UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA SOUTHERN DIVISION

In Re:

CAMP LEJEUNE WATER LITIGATION 7:23-CV-897

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 2024
STATUS CONFERENCE HEARING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT B. JONES, JR.
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

On Behalf of the Plaintiffs:

J. Edward Bell, III; Eric Flynn, Hugh R. Overholt,

A. Charles Ellis, William Michael Dowling

Via Telephone:

Mona Lisa Wallace, James A. Roberts, Zina Bash, Elizabeth Cabraser

On Behalf of the Defendant:

John Adam Bain, Michael Cromwell, Elizabeth Platt, David Ortiz

Via Telephone:

Sara Mirsky, Bridget Bailey Lipscomb

AMY M. CONDON, CRR, RPR, CSR
Official Court Reporter
United States District Court
Raleigh, North Carolina
Stenotype with computer-aided transcription

(Tuesday, July 16, 2024, commencing 11:03 a.m.)

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THE COURT: Good morning. Okay. I just had a couple items and them I'm happy to hear from y'all as to the status of discovery and any other matters you wanted to mention.

Mr. Bell and Mr. Bain, is there a way to include in the status reports -- I guess it would be in the section where you're talking about what cases are settling, and then also include for track -- the Track 1 plaintiffs and subsequent groups -- a way to identify either the plaintiff, or in the case of an estate, perhaps the decedent, whether those individuals are or were active service members, military dependents, non-service members; in other words, identifying for the Court what their connection to the base is or was? I think that would be helpful.

MR. BELL: That wouldn't be hard to do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Great.

The next item is related to the notice that was filed following our last meeting. I realize that we asked for this. This is the -- I'm referring to what's at Docket Entry 254, the joint proposed pretrial scheduling order for certain Track 1 trial issues. Paragraph 13 on page 2, "At the appropriate time following determination of motions on the water contamination phase and the general causation phase, the parties will disclose its experts regarding specific causation

and damages." I don't know if it is anticipated by the Court that there will be an opportunity to reopen expert discovery and so when I was describing that we would like you to propose deadlines for expert discovery, it was thought that that expert discovery period would include whatever experts that you anticipate using, whether those are related to damages, general causation, or specific causation.

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Do you understand what I'm saying here? I don't know that the Court really expects to reopen expert discovery.

MR. BELL: No, Your Honor. I don't think we anticipated reopening it.

Our concern was the timing of the -- the way the order read, it gave us some uncertainty as to whether this was to be in some sequence or whether it was all to be done together. We read the order as seeing that the water modeling issue would be decided by the Court and then the --

THE COURT: Is that the exposure? Is that the exposure issue?

MR. BELL: That was the question I had for you today. Maybe we can talk about it.

We are a little unsure -- there's a lot to the water modeling issue, as you can imagine. There's a lot of experts to the water modeling. There's a lot of issues involving how the methodology -- how everything happened. We are a little -- we would like to have some guidance from the Court as to

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what the Court really needs so we don't overdo something
   that's not necessary or whether -- we just really need to know
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   what the Court needs us to present and what they are really
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   looking for.
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             MR. BAIN:
                        Your Honor, I think the way that we
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   interrupted the order was that the exposure and general
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   causation issues were threshold issues.
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             THE COURT: Yeah, they are.
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             MR. BAIN: And obviate the need for other experts as
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   with respect to specific causation.
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             THE COURT:
                          Specific causation is an issue, right?
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             MR. BAIN:
                        Well, if the Court were to find that
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   there's no general causation.
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             THE COURT:
                          Right. If there's no causation, then it
   stops there, right?
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             MR. BAIN:
                        Right.
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             THE COURT: So if causation -- general causation is
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   established, then I would imagine that you would need an
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   expert beyond a treating physician as to why Jim Smith, you
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   know, maybe on damages on too, how Jim Smith became injured.
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             MR. BAIN: Yes. And we are preparing for that.
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MR. BAIN: Yes. And we are preparing for that. We looked into experts on those issues, but we interpreted the way the Court's order reading is that it wanted to address the general causation issues first.

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We're more than happy to put in a period for the

disclosures of the other experts, but it looked to us, and we discussed this with plaintiffs, that the exposure and general causation issues being threshold issues may, in our view, eliminate the need for certain experts.

THE COURT: I understand. But I don't -- I didn't -- my understanding of how the Court wants to proceed is that they will take up the exposure issues, causation, general causation, and then move toward trial.

MR. BAIN: Well, we could --

THE COURT: And just assume that -- I understand that you may be taking -- you may be taking a deposition of a specific -- a specific causation expert who ultimately may not testify because general causation hasn't been established. I understand that. But I think that's the route that the Court wants to go versus reopening it, reopening expert discovery.

MR. BAIN: Well --

THE COURT: And that's -- that's how I interpreted

13 to be. And I understand the logic behind doing it, because
why would you waste time and money on an expert that you may
not need.

MR. BELL: Well --

MR. BAIN: If the Court would like, we could set up a disclosure schedule for the other experts that's simultaneous with this schedule. I think we can do that. We can talk with the plaintiffs about that.

MR. BELL: Judge, if you read the order, it's not clear as to whether or not the judge assigned to the case will actually address the issue of specific causation. And the way the order reads is these cases may actually be reassigned. So let's say we have five bladder cancer cases assigned to Judge A, and that judge the way I read it and the way we would propose is that the judge trying the cases should listen to the specific causation.

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THE COURT: I think that's -- I think that's what's going to happen.

MR. BELL: Right. So that if we're looking at a hearing on water modeling and general causation, the way I looked at it is there's not a reopening of discovery but basically the deadline for identifying those experts would be after that hearing. And we would, of course, would need to take depositions. But that would then, at least the way we thought it would be, is that individual judge would say here is your schedule to get ready for trial.

THE COURT: Well, I guess you could always make the argument before that individual judge as to why that discovery needs to take place, but -- I mean, you're right. The way I see this happening is that the exposure issues may be heard by the entire Court and then causation would be broken out to the individual judges per disease. So Judge A is going to have all of Parkinson.

1 MR. BELL: Exactly.

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THE COURT: Judge B is going to have all of non-Hodgkin's. And then those judges -- I don't know at what point they would enter a scheduling order for their five cases, but one would be entered, I would assume, and that that would contain some pretrial deadlines.

MR. BELL: That's the way we looked at it and we think that's the most efficient way to do it, because general causation is really more fact-specific than science oriented as you can imagine. So since these are facts that would apply to the cases before that judge, it would be logical for that judge to start learning these facts since this is a bench trial.

THE COURT: So in the expert discovery phase, are y'all disclosing experts for specific causation and discovering those experts?

MR. BELL: Well, we set it out in a way to do general causation first.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BELL: I mean, obviously we've got a number of depositions. I don't know how many the Government will have, but we have a number, and that's going to take some doing to get everybody ready, plus we've got --

THE COURT: It'll be on damages as well, right?

MR. BELL: Well, respectfully I think an economist

is a little bit easier than a toxicologist.

THE COURT: Sure.

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MR. BELL: So -- I mean, we'll disclose those but whether they -- whether they'll decide needs a depo or whether the report is sufficient is up to the Government, but they would be easier to get taken care of than the science.

Science people are very specific. They -- the lawyers handling them are -- have to know the science pretty well.

THE COURT: I just want to make sure that y'all understand that there's an expert discovery phase in the case; and in that expert discovery phase, I think the Court is expecting the parties to disclose their experts, whether those experts are on causation or damages or whatever, and that at some point -- and I suspect it will be staggered -- but at some point there will be a hearing on the exposure, a hearing on causation, and then down the road specific causation on those cases that move forward.

MR. BELL: Maybe, Your Honor, the alternative to what was presented would be that we stagger our water modeling and general causation and go ahead and schedule the specific causation even if the Court hasn't heard the water modeling yet. That way we get them in, but I think we're trying to -- it's going to be such a large thing to handle for both general and specific. So that would be my idea.

THE COURT: Okay. I really didn't want to create a

mess here. The way I interpreted 13 was that I was worried y'all would think there would be another discovery period for experts after exposure had been -- exposure and causation had been heard or ruled on.

MR. BAIN: I think that was what we were contemplating, but if the Court were to have all the expert disclosures done during one period, we can do that as well. But I think to Mr. Bell's point, there's going to be a lot of experts, so the parties do need sufficient time to get all that work done.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you want to craft a modified notice or?

MR. BELL: Yes, Your Honor. The only thing I would just ask the Court to be cognizant of is if we had -- I'm just using numbers -- 15 or 20 -- because we have five diseases --

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. BELL: -- there are all kinds of nuances within each disease; the toxicology, the oncology, the mechanistic issues, there are all kinds of subsets of those experts and we're getting those ready. So we would like to at least focus on those first and then have the period after that to identify the specific causation.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BELL: The work that these general causation experts are doing does impact the specific causation so we're

1 trying to get it to where it is logical.

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THE COURT: Wait. I don't think you can get the specific unless you get through general first, right?

MR. BELL: Procedurally you're correct. But some of our general causation experts are not specific causation experts. Some are. And so let's say, for example, Your Honor, your oncologist says the mechanism of injury is X and then the specific causation expert is relying on that but that's not his or her expertise, then we have to have that logical sequence.

THE COURT: Okay. Why don't you submit another proposal to the Court and we'll look at them in tandem based on this information.

MR. BELL: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. And that's really what I wanted to talk about.

I suspect that there's some discovery issues that you want to discuss.

MR. BELL: Well, there's a couple of things, Your Honor. I bring up the idea of a Rule 16, but I'm assuming maybe the water modeling will give us a chance to have some conversation so it's still pending, but I understand where we are.

There is one request for production that we seem not to be able to resolve. We're required to ask the Court to be

allowed to file a motion. It's not a difficult issue; it's something fairly simple. But there is some pushback to produce this information. So we would ask for that permission to file a motion.

THE COURT: What is that?

MR. BELL: It's a request, I think it's number seven. I hope the numbering is right, but it's having to do with individual -- individuals' files that they may have that are not part of the -- in other words, an individual may have their computer and they have their files on Camp Lejeune, but we understand they may not have been searched and we have, like, seven or eight that we've asked for and there's a pushback on that.

THE COURT: Mr. Bain, what's the status there?

MR. BAIN: Mr. Cromwell is going to address that,

Your Honor.

MR. CROMWELL: Thank you, Your Honor.

Mr. Bain is right. There is I think a disagreement with the nature of plaintiffs' request. Their seventh request for RFPs includes essentially an entire grab of ESI documents related to 10 individuals.

As you may recall earlier in this litigation, the parties have reached an agreement not to -- to not have to search for custodial or noncustodial ESI.

Despite that agreement, we had recent agreement that

there may be exceptions for discrete categories of documents; and, in fact, we've abided by that exception as well.

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I don't know if you recall a few status conferences ago there was an issue with regards to a Dr. Patricia Hastings with the VA, whether her deposition would go forward or not. It did go forward and during that deposition she identified specific documents she had on her computer and we grabbed them from her computer and produced those. So that would be a discrete category.

That's in contrast to plaintiffs' current request which seeks for us to conduct custodial interviews, you know, a month before close of fact discovery and then produce all relevant information on any storage device that's related to Camp Lejeune water.

Your Honor, that presents a number of issues with -including burden and relevance, but the way ESI is collected,
normally you would go and conduct interviews, you would grab
the information, agree upon search terms, and then we would
review and produce those documents.

Your Honor, they have suggested that we can just go and grab these individuals' files, not knowing exactly how they are defining what files are. And so we have -- and there are problems with that because individuals who put files on their computer, right, these people have been there for 10, 15 years, some of them, and some of them maybe have

overinclusive, including things that have nothing to do with Camp Lejeune; maybe underinclusive because they saved documents in numerous places. So additionally, these custodians aren't the people who make those determinations. So it presents a number of logistical problems for doing that.

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On top of that, Your Honor, the suggestion that we haven't done this or that we should have been looking for this all along isn't quite accurate.

The way this has come up is that in depositions prior there will be fact witnesses who will say I'm not aware of my computer or my server being searched. And the truth is, despite the agreements that we have reached with plaintiffs prior, we do still have an obligation to conduct a reasonable inquiry, that's our obligation. So we have done that by actually conducting interviews and gathering responsive information to their numerous requests. We worked with agency counsel and have identified those.

Plaintiffs aren't really typically made aware of that because that's really discovery on discovery. But the suggestion that we haven't been doing that because of what these fact witnesses are saying isn't really well-founded and doesn't mean we're not meeting our obligations.

So we have agreed, Your Honor, that we are at the point where we've exhausted the meet-and-confer process.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CROMWELL: We think the process, Your Honor -- and I think we reached some agreement with plaintiffs -- is the proper way to proceed is to notice the deposition of these individuals, which they did yesterday afternoon and evening, that their depositions and we can see where we go from there, but I don't want to speak on behalf of Mr. Bell.

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THE COURT: So am I going to get a motion to compel, or I guess -- I guess it doesn't matter. I guess a motion for protective order or what?

MR. BELL: Yes, sir. Your Honor, I can't let this go by when I personally as lead counsel withdrew our ESI request because it was becoming something was going to take a year to produce; it was going to be massive according to the Government.

I did reserve the right, however, to be able to target individuals and get their data, get their files, and that was part of my agreement when I did that.

So we determined there are about 10, I thought there were a little less, people who we think through other discovery may have relevant testimony.

THE COURT: At this point these -- are these plaintiffs?

MR. BELL: No, sir, Your Honor. They are Government officials, most of them.

THE COURT: Is it germane to the 25 that are going

forward? 1 2 MR. BELL: We think so, Your Honor. But wouldn't be 3 specific to the 25; it would be specific to our general 4 causation, such as water modeling, things like that. 5 THE COURT: Okav. 6 MR. BELL: So this is the first we've heard that they may have already done discovery inquiry of these 7 8 individuals. And if they would just tell us they've done that and they've -- and all the relevant documents have been 9 10 produced, then that helps us get by this particular problem. So that's the first I heard about that today. 11 12 Okay. So this is going to be a motion THE COURT: 13 to compel on 7? 14 MR. BELL: Yes, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Okay. Just go ahead and file it 16 whenever you're ready. 17 What else? 18 MR. BELL: Your Honor, just so the Court remembers -- excuse me. My throat is kind of clogged up. 19 20 We are still waiting, and I'm not in any way trying 21 to be disparaging, but the Government has still -- is still 2.2 conducting or still producing materials. We've got a major 2.3 set of materials last week and we've been told they are pretty 24 close to completing that. 25 But in reviewing the status conference, what they

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said in the past is that they would complete discovery by the
   end of discovery, but now they are saying in due time. And we
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   are concerned that if the Government goes over the deadline,
   which I kind of anticipate they may have to. I'm not -- I'm
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   not fussing about that, but we've got to have those materials
   so that our experts can have them to review.
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             So I'm a little concerned that if they go past the
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   deadline.
             We tried to build in that time in our proposed
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   order so we'd have time to review the documents. And so I
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   just wanted to bring that to the Court's attention.
             THE COURT: What is it? What's outstanding?
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             MR. BELL: Health studies mostly, Your Honor.
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   goes directly to the illnesses that are part of Track 1.
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             THE COURT:
                        Okay.
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             MR. BELL: Most of the ATSDR.
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             THE COURT: Is it the health effects?
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             MR. BELL: The 2017 and the 2024 both have relevant
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   documents in there.
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                         All right. Mr. Cromwell.
             THE COURT:
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                            Thank you, Your Honor.
             MR. CROMWELL:
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                   As you may recall, we've been producing
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   documents related to ATSDR's water modeling project as well as
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   ATSDR health effect studies. The water modeling documents
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   have been entirely produced.
                                  The safer documents we had
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   originally withheld for privilege review.
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THE COURT: What documents?

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MR. CROMWELL: The water modeling.

THE COURT: Those have been produced? Then you said something.

MR. CROMWELL: Safe or any that were withheld for privilege review.

THE COURT: I see.

MR. CROMWELL: My apologies. That privilege review has been performed. We are producing -- or produced the log late last night, so we'll produce any of the documents that weren't withheld from that review shortly, Your Honor, should be this week.

The other project, the health effect studies, we have basically completed the entire production of those as well. Again, we have withheld certain documents for privilege. From a legal standpoint, attorney work product, et cetera, I think that number is less than 12.

There are a larger set of documents in those that relate to statutory issues and contract issues that if you want further, I can have a colleague speak to, but those are the two and they have been primarily produced at this point.

Your Honor, the parties I think both are working hard to produce all the documents that each side has requested. Just last night or this morning we received 25,000 pages from plaintiffs as well. I don't think this is a

single-sided issue. So I do think both parties are making effort to be done by the end of fact discovery.

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THE COURT: We've got what, three, four weeks left?

I want to get as much as we can out by 8/11. I understand

there may be some residual issues, but I don't want to let

that be an excuse not to get it all in.

And we've got this order in D.C. that may come down here so there may be some lingering issues to resolve after 8/11, but I want to get as much out because it just backs up other deadlines and that's something we should avoid.

MR. CROMWELL: I understand, Your Honor. And that's the Government's position as well.

THE COURT: All right. What's next?

MR. BELL: Your Honor, we got privilege logs last night. We haven't had a chance to review them yet. And I'm sure we'll have a meet-and-confer on those quickly. In the event we can't agree, maybe we can go ahead and get your permission to file a motion.

THE COURT: Go ahead, yeah.

MR. BELL: Judge, this is not an issue in dispute, but you recall the Government resisted the production of state registry, cancer registry databases.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BELL: And we accepted their reason because they had contractual issues with the states that they wouldn't

share that data. We recognize that. They've also agreed, Your Honor, to take our data and search, kind of match up those two databases.

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We're trying our best, Your Honor, to get all of the clients that are part of the plaintiffs' group together. It is a process, as you can imagine. We're having to get over a thousand law firms in the country to put their data into our databases. A lot of the law firms have to be taught how to transfer that data and it's a little bit of a process so...

THE COURT: Why is that being done when we just have 25 going forward right now?

MR. BELL: Your Honor, excuse me, again. We believe that the cancer incident study did not pick up all of the cancer cases. We have examples of that.

So once we learned that it didn't pick up all of the cancers, we started wondering how many did it miss. And according to our internal evaluation, that number could be very significant.

So you can imagine if you're comparing a study with people who had no exposure and people who were exposed to Camp Lejeune, you had X number of cancers at Camp Lejeune, if that X was 2X, then it's a huge issue and it benefits the plaintiffs greatly. So we're anticipating getting our -- as many of the plaintiffs cancer cases together, giving them to the Government. We hope to have our group together in the

next 30 days, but it may be we'll have to ask them for that analysis. It won't hold up anything else, but I'm informing the Court we're doing the best we can to get all of these law firms around the country.

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We've asked counsel for the names and contact numbers for all of the -- contact information for all of the lawyers, but they indicate their database isn't set up to do that yet so we're having to take each individual, the Jones Law Firm, Your Honor, you can imagine how many of those are around the country, so we have a team working on that, but it's a slow slug, if you will.

MS. PLATT: Elizabeth Platt on behalf of the United States, Your Honor.

I want to take a step back on this issue. We were in discussions with plaintiffs on this, but we never agreed as to what those searches would be, and I believe this is the first time we're hearing this is the entirety of the claims. We were under the understanding that it was 25.

And part of the reason why we're still in those discussions is that we don't understand what plaintiffs' proposal is. We have asked them numerous times to explain to us exactly what databases they want us to search, what information they want out of that, and they have not provided us with any further information on this proposal.

Part of the reason why we need that proposal -- and

we've communicated this to plaintiffs -- is that the idea of searching all of these databases is, first of all, extremely burdensome on the ATSDR. There are 52-plus state registries that they have to manually search and it would be a very undue burden on the agency when they are already producing so much other stuff in this litigation.

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And beyond that, the ATSDR has these agreements with the states that they entered into to get this cancer registry information. They signed contracts with them, data use agreements and those data use agreements require the ATSDR to provide the states with notification in which when they are going to disclose this and get the state's permission. That would require a huge lift on the agency to reach out to every state and every jurisdiction that provided that data.

MR. BELL: So, Your Honor, the single most important thing in this case the Government is now telling the Court today for the first time we may not let them look at our databases, the same ones four times ago they said, Your Honor, we have these databases we don't want to give the plaintiffs because we're under contract. But yet this has critical information they're now saying we're not sure if we can do that. Something is amiss here, Judge. This is not right.

We had a clear understanding with the Government, we would give them our information that had nothing to do with the 25, had everything to do with our plaintiffs' database,

our plaintiffs' clients. And I have asked at every Friday
1:00 o'clock meeting that I needed to know what information
the databases had. What can we search? And on -- so I have a
big dispute on what Ms. Platt just told the Court.

They are now saying in essence, Judge, we're not sure we can do it Judge, it's a burden. We didn't cause this problem. We didn't cause the problem at Camp Lejeune. We didn't delay telling people. We didn't wait 40 years for people to learn this. These people out there have a right to know was my name in that database and was it counted in a study that the Government is going to use against me when I go to court.

This is the fundamental question we have in this case: Did you do the study right? Did you pick up everybody? This study goes through 2017, Judge.

THE COURT: When did it start?

MR. BELL: Well, the first one was they picked up data, cancer data through 2012 or '13. The 2024 study, which came out six months ago, whatever, that went through -- cancer through 2017. So anyone who was diagnosed after '17, of course, is not in the study; anyone diagnosed before 1996 is not in the study, or either of the studies.

So either they -- I mean, Judge, we've got a pretty strong protective order. Give us the databases. We'll do the search. It'll take us a day. Once we set those databases up,

we can search them in a minute, but they won't give us the databases. So we said, okay. If you're not going to give us the databases at least let us -- at least y'all do the search for us.

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Now for the first time, the first time, we're hearing, Oh, we got to contact the states. We got to get their permission. This isn't right.

THE COURT: I thought I heard that months ago.

MR. BELL: Not that they had to contact the states, and this is a big burden.

THE COURT: So this is not limited to just the 25. Why can't y'all just all limit it to the 25?

MR. BELL: Judge, remember, our experts -- we have epidemiological experts. And let's say, for example, the cancer incident study for 2024 says there are 100 bladder cancers in our data, let's say, for example, that hundred is barely making the grade; but if they missed another hundred, all of a sudden, we have equipoise and above. We don't have just plain equipoise. It's a huge issue, Judge.

Epidemiological results are clearly dependent on what your cohorts are in your study. And we have thousands of people that have bladder cancer, we have thousands of people who have kidney cancer; and we need to know whether they were picked up or not. They had this Government study they plan on using and now they won't let us check to see if our data is in

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that study.
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             THE COURT: All right. I guess put a motion to the
   Court and we'll take it up.
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             MR. BELL:
                        All right, Judge.
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             THE COURT: All right. What's next?
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             MR. BELL:
                       Your Honor, the National Academy of
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   Science, we need to probably ask the Court to schedule a date
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   for the hearing.
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             THE COURT: What hearing?
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             MR. BELL: Well, the Court has transferred -- I
   wrote the Court a note last week --
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              THE COURT:
                          I know. We haven't received it yet, so
   we'll address it whenever it comes here.
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             MR. BELL: Very well, Judge.
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             THE COURT: All right. Anything else?
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             MR. BELL:
                        That's all, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Mr. Bain?
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             MR. BAIN: The only thing I want to mention, Your
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   Honor, is we're trying to get some forms from the plaintiffs
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   regarding their earnings history which involves going to the
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   Social Security Administration, the IRS and getting -- making
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   sure we have the proper forms filled out to get that
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   information for our damages' experts.
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             THE COURT:
                          These are forms that the plaintiffs
   complete to submit to the agencies to get that information?
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MR. BAIN: That's right. And the agencies are very 1 particular about how the forms are filled in. And we've 3 discussed this with plaintiffs, and they have agreed, at least the last time we discussed it with them, to have the 25 5 plaintiffs in Track 1 fill those forms out. So I just wanted to alert the Court that we're working on --7 THE COURT: Y'all are limiting some discovery to the 8 25, though, going forward, right? 9 MR. BAIN: For this, yes. 10 THE COURT: It just sounds like a lot of what you're talking about is as if we never limited it to the 25 at all 11 12 which --13 MR. BAIN: So I just wanted to alert --14 THE COURT: -- is frustrating. 15 MR. BAIN: -- the Court we're working through 16 getting those forms and we'll get them to plaintiffs as soon 17 as we get the agencies to agree that those are the proper 18 problem forms that we need. 19 THE COURT: What's the status on stipulations 20 between the parties? 21 MR. BAIN: We have a meeting scheduled for Friday on 22 stipulations. We have a set of proposals to how we do the 2.3 data with the stipulations. We had a meeting last month and

talked about the type of things we think we can stipulate to

with respect to data, when wells were put in operation and

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when wells were taken out of operation. We talked about perhaps agreeing on a map. The plaintiffs disclosed to us they've been working on a map and we think that will be useful for the Court if we can agree to a map with certain information on it.

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that.

THE COURT: What would that map have on it?

MR. BAIN: I think it would have things like well locations, dates when wells were in operation, water supply systems, different areas of the base that were supplied water at different points in time from different systems, different housing areas when they were present at the base, things like

MR. BELL: Judge, we have -- I hesitate to say hundreds, but we have -- may have hundreds of maps that were produced by the Government in the ATSDR study. We can track, Your Honor, from 1953 to 1987 the buildup of the base. We can show the Court already where the wells were, where the water pipes were, where the buildings were, when they were built, what year they were built in, whether they had water fountains in those buildings. We can show all that already, but it comes from what's produced to us by the Government. We aren't making anything -- we aren't doing original maps. So I don't understand the idea that we need to agree to a map. This may take dozens and dozens of maps. Each year has a different map. Each year has different wells being drilled.

So our plan is to have a presentation for the Court showing that historical timeline, showing the different maps as we go through so the Court can understand where those wells are, when were they turned on, when were they turned off, what kind of contamination did they have. We have all that data.

THE COURT: If you have a group of 25 plaintiffs, none of whom was there in 1947, why would you be arguing about maps from 1947?

MR. BELL: Oh, I agree with that, Judge. So all of our 25 will be able to have something for when they were there. All I'm saying is we have the data for all 33 years.

THE COURT: Mr. Dowling.

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MR. DOWLING: Judge, because I've been somewhat involved, I did want to alert the Court so the Court can fully understand where the parties are on this from our perspective.

When we had the meet-and-confer last time, we understood the Government's position to be that the stipulations that they would likely be willing to achieve are going to be narrower unfortunately than what we had hoped for and specifically that they would really be relegated to the actual well readings after 1980 or '82. So a number with the well reading and then potentially maps. And that as I understand DOJ's concern, they are not inclined necessarily to agree to any kind of foundational or narrative facts. They want the opportunity, as is their right, to essentially

present the background and narrative in their own voice.

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So I do want the Court to understand we are trying in good faith to expand the kinds of things we stipulate to, but ultimately it is appearing as though we are tracking toward a very narrow scope of stipulations in this case.

I've told Mr. Bain and Mr. Bu, my counterpart, that we're holding out hope that we can expand it beyond that; but as I stand here right now, that's where we understand the Government is likely going to wind up on stipulations is the actual readings from 1980 essentially onward and maybe some maps, any of the historical water modeling, anything before that...

THE COURT: Why is the historical water modeling relevant?

MR. DOWLING: Well, we may have --

THE COURT: If this is about what happened in 1925 or 1930, if no one's around, no one was around then, why does the Court need to know about that?

MR. DOWLING: Even the 25, there are people that were there before 1980 where there weren't water samplings, it's all historical water modeling that is going to form the foundation for their exposure analysis. And so as I understand, the Government's not willing to stipulate to that. I think the Court has even acknowledged that in the order.

I just wanted the Court to understand, we're hopeful

there will be a broad scope of stipulations. It seems to make a lot of sense, it seems like it would save a lot of money, time, and resources and court time, but I think it's going to be pretty narrow.

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MR. BAIN: I would just address -- I think it's a little broader than Mr. Dowling said. We would be willing to stipulate as to when certain systems were in operation and when they served certain parts of the base and things like that; but as far as making attempts to come to a narrative, we did try that at first but the plaintiffs wouldn't agree to things that we thought were, you know, apparent that were in reports. And then when they sent us their stipulations which tried to frame the narrative in a certain way that was, we thought, taking things out of context and prejudicial or else we wouldn't agree to that.

THE COURT: Sure. Well, have y'all agreed to any stipulations?

MR. DOWLING: I think there are a handful. It's not very many. As I said, we're trying and we're talking, but I did want to give the Court a candid assessment of where things stand.

THE COURT: Thank you. Okay. Next meeting date. How about Tuesday August the 6th?

MR. BELL: Is that three weeks, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

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Good with us, Your Honor.
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             MR. BELL:
              THE COURT: Mr. Bain?
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             MR. BAIN:
                         That's fine, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay. Is 11:00 a.m. good with folks?
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             MR. BELL:
                         Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay. 11:00 a.m. Tuesday, August the
7
   6th. Okay.
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              So going forward after today, y'all will confer and
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   submit to the Court perhaps a modified notice fleshed out with
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   the things we discussed today.
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                        Yes, Your Honor.
             MR. BELL:
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             MR. BAIN:
                        Just so it's clear, Your Honor, you'd
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   like a modified proposal which includes discovery of all
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   experts?
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              THE COURT: Yeah.
                                 In the discovery period of your
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   experts, of your expert discovery of all your experts.
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             MR. BAIN: Okay. And is there a certain date you'd
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   like that by, Your Honor?
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              THE COURT: No.
                               I mean, a week.
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                          Your Honor, if I may. Just one thing on
             MR. FLYNN:
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   the water and the experts, it all kind of ties in with the
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   stipulations. I hear your point which is well-taken that
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   we're talking about 25, so I think that's part of the
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   confusion or perhaps confusion, I don't know how to
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   characterize it, about what the water modeling day is.
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a historical reconstruction, go back to 1953 to 1987 about water --

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THE COURT: Well, you got a story to tell about the water apparently. Mr. Dowling said is that there's some dates outside when these folks were exposed. There's some dates outside that are relevant because the water was moving, I guess. And so you've got a story to tell about where the water was when, right?

MR. FLYNN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So if Lance Corporal Smith is at Tarawa Terrace and the water began further upstream, you got to tell a story of when the water was when and how it got to lance corporal.

MR. FLYNN: Yes, Your Honor. I just wanted to clarify. It's sort of the ambiguity that I think both parties were trying to understand is that is it that or are you trying to look for specific 1963 for Lance Corporal Smith? So it sounds like it's the more general water modeling structure.

THE COURT: Well, I think it's a little frustration from the bench. I mean, I heard earlier, not today, but months ago in a status conference of the desire by the plaintiffs to tell a holistic story about Camp Lejeune, when it started and how it started. I don't know that that's directly relevant to the issues that the Court needs to hear at trial in this case.

That being said, I can see, just from what you've told me, what I've come to understand, that there seems to be some relevance as to where the water was that may not be around the time that folks were actually exposed. You got to show how did water get from one area of the base to the other, and that presumably happens over a longer period of time.

MR. FLYNN: Yes, Your Honor. That's right. So I think that's what we're talking about.

And also we're approaching this through the prism of not just the 25, but also the global implications of it. I don't -- I suspect, I don't want to assume, that the Court probably wouldn't have a water day for each track, each subsequent track, right? If it's the Court's intent to have one water day that establishes certain things, then that's a different presentation than something that is for the 25 at each track, or 20, however many it is.

THE COURT: Yeah.

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MR. FLYNN: All right. And that's sort of, I think, goes to the general causation issues as well, right?

So it's -- you know, we're kind of looking at this through the prism of, yes, it's 25 people, absolutely, and that's where certain discovery is very targeted to. But on the other hand, it's kind of the global, more general idea of resolution for the 99 percent of folks that are going to be in resolution and never in trial. So I think that's the tension

that you're seeing. 1 2 THE COURT: No. These models I presume, the models you're talking about would be relevant to the 25. 3 4 MR. FLYNN: Yes, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: But also relevant to others who are not 6 in that 25. 7 MR. FLYNN: Exactly. And that's why, you know, I 8 think to the extent the Court can share any guidance on how it would like us to, you know, take in information at the water 9 10 day, what it's looking for, are there specific questions; how long would the hearing be, you know, all of that kind of 11 12 concept, it's -- it would be helpful for all -- for the 13 parties I think in structuring the process. 14 THE COURT: Well, it may be helpful. I don't 15 presume to know what a water modeling -- what a water model 16 even looks like. So it may be helpful for y'all at some point 17 to educate the Court on what exactly that is. 18 MR. FLYNN: Yes, Your Honor. 19 MR. BELL: Judge, to --20 THE COURT: And my point of -- I'm just -- I'm 21 trying to discern, you know, we're here talking about 22 discovery disputes. I'm trying to discern how much of these 2.3 disputes are about the general discovery that y'all have done 24 versus the target discovery that you can't be doing on the 25

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that are going forward to trial.

If there's a way, if there's a reasonable way to, in those cases that have been stayed, to park the discovery disputes, take those up at a later date if they need to be taken up at all, and focus -- like the state registry data, focus perhaps on the 25 that you need right now.

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MR. FLYNN: Understood, Your Honor. And with the cancer, I think part of it is that, yes, there's a desire for the 25 that you need right now. The general causation though inherently rests on a much broader scope.

THE COURT: Sure, that's right. It does. So that's the tension there. All right.

MR. BELL: One point, Your Honor, so there's no confusion. We initially believed that the water modeling in the 2017 report was not going to be challenged. We, as plaintiffs, believed that it's a very adequate, very sufficient, very good model. If that particular report in the modeling was affirmed, we could get this water modeling day done quickly because that report says what was there every day. I mean, it gives you exact dates of when things were there and what was the exposure. We, in fact, have an exposure model we developed using that model, using that data. But then when we heard the Government doesn't like their report and is going to challenge that report, that's why we're where we are. Not because of something we've done. We like the 2017. That's why the statute was written, it was written

based on that report. And now the Government is saying, Well,
that was our report, but we're going to challenge our own
science. That's what's getting ready to happen.

MR. BAIN: I can't let that go, Your Honor. That's not necessarily accurate about how we're going to approach the model.

We're looking at the model from the point of view from the statute that was passed and the requirement or the burden that's based on plaintiff to prove and what is the context that that model should be used in, and there are certain circumstances where the model may show what the exposure was of a particular plaintiff, but there are other circumstances where our expert tells us, no, that's not necessarily what the exposure was for that individual, it was there at another particular point in time.

MR. BELL: There you go.

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THE COURT: Isn't there a disconnect between the statute and the model as far as the time period? I haven't looked at it in a while, but one speaks of 30 days, the other speaks of -- is it three years?

MR. BELL: The model uses an exposure number of 30 days. So basically the statute says if you were there 30 days, our position is you're presumed to have been exposed.

Now the amount of exposure is where we get that from the ATSDR model.

1 THE COURT: Right. 2 MR. BELL: Now, some of the wells, if not most of them, were actually turned off in '85. There were some that 3 still had benzene in them until 1987. So there's a little bit 5 of a -- the dates in the statute reflect the '87, but other contaminations in some wells were taken out in '85. 7 For example, if you were there after '85, you may 8 not have been exposed to the chemical that caused your 9 disease. 10 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else? 11 MR. BELL: No, Your Honor. 12 MR. BAIN: No, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. 14 (The proceedings concluded at 11:55 a.m.) 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

1	UNITED STATE DISTRICT COURT
2	EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
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4	CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER
5	
6	I, Amy M. Condon, CRR, RPR, CSR, Federal Official
7	Court Reporter, in and for the United States District Court
8	for the Eastern District of North Carolina, do hereby certify
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10	that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the
11	stenographically reported proceedings held in the
12	above-entitled matter and that the transcript page format is
13	in conformance with the regulations of the Judicial Conference
14	of the United States.
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	Dated this 17th day of July, 2024.
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17 18	Dated this 17th day of July, 2024. Amy M. Condon
17 18 19	Amy M. Condon /s/ Amy M. Condon
17 18 19 20	Amy M. Condon
17 18 19 20	Amy W. Condon /s/ Amy M. Condon Amy M. Condon, CRR, CSR, RPR
17 18 19 20 21	Amy W. Condon /s/ Amy M. Condon Amy M. Condon, CRR, CSR, RPR
116 117 118 119 220 221 222 23	Amy W. Condon /s/ Amy M. Condon Amy M. Condon, CRR, CSR, RPR