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                    UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                    MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
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                          ORLANDO DIVISION
                      CASE NUMBER 6:21-md-3006
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    IN RE:
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    TASIGNA (NILOTINIB) PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION
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    ROBERT MERCED, ET AL.,
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               Plaintiffs,
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                                            Orlando, Florida
                                            September 7, 2022
                   v.
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                                            9:03 - 10:03 a.m.
    NOVARTIS PHARMACEUTICALS
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    CORPORATION,
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               Defendant.
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                  TRANSCRIPT OF STATUS CONFERENCE
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              BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROY B. DALTON, JR.
                    UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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                                 AND
                   THE HONORABLE DAVID A. BAKER
                  UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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                                 AND
18
                  THE HONORABLE RACHELLE L. HARZ
                  NEW JERSEY SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE
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21
    Court Reporter: Amie R. First, RDR, CRR, CRC, CPE
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    Proceedings recorded by Realtime Stenography.
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    Transcript produced by Computer-Aided Transcription.
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     APPEARANCES:
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                         Richard M. Elias
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                         Raymond C. Silverman
                         Christopher C. Oxx
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                         Lawana S. Wichmann
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     Counsel for Defendant:
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                         Robert E. Johnston
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                         Andrew L. Reissaus
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1 PROCEEDINGS **** 2 3 (Court called to order.) JUDGE DALTON: Call the case. 4 5 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Calling the case of In Re: Tasigna Products Liability Litigation versus 6 7 Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Case Number 6:21-md-3006. 8 9 Counsel, please state your appearances for the 10 record starting with the plaintiff. 11 MR. ELIAS: Richard Elias on behalf of the 12 plaintiffs, Your Honor. Good morning. 13 JUDGE DALTON: Good morning. 14 MS. WICHMANN: Good morning, Lawana Wichmann for 15 the plaintiffs. 16 JUDGE DALTON: Good morning. 17 MR. SILVERMAN: Good morning, Raymond Silverman on 18 behalf of the plaintiffs. 19 JUDGE DALTON: Good morning. 20 MR. OXX: Good morning, Your Honor. Chris Oxx on 21 behalf of the plaintiffs. 22 JUDGE DALTON: Good morning. 23 MR. REISSAUS: Good morning. Andrew Reissaus for 24 Novartis. 25 JUDGE DALTON: Good morning.

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              MR. JOHNSTON:
                             Good morning, Your Honor.
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    Johnston for Novartis.
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              JUDGE DALTON: Good morning.
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              All right. While we're gathering together for our
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    status conference --
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              JUDGE BAKER: Judge Harz.
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              JUDGE DALTON: I'm sorry? Is somebody on the
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    phone?
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              JUDGE BAKER: Judge Harz is.
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              JUDGE DALTON: Oh, I'm sorry. Yes, Judge Harz.
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             Are you with us, Judge Harz?
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              JUDGE HARZ: Oh, I definitely am. Thank you.
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              Good morning, Judge Baker, Judge Dalton. Yes,
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    thank you.
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             JUDGE DALTON: Good morning.
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              So anyway, we've gathered together for our status
    conference with respect to your progress in the Novartis
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    litigation, the Tasigna litigation.
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              Mr. Elias, let me ask you to come to the podium,
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    if you would, first, and give me your view of how things
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    are progressing with respect to fact discovery.
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              I've had a chance to review your joint submission,
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    which I appreciate. And I'd like to get your take kind of
    on where things stand.
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              I want you to, I guess, alleviate my concern about
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some of these depositions that are being taken out of time. That always worries me. I will say that you all entered into those agreements at your own peril, as you know, to take depositions beyond the time that's been established by the Court. So how about seeing if you can assuage my concerns about that.

MR. ELIAS: Appreciate that, Your Honor. And I appreciate the Court's concern.

Just as a preliminary matter, these are depositions that we had noticed quite a while ago, but because of scheduling issues, we did agree to take these depositions out of time. And so it's not like this is a last minute -- we were noticing depositions last minute. These have been on the schedule for quite some time.

And from the perspective of the depositions, the depositions are all going forward at this point in time, and we do not foresee any issues with any delays that are going to be prompted by taking these depositions out of time.

We are still on schedule and intend to hold the schedule with respect to expert discovery. And I think that we are going to close fact discovery out, according to the schedule that we put forth in front of the Court. And there are not going to be any issues.

JUDGE DALTON: Okay.

MR. ELIAS: There's one issue I do want to raise, and this is just an issue that we found out this morning. Frankly, I don't know enough about it.

But there is some clinical trial data that is outstanding from Novartis, and they've made reference to that in the joint submission.

We were informed this morning -- I wasn't, but my colleagues were informed this morning that there have been some technical issues. We're not casting any blame. We understand that technical issues happen. But that the data is not -- we were expecting it by yesterday, and we didn't receive it. So that data is still outstanding.

The concern there -- and my colleagues can maybe discuss this issue a little more detailed than I can, but there is a concern that one expert that we have needs this data in order to complete his report.

And so the only concern that we raise for the Court is depending on when we get this data, you know, if we're talking a couple weeks, we don't foresee any problem, but if this is something that is longer than that, then that could pose an issue.

But that's the only caveat.

JUDGE DALTON: Okay. Well, I don't have a crystal ball, of course. And I'll hear from Novartis with respect to their explanation of the delay that they've encountered.

But I guess my advice to you would be to make sure that you get in compliance with Judge Baker's protocols, something in front of him with respect to this issue as soon as you can if it's something that you all are not going to be able to work out and you're concerned about timing, because we've run out of flexibility in terms of the schedule.

We're going to talk about some other things this morning to address some of Mr. Johnston's earlier concerns about being able to take some fact-specific discovery. So we're going to have some other irons in the fire, I expect, when we get finished here today. And I don't have any time flexibility.

What I'm beginning to do now is I'm beginning to proactively look to a date where we can get some cases set for trial, to the extent that they're Middle District cases, and we can get some remand schedules in order to the extent that it relates to the other cases.

And, of course, I've also been in close consultation with Judge Harz about the New Jersey cases in terms of trying to also look at potential trial schedule and some case-specific discovery potentially in those cases.

So my point is that we just don't have a lot of flexibility for litigation over discovery matters which is

really why I wanted to raise the question about how are we 1 2 doing, you know, in terms of the deadline. 3 I read your submission, which was essentially all is well, we're in control of this. And, you know, as I 4 5 said, I'm always unsettled for a couple of reasons when the lawyers agree to set depositions outside the discovery 6 7 I often wonder why it is they think they can do deadline. that. You didn't ask anybody whether you could do that. 8 9 You just did it. 10 I'm not going to forbid you from doing it, but I 11 am going to tell you that the deadline is the deadline. 12 And so to the extent if you run into difficulties with 13 respect to your discovery after the close of the deadline, you're not going to have much, if any, recourse because the 14 15 discovery is over. 16 MR. ELIAS: Understood, Your Honor. JUDGE DALTON: So anyway, as I said, you do that 17 at your own peril. 18 19 And I was a lawyer for many years myself. 20 understand the problems of scheduling. So it's not that 21 I'm unsympathetic to your problem. It's just that we have deadlines for a reason. 22 23 MR. ELIAS: Understood, Your Honor. 24 The only thing I'll say is that we appreciate that 25 and that the Court -- and appreciate the Court's deadlines.

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there.

I think a lot of the reasons why we scheduled these out of time or to not burden the Court with these issues, and we did so because we didn't expect there to be any surprises. So we do appreciate the Court's admonition. And at this point, other than that data issue that I raised which we just found out about this morning -and Novartis can comment about -- we don't foresee any issues. JUDGE DALTON: Okay. Let me hear from your colleagues from Novartis. MR. REISSAUS: Good morning, Your Honor. To start off with the depositions, the parties have worked cooperatively to get those scheduled. Out of the remaining depositions, five of them are former employees who are not under Novartis' control. And we've worked with plaintiffs to get those depositions taken based on their work schedules. To give you an example, we have a witness whose deposition is coming up and she's been traveling out of the country for a new job on at least two or three occasions. So we've been working across those issues. I'm happy to talk through those individually by witness, but things of that character are what are going on

We also -- there were two notices that came in for

fact depositions that were relatively late in the schedule. Those depositions are on the calendar later, obviously, as a result. But we're proceeding on those. And, you know, everyone has indicated they will appear on the days that we put in the submissions.

So with regard to the raw statistical dataset and the IT issue, I spoke with Mr. Oxx this morning about that. We heard from the third-party vendor that's doing the work to anonymize the data and make sure that it protects the individual patients' privacy rights.

They have a major IT outage that has set things back at least a week. We do not have an ETA for when that issue will be resolved nor do I have any more detail to share today on what specifically that IT issue is. We will give plaintiffs updates as soon as we have those.

And we do recognize that they have an expert that is using that data, and to the extent that requires some adjustment on his piece of work and the discovery related to that expert, you know, we'll work with plaintiffs on that and submit whatever needs to be submitted if we get to that point.

JUDGE DALTON: Okay. Well, I think it might be helpful if I gave you some incentive.

And so I'm going to direct you to notify the plaintiffs within seven days from today's date what the

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status is of solving that technology problem, whether it's soluble; and if it is soluble, what the time period will be for solving it and when you expect to be able to deliver the discovery that's due so that they can plan accordingly. Because what I don't want to do is run into a fishhook at the back end of the schedule because we didn't deal with this on the front end. MR. REISSAUS: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. JUDGE DALTON: Okay. One of the other questions -- I didn't ask Mr. Elias this, but, Mr. Reissaus, we've had some tagalong cases that have come in fairly recently. And I do plan to enter an order in those tagalong cases just simply -basically folding them into the current schedule and the current process. I wanted to find out whether or not there is anything in any of those tagalong cases that either of you see as being unique or out of the ordinary or anything that's going to require any special attention or consideration. No? Mr. Elias is shaking his head. MR. ELIAS: I'm shaking my head no, Your Honor. MR. REISSAUS: Your Honor, based on the information we have right now, they're of the same ilk as the other cases that we have, you know, whether they're --

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we think some of them are susceptible to defenses like 1 2 statue of limitations and things of that sort, but that's 3 general case-specific discovery. JUDGE DALTON: Okay. JUDGE BAKER: What about the information sheets 6 for those plaintiffs? 7 MR. REISSAUS: Plaintiffs have been serving plaintiff facts sheets as new cases have been coming in. 8 9 I am not positive on the status with the most 10 recent tagalongs, but I would assume that if they can meet 11 the deadlines that we have under the current orders to 12 produce those, we'll immediately collect records and catch those cases up. 13 JUDGE DALTON: Okay. I don't think I've entered 15 any orders on those yet, but I will enter just a relatively 16 tombstone order basically adopting the -- folding them into the current schedule and binding them to the disclosure 17 18 obligations that all the other plaintiffs have and 19 vice versa, you know, in terms of the discovery issues. 20 I guess we're looking at expert and case-specific discovery deadline of January the 17th of 2023, which brings me to a topic I wanted to discuss. 22 23 As you move along with your expert discovery, I've been giving some thought to the most efficient way to give 24 25 Novartis the opportunity to develop this defense of failure

to warn in terms of case-specific inquiries they want to make of the prescribing physicians as well as the plaintiffs in terms of whether or not even given what I'll characterize -- and again, I don't know anything about, much about the facts, but if I were to characterize it as the most concerning or alarming adverse consequences.

That the plaintiff feels that they could demonstrate that if the plaintiff treating physicians were aware of those most concerning or alarming potential contraindications to the use of the medication, whether they would have prescribed it in any event in light of the plaintiff's condition and/or whether the plaintiff would have followed the physician's direction and taken the medication without regard to concern about the adverse consequences.

So it seems to me, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Reissaus, that you all would want to, at least, inquire of some of the treating physicians and some of the plaintiffs on those issues.

And what I've given some thought to doing is, in light of your indication that you're not interested in waiving your Lexecon rights, to maybe confining you to specific discovery in the cases that are under my direction and control.

And that would be cases that are pending in the

Middle District of Florida as well as potentially if -- if after I hear from you I'm persuaded that that's not a broad enough -- I hesitate to use the word sample set because I don't know -- I mean, the facts are probably going to be different with respect to each of these treating physicians and plaintiffs. But if I say "sample set," know that I'm not trying to suggest that they're all alike.

But I do suspect that at least one of the goals is to try to determine whether or not there's a sense of commonality amongst the prescribing physicians in terms of their view of the potential complications associated with prescribing the drug and the benefit to the plaintiff. I may be wrong about that, but it's my sense -- my common sense tells me that that's probably the case.

And so my thought was that in doing that case-specific discovery in a smaller number of cases than whole might be able to give you, both sides, enough information to sort of put that into your case evaluations in terms of how viable that defense might be.

And then, of course, it would allow Novartis to make a -- to move for summary judgment on that issue if they felt the facts supported it in the cases where that case-specific discovery had been permitted.

So I'm looking at -- I think there are six cases here in Middle Florida. I had my clerk run a list for me,

and somewhere I have it. 1 2 It looks like 8:20-civil-587. Let's see here. 3 Well, let me give you the new numbers. So the new numbers, the Middle District numbers -- I mean, the Orlando 4 5 Division numbers are: 6:21-civil-1287. 6 7 6:21-civil-1312. 6:21-civil-1335. 8 9 6:21-civil-1408. 10 5:22-civil-283. 11 5:22-civil-303. 12 The "5" cases are just in the Ocala Division as 13 opposed to the Orlando Division. It doesn't make any They're all assigned to me. 14 difference. And then I've talked to Judge Harz, who obviously 15 16 will make her own decisions about it, but I believe I can represent that Judge Harz is at least open to the 17 18 possibility of having some case-specific discovery in a 19 finite number of the cases that are before her. 20 And we would have to talk about some method of 21 selecting those cases. Maybe give you all the opportunity, 22 let the plaintiffs pick five cases and the defense pick 23 five cases perhaps. And that would give us a representative sampling of about 16 cases, which we don't 24 25 have a huge pool of cases anyway.

I'm just picking that number sort of out of the 1 2 air. It may be more than we need. I don't think it's less 3 than we need, but it may be more than we need to do. 4 But I think it's something that you all are 5 capable of doing within the time period that we have remaining, because it seems to me that you're really only 6 7 looking at about two depositions in each one of those cases, the treating physician and the plaintiff. 8 9 But I'd be interested in hearing from -- let me 10 hear from Novartis first, their reaction to that. 11 And then I'll come back and hear from your team, 12 Mr. Elias. 13 MR. JOHNSTON: Good morning, Your Honor. I'm going to let Mr. Reissaus give you some 15 details on some of this. 16 But my reaction is, first, we are pleased that the Court is entertaining this idea. We think it's important 17 18 particularly with a mediation deadline at the end of this 19 year. At this point, I can't mediate because I don't know 20 enough about the cases to mediate. So giving us the 21 opportunity to do that will be useful. 22 I would suggest that -- our view is that there are 23 only 30 cases or something like that in this MDL. don't do discovery in all of them, that means we have to do 24

it all when we get remanded, except for the ones that you

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have before you. And it seems to me that that is not particularly efficient or in the interest of justice. So I would suggest that the Court consider broadening, at least its purview, to the entirety of the MDL, which is not an overwhelming number of cases. There are cases that within four months in MDLs where they have had a hundred or a thousand individual case workups in waves within four months. So we would again urge the Court to go ahead and take up the entirety of the inventory. While we understand that without our waiving Lexecon you can perhaps only focus on those six, it would put us in a position on remand to get moving quicker instead of having to have a four- or six-month period of case-specific discovery on remand. I'd also note that most of this inventory in the Middle District is recently filed. When we started this MDL, there was only one case in the Middle District. And that suggests to us some selection bias by the plaintiffs over the last few months in putting cases that they like in this jurisdiction, and we were concerned that that skews that pool of six cases in the plaintiffs' favor.

JUDGE BAKER: Well, do you have some doubt about whether they're properly filed here?

MR. JOHNSTON: No, Your Honor. I'm simply saying

that we think --1 2 JUDGE BAKER: The reason I ask is the last MDL I 3 worked on 20 years ago, we had cases filed in districts 4 that had no relationship to the plaintiffs, and it was 5 temporarily an issue. 6 MR. JOHNSTON: Do we have any reason --7 MR. REISSAUS: No. 8 MR. JOHNSTON: We don't have any reason to think 9 they're not properly filed here. 10 JUDGE BAKER: Okay. 11 MR. JOHNSTON: My point simply is that, you know, 12 the plaintiffs decide whether to bring a suit, and they 13 clearly decided to bring more suits in this court. And they may have put the thumb on the scale of filing in this 14 15 court a case that they may not file in another court in 16 order to increase the pool before the Court. 17 So all I'm suggesting is that we think a broader 18 pool -- our view would be all of the MDL cases -- but 19 something between six and all of the MDL cases would be 20 useful too. 21 Our concern is that on remand we now have to start in everything but the six with case-specific discovery and 22 23 that that's going to be a burden to those courts and delay our ability to have a broader collection of resolutions 24 25 that allow us -- the issue in this case ultimately is that

there was a -- one of the issues. 1 2 But we think a big issue is that there was a 3 warning and precaution put on the label in 2014. Most of the cases in the inventory in this court involve folks who 4 5 either have been exclusively treated after 2014 or were treated before and after 2014. 6 7 If that label were to be found adequate as a matter of law, for example, that would eliminate a huge 8 9 portion not only of this inventory but of the New Jersey 10 inventory. 11 And what we would -- we're hoping is it would help 12 us move towards a mediation resolution, a settlement. It 13 would help us move towards knowing which cases to try to get some answers to some of those questions. And I'm not 14 15 sure that the six here provide the opportunity for all of 16 those answers. 17 So we're simply suggesting some broader set, we 18 think, than the six would be appropriate, and up to the 19 entirety of the MDL inventory, so that that discovery is 20 completed before the cases get remanded, Your Honor. 21 JUDGE DALTON: Thank you, Mr. Johnston. Mr. Elias. 22 23 MR. SILVERMAN: Good morning, Judge Dalton. 24 morning, Judge Baker. Nice to see you both again. 25 So a few things, I guess, to raise there in

general regarding plaintiffs' position.

First, as an initial matter, as we expressed to Novartis last week -- we did meet and confer on this issue after Novartis raised it in their agenda, and we expressed to them that we agree with both Novartis and the Court that we believe that it is time to start working up cases both here and in the MCL. Work them up and get them trial ready.

Trials, ultimately, I believe, are what will resolve these cases, or the prospect of trials, as they did in the first two cases that were brought against Novartis.

And I don't think that's any different here.

Ultimately, how we select those cases, particularly here in the MDL, I think, is a challenge presented.

One solution, as Your Honor has mentioned, is selecting the Middle District cases, which contrary to Mr. Johnston's position he just took, I believe there were three Middle District cases. I know my firm had two of them at the time of the formation of this MDL. And there's been no selection bias to properly filed cases.

Obviously, the MCL presents a different issue with a much larger group of cases, and we can certainly consult with Judge Harz about that.

I would say there are two concerns that plaintiffs

have just regarding some of the initial things that have been mentioned this morning.

First, if we're going to move to case-specific discovery -- and as I indicated, I think that time is right -- we agree that it should be on a select group of cases both here and in the MCL. Doing so on every case in this litigation in the MDL is certainly not going to bring this efficiently to a resolution.

But if we're going to do case-specific discovery, plaintiffs would submit that we do so not just selecting one deposition here or one deposition there. We do so to get cases trial ready, to move them in a position.

There are depositions that plaintiffs would desire to take in the context of bellwether or individual cases as well, not just letting Novartis individually select doctor or plaintiff to take. So it would be discovery we would want to take too.

And ultimately, if we're selecting just a couple of depositions in each case without the remainder of case-specific discovery, we are only inching a little bit further towards getting cases ready for trial both --

JUDGE DALTON: So tell me, Mr. Silverman, what do you contemplate that you would want to do? So your suggestion is that we should just open up specific discovery in some number of cases, however to be selected,

without any limitation on, for instance, being issue 1 2 oriented or otherwise? 3 MR. SILVERMAN: Oh, I would say -- I would say limitations could be discussed in terms of the number of 4 5 depositions taken by a side. That's a pretty common limitation that's placed in these types of MDLs and MCLs. 6 7 I wouldn't say it should be issue specific. I think it should be towards getting cases trial ready. 8 9 Limitations in terms of the number of depositions 10 to take, each side; if there are case-specific depositions 11 that plaintiff wishes to take of Novartis' witnesses. 12 JUDGE DALTON: So help me understand what it is 13 that you're talking about, because you've completed your fact discovery, or should have, with the exception of the 14 depositions that are out there to be done. 15 16 MR. SILVERMAN: Yes, sir. JUDGE DALTON: Your expert discovery is scheduled 17 to be completed in January. 18 19 What other case-specific discovery from the 20 plaintiffs' standpoint are you envisioning? 21 MR. SILVERMAN: Well, Your Honor, particularly, I would think with respect to treating physicians, there 22 would be treating physicians who ultimately treated the 23 plaintiff's injuries on the other side of it that we would 24 25 likely consider taking in cases.

Now, one caveat I would say to that is if we are selecting Middle District of Florida cases and those physicians are located within 100 miles, within subpoena power, that would obviously be a discussion about whether or not we needed to depose that expert to preserve their testimony, which would probably also involve a discussion with the doctor, him or herself. Some may be more flexible coming to trial live as opposed to being deposed and having a trial preservation video. So that would be one example.

Also, pursuant to the DFS order that was agreed to some time ago for cases that are going to move forward with additional discovery, Novartis has additional disclosures that they're required to make in connection with that.

That could -- although I will confess that I'm not particularly a huge proponent of deposing sales reps in cases, but depending upon the specific facts of the case, depending upon what was being discussed between one of Novartis' sales reps and my client's prescribing physician, I may want to depose that witness as well.

That said, Your Honor, the other issue I'd like to raise is just a general scheduling issue.

Depending upon the breadth of what we would be undertaking here, obviously we still have, I believe, nine depositions scheduled in fact discovery which will be taken. Plaintiffs then have to serve their expert reports.

Novartis serves their expert reports. Mixed in with that will be some amount of expert depositions as well.

I don't know how many experts Novartis is going to

disclose. My experience in MDL practice working with pharmaceutical and medical device companies is they do have a tendency to disclose a number of experts. But I'm sure they'll remember your admonition from the beginning of the case that you didn't want experts overlapping expertise.

That said, just because of the breadth of issues here, I'm sure you're talking about a decent size number of expert depositions that will need to be undertaken as well.

So I would also like to put out there the issue that plaintiffs would like to also discuss what a reasonable schedule would look like to get a number of case-specific depositions done as well. And done so expeditiously. We do want to move this case forward towards trial.

JUDGE DALTON: Okay. Go ahead.

JUDGE BAKER: Have you talked with the defense about scheduling doctors?

I mean, they're notorious for not liking to cooperate with lawyers that interfere with their schedules. And that particularly if you have a lot of doctors being taken, it becomes a real issue, even apart from the issue of trial depositions and subpoena powers and so on.

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And, I mean, I have appointed a special master to help counsel -- I won't say coerce, but certainly get the doctors' attentions and enter orders that you can use to get their attention. So I wondered if you had talked about that. Thank you, Judge. MR. SILVERMAN: We did not. On our call last Thursday, we didn't get to that granular level. I do think there was an open dialogue. I mean, plaintiffs essentially had four questions for Novartis in conjunction with this: Do you have a specific proposal to make with respect to discovery here? Secondly, when do you propose having, conducting this discovery based upon the current schedule and the discovery that needs to be done? Third, are you -- have you changed your position on waiving Lexecon for the remainder of the MDL cases? And four, what do you propose about the MCL which obviously has vastly different issues in terms of both jurisdiction and the number of cases? Novartis had expressed at the time, I think, mostly, other than their original position of wanting to take two doctors depositions in every MDL case, which we said we didn't think was particularly efficient, amongst

other issues, that they mostly wanted to see where the MDL incorporating Your Honors were in terms of your thoughts about things at the time. So we didn't have any real granular discussions about that.

I too, Judge Baker, share your concerns about the difficulty in scheduling doctors. We are talking about potentially hematologist/oncologist here who are obviously treating some very important patients.

On the other side, we're talking about potentially vascular surgeons or cardiologists who are similarly in active practice.

But I think the assistance of certain orders and the like and I think with a good amount of diligence we get it done, but it is a challenge. We are talking about people who have busy schedules and often try to hope to avoid putting their head in the sand and not have to go to depositions.

 $$\operatorname{But}$ I think we can work together cooperatively in that regard.

JUDGE DALTON: All of those are problems that are not unique to this case. It's just the magnitude of it, of course, makes it more difficult.

And, you know, there are going to be some physicians who are cooperative or are going to be willing to meet with you all and discuss their upcoming deposition

testimony. There are going to be others that say, you know, I'm not coming unless you subpoena me. Don't call me, don't come see me, don't talk to me. You know, so they run the gamut.

I've had lots of experience with that myself. I know you all have as well. And it's one of the reasons, Mr. Silverman, that I, frankly, am reluctant to -- I'm unpersuaded, I guess, by your plea that we ought to open up the gates to case-specific discovery across the board to get the cases trial ready, because I don't think it's manageable within the schedule that we have.

And I think that what is manageable is to allow a limited amount of case-specific discovery to go forward to make sure that the cases that proceed are cases that are viable. I'm not suggesting that they're not viable.

Mr. Johnston, of course, on behalf of his client says that they have significant defenses related to the failure-to-warn case. And I think they have a right to, at least, have a limited amount of discovery to determine whether or not that defense is viable.

It seems to me that until that dragon either prevails or is slain that you all are not going to have much success in getting these cases resolved. Just my partially informed -- I started to say uninformed -- partially informed opinion about it.

I think the best way to get there is to allow you all, allow Novartis to do some limited case-specific discovery.

Since they've not waived their Lexecon rights, I'm going to restrict it to the cases that are in front of me that I can control so that that is useful information and so that I'm not treading on the toes or turf of my colleagues with respect to how they, he or she might fashion their discovery plan going forward.

I've had -- I have a great relationship with

Judge Harz. And I think that we can probably put enough

cases in there with the six from the Middle District as

well as a few -- I don't know what a few will be -- from

New Jersey that will, at least, let all of you know whether

or not this failure-to-warn defense that from day one

Novartis has said is going to be the game over for these

cases, let's find out whether there's viability to that or

not.

Again, Mr. Johnston is correct that it's not going to completely take the burden off the shoulders of my colleagues. But if at the end of this period, Novartis files, as I suspect they will, a dispositive motion on that issue as well as perhaps an omnibus motion for summary judgment, I'll have an opportunity to rule on that.

Obviously, the ruling with respect to the record

that is developed in the case-specific cases will not be the same as the record that might be developed in another case, but I suspect that there will be many similarities in that that work that I do may be useful, not dispositive but useful, when my colleagues come to look at that question in their cases later on.

So I appreciate that the plaintiffs want to get this case to the finish line and they want to get the cases teed up and ready for trial. So I'm not unsympathetic to that.

I just am reluctant to do it at this stage because I think it's going to defeat the purpose of what I was asked to do as a multidistrict litigation manager judge, and that is to get the cases to a point where they can be sent back, remanded as close to trial ready as possible recognizing that there are going to be outstanding issues because there always are.

So I'm also not persuaded by Mr. Johnston's plea that I should just, you know, let him take discovery in every one of the MDL cases because, frankly, that argument falls a little bit flat when you look at the fact that there are 200-plus cases in front of Judge Harz in New Jersey.

So we're not going to take -- I don't think that Judge Harz -- I shouldn't speak for her. She's on the

phone. She can speak for herself.

But I'd be surprised if she were inclined to open up case-specific discovery in 250 cases and turn that into a discovery free for all.

You know, because I don't think either of you, frankly, want that. Mr. Johnston might act like he wants it. I don't suspect he really does, because it would be frightful to try to manage that.

So I'm going to exercise the influence I have to try to put together something I think is fair to both sides. It's manageable.

If during the course of what I'm going to propose, Mr. Silverman, Mr. Elias, you come upon situations where you think case-specific discovery needs to be taken offensively by the plaintiff in order to combat some of this defense of failure to warn, I'm not saying that that's going to be foreclosed, but you're going to need to come ask us about it. All right?

So what I'm inclined to do is allow Novartis to take two depositions in each one of these cases, which I envision would be the prescribing physician and the plaintiff.

Now, if they need more than that, they can come and ask for more than that, but that's what I'm going to permit right now. I'm going to permit between now and the

close of the expert discovery period in January, I'm going to permit the defendant to take the prescribing physician, not treating physicians, with respect to whatever the various injuries may be or consequences of the -- the doctor who made the decision to prescribe the medication and the plaintiff who took the medication.

Those two depositions, it seems to me, are going to give them all, or at least substantially all, of the information they need in order to ask the Court to consider whether or not this failure-to-warn issue is a case ender for them as a matter of law.

And if during the course of that, as I've mentioned already, not to repeat myself, you become aware in one of these cases that you need to take a deposition of somebody else, you can come ask me or you can ask Judge Baker, and we'll consider whether or not we think it's necessary.

But to go beyond that and to open the door for case-specific discovery across the board is going to derail us, and I'm not prepared to do that.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SILVERMAN: I appreciate that, Your Honor. Thank you.

And I will -- I'll confer with my colleagues and take a look at these issues from the perspective that you just raised it to see even if initially there are certain

aspects of discovery -- as I mentioned, for example, certain aspects of the DFS that would defer to later on -- that we think are essential.

We will obviously take that, Judge, in conjunction with your desires on how to manage these cases. So you can rest assured that we will not be coming to you with what we consider to be marginal requests. It would only be things we think are ultimately, like a deposition, are essential to defend it.

One thing I would ask, Your Honor, is just based upon the number of depositions to be taken, both fact discovery, expert reports, and expert discovery, to potentially consider giving the parties a little bit of additional time on the back end to complete that just because of scheduling and the like.

We will have -- as I mentioned, you know, expert depositions are going to take a lot of preparation for as well, both to both defend and take. So I would ask Your Honor to consider a slightly longer bit of time on the back end to do those depositions so that we're not running from deposition to deposition and don't have adequate time to prepare.

JUDGE DALTON: It's not an unreasonable request except that, as I said before, you know, the time flexibility is getting away from us.

1 And I appreciate the fact that these cases are 2 labor intensive, but, you know, that comes with the 3 territory. 4 And how much time do you think -- how much extra 5 time do you think you would need, Mr. Silverman? MR. SILVERMAN: Your Honor, I would -- I would 6 7 defer to my colleagues as well on this. 8 But I would even say, even to push that out an 9 additional 30 days just to complete the extra depositions, 10 I think, would be invaluable to give us a little bit of 11 additional breathing time to get these done properly. That 12 would be my sense, Your Honor. 13 JUDGE DALTON: Okay. 14 MR. SILVERMAN: Thank you. 15 JUDGE DALTON: Thank you. 16 JUDGE HARZ: In terms of what was discussed from the selection of cases for the depositions from the MCL 17 18 docket, selecting five picks from the defense, five picks 19 from the plaintiff, I think we should put a time frame in 20 terms of when you'll advise each other -- excuse me -- when 21 you'll advise each other as to the five selected. 22 What would you suggest, Counsel? Two weeks? 23 MR. SILVERMAN: Go ahead, Mr. Johnston. 24 MR. JOHNSTON: Yeah, Your Honor. 25 I'm wondering if perhaps we would have a separate

hearing because we would oppose that selection process in 1 2 the New Jersey cases. 3 JUDGE HARZ: What are you suggesting, a random 4 selection? 5 MR. JOHNSTON: Well, I believe you have some cases where we select -- so first of all, I believe that because 6 7 you are going to have to address all these cases in the 8 MCL, that some of the concerns that govern why Judge Dalton 9 has limited the pool don't apply and that we could do waves 10 of like 30 cases in the MCL, which is not unheard of in the 11 MCL. And that's --12 JUDGE HARZ: We can't do that simultaneously while 13 all this is going on. It's not humanly possible to do waves of 30. It's not humanly possible. 14 I have a schedule in front of me. I'm trying to 15 16 give you more than seven cases because we've had the Lexecon waiver. You're limited to seven in federal court. 17 18 I believe, Judge Dalton and Judge Baker, more than 19 seven is appropriate. I'm thinking another ten so that you 20 have a body of information in front of you. 21 So I'm suggesting ten more cases. I'm not doing 200 cases or 250. 22 23 MR. JOHNSTON: Well, I wasn't suggesting that we I was suggesting, though, that we do -- and this 24 25 perhaps should happen in a hearing before Your Honor. But

that we do --1 2 JUDGE HARZ: No, I don't need a separate hearing 3 for this. No. We're going to do ten. Okay? And is it the methodology that you're objecting 4 to, that each side picking? Do you want me to pick them, 5 or is it just the number? 6 7 MR. JOHNSTON: Well, it's the number, but also we would prefer random selection. 8 9 JUDGE HARZ: Plaintiffs' counsel, do you want 10 random selection? I can do it through Google computer 11 application. 12 MR. ELIAS: Your Honor, this is Rich Elias for the 13 plaintiffs. 14 No, we do not think that for this particular purpose and given what we are doing here that random 15 16 selection is appropriate, and we agree with the Court's recommended procedure of each side selects five. 17 18 JUDGE HARZ: Yeah, I'm going to do a selection of 19 five. 20 And why don't you let each other know within 21 two weeks from today. So today is the 7th. So by the 22 21st, the list of the cases that you're choosing. 23 And let me ask you a question. On some cases, 24 there may be more than one prescribing physician. Is that 25 a fair statement?

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MR. JOHNSTON: Well, I have some issues that I
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    need to address about that.
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             But, Your Honor, we'd like a process where -- we
    need to understand when the plaintiffs dismiss our five
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    because they don't want to litigate them, how do we replace
    our five and not just end up with the plaintiffs' five?
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             MR. ELIAS: We're not going to do that.
             MR. JOHNSTON: I understand that you say that now,
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    but I've had it happen over and over again.
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             So we need -- Your Honor, I'd ask that we have a
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    replacement.
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             JUDGE HARZ: Well, then, you would be able to pick
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    another five.
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             MR. JOHNSTON: Okay. Thank you.
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             JUDGE HARZ: Okay. You'd be able to pick another
           I understand what you're saying. I didn't miss
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    that. I get it.
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             You'll be able to pick another five.
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             MR. JOHNSTON: Your Honor, with respect to -- and
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    I'm addressing Judge Dalton now.
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             With respect to the limited number, I'm okay with
          But I want to just make the point that, you know,
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    that.
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    the Seroquel cases went away on specific causation. We
    actually think we have very valid, specific causation
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    defenses here.
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And what I don't want to be is in a situation where we choose doctors based on only warnings causation issues and then have a summary judgment motion early next year and then somebody -- then me not have an opportunity on a case-specific basis to make specific causation summary judgment motions as well. And so I just -- I think we need to make it clear that if we're going to take this limited approach focused on warnings issues, that that does not deprive us of the opportunity to take their cardiologists, their diabetes doctors, et cetera, in an effort to build out a more broad specific causation case at some point. If that specific causation motion is going to be due at the time that the warnings causation motion is due, then I need to get that discovery in this or we need to make sure that that's carved out somehow, if that makes sense. JUDGE DALTON: It makes some sense, yes. MR. SILVERMAN: Your Honor, may I address that very briefly? JUDGE DALTON: Yes. MR. SILVERMAN: Thank you, Your Honor. And my colleague, Mr. Oxx, raised this issue a moment ago, so I'm glad Mr. Johnston brought that up. One of the concerns, an example of a concern we

have about doing this well cabined discovery is, for example, our client's cardiologist.

So one of the issues we have here -- which we see a lot with cardiologists, vascular surgeons, the treating end of this -- is that because there was at no point in time a warning on the label and many of our clients here did receive this before the warning and precaution -- and we can debate aspects of it, whether it's an adverse event, sections and the like.

Certainly if a cardiologist was aware of the connection and would have taken our client off or would have recommended our client come off of the drug as well if they had known what they knew now or knew what they knew today, that also presents a potential issue that relates to issues on summary judgment, not merely just a prescribing physician.

One of the issues here as well is the disconnect that exists between the vascular surgeons, cardiologists and the like and hematologists, oncologists on the other end. Vascular surgeons, cardiologists don't have any personal prescribing experience with Tasigna based upon the nature of it.

So that is one example of an issue in certain cases that presents where beyond just taking the prescribing physician what a cardiologist or vascular

surgeon says may bear on that issue.

Thank you.

JUDGE DALTON: So what I'm going to do, part of the reason that I'm cabining the discovery is because of this very problem, you know, Mr. Johnston, in terms of, you know, once you start pulling on the sweater yarn, you know, the whole sweater unravels. And I'm not going to let this case get unraveled. So I'm going to stick to my guns in terms of what I said.

I'm going to let you take the prescribing doctor and if there's more than one prescribing doctor, then you'll have to bring that back to us and point out to me why you need or point out to Judge Baker why you need another one.

Mr. Silverman, Mr. Elias, if there's some wrinkle in one of these cases that arises where you think you need to take some discovery because maybe there's somebody else in the treatment chain that would have intervened and said, you know, I didn't prescribe this drug but I'm treating her now and she needs to come off of it, I can see and I can envision that facts scenario developing.

Again, that's the reason that, in my mind, something like -- and I think we only have six, Judge Harz, here, six that are my cases.

But something like 16 cases in terms of order of

magnitude is a manageable number of cases for us to be able to get these issues developed. It also gives me the ability to control the six cases that are in front of me without a Lexecon waiver.

And, you know, Mr. Johnston, I guess the most I can tell you is that to the extent that these cases are in front of me and you've not been permitted to have fulsome individual discovery, obviously you've got due process rights. Your client has due process rights. And so we'll take that up.

But I want to get these cases managed to the point where we've got as much done as we can get done in the context of multidistrict litigation and where Judge Harz can get as much done as she can get done in the context of the MCL proceedings there in New Jersey.

And what I know we cannot do -- which she said better than I can say it, is it's not manageable. We can't open up case-specific discovery in 300 cases and let you all just start noticing them.

First of all, you can't do it. We can't do it.

And it can't be done. So we might as well talk about what can happen.

MR. JOHNSTON: Okay. I just wanted to let -- I think you have seven cases, Your Honor.

JUDGE DALTON: Well, I may have miscounted.

1 Okay. Thank you. 2 MR. JOHNSTON: We can send something to let you 3 know. 4 JUDGE DALTON: That's fine. I mean, I can find 5 them. My clerk will find them. MR. JOHNSTON: So my only point was that I just 6 7 wanted to make sure the record was clear that we will have 8 an opportunity to address those other issues if we approach 9 this narrow issue, which I think is -- you're right that 10 that is an issue that's going to be very important in 11 figuring out these cases. 12 I just -- my only point was to put on the record 13 that we likely still will have specific risk factor alternative cause specific causation issues that won't get 14 15 addressed. And that's fine. 16 I just wanted to make sure the record was clear on that. 17 18 JUDGE DALTON: Well, you know, when you say they 19 "won't get addressed," I'm not sure they won't get 20 addressed. 21 MR. JOHNSTON: They may not get addressed. 22 JUDGE DALTON: They may not get addressed. 23 What you're going to need to do is you're going to 24 need -- because I'm going to give you some deadlines for 25 not only filing -- for, first of all, closing this

discovery, you know, writ large; and for dispositive 1 2 motions, both on these specific issues of failure to warn 3 as well as omnibus dispositive motions across the board 4 once you finish your expert discovery. 5 And then we're going to talk about a date, at least a target date, for me to be able to remand these 6 7 cases back from whence they came so they can be made ready for trial. 8 9 And in the course of doing that, I'm going to do 10 the very best I can to try to get the seven cases that are 11 in front of me, if in fact it is seven, as case ready as 12 possible as quickly as possible so that we can start trying 13 to get some adjudication of these claims and find out, you know, where do we go from here. 14 15 So I guess we're fortunate that we have -- I'm 16 fortunate that I have 40 of them, or whatever it is, 17 30-some odd of them, and I don't have 250 like Judge Harz 18 But, you know, that's good news for me. 19 MR. JOHNSTON: Thank you, Your Honor. 20 Right. 21 MR. ELIAS: Your Honor, can I be heard? JUDGE DALTON: Yes. 22 23 MR. ELIAS: Just one clarification. 24 These treating physician depositions for --25 JUDGE DALTON: Prescribing.

MR. ELIAS: I'm sorry, prescribing.

Try as we might, they don't always talk to us. So these depositions in many cases will be the first time that we have an opportunity to talk to them.

And so if there's any time limitations that the Court is putting on the depositions, we just request that the Court keep in mind that the plaintiffs will have probably substantial questions to be asking in these depositions too. It's not just Novartis asking questions. I just wanted to make that clear for the record.

And we will attempt to meet and confer with Novartis on these depositions about priority of questioning, but I just wanted to raise that issue.

JUDGE DALTON: Well, I have a time limitation, I think, now built into my preliminary order of no more than seven hours per deposition. I can't imagine that you're going to get a prescribing physician who's willing to sit there for seven hours whether I order them to or you require them to. I mean, I say that somewhat tongue in cheek. Obviously, they'll do what they're ordered to do.

But you all are certainly going to need to work together to try to streamline what you need to get accomplished and do it in a way that's respectful of the witnesses and respectful of the witnesses' time.

And I'm no stranger to, you know, the occasional

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-- and I say occasional, because most of these physicians are committed, dedicated, professional men and women who are principally devoted to the care and treatment of their patients who recognize, albeit somewhat grudgingly, that they have also a concomitant responsibility to testify when they're asked to do that. But it's not something that they like to do, and it's not something that they build into their schedule. And I also recognize that occasionally you run into the prima donna who thinks that he or she is not subject to process and is not required to attend and is not required to respond to a court order. And, you know, when those unfortunate situations happen, we'll deal with them. And hopefully it won't be a problem. But if it is, it's not something that's new to the Court. MR. ELIAS: Thank you, Your Honor. JUDGE DALTON: You're welcome. What do you think, Mr. Johnston or Mr. Reissaus, about some additional time on the back end? Currently, we're looking at mid-January. And recognizing that it's hard to get much done between December 15th and January 15th, what do you think about an additional 30 days or so? MR. JOHNSTON: We don't have any objection to an additional 30 days. We would not like to see it much

further than that, but certainly that makes sense given the 1 2 holidays and everything, in our view. 3 JUDGE DALTON: Here is what I have tentatively sketched out for the schedule. 4 5 And so I'm going to give you these dates with the understanding I'm going to -- I think you're right, 6 7 Mr. Silverman, that we're going to need some additional 8 time in light of this. So these dates, I'm going to adjust 9 these dates by 30 days. 10 But what I had sketched out was based on the 11 January 17th expiration date for expert in 12 case-specific discovery, that dispositive motions would be 13 due a month thereafter. That would be mid-February. would now be mid-March. 14 15 The responses to dispositive motions would be due 16 mid-March. That would now be mid-April. 17 Replies, so I had late March. And that will now be late April. 18 19 And then -- so if I get the motions briefed by the 20 end of April, my hope would be that I would be able to take 21 the time necessary to resolve those and at least have the cases in a position for remand by the end of the summer. 22 23 Obviously, I've got a lot of other things on my And I don't know the level of complexity of the 24 25 summary judgment motions or anything of that sort.

But assuming that if I build myself in about three to four months to be able to get to those and dispose of them in a responsible way, that will put me at about early summer in a position to be able to start remanding the cases back from whence they came, which I think is -- I think it's a reasonable schedule. I think it's doable. But it's not going to allow you all to have any -- a lot of flexibility in terms of moving forward.

You have a lot to do. You have the expert discovery. You have all of the issues that are associated with that.

Even if it's just two depositions in each one of these cases -- Judge Harz, I think, if I understood her order, has required you to let her know within seven days of your selections, five from the plaintiff and five from the defense.

My seven cases are going to be included in my order. So I'll have my clerk identify all the cases that are Middle Florida cases, and I will very quickly turn around an order that identifies those cases.

In each one of those cases, at least as a starting point, I'm going to allow Novartis to take the prescribing physician and the plaintiff.

And then as I said, I'm open to entertaining,

Judge Baker is open to entertaining requests for expanding

that, recognizing that it needs to be a -- you need to have a very good reason to expand the request.

And I'm certainly not foreclosing you from taking an offensive deposition on behalf of the plaintiff if the circumstances suggest that it is necessary in order to meet the challenge of the warning issues or things of that sort.

So what I'm trying to do is to get the case to the point where we can get, to the extent possible, recognizing Mr. Johnston's concerns that there may be some loose ends out there that might benefit them from the standpoint of the specific causation defense that may not be encompassed in what's to be done between now and February. I'm a little skeptical that there's something that's not going to be done, but I recognize it's possible. So we'll see.

But that's what I intend to do when you all leave here today is give you an order that sets forth that schedule and encourage you to, again, continue to do what I think you have been doing, and I congratulate you for, which is to work cooperatively together on what I know is a complex case with a lot of -- dealing with all of these professional people who have busy schedules and busy lives and don't want to be bothered with litigation is a -- it's the trial lawyer's burden and nightmare, you know, that all of you have to suffer under.

And as I said, I'm not unsympathetic to it, but

it's not unique to this case. You all are used to doing it. So give it your best effort and continue to work cooperatively, because this work is hard enough to do and it's a tough enough job when you do it getting along. So I encourage you to keep getting along the best you can.

Anything else that we can take up while I have you here?

Judge Baker has something.

JUDGE BAKER: Yes.

It occurs to me, part of what Mr. Johnston said, something for you to have in the back of your minds is, for now, starting to look at a rise for remanding the cases, that you all should be thinking about what you'd like Judge Dalton to include in his order of remand for things that aren't done and will need to be addressed by the originating court.

Nothing that you need to do now, but keep that in mind. Because there are things we're not letting the plaintiff do. There are things we're not letting the defendant do now.

And Judge Dalton has his mandate from the panel and he's going to do that, but part of that will be alerting the judges who receive this what they're going to have left on their plates.

JUDGE DALTON: And part of it -- you know, part of

the reason, again, Mr. Johnston, to your concern, one of the -- one of the thoughts I had in terms of limiting the case-specific discovery as I have to the cases that are in front of me that I have the ability to control is that I'm going to know with respect to those cases if you -- if during the course of that, if you come back and say, you know, we have some specific causation defenses in your cases and this is who we need to talk to, these are the people that we need to depose, I could at least potentially resolve those issues, which may not be dispositive if the same issues arise in front of my colleagues, but it might help them.

I mean, I know that any time I get a case back from the MDL, from the managing judge, there's many things that -- when he or she has resolved something, even if it's not binding on me, it's very helpful for me to have the benefit of his or her thinking in terms of -- I don't always agree, you know, but it's very helpful for me to have that work already done by at least one other judicial officer before I see it. And I don't think that's particularly unique to me.

So to the extent that I can do that and tee some of those things up and get some of that work done for my colleagues down the road, that's my mission. That's my goal.

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All right. Judge Harz, anything else from
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    New Jersey?
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             JUDGE HARZ: No further comment.
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             Thank you very much. Thank you.
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             JUDGE DALTON: Okay. Judge Harz, would you like
    for me to include in my order your seven-day remit?
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             JUDGE HARZ: Sure, I would. But I think I did say
    14 days. I think I said the 21st.
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             JUDGE DALTON: Oh, I'm sorry. I misheard you.
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    I'm sorry. 14. So absolutely. Your word is the end of
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    the day as far as those are concerned.
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             So if you'd like for me to include 14 days for the
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    parties, do you want them to give you a joint submission of
    their list, the five selected by the plaintiff and the five
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    by the defense?
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             JUDGE HARZ: Sure. That would be appreciated.
    Thank you.
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             JUDGE DALTON: Okay. You're welcome.
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             So, Counsel, I'll include that in my order at
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    Judge Harz's direction, 14 days for you all to meet and
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    confer and submit a combined list of ten cases, five
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    selected by the plaintiff and five selected by the
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    defendant.
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             And I don't have anything else for you, I don't
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    think. I appreciate it.
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             Mr. Reissaus, you have something else you wanted
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    to raise?
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             MR. REISSAUS: Yes, Your Honor.
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             JUDGE DALTON: Yes.
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             MR. REISSAUS: I just wanted to share the case
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    number for the seventh case.
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             JUDGE BAKER: Come to the podium. Our sound
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    system picks up a lot better from the podium.
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             MR. REISSAUS: I'm sorry.
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             The seventh case, it hasn't made it into the MDL
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    yet, but it was filed in this district.
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             JUDGE DALTON: Okay.
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             MR. REISSAUS: It's Menear, M-E-N-E-A-R, is the
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    plaintiff's name.
                       The case number is 8:22-cv-01644.
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             JUDGE DALTON:
                             Okay. Great. Thank you very much.
16
             All right. You all have a good afternoon. Thank
    you for coming together. And we'll be in touch.
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             MR. ELIAS: Thank you.
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             MR. JOHNSTON:
                             Thank you.
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             JUDGE DALTON: Thank you, Judge Harz.
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             JUDGE HARZ: Thank you. Off the record.
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             (Proceedings adjourned at 10:03 a.m.)
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<u>CERTIFICATE</u> I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. September 9, 2022 s\ Amie R. First Amie R. First, RDR, CRR, CRC, CPE Federal Official Court Reporter United States District Court Middle District of Florida