# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA SOUTHERN DIVISION

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In Re:

CAMP LEJEUNE WATER LITIGATION 7:23-CV-897

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 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, Matthew Quinn

### Via Telephone:

William Michael Dowling

## On Behalf of the Defendant:

John Adam Bain, David Ortiz, Sara Mirsky, Leah Wolfe

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

(Tuesday, August 27th, 2024, commencing at 11:00 a.m.) 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 3 THE COURT: Good morning, everyone. 4 Okav. Let's start as we usually do with summary of 5 what is pending. I think I've got those here. 6 The first thing that is ripe I believe is the 7 plaintiffs' Motion to Compel Seventh Set of Document Requests. 8 Is that right? 9 MR. QUINN: Good morning, Your Honor. Matthew Quinn 10 with the Plaintiffs' Leadership Group. Yes, that is correct. 11 That motion is pending. It's been fully briefed. 12 believe it's ripe. 13 THE COURT: I got that, and I expect to be issuing 14 an order soon on that. 15 The others are, I believe, the plaintiffs -- or the 16 Track 2 proposals from folks. The plaintiffs' motion for 17 partial summary judgment on a legal representative procedure. 18 I think that's right. 19 MR. BELL: Yes, Your Honor. 20 And then the respective proposals THE COURT: regarding pretrial scheduling orders for certain Track 1 21 22 issues; is that right? 23 MR. BELL: Yes, Your Honor. 2.4 MR. BAIN: Your Honor, I think that last issue has 25 been resolved.

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              THE COURT:
                          Do you have -- I've got Docket Entry 261
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   and 262.
             Are we talking about the same thing?
                                I think that Your Honor issued an
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              MR. BATN:
                         Yeah.
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   order on that.
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              THE COURT: Fantastic.
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              MR. BAIN: And then asked us to address the elements
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   in a proposed proof, which we did --
              THE COURT: And that's what you got in the --
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              MR. BAIN: Yeah.
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              THE COURT: -- in this task report.
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              All right. Let's move to stipulations. Is there an
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   update on any stipulations?
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              MR. BAIN: So, Your Honor, we have been
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   communicating back and forth on stipulations. We sent a
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   proposal with some procedures for stipulations and asked for a
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   meeting before the end of the month since we're required to
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   meet and confer every month. We're waiting for the
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   plaintiffs' response to that.
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              We did get an e-mail late yesterday saying another
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   person on the plaintiffs' side has been added to their
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   stipulation team and needs to be consulted, but we hope to set
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   up a meeting before the end of this week.
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              THE COURT: Are there any regarding the water
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   contamination phase, do you know?
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              MR. BAIN: Well, we're proposing some, and I think
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we'll be able to reach an agreement on the detected contaminants from certain tests of the wells in the mid '80s.

And I also think we'll likely be able to reach agreement on when certain wells were in operation at the base which will be significant for the first phase of the case.

THE COURT: Right. Okay.

Mr. Bell, if you would, I guess, sort of hit the highlights of the parties' status reports regarding the elements of a CLJA claim as well as the general framework for trial.

MR. BELL: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. BELL: The first part about that, the highlights, Your Honor, has to do with our assumption or some guidance from the Court that the water modeling issue would be an en banc hearing.

One of the questions we have, Your Honor, is water modeling is just a part of the overall exposure, if you will. In other words, people get exposed in addition to just drinking the water. They have other pathways of exposure. So we're going forward under the assumption that the Court really wants to know how people got exposed.

THE COURT: You're talking about what -- I guess from the vantage point of what you mean by exposure, what was in the water at a certain period of time?

MR. BELL: Right. But then how did the individual get exposed?

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So there's actually a model put out by ATSDR, bath and shower model where you can model how much inhalation someone gets from the water particles in a shower.

THE COURT: But that part -- I think that part of it, the showering or individual exposure, that would be in the individual trial?

MR. BELL: Well, it -- if the Court wanted to hear it once and not have to hear it 25 times, PLG thinks it would be a better way to at least not necessarily with the numbers but the explanation of how that exposure occurs.

So we got in this week or maybe end of last week diagrams, if you will, of mess halls, and there's a lot of steam that comes up from the food and the way they deliver the food, well, that steam puts the same particles in the air. And the model actually says that you get about two to two-and-a-half times of the exposure from inhalation than you do from drinking the water. So it's a pretty powerful pathway for the exposure.

THE COURT: So the first, the first phase, the water contamination phase, or what you said is the exposure phase, of what was in the water when would be what you're talking about the steam in the mess hall; and then in the individual phase, you would talk about how this particular plaintiff was

in that mess hall at that particular time when that water or steam that's been established of having these contaminants in it was actually individually exposed to the water, correct?

MR. BELL: Correct, Your Honor.

But there is a large cohort of people that can't remember exactly because it's been 30 and 40 years, some have died so that testimony is lost, so we have -- we are putting together a life cycle model for the Court. And this will show how people matriculate around the campus, how the general population were exposed and how they -- restaurants and football games and things like that, just to show the Court that it's not just the drinking water from the tap and the sink at their house.

I didn't -- I didn't know this before, but there's an unbelievable amount of exposures we have, whether it's drinking coffee in the morning at the mess hall or out on the field or drinking water, of course, through the canteens. So there's a multiple pathway of exposure. And we'll try to explain that to the Court so when we do get to the specific causation, it won't be something we have to do over and over again. That's our plan, anyway.

MR. BAIN: Your Honor, that's a little different than what I understood that we were going to -- we understood that the water contamination phase was just going to determine what the levels of contaminants were in the water

historically. And the plaintiffs actually proposed footnote one in the status order, which we agreed with, which say, "The parties contend that the question of what chemicals were present in the water at Camp Lejeune between '53 and '87 is distinct from the question of how individuals were exposed, inhalation, ingestion, dermally, or otherwise to those chemicals over time. The parties believe that the latter issue, how individuals were exposed to the chemicals over time, is more appropriately and efficiently addressed in connection with individual plaintiff cases and therefore should be deferred to the residual expert phase."

MR. BELL: We don't disagree with that, Your Honor, but there's got to be some -- I mean, it's so inefficient to have to do -- we're talking about a general explanation. Not something that -- you know, like, how many molecules are over here and things. We're talking about generally trying to explain to the Court the method of how people are exposed.

I think that's part of what we're trying to do with the water modeling is how many chemicals were there, what time were they there, how did those chemicals then get into a person's body or however they --

THE COURT: And the next piece of that would be the individual trial, the actual person --

MR. BELL: That's correct.

THE COURT: -- in whose body these chemicals got

into?

MR. BELL: Now, we could do it any way the Court directs us to. All I'm saying is we would be prepared to do that if the Court would like to have that heard en banc.

THE COURT: All right. What's the other piece of it?

MR. BELL: Well, that's the first part, Your Honor.

But one of the questions we have -- again, these are just assumptions because we don't have direct guidance from the Court. After the water modeling day, if you will, is heard and the Court -- is the Court going to make findings or is the Court really there to understand about what happened? Because if the Court is going to make findings, we need to probably be concerned about our specific experts, specific causation experts making -- doing their reports without knowing what the findings of the Court are. So that's another tricky issue if we have a water modeling presentation and the Government does theirs. If there's a dispute over certain things, our experts need to know which way the Court is going to rule. So that's a timing issue I want to bring up to the Court. I'm not sure we can decide that today. I do want to put that in front of the Court.

THE COURT: I think the plan was to have that water contamination phase hearing and then for the Court to issue some findings on that and then move on to the next one.

MR. BELL: All right. We just wanted to let you know that --

THE COURT: And y'all have submitted proposals, right, for the disclosure and discovery of experts and briefing, correct?

MR. BAIN: That's the proposals that we put in the status report that these two phases, the water contamination phase and the general causation phase, are threshold issues that need to be decided before going to the individual cases.

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. BELL: And maybe Mr. Bain said it better than I. Being a threshold issue that may be relied upon by our experts later, we may need to have that determined first.

THE COURT: Uhm-uhm.

There was a paragraph in the report where you indicate the parties have not reached any further agreement on the scope quantum, nature or means required to prove the elements of a claim under the CLJA and reserve -- parties reserve the right to offer and argue such matters in the court of these proceedings. I'm just curious what that would be.

MR. BELL: We have different classes or cohorts of plaintiffs, Your Honor. I mentioned one a minute ago. I don't know where grandpa was when he was at Camp Lejeune; I don't know his exposure. So that particular individual may need an expert to talk about the average or the general

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population, how they went about getting around the base and
   how they were generally exposed.
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              We expect, Your Honor -- and the EPA puts out a lot
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   of data of how much someone normally drinks in a day.
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   how much water the Marines in training are required to drink,
   then the other people, the children, the nonmilitary
   dependents are there. So there is a -- we don't think we
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   could say right now what that method would be because we have
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   so many different exposure models. That's the concern we
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   have.
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              THE COURT: And these are -- these are just the 25,
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   right?
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             MR. BELL:
                        That's correct.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. BELL: Once we get a little deeper into it,
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   Judge, we probably can come to a better understanding of how
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   we need to present it.
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              I don't think it -- I mean, Judge, if we're able to
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   get to the agreement on the numbers, the testing, and things
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   like that, really the only thing left is whether we agree on
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   the modeling, on the retrospect of modeling. So I think
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   that's where the rub would be, the water modeling
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   presentation.
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              THE COURT: All right.
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              Mr. Bain, anything?
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I think one of the other issues
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              MR. BAIN:
                        Yes.
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   that might come up is on the general causation phase.
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   believe that general causation also incorporates what the
   levels of contamination are. So that the question is are the
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   levels sufficient to cause the disease. So not just if it's
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   capable at any level, at a very high level, but are the levels
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   that were present at Camp Lejeune, are those sufficient to
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   cause disease. So that might be an issue for the general
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   causation phase.
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              THE COURT: Do you envision the Court making
   findings after looking at your evidence of -- during a certain
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   time period at a certain location, the levels were X and that
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   at that location at this other period of time, they were X
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   plus 10?
                         Right.
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              MR. BELL:
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              THE COURT:
                          Things of that nature?
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              MR. BAIN:
                         Then at those levels either the X or the
   X plus 10, are those levels sufficient, say, for a two-year
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   exposure to cause a disease in any case.
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                          And that would demonstrate both phases,
              THE COURT:
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   right?
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              MR. BAIN:
                         Uhm-uhm.
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              THE COURT:
                          What's in the water phase contamination,
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   phase one; and then the general causation, phase two, right?
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              MR. BAIN:
                         Right.
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             MR. BELL: Judge, that's not how I read the previous
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   directives and guidance by the Court. The Court had said
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   specifically that general causation would be determined by the
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   trial judge assigned to those cases. And so --
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             THE COURT: Right. I'm just saying that Mr. Bain's
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   description --
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             MR. BELL: Eventually, yes.
             THE COURT: -- encapsulates both phase one and phase
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   two whether or not they are handled before all four or
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   individual trial judges.
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             MR. BELL: If the Court is expecting us at our water
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   modeling presentation to go into the minimum threshold, that
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   is not a water modeling exercise. The water modelers don't
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   make that determination.
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             MR. BAIN: Yeah.
                                I agree with that. I think that
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   the general causation phase will take what we learn or what
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   the Court decided at the water contamination phase.
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             THE COURT: Of what's in the water.
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             MR. BATN:
                        Yeah.
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                        I just wanted to make sure that I didn't
             MR. BELL:
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   misunderstand what was required.
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             THE COURT: Well, y'all know what's in these models
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   more than I do.
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              So it's in the causation phase, the Court having
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determined what was in the water when, right? It's in the

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causation phase where they would be tiered?

MR. BELL: That particular period of time the

plaintiff was there or any time when you're showing general

4 causation that this particular chemical can be related to the

5 disease.

Specific causation takes the individual information and says this can cause it. That's the way we look at it,

THE COURT: All right. Okay.

Well, on to my favorite topic. Discovery disputes.

11 What's the status?

MR. BELL: Well, none of us have a black eye, Your Honor. I mean, we've learned how to disagree in a nice way, and I think we're making progress.

As you know, there's this ongoing discussion having to do with the Government not being able to give us access to the databases involving the 2024 study because they got these from the state cancer incidence groups. We met probably for the -- some date and time yesterday again and the Government has proposed a possible solution and we're looking at it and we're close, Your Honor. We're working on it.

THE COURT: Let's get specific then.

What's the status of the discovery regarding the National Academy of Sciences?

MR. BELL: That's another one on my list, Your

Honor. We talked to counsel yesterday?

MR. QUINN: Yesterday.

MR. BELL: And they have given us, in accordance with your order, their privilege log. We -- I don't want to argue the case. We think it's not adequate. We've asked for additional information. They said they'll try to get that to us.

We have indicated to them that if we can't reach an agreement, we're ready to go forward and argue some areas.

After looking at the privilege log, there are certain areas that we probably don't care about, but there are certain areas that we think are relevant.

So we would ask the Court in scheduling the next status conference, which normally do two weeks, but maybe we ought to do it for the third week away from here and go ahead and schedule that particular motion so we can give notice to NAC attorneys to be present for that status conference, unless the Court wants to rule without argument.

MR. BAIN: I would add, Your Honor, there is one witness both parties are waiting to depose until this issue gets resolved.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BELL: Who is that?

MR. BAIN: Susan Martel.

MR. BELL: Okay.

THE COURT: Well, you're still trying to work this out with them, correct?

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MR. BELL: Yes, Your Honor. But Martel deposition is critical to other things that are in the pipeline. So I would recommend, if it's all right for the Court for me to do so, if we talk again -- I think we can talk this week again -- and if we can't agree that maybe we provide the Court a supplemental, short memorandum of what our position is and maybe the Court can hear it live or without argument.

THE COURT: Yeah, because I do want to hear from you and from NAS about whether there's anything else I need to know, whether the motion should be supplemented, whether I need to have a hearing, whether --

MR. BELL: There may be some new things now that we've seen the privilege log, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Right. Right. There may be fewer things you actually want. So maybe if you could -- I don't want to invite -- I don't want to invite an impasse, but if you've got this deposition that you're waiting to do when you reach the point where you think you have impassed, communicate that to court and I'm likely to hold a quick status conference with you and NAS on how we should proceed next.

MR. BELL: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: How about the economic damages?

MR. ORTIZ: Your Honor, David Ortiz.

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             THE COURT:
                          These were fact sheets, right?
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             MR. ORTIZ: Correct, yes. The last one rolled in
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   yesterday, I believe, so the individual attorneys are
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   evaluating those for any required follow up or deficiencies,
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   and I expect they'll do that in the near future.
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             THE COURT:
                          Okay. I've got in my notes, status of
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   30(b)(6) notice for status ATSDR or Rule 34 request for
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   inspection related to cancer incident study. That's not Susan
   Martel, is it?
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             MR. BELL: No, sir. That's the one I discussed
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   earlier that we're trying to -- Your Honor, we reached a
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   tentative agreement on seven or eight or so questions of the
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   30(b)(6) we're not disputing. It's the issue of getting
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   information out of the databases. So we expect to learn
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   something from the methodology we're looking into, and I
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   believe we will be able to reach an agreement on all of that.
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   If not, we'll let the Court know.
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             THE COURT: And then documents produced without --
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   did you have follow up on that?
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                        No, Your Honor.
             MR. BELL:
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                        Did you want to follow up, Sara?
             MR. BAIN:
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             MS. MIRSKY: Sara Mirsky, Your Honor.
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             Yeah, I agree with Mr. Bell. We've been speaking
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   about this and have made a proposal for a potential resolution
   of this and hope to continue speaking on this later this week.
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THE COURT: Okay. And then I've got status of plaintiff documents produced without metadata. What's that all about?

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MS. WOLFE: Yes, Your Honor. Leah Wolfe.

So we've been discussing with plaintiffs their productions to date, which so far have totaled over 340,000 pages. Most -- all of those were produced with how -- adequate and accurate source and custodial either coding or metadata. And there's a problem with that because there's also conglomerated documents, large PDFs numbering hundreds of pages where we can't tell where they originated, and we can't tell where one document starts and one ends. So we've raised this with PLG via a letter on August 2nd and we've been discussing with them since then a resolution.

They've committed to creating a corrected what we call a .dat file to give us that important source and custodial coding or metadata information so that we can understand, as we're reviewing these documents, where they came from, what they relate to. We have not received that. We received a partial correction that still had some deficiencies, and we haven't gotten a date for when that will be fully corrected.

The other part of this is as we've had these discussions, it's also become a little unclear the relationship of the Court order document repository to the

plaintiffs' written responses and document productions. So we're continuing to talk about what that relationship is and how it impacts the contents of what they have produced to us to date. Because originally what was represented to us was that all of this 340-some-odd-thousand pages only contained publicly available information or information that the Government itself previously produced. And then upon our last discussion last week, that representation has shifted a little bit, and it now appears that there may be, quote, unquote, "new" information in that set of productions.

So we're trying to work this out, get that important information so that we can sort of undertake a meaningful review of all of that data and then better assess how the document repository fits into everything.

So we're working on it. I think we're making progress, but we did want to flag that for the Court.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. QUINN: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

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MR. QUINN: Matthew Quinn.

I agree. Actually, the parties have had a lot of constructive discussions about the topic of the plaintiffs' document production.

As a matter of fact, we've had multiple meet-and-confers about it, and I've exchanged a number of

e-mails last week. And I think that we can address a number of the issues raised a moment ago by counsel.

So the first thing deals with the load files. The good news is that our IT ESI consultants were able to create those load files last night. We anticipate being able to produce those this week. I'm tempted to say today, but I don't want to overcommit.

THE COURT: Are you saying load, L-O-A-D?

MR. QUINN: Yes, sir. The load files that counsel was speaking of a moment ago, we are going to be able to address that concern and provide those load files as requested this week.

THE COURT: What is a load file? Should I know what a load file is?

MR. QUINN: Well, it's an ESI concept and it's basically all of the electronic -- I'm oversimplifying this.

THE COURT: I appreciate that.

MR. QUINN: It's all the electronic files that go in so that you can click on it and all the data populates and all the metadata fields are populated and filled out.

So we produced some documents to the Government that did not have all of those load files, and we now addressed that issue. I will flag that it was over 300,000 pages of documents, so it was -- it took some time obviously to get that done. But it's something that we've been diligently

working on, and we're going to be able to address that this week, I think, hopefully to your satisfaction, I believe.

Another issue dealt with the PLG supplemental discovery responses. We provided last week some supplemental responses to request -- to request for production, and I think we did a pretty good job of accurately indicating which aspects of our document production are responsive to which discovery request.

The Government I think later last week flagged an issue about documents in the plaintiffs' document depository that were not specifically referenced in that supplementation.

My initial position is it's probably not necessary for us to do another supplementation and flag documents that the Government knows exists and that are being turned over; but nonetheless, we're going to do that, we're going to get that supplementation over to the Government to address that issue as well.

And then I think the final issue raised a moment ago -- and I could be corrected -- but I think the final issue raised a moment ago dealt with this document depository.

So what this is, is it's just a number of documents that the Plaintiffs' Leadership Group collected that are relevant to the issues in the civil action, the Court will recall. So the parties are going to get together and are going to discuss that matter, but I think the bottom line is I

think to address some of the concerns raised by the Government and some e-mails sent last week is that we are going to be providing an index of those documents and we're working on that right now. So anyway, that --

THE COURT: Is that helpful?

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MS. WOLFE: I think that will be helpful.

In terms of the document depository and supplements, it's all sort of -- they are all sort of interrelated in our view. And what the United States would like to understand is what is the Venn diagram of what has been produced and does that overlap and how much does that overlap with what is in the depository. So if we can get this additional information in the form of the load files with that metadata so we can see the source and then a log or rest of what has so far been placed in the depository that will be helpful to us in understanding what, if any, overlap it so that we can continue these discussions. So we'll wait to review that and continue working on it.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

That's all I had on my list. Do you guys want to bring up anything?

MR. BELL: Thank you for not asking me to explain a load file. I appreciate it.

MR. DOWLING: Your Honor, this is Mike Dowling on the phone. I just wanted to just briefly revisit the

stipulation issue for a minute, if you would be so inclined.

THE COURT: Sure.

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MR. DOWLING: I did want to try to end on a positive note and point out to the Court that in the status report I do believe the parties achieved a stipulation on what we think is the first element of a CLJA claim, and that is that all of the 25 plaintiffs are either an individual or the legal representative of an individual that spent at least 30 days at Camp Lejeune during relevant time period. So that threshold issue I think -- that threshold element will be stipulated to for each of the 25 trial plaintiffs.

And similarly, the Government has I believe -willing to stipulate that they've all properly exhausted as
required by the FTCA, so I just wanted the Court to at least
be aware of the progress that was made as to those 25
plaintiffs, trial plaintiffs.

And also more broadly, Your Honor, I wanted the Court to be aware, in case it was not, that the master complaint contains 214 separately numbered paragraphs of allegations. By my count, there are dozens and dozens of admissions in the answer to the master complaint. That while we have asked the Government to stipulate to those things, for various reasons they don't wish to stipulate to them, but I don't believe there will be any problem with either the plaintiffs or the Court relying on those admissions in the

master complaint. So we do believe there will be grounds to 1 narrow the issues and while those admissions are not formal 3 stipulations, they, I think, will factor into the water 4 contamination phase, the general causation phase, and also the 5 remaining phases. And as I said, there are dozens and dozens of those admissions in the answer to the master complaint. 7 So I am optimistic that we are making progress in 8 narrowing and focusing these cases and getting them ready for 9 presentation to the court. 10 Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Bain. 11 12 MR. BAIN: Yes. I agree with what Mr. Dowling said,

MR. BAIN: Yes. I agree with what Mr. Dowling said, that we have recent agreement on stipulation as to the threshold issues in the Camp Lejeune Justice Act for the 25 plaintiffs. He's also correct about the admissions in our answer to the complaint. The plaintiffs have also made some admissions to us in response to request for admissions. So I think we are making progress and narrowing the issues for trial.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Dowling, this stipulation will be -- will find its way into a pretrial order; is that right?

MR. DOWLING: Which stipulation, Your Honor, the ones referenced in the status report?

THE COURT: Yeah. Yeah.

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MR. DOWLING: Those are specifically 25 trial

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plaintiffs --
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              THE COURT:
                        Correct.
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              MR. DOWLING: -- so I believe those are more
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   appropriately entered into a pretrial order as opposed to --
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay. So what does that do at a trial?
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   What are you not going to have to show the court?
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              MR. DOWLING:
                           So if you look at Docket Entry 277,
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   Your Honor, where we have our agreed-upon elements, obviously
   the Court will decide what the elements are.
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                                                  There are three
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   elements and it will relieve the plaintiffs of any burden of
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   production or persuasion as to the first element.
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              THE COURT: Is that right, Mr. Bain?
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              MR. BAIN: Yes, that's correct.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay. All right. Anything else from
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   the parties?
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              MR. QUINN: Well, one more brief honor for the
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   plaintiffs, Your Honor.
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              During the beginning of the status conference you
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   mentioned that the Court was going to be entering an order on
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   the Motion to Compel Response to Seventh Request for Document
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   Production and so it's not my intent to go into a bunch of
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   stuff the Court --
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              THE COURT: You resolved it.
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              MR. QUINN:
                          No, sir. Not quite. Not quite.
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              We did talk to the Government yesterday and made an
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offer to reduce that list from 10 witnesses to I think we said 1 to three to five and it doesn't sound like unfortunately 3 that's going to work for the Government either. But the 4 reason I'm standing up is not to dredge up something Your 5 Honor didn't want to talk about; but in our motion we reference a deposition transcript that was not filed with 7 The reason it wasn't filed with Pacer is because under Pacer. the protective order all deposition transcripts are automatically considered confidential for 30 days unless a 9 confidentiality designation is made. So we were in that 10 30-day window for the transcript. 11

If the Court would like, I can provide a copy of the excerpts that we quoted or that we discussed in our briefs if the Court would like, so I came prepared for that.

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And then also just letting the Court know that after that motion was filed and briefed, we've had similar instances during depositions of the same types of documents being possessed by witnesses and have not been produced.

So if the Court would like, if that's relevant to the Court's deliberations we'd be happy to provide some sort of supplemental memorandum, if that would be helpful --

THE COURT: What would that be on?

MR. QUINN: For instance, there was a deposition recently of a witness named Chris Rennix.

THE COURT: So it's depositions that were not --

discovery not included in the motion?

2.4

MR. QUINN: Correct. Because at the time the motion was filed, those depositions had not yet taken place.

THE COURT: Right. Right.

MR. QUINN: For instance, on August 22nd there was an epidemiologist with the Navy named Chris Rennix who was deposed. Mr. Rennix indicated during his deposition a number of things that we didn't know about; and that, in fairness, we believe we should have known about ahead of time.

So, for instance, Mr. Rennix indicated during his deposition that he had been retained by the Government as a consultant. Mr. Rennix was instructed by counsel for the Government not to answer questions I think from January 2024 forward. Mr. Rennix indicated that he had a personal laptop with a folder on it that said Camp Lejeune he had turned over to the Government; that has not been produced to the Plaintiffs' Leadership Group. And furthermore, Mr. Rennix indicated that he had a Government-issued laptop with a Camp Lejeune folder that has not been turned over to the Government and also has not been produced.

So we just think that is illustrative of the types -- of the concern that the Plaintiffs' Leadership Group has; that's why we filed this motion, and that this further deposition that occurred after the briefing of the motion I think further illustrates why we're requesting the relief that

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we're seeking.
1
 2
              So I recognize the Court kind of indicated it didn't
 3
   want to hear about this too much, so I'm reluctant to go into
 4
   more details and test my luck and your patience, Your Honor.
 5
              THE COURT:
                          Well, it's endless, right? Because you
 6
   can take another deposition, and you are going to follow it up
 7
   with some more in discovery.
              Two things: You've got -- what was that --
 8
 9
              MR. QUINN: It's the transcript -- deposition
10
   transcript --
11
              THE COURT:
                          That you've included in the motion
   that's pending?
12
13
              MR. QUINN:
                          Correct.
14
              THE COURT: Has Mr. Bain seen it?
15
              MR. QUINN:
                          I brought copies for everybody.
16
   certainly have a copy of the transcript. I can provide a
17
   сору.
18
              THE COURT: Do you have any objection of me looking
19
   at this thing?
20
              MR. BAIN:
                        No, Your Honor.
21
              THE COURT: All right. You can hand that up.
22
   That'll be part of the record the Court reviews in issuing an
23
   order a Motion to Compel.
2.4
              The second item is probably a little more
25
   controversial. What do you have to say about that?
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So particularly with regard to Dr.
1
              MS. WOLFE:
   Rennix which counsel just referenced as an example, I would
 3
   note that on page 5 of our response to the Motion to Compel,
 4
   we did note that we previously produced almost 45,000 pages of
 5
   information as to Dr. Rennix already and some of those
   productions are, in fact, ongoing. And I think, you know,
 7
   Your Honor's point that this tends to be endless is well-taken
 8
   here.
 9
              We agreed at the outset to take this sort of
10
   custodial data off the table because it was not proportionate
11
   to the needs of the case. And proportionality here just means
12
   that not everything that is possibly related to Camp Lejeune
13
   or says Camp Lejeune on someone's folder somewhere is, in
14
   fact, relevant and responsive to the issues really in dispute
15
   in this litigation.
16
              So that's where we're coming from.
17
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
18
              MS. WOLFE: If Your Honor is going to permit
19
   additional briefing, we would just request the opportunity to
20
   respond.
21
              THE COURT: All right. I'll consider it, what I
22
   have before me.
23
              MR. QUINN:
                          So, first of all --
2.4
              THE COURT:
                          Wait. What are we talking about now?
25
                          I apologize. I thought you were
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MR. QUINN:

soliciting additional --1 2 THE COURT: A discovery dispute? 3 MR. QUINN: No. I know you weren't soliciting that. 4 We would -- if the Court is so inclined, we'd be happy to do 5 supplemental briefing. 6 THE COURT: I'll consider it. I'll consider it. 7 Anything else? 8 MR. FLYNN: One more thing, Your Honor. Eric Flynn. 9 I just want to revisit the point that Mr. Bain made 10 about general causation. So that's a point that is in dispute 11 and we don't agree as to the scope of general causation, and 12 it links back to what Mr. Bell said about questions regarding 13 the findings of fact coming out of water, right? 14 So I think Mr. Bain -- I'm trying not to -- I'm 15 trying to accurately capture this -- was talking about general 16 causation as in capturing not just at any level the capability 17 of a chemical to cause a specific disease, but also whether 18 the levels at Camp Lejeune are sufficient to cause a specific 19 disease generally. 20 I think the issue with that, Your Honor, is that it's, in fact, a specific causation inquiry and we would 21 22 contend that that would veer towards the specific, because the 23 levels of Camp Lejeune, I don't think this is overly 2.4 controversial, are not static. It's not a single level that

25

runs from '53 to '87.

1 THE COURT: It's a grid. It's a grid, right? 2 MR. FLYNN: Yes. Right. 3 THE COURT: And you produce the grid after you do 4 water contamination and general causation. That's your grid 5 of areas and levels, right? And then the individual trial is 6 where do I put this person on the grid, correct? 7 MR. FLYNN: So --Isn't that really what this is about? 8 THE COURT: 9 MR. BELL: Exactly. 10 MR. FLYNN: Exactly. 11 THE COURT: Would you disagree? 12 MR. BAIN: I don't disagree with that --13 THE COURT: I don't think so. 14 -- but the question from our point of MR. BAIN: 15 view, the highest level on the grid, is that even capable of 16 causing the disease. And that's the issue that I think we may 17 have a difference of opinion on with the plaintiffs. 18 look at the case law talking about general causation, it talks 19 about at the level that plaintiff could have been exposed to 20 is the chemical capable of being -- causing the disease. 21 So the environment at Camp Lejeune is much 22 different, for example, from a worker who's working at a TCE 23 plant where some of these epidemiological studies are done. 2.4 So their environmental exposures are a much different level of 25 magnitude. So the question is even the highest level that

anybody exposed to at Camp Lejeune, even under Mr. Flynn's scenario, is that capable of causing the disease? And that's the question at the general causation stage.

MR. FLYNN: Your Honor, I would -- just a few points on that. So the cases in which I believe Mr. Bain is relying on that are Eastern District cases, like the case of <u>Nix</u> and the case of <u>Yates</u>, right, the critical difference there is that they're combining the general and specific causation together in the same proceeding, so it makes sense for the Court to verbalize a singular standard like that that would cover both phases.

But here, we've got a bifurcation of the general and specific so there is some question as to what is properly general in the context of previous decisions by the Court where both issues were created together. And as the Court has noted in one of its earlier opinions in this court -- I believe it's the order on summary judgment for specific causation position -- is both specific and general is hard to split. So that I think is one area where we disagree.

So the individualized exposure levels, to your point, where they were on a grid is really a question for specific causation. That's what we would contend. That's why there's disagreement. That's also why it's so, as Mr. Bell said, it's so important to see what comes out of the water exposure day, the presentation in the findings of fact because

that might have an impact on the specific causation numbers down the road.

number and then you -- that is effectively a specific causation inquiry. If the two were together in the same proceeding where you have general and specific causation, then what you would do is not just some hypothetical high number, but you'd have a general causation presentation about the capability of the chemical to cause a disease at any level and then did it cause Mr. Smith's disease, right?

So that's what I think is maybe part of the disagreement is a bifurcation of the two in what is traditionally held in the same hearing.

MR. BELL: To be sure, Your Honor, I believe by the time we get to that part, and the Court has said that the trial judge will listen to general and specific, we believe they'll actually become combined and that's what will probably happen in the trials. We don't have the same Daubert issues that we -- we have them, but they're not necessarily managed the same way without a jury. The judge decides am I going to believe this testimony or not basically.

MR. BAIN: So my response is I do agree that we disagree on this. It might be something that we want to brief down the road because we really believe what's the use of having a trial on specific causation if the chemicals at the

highest levels at Camp Lejeune aren't even capable of causing the disease.

THE COURT: But to be sure, these are not going to be in every case, right? Is that right?

MR. BAIN: Excuse me? So --

2.4

THE COURT: You're talking about at some point where, I guess, where you are on the grid, general and specific are merged, correct? Is that for every plaintiff?

MR. FLYNN: That's the thing. That's where the specific experts come out, right? Our experts are working on that right now, right?

If you look at the <u>Yates'</u> decision, right?

So in <u>Yates</u>, what Judge Flanagan was talking about is this kind of this general concept of capability of toxicity, and then a use of reliance on reliable scientific methodology to extrapolate down from that if necessary to the point of individual exposure and then arriving at a causation level there. Again, combining general and specific. That's where the two experts are going to have to come into play together. That's what's a little bit uncertain when you split the two proceedings like we have because it's not really the same expert and the same presentation and they kind of meld together so well. That's I think part of the disagreement.

But as Mr. Bell said, if you actually look at the scheduling order, there's a potential that you could have

after the exposure dates, the specific and the general 1 causation reports together, and the Court could take them up. 3 I mean, that's sort of... 4 THE COURT: Okay. 5 MR. BELL: And to be clear, Your Honor, I'm not sure 6 that that's an issue that we need to decide today because the 7 previous orders indicate general and specific be determined by each individual trial judge, so -- but it's something to be 9 thinking of. 10 MR. FLYNN: We just wanted -- I just wanted to put a 11 little more context into our disagreement on the scope of the 12 general causation problem and what you're reading in that 13 status report. 14 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. MR. BELL: Your Honor, one more thing, if you don't 15 16 mind. 17 I don't know when the judges are determining which judge is going to have which disease, but we have five 18 19 diseases and four judges. Apparently, some doctors may 20 diagnose someone with leukemia when they might actually have 21 So we would -- and I've asked Mr. Bain to consider an NHL. 22 this. We think that the NHL and leukemia cases should be combined with one judge. 23

THE COURT: And NHL, the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and

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leukemia?

1 MR. BELL: Yes, sir. They are both blood diseases. 2 THE COURT: Right. 3 MR. BELL: And a lot of our experts will be doing 4 both because they treat them both. 5 THE COURT: Right. 6 MR. BELL: So the nomenclature of someone that says 7 I have leukemia -- I'm probably messing it up, Judge -- but 8 the medical records may say something, but the tests show they 9 actually have one or the other, so... 10 THE COURT: Well, I thought the parties agreed when 11 they whittled down the list to 25 trial plaintiffs that you 12 had to pick, right, which diseases you're going with? 13 MR. BELL: My understanding is each judge would get 14 a disease, so we have four judges but five diseases. What I'm 15 suggesting is that NHL and leukemia become one set for that 16 judge whoever is assigned to that case. 17 MR. BAIN: Yes. Mr. Bell just mentioned this to me this morning before the hearing. We have to take a look at 18 19 I think there might be some differences between leukemias it. 20 and NHLs so I don't know whether combining them makes sense, but we need to go back and take a look at it. 21 22 MR. BELL: One judge is going to have to have two 23 diseases if we have five diseases and four judges. 2.4 THE COURT: Right.

MR. BELL: We're just recommending that whoever is

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assigned the two blood diseases -- or one of the blood
1
 2
   diseases, since the science is very similar, that they get
 3
   both diseases.
 4
              THE COURT: Oh, okay.
 5
              MR. BELL: That's all we're asking.
 6
              THE COURT: All right.
 7
              MR. BELL: That's all we have, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Mr. Bain?
 8
 9
              MR. BAIN: I don't think we have anything further,
10
   Your Honor.
11
              THE COURT: Okay. Three weeks, is that what you
12
   asked for?
13
              MR. BELL: Yes, sir.
14
              THE COURT: Mr. Bain, what do you think about that?
             MR. BAIN: That's the 17th.
15
              THE COURT: Is it? What's today, the 27th?
16
                                                            The
17
   week of the 17th?
18
              MR. BELL: Your Honor, apparently, we have some
19
   depositions scheduled for the --
20
              MR. BAIN: Possibly for the 19th and 20th.
21
              MR. BELL: Possibly for that same week of the 17th.
22
   Everybody is getting together.
23
              THE COURT: Give me a couple dates.
2.4
              MR. BAIN: 17th through the 23rd.
25
              THE COURT: Just give me a couple dates. 9/17?
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1
              MR. BAIN:
                        Yeah. And then the next week, the 23rd.
2
              MR. BELL: Are you looking for the same week, Your
 3
   Honor?
              THE COURT: Not necessarily, but I don't want to go
 4
 5
   too long.
 6
              MR. BELL:
                       Maybe the 17th and the following Tuesday.
7
              MR. BAIN:
                        24th.
8
              THE COURT: 24th. Okay. All right. I'll look at
9
   those. Do you want to give me one more?
10
              MR. BELL: Or that Wednesday after the Tuesday.
11
              THE COURT: 9/25?
12
              MR. BAIN: I can't do it the 18th, but I can do it
13
   the 25th.
14
              THE COURT: So 9/17, 9/24, and 9/25.
15
             MR. BELL: Yes, sir.
                          Thank you very much.
16
              THE COURT:
17
18
              (The proceedings concluded at 11:55 a.m.)
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1	UNITED STATE DISTRICT COURT
2	EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
3	
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
9	that pursuant to Section 753, Title 28, United States Code,
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.
15	
16	
17	Dated this 28th day of August, 2024.
18	
19	Amy M. Condon
20	/s/ Amy M. Condon Amy M. Condon, CRR, CSR, RPR
21	U.S. Official Court Reporter
22	
23	
24	
25	