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Case 2:09-md-02047-EEF-JCW Document 10265 Filed 09/08/11 Page 1 of 28
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                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                      EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
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     IN RE:
             CHINESE MANUFACTURED
                                              Docket 09-MD-2047-L
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             DRYWALL PRODUCTS
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             LIABILITY LITIGATION
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     This Document Relates to:
                                              March 16, 2011
     Vickers, et al v. Knauf Gips KG,
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       et al. 09-4117
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                                          *
                                              9:30 a.m.
     Payton, et al v. Knauf Gips KG, et al, 09-7628
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     Silva, et al v. Knauf Gips KG,
                                          *
                                              New Orleans, Louisiana
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                         ORAL ARGUMENT BEFORE THE
                        HONORABLE ELDON E. FALLON
15
                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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     APPEARANCES:
18
     For PSC:
                               Ervin Gonzalez, Esq
                               Arnold Levin, Esq.
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                               Fred Longer, Esq.
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     For Banner Supply:
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     For North River:
                              Kevin Risley, Esq.
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## 1 **PROCEEDINGS** (March 16, 2011) 2 3 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Everyone rise. 4 **THE COURT:** Be seated, please. Let's call the next 5 case. 6 THE DEPUTY CLERK: MDL 2047, In Re: Chinese Drywall. 7 **THE COURT:** Counsel make their appearance for the 8 record, please. 9 MR. LONGER: Good morning, Your Honor. Fred Longer 10 on behalf of the PSC. 11 MR. GRAU: Good morning, Your Honor. Benjamin Grau 12 on behalf of Interior Exterior. 13 MR. SEXTON: Good morning, Your Honor. Mike Sexton 14 for Banner Supply. 15 MR. SIVYER: Good morning, Your Honor. Neal Sivyer 16 representing the intervening home builders. 17 MR. THIBODEAUX: Good morning, Your Honor. Paul 18 Thibodeaux for KPT. 19 THE COURT: We have a number of people on the phone. 20 This is really not a motion as much as it is just a discussion 21 on the various issues presenting itself, the question of timing 22 primarily. The plaintiff committee wants to try the case in 23 June and the defendants want to do it sometime in August. 24 Where are we with that, Fred? 25 MR. LONGER: Your Honor, if you would like me to

speak first, I'm happy to do that. We have an InEx trial now scheduled for July 18, Your Honor. We have had these motions for class certification of record basically since September of last year.

THE COURT: How do you see them interfacing? Do you need to do one before the other or does it matter?

MR. LONGER: Well, Rule 23 suggests that -- I don't think it suggests. I think Rule 23 says that class certification is to be done as early as practicable given the Court's schedule.

Here you have a trial. It involves class representatives and these are class complaints, so it's our position that the class certification determination must precede the trial. If the Court certifies the class, then we are going to have a class trial, and that has to be determined first and foremost. So our position, Your Honor, is that the class certification hearing has to precede the InEx trial. The parties have agreed to the trial date. In February, the parties agreed to an end of June class certification hearing.

We have had some substitutions of plaintiffs. I agree that the defendants have not been -- well, that we have not done a perfect job apprising them of who they are, but certainly they have known of these plaintiffs really since the beginning of the litigation. They have had PPFs on these plaintiffs since the end of February, beginning of March. They

have had answers to interrogatories and requests for production of documents. They have had all the information that they need to at least understand the issues on motions that have been pending now for six months.

So our thinking is that there's really nothing new under the sun here. There are new plaintiffs. But a home in our estimation, for purposes of this motion, is basically a home. The drywall is there. The impact of that drywall and the legal issues surrounding the impact of that drywall is going to be the same home by home. The product was uniform. The effect is uniform.

So our position is that they have known about this. Since we have a trial date and we have had since February -- and actually going back to January 12 when we all submitted to Your Honor an agreed to scheduling order, we have all had June in mind for a class certification hearing. We just think we ought to keep going forward, have that hearing in June, and then have the trial as scheduled.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me hear from the other side.

Anybody? What has changed since we discussed it and everybody agreed on June?

MR. GRAU: Benjamin Grau, G-R-A-U. There have been no less than eight changes to the class representatives since we last discussed this. Additionally, we have propounded extensive discovery. As late as this morning, we are just

receiving responses to the critical liability discovery as to Interior Exterior.

Addressing the issue of the trial itself, the trial that's scheduled in July is a bellwether trial. It is not a class trial. It never has been considered a class trial. The plaintiffs handpicked these class representatives and picked the trial plaintiffs. That wasn't our doing. They chose to pick the same plaintiffs. If there's an issue with which goes first, they have created that issue not the defendants. We would submit, Your Honor, that there's simply not enough time to complete the discovery that's necessary for the class certification hearing for a June trial at this point.

THE COURT: What would you do? What do you need to do from a discovery standpoint?

MR. GRAU: Well, from a discovery standpoint, we are just completing the inspections of the Florida homes this week. Like I say, Your Honor, we just received written discovery responses this morning and obviously need to evaluate those to determine whether or not they are complete and satisfactory.

We still have to take class representative depositions. At this point there are 9 class homes between Florida and Louisiana, 15 individual representatives to be deposed. We then have to depose fact witnesses. There's obviously a dispute between that, but it will be somewhere between 12 and 16 fact witnesses. From our perspective, we

need to complete inspections of those fact witness homes first and then depositions of those fact witnesses themselves. The plaintiffs have designated no less than 39 or 49 fact witnesses they may call at trial. We obviously are entitled to take depositions of those witnesses and --

THE COURT: Has any of this been done?

MR. GRAU: No, Your Honor. Literally, the only thing that's been completed at this point are inspections of Louisiana homes, partial inspections of Florida homes to be completed at the end of this week, and exchange of written discovery responses that were just received this morning to some of those.

THE COURT: I thought we had set these a while back and I thought both sides were working towards this.

MR. GRAU: We are working, Your Honor, but the class representatives keep changing. It does matter because the discovery responses are just now coming in. We can't schedule class representative inspections until we know who those class representatives are, which is the whole reason the Florida inspections couldn't take place until this week.

THE COURT: Why do you have so many class reps?

MR. LONGER: If I may, Your Honor. I understand what counsel opposite is saying, but I don't necessarily agree at all with what he is saying. In the InEx trial, there are only four class representative plaintiffs. In the Banner trial,

there are only two class representative plaintiffs. In the Knauf class, the same four Louisiana class representative plaintiffs represent the Louisiana class there, and there are four class representative plaintiffs from Florida in the Banner trial.

Now, from InEx's perspective, they are saying that there's all these fact witnesses, but the reality is that most of them are listed as Knauf depositions. Those depositions have been taken. They're in the can. They're on videotape. By the way, Your Honor, we are talking about a class certification hearing. Our intention is to put this --

THE COURT: Let me just interrupt you. What I was thinking about from a class certification hearing, I thought 90 if not 100 percent of this would be on paper; maybe not everything, but most of it would be on paper. I thought that all of the paper had already been taken like the depositions. I didn't see them putting on any additional witnesses other than the witnesses that they had taken, and maybe there's some other witnesses, but primarily introducing depositions that had already been taken. Am I missing that?

MR. LONGER: That's where I was going, Your Honor. We intended to produce all of our record basically on paper. It will be done by then. The only depositions that really need to be taken are the class representative plaintiffs. We have been asking for weeks for the defendants to schedule them.

They have been postponing it.

We have answered the discovery as late as
February, the beginning of March. The InEx counsel here has
claimed that there were deficiencies. We provided what they
considered to be deficiencies, which were essentially, "Are
there any other documents that you have?" and we have told them
no. They needed to hear that. So that's what we provided to
them as recently as yesterday, and today they're apprised of
that. There's nothing new here.

As far as the class certification hearing is concerned, our intention was to put in a paper record as Your Honor was alluding to. We have two experts for class certification. If the depositions go well, they will probably come in on a paper record. If we think that it's appropriate to bring them here live, we will do that. But it's going to be a paper record and oral argument.

MR. GRAU: Your Honor, they have identified, as I said, over 40 fact witnesses, which include the class representatives. Of those, it's my appreciation that there's only been 14 depositions taken. So that leaves 26 witnesses that they have identified whose depositions have never been taken not to mention the fact witnesses that we'll want to identify as well.

Addressing the issue of uniformity, just looking at the class representative homes that they have selected,

these homes are not uniform. There's varying degrees of corrosion found in the homes. There's varying degrees of reactivity in the drywall being found in the homes. There's a varying amount of imported drywall in the homes.

Certainly there will be even more divergence when we start looking at other class member homes. There are homes out there that have one or two sheets of drywall who are part of this putative class. There are homes that have drywall manufactured by Taishan as opposed to Knauf that will be part of the Interior Exterior class. So all of those issues have to be looked at and all of those issues have been presented to the Court for class certification.

As Your Honor saw in our briefing, we extensively outlined the case law and sort of legal framework for class certification. As Your Honor is well aware, the issue is not simply looking at the pleadings as they are presented by the plaintiffs but piercing those pleadings and looking at the facts and looking at how the trial will proceed, what evidence will be presented to the Court not just in terms of liability but in terms of damages as well, in terms of how do you look at and determine property damage in these homes: does it vary between homes; does it vary between homes that have 95 percent imported drywall and a home that may only have two sheets of drywall; does it vary between a home that has never been remediated and a home that was remediated over a

year ago; does the diminution of value aspect of the claims vary by neighborhood from neighborhood, by state from state.

All of those issues need to be presented to the Court, and all of those issues require discovery. Interior Exterior and the other defendants would certainly be severely prejudiced if we are railroaded into a 20-day discovery period or a 30-day discovery period at this point to complete all of that necessary discovery which is created by the fact that the class representatives have changed numerous times since we first discussed the issue and the fact that plaintiffs themselves have designated over 40 fact witnesses to be called.

THE COURT: You take the position that you need 30 days to do that?

MR. GRAU: We take the position that we need more than 30 days to do it. They are giving us 30 days under their proposed schedule to complete --

THE COURT: Your suggestion is instead of doing it in June, you do it in August, so that's what? 45 days.

MR. GRAU: Correct. 50, 60 extra days to complete that, yes, Your Honor, which we still think is an ambitious schedule.

One last thing I should raise. I know the home builder representative is here. There is a motion to intervene in the case by the home builders, which certainly we'll submit briefing on that. But to the extent that that would be

allowed, any schedule we discuss today would be overly ambitious I would think.

MR. SIVYER: Neal Sivyer, S-I-V-Y-E-R. Your Honor, we do not have any role in the InEx trial whatsoever. We are participating in the Banner intervention. By statute, you may recall that every single home that we fix we have to give notice to Banner. In addition to that, we did profile forms. In addition to that, the two class representatives, Lennar and Taylor, have months ago provided detailed information on every single home that was repaired, square footage, price, inspection reports, photos, answered questions for weeks. Our class representatives are available any time.

There are other home builders that have intervened for the limited purpose of settlement negotiations, as I understand it. But as far as the two class reps, we couldn't be farther ahead. As a matter of fact, I think it actually expedites things because we now have a relatively large class of completed homes where the Court can look at the price per square foot and the remediation protocol for a large number and see that they are very similar.

**THE COURT:** So you're in favor of keeping the same trials?

MR. SIVYER: As quickly as possible, Your Honor. I don't think we are going to slow that down.

MR. THIBODEAUX: Paul Thibodeaux for KPT. We agree

with InEx's presentation as far as how the scheduling order needs to go and when the class certification hearing date should be, which is in the August time period. I think a critical issue is what Mr. Longer referred to as this uniformity issue. That's certainly going to be what the plaintiffs are going to claim as far as class certification goes, and that's specifically what the defense will show as to why the plaintiffs are not entitled to certification.

This really goes down to the putative class member fact witness inspections, which the plaintiffs in their scheduling order do not provide for and say we are not entitled to. Those are critical to the defendants' defense of the class certification issues.

If you look at the scheduling order proposed by plaintiffs, it establishes April 1 as the date for defendants to select fact witnesses, and then discovery of fact witnesses and class reps must be done by April 27. If you back out the weekends, that leaves approximately 20 depos, I believe, to do in 18 days and does not even account for the inspections that need to be done of those fact witnesses both in Florida and Louisiana. I think that just highlights how unreasonable the scheduling order is and how it's trying to be shoehorned into a time period because of their own juggling act with respect to the class reps.

Also, Your Honor, one separate point. We just

learned this morning that our co-counsel, Mr. Steve Glickstein with Kaye Scholer, is out of the country from August 5 to August 20, so we would like to raise that and let the Court know that we would appreciate that be considered with respect to class certification hearing dates.

MR. RISLEY: Your Honor, Kevin Risley for North River Insurance Company, one of the excess carriers for InEx. Maybe I'm missing something, but I was just told early this morning that my client did not need to be involved in the bellwether trial because we weren't going to get to those issues. Now I'm hearing we have to have the class certification hearing in June to make that bellwether trial the class trial. So I think there's some inconsistency going on here.

I think we can certainly have the bellwether trial in July without having the class certification hearing. A bellwether trial is not supposed to be a class trial. They should be different things, and they can go on different schedules.

MR. SEXTON: Again, Your Honor, Mike Sexton for Banner Supply. I, of course, concur with the arguments presented by InEx's and Knauf's counsel. Just a few additional points with respect to Banner.

First off, to the extent that the Silva trial needs to go forward in July and the Court concludes that that's a trial on the merits as opposed to a bellwether trial, I note

that that doesn't affect the class certification proceedings vis-à-vis Banner. There's no reason that Banner proceedings need to be on precisely the same schedule as InEx or Knauf or anybody else. There may be certainly conveniences associated with doing them three days in a row. But if there are unique procedural hurdles affecting one party, that does not necessarily affect all.

Second, Your Honor, I would like to elaborate just for a moment on why it's important that only on March 10, with a substituted motion for class certification against Banner, that they finally setted on who are the class representatives going to be. Why is that important? I think it relates to the fundamental misunderstanding articulated by Mr. Longer which is a home is just a home.

Obviously, Banner believes that they are all snowflakes, each being unique. How do we prove that? We have class representatives. We see now that the class representatives that they have finally settled upon are a home in Boynton Beach and a home in Cutler Bay, Florida. We would like the opportunity to say, okay, there are approximately 350 other named class representatives -- named class representatives -- in Payton. These are not passive. These are not putative class members. These are named class representatives. We believe we have the right to depose and fully explore at least six of them to show how each of those

homes is different.

One of the problems preventing us from moving forward in a meaningful way is that the plaintiffs' steering committee has failed to provide complete responses to over hundreds -- hundreds -- of plaintiff profile forms, which is a way by which we could select what other class representatives we want to prove our snowflake idea.

refused in its entirety to respond to discovery related to the nonmoving class representatives. While it is certainly convenient to the PSC to cherrypick one or two or five or nine moving class representatives, the fact is that there are hundreds. Under the Rules of Civil Procedure, we believe we have every right to depose every one of them, but we don't want to burden them. We think six will do.

Where that goes from there is after we look at the class representative, we say we have a comparative fault defense. Under Florida law, Section 758.81, we get to compare our fault to the others. We believe that that individualized analysis will also preclude class certification.

So we would want to know who the home builder is, the installer, the realtor. These are all things that we need to know and all of which are impossible until the PSC gives us information relating to these other people.

And then further, the home builder stood up on a

motion for intervention. To the extent it was related to the briefing schedule, I'm not sure how it added a lot. To the extent it's on the issue of a motion for intervention, it's premature to discuss. It was just filed in recent days. We would like an opportunity to consult with clients and brief on the issue before it's heard substantively, Your Honor.

MR. GRAU: Your Honor, I would point out on the intervention that the Mitchell Company has intervened in the Silva action itself, so there are claims as it relates to Interior Exterior.

MR. LONGER: Your Honor, I have been outranked.

THE COURT: Okay. A substitute.

MR. LEVIN: It's not a class representative this time because they are not in the pilot program. We all know why the class representatives change.

Judge, I'm old enough to remember *Eisen v*.

Carlisle where you did class certification on pleadings. I know we have come some way since then. If the snowflake theory works, I would be out of business. Because not every box is a box, that was the argument in *Corrugated*. Not every home is the same home, that's the argument here. We are not dealing with snowflakes.

They talk about every plaintiff being a class representative. Everybody knows why that was done in our pleadings. That was to instill CAFA jurisdiction on this Court

so this MDL could deal with the entire program.

They talk about taking all these depositions.

They agreed to take up to 10 class members' depositions,

including class representatives, in a stipulation before this

Court.

I have a suggestion because I have heard these arguments before. Why don't they tell us what the arguments are with regard to class and their position that the class should not be certified, and we'll say we can handle that one. We can handle that one. Some homes have eight rooms. Some homes have six rooms. I can handle that. Some rooms have KPT in the bedrooms. Some have KPT in the kitchen. I can handle that.

Let them give us a list rather than taking depositions, InEx running to Florida to inspect Banner homes. It's a feeding frenzy, Your Honor. The only way it is going to stop is to hold this hearing and hold us to the fire and let us do the discovery. They are big firms. They have a lot of lawyers. We will man the discovery, and let's get it over with.

MS. GONZALEZ: Thank you, Your Honor. Ervin Gonzalez. I'm going to be addressing some of the specific issue about Florida and the class runner.

Comparative fault was discussed. Comparative fault is the doctrine that came about as a result of *Fabre v*.

Marin, which allows nonparties as well as parties to be considered by the fact finder in determining percentages of fault. It's been codified under 768.81, Florida statutes, and there are exceptions to it involving pollution concerns to when several liability does apply notwithstanding pure comparative fault.

All these issues are really trial issues. It has nothing to do with whether the case should be certified. Class action certification deals with very simple issues, common issues of fact, that's it; do the common issues of fact predominate over any individual issue, and that's all we are going to be looking at.

So the common issues of fact that we have in Florida, Louisiana, and anywhere else that's affected by Chinese drywall is this:

Did the defendants provide a product that was defective? Yes or no. We can answer that on a common basis, on a class-wide basis without much work whatsoever.

Did it cause harm to the homes? The answer to that is yes. We can do that on a class-wide basis. It either did or it didn't. Typicality is the legal process that's going to be used to determine these common questions of fact.

Do the same causes of action apply across the board for all states involved? The answer is yes. Numerosity has been met. We have thousands of homes that are impacted.

We have adequate counsel. We have adequate representatives without any conflicts of interest in these issues.

The core issue here that predominates is the issue of the defect that's involved. That's what the Court is going to be looking at, and the Court can also decide issues of preclusion. We are going to have mini trials on damages. Comparative fault issues will be handled in the trial, not class certification, but the Court can enter issues of preclusion under 23(d) that allows specific factual findings to then be used on a res judicata or collateral estoppel basis to other matters that may flow in the trial. So we can certify particular fault issues clearly on the class certification issue. We can have specific issues by issue preclusion that will apply to the remaining matters.

Class certification in this case is relatively simple. Defendants are trying to make it sound like it would be easier to land on Mars. That's not the case. We are simply trying to certify those common questions, as allowed by the rules, that will allow all the parties to move forward. Delaying this further will hurt the plaintiffs, will actually hurt the defendants -- contrary to what they are saying -- and moving forward is in everyone's best interest. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. SEXTON: Mike Sexton for Banner Supply. First,

Your Honor, it was correctly pointed out by PSC counsel that Rule 23 requires the Court to determine class certification as soon as practicable. Here these actions were filed in 2009. The PSC waited until September 21, 2010, to file a motion. That was not as soon as practicable. Then the PSC waited six months to decide who the class representatives would be. That is not as soon as practicable.

To convey a sense of an emergency that was created by the PSC is a false sense. Your Honor, multiple PSC counsel have now said that this is a simple issue. It's not rocket science. It's not putting a man on the moon. This initial idea was conveyed on page 6 of their brief when they said it is a mere procedural motion, which is much like saying that the Saints winning the Super Bowl is a mere sporting event. Class certification is the end of the analysis in this case.

Given the three defendants and the damage calculations offered in plaintiffs' motion for class certification, we are talking about hundreds of millions of dollars and requires the most careful, thoughtful analysis that can be given to it, not a 30-day rush job offered here in the hopes that something will be overlooked.

Further, Your Honor, with regard to *Fabre*, I argued the issue against Mr. Gonzalez down in Florida, and Judge Farina ruled that comparative fault principles do apply

notwithstanding the pollution exclusion.

Further, Mr. Gonzalez suggested that damages will be spun off in mini trials. I appreciate that argument, but it's inconsistent with their briefing. On page 21 of their motion for class certification, they offer a formulaic damages analysis inconsistent with our snowflake analysis.

The PSC wanted some sort of a preview of what our argument is going to be. I think I provided it. We say each of these homes requires individualized analysis. They are not negative value suits. We are not hiding the ball. There is no reason to rush through this after the PSC waited a year and a half to get this thing going.

THE COURT: When is the trial before Judge Farina?

He and I have talked about it, but I don't remember the date.

I think his was in October or --

MR. SEXTON: The trial last year, Your Honor?

THE COURT: No, coming up.

MR. SEXTON: The next trial, I believe, is

November 2, 2011.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SEXTON: I apologize, Your Honor. My colleague pointed out just in any order entered, we need some sort of a time certain for the plaintiffs' steering committee to complete the profile forms and complete the responses to class member discovery. Otherwise, August 15, even that becomes unworkable.

**THE COURT:** I thought that was already done, the profile forms.

MR. LONGER: It has already been done, Your Honor. I don't know what they are talking about.

THE COURT: I thought the profile forms were done a long time ago. I understand that the reason the substitution came about is that some of the people, their homes were remedied and so they had no claim, and they had to be substituted for people who had claims.

MR. SEXTON: Your Honor, our recent analysis of the profile forms, which is set forth in the briefing that we supplied on Friday, was that many -- hundreds, in fact, of the profile forms are still deficient by way of not identifying the manufacturer, installer, home builder, and so forth. That precludes our ability to look at other named class representatives to show the differences among the class.

MR. LONGER: Your Honor, that's a separate motion, and my appreciation is they are talking about deficiencies for persons that are on the newest omni complaint that still have the 40-day time period to even respond and put in their PPFs. They are saying that because they are not in already, they are deficient.

There are some issues that we have asked counsel opposite to tell us who the names of all the counsel are -- because they have just given the list of clients -- so that we

can actually inform the specific counsel who they are. Counsel has been reticent to provide that information. They just haven't done that. We have been taking under our own powers to figure it all out and we are getting the information.

My appreciation is that all of the PPFs for the class representative plaintiffs they do have. All of the interrogatories for the class representatives they do have. So that's where there's a disconnect here. A lot of what they are doing is subject to a motion which will be heard next week, Your Honor. We intend to respond on Friday on this.

THE COURT: One thing that's obvious to me is I'm going to have to have probably weekly meetings with you-all. I can do it on the phone, but we are going to have to move this case a little faster than we are doing. Maybe weekly meetings would be an answer.

MR. SEXTON: Your Honor, my colleague,

Mr. Panayotopoulos -- I'll let him spell his last name -- will

address the profile forms, but Mr. Gonzalez asked me to

clarify. He has come up with a new argument since we argued it

last fall on comparative fault that has not been addressed.

Whatever arguments were presented to Judge Farina last fall he

and then Mr. Diaz, in a separate case, lost on.

MR. PANAYOTOPOULOS: Nick Panayotopolous also for Banner Supply. I just wanted to address the point about the profile forms and the missing discovery responses from the

named plaintiff representatives in these cases.

Discovery was served in 2009 to the named plaintiffs in this case. None of that has been responded to, as relates to Banner, except as to the movant class reps. Only two people related to Banner have responded to that. I'm sorry. A total of five people have responded. There are hundreds and hundreds that have not given any substantive response.

The PSC just filed an objection. They refused to name who the manufacturer is. The profile forms, there's hundreds of profile forms that are missing. There are, I suspect, thousands of profile forms that are deficient. We can't select the homes that we want to address before the Court at the class certification hearing without having the most basic of information before we can proceed.

I believe I heard counsel opposite that they were willing to comply with that discovery. If we just set a deadline they are going to supply that discovery, that's fine with us, Your Honor. We will do our best to meet a very quick schedule, which is suggested in August, as long as they comply with that discovery first.

MR. LEVIN: One last word, Your Honor. There are 10,000 plaintiffs in this case. There should be 10,000 profile forms. They haven't got 150. We have said we'll help you get them like we did in Vioxx, like we did in Propulsid. Suddenly

they can't prepare for a class certification hearing that's supposed to streamline the case without having discovery of absent class members who happen to be named in omni complaints. Judge, they're trying to hold us back. Please don't let them do that.

THE COURT: Anybody else?

MR. THIBODEAUX: Paul Thibodeaux for KPT, Your Honor. All we are asking for is for a five to six-month discovery schedule and certification hearing date that is consistent with the scheduling order that was entered and agreed to by the parties before all these class rep changes came about.

THE COURT: Well, you're not asking for four or five months. You're asking for four or five weeks as I understand it, six weeks, something of that sort. You're looking at August instead of June.

MR. THIBODEAUX: Correct, correct.

THE COURT: Let me check my calendar on it. I don't see any relationship or linkage between the trial in July and the trial in either June or August. I don't see any linkage there. I think they are different focuses.

I think the class certification is a significant issue. It's going to be a key issue in this particular case. Ordinarily in this circuit, class certification is a real difficult issue for the plaintiffs, but it hasn't been that way with property damage. While there's differences in personal

injury, the differences are not as blatant as in a property damage case. I think this is a significant one. It's easy in personal injury cases, frankly, because the circuit is very down on personal injury certifications. Property damage is a different ballgame. I do think everybody ought to recognize that this is a significant issue.

Let me look at my calendar and I'll make the decision, but I also want to start weekly meetings with you-all. I'll set up a meeting on the telephone. I don't need you coming in here. I don't want to take up your time, but I do want to know what's been done since the last conference, what needs to be done, what issues are present.

We need to cut through some of the motion practice. Be prepared, if you have a problem, to talk to each other before you talk to me. Every week, you give me the problem, whether it's a motion or whatever, and I will rule on it immediately so we can get through with this.

If I need some information beforehand, give me an e-mail or drop me a letter as to what the issue is so that I can be ready for it. I want to be able to work with you on this so that we are not wasting a lot of time on motions and interrogatories and back and forth. We just don't have the time to do that.

I'll listen to you. I will hear everything you have to say. I will take it seriously. If you need me to look

1 at cases, I will look at the cases. We need to cut through 2 this and move a little faster than we are doing. Thank you 3 very much. Court will stand in recess. THE DEPUTY CLERK: 4 Everyone rise. 5 (WHEREUPON the Court was in recess.) \* \* \* 6 7 **CERTIFICATE** 8 I, Toni Doyle Tusa, CCR, FCRR, Official Court 9 Reporter for the United States District Court, Eastern District 10 of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true 11 and correct transcript, to the best of my ability and 12 understanding, from the record of the proceedings in the 13 above-entitled and numbered matter. 14 15 16 s/ Toni Doyle Tusa Toni Doyle Tusa, CCR, FCRR 17 Official Court Reporter 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25