## EXHIBIT 14

Transcript of Status Conference Hearing on October 30, 2023

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

IN RE:

CAMP LEJEUNE WATER LITIGATION ) Docket No. 7:23-CV-897

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 2023
STATUS CONFERENCE HEARING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE:
RICHARD E. MYERS, II, CHIEF DISTRICT JUDGE
TERRENCE W. BOYLE, DISTRICT JUDGE
JAMES C. DEVER, III, DISTRICT JUDGE
ROBERT B. JONES, JR., MAGISTRATE JUDGE
In Greenville, N.C.

## APPEARANCES:

## On Behalf of the Plaintiffs:

J. Edward Bell, III, Zina Bash, James A. Roberts, III, W. Michael Dowling, Mona Lisa Wallace, Elizabeth J. Cabreser, Robin L. Greenwald, Hugh R. Overholt, A. Charles Ellis

## On Behalf of the Defendant:

J. Adam Bain, Bridget Bailey Lipscomb, Nathan Jisu Bu

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United States District Court
Raleigh, North Carolina
Stenotype with computer-aided transcription

1 (Monday, October 30, 2023, at 11:03 a.m.) 2 PROCEEDINGS JUDGE MYERS: All right. Good morning, 11:03:51 3 11:03:52 4 everyone. We're here today in -- for our first of what I believe will become multiple status conferences in the 11:03:58 5 case of the Camp Lejeune Water Litigation. I'll ask 11:04:01 6 7 counsel who are here to just make your appearance for 11:04:07 the record so we know who is here, and then we will --11:04:10 9 11:04:14 we'll start with the United States. 11:04:16 10 MR. BAIN: Your Honor, Adam Bain for the 11:04:18 11 United States. 12 11:04:19 MS. LIPSCOMB: Bridget Bailey Lipscomb for 11:04:21 13 the United States. 11:04:22 MR. BU: Nathan Bu for the United States. 14 11:04:26 15 MR. BELL: Good morning, Your Honor. 11:04:28 16 Bell for the plaintiffs. 11:04:29 17 MS. BASH: Zina Bash for the plaintiffs. MR. ROBERTS: Good morning, Your Honor. 11:04:32 18 Jim Roberts appearing on behalf of the plaintiffs. 11:04:33 19 11:04:35 20 MR. DOWLING: Good morning, Your Honor. 11:04:36 21 Mike Dowling on behalf of the plaintiffs as well. 11:04:38 22 MS. WALLACE: Good morning, Your Honor. Mona Lisa Wallace for plaintiffs. 11:04:39 23 11:04:42 24 MS. CABRESER: Good morning, Your Honors. 11:04:44 25 Elizabeth Cabreser for plaintiffs.

MS. GREENWALD: Good morning, Your Honors.
Robin Greenwald for the plaintiffs.

MR. OVERHOLT: Good morning, Your Honor. Hugh Overholt, liaison counsel.

MR. ELLIS: Good morning. Charles Ellis on behalf of plaintiffs as liaison counsel.

the status conference is to find out where we are. We have multiple questions that need to approach -- I'm speaking as Chief just for a moment. And I'll hold to my colleagues to fully participate. We are here today with Judge Jones, who is going to become our lead discovery magistrate for the entire litigation, and we thought it was important that he be with us because I suspect that a significant amount of the time that is actually spent -- with members of the bench will be spent between you and Judge Jones trying to figure out how best to proceed in this matter.

We're at the point now where we have multiple standing orders that are designed to streamline this litigation, hopefully move us forward. And we have begun the process, it looks like, of making some offers and the process of settling at least the first discovery and participating in the Track One settlements that are appropriate in this matter.

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With that in mind, I'll start with just asking where we stand in regards to what we believe are the claims, what claims we think are going to be moving from the Navy back to the Court, and how we're doing initially regarding Track One for settlement, Track One for litigation, how much do we think is going to move out of settlement and back into litigation. As I've been looking at the case filings, it looks like we have less -- that's my principal area of concern. I'll ask Judge Dever to sort of set for you -- the stage for you about what he's thinking about and then I'll proceed to Judge Boyle.

JUDGE DEVER: Sure. So, I mean, I have questions just about -- I know under Case Management Order No. 2, there was -- I think it's later. It might be in about a week, the status of the discovery pool profile form. So I would like to get an update on that to see where y'all are. I appreciate all of the work that's gone into getting us to this point. But that would be a helpful piece of information.

It would appear that, at least on my count -- and I stand ready to be corrected. I think that there have been a total of 47 short-form complaints filed. I know there's still time for those to be filed. And I know lawyers often work to deadlines. And so if

11:07:42 the deadline hasn't arisen yet, the lawyers think, Well, 2 I've still got plenty of time. But I think it's 3 important for everybody to realize for us to get a representative sample of jury verdicts, if the only 4 5 thing that get filed -- if there are only 47 short-form complaints and they're all the best kinesis from the 7 plaintiff's perspective, I would completely understand the Department of Justice saying these are not 9 representative verdicts, at whatever point we get 10 verdicts next year.

> And so I just say that to y'all that I realize there's still some time, but it's something to consider. Because I just think that's a litigation reality of us going through this track system, which I think makes perfect sense to do it, assuming that we actually get some representative cases that actually get filed so that each side, as sort of topic of settlement is discussed, can say we think this actually is representative. Because if it's not, I mean, I think the Department of Justice could, understandably, say we'll try these cases for decades. And that -- it would certainly be, at some level, understandable, but it would be a shame for people who actually are old, sick Marines. And so I would just hope that the lawyers realize that. And I think y'all do. And again, I know

11:09:21 1 there's still time. But that was what was kind of 11:09:25 2 striking to me.

And with that, I'll yield to Judge Boyle.

JUDGE BOYLE: Well, I don't have too much to say. I'm appreciative very much of my colleagues.

Certainly Chief Judge Myers and Judge Dever taking the laboring oar in the structure and management of all of these cases. It's a daunting challenge.

I'm ready to go ahead and -- of course, remember, that we all have our separate cases. So while we're here together collectively, we have -- including Judge Flanagan, we have 25 percent of the filed cases each, or just about that. And so I'm here ready and willing and able, hopefully, to try cases when the time comes. And that time will come sooner rather than later. I think that from my perspective some insight into what the cases are really worth was a valuable -- will be a valuable tool. And that's where I stand.

JUDGE MYERS: Judge Jones is going to be our, as I said, lead magistrate for discovery matters. Some of the things I think that are going to fairly be on the table pretty quickly are: What's being stipulated to? What do we agree? Do we have general causation or specific causations as to which diseases? Are there any diseases the United States is willing to

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stipulate as meeting general causation, and we can move
to specific causation and sort those out. The
settlement proposal that we all read makes no said
promises. But there are different tracks with different

I'll tell you in my own cases -- and I'll forecast this -- I'm interested in the possibility of bifurcating discovery, doing early discovery on the non-Track One diseases. To the extent it's necessary on the Track One diseases on causation, Daubert, getting those set so that we can know where we are and if we're moving forward, before we spend a lot of attorney time and a lot of plaintiff time as well as the Government's time on individualized cases. If we can't get through the science first -- I think going through the science first has been very successful in other litigation of similar type. So in my own cases, I will be very interested in early Daubert, particularly for those cases where we don't have stipulation as to general causation.

I think at this point it might be best for us to hear from you as to where you stand, what you think we need to know. In part, we wanted to do this early to be sure that everybody knows that Judge Jones has the full imprimatur of the Court. And it's unusual

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diseases.

that there are four different judges with a quarter of 1 the cases in litigation of this kind. This is crafted 2 3 from whole -- the whole thing is new for everyone. 4 Ordinarily, these all end up before a single judge and 5 you have a single district judge managing it. But Judge Jones will speak with a uniformed voice for us on the issues related to discovery, and we are intending to 7 8 fully empower him publicly as the magistrate judge. Of course, there are issues that will be appealable -- I understand that -- from the way things are being 10 11 managed. But he has our imprimatur, and we want it to 12 be clear.

So with that in mind, I think we will -- we will start with the plaintiffs and let us -- you let us know how things are going and what you think we need to know at this stage.

MR. BELL: Good morning, Your Honor. We totally agree with what you're saying. The streamlining of these cases is important, but maybe you'll hear some things this morning that might give you some doubt that that's equally thought on both sides. We're concerned about that.

So, Your Honor, Judge Dever, we anticipate by Friday that most of the cases that are filed on short-form complaints, there will be an additional

1 number filed that will give the Court plenty to choose So I don't want to say, "Don't worry about it," 2 3 but I do -- I do know that we've had three different committees working, Judge, and they're working on weekends and working at night. Obviously, there is a 6 case here or there that might have some problems that 7 were unanticipated that will be not in the pool and they will file their short form after the deadline. 9 generally we expect to have plenty. In fact, we would 10 like to ask the Court at another time when you're ready 11 to hear, we have some additional ideas of how we might 12 can streamline it further up to now, seeing what we 13 have, things like that.

So -- and just following your order, we have had a number of stipulations. These are not necessarily trial stipulations; mostly, process stipulations. As you can imagine, sometimes your trial stipulations are -- they may be premature at this stage. But to be honest with you, Judge, we had three stipulations that kind of surprised us that we couldn't get done. One, of course, we asked the Government to stipulate to the ATSDR 2017 health study. This was the study upon which the statute was based. It's the largest epidemiological study in U.S. history. They declined to do so.

We asked the Government to give us whether

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they would stipulate to general causation for the Track

15:26 2 One diseases. Response was, "We're checking with our

15:30 3 experts. We'll let you know."

And then we have a pretty important issue,
Your Honor, having to do with what we're calling a
base-wide model versus a site-specific model of
exposure. Now, the ATSDR model was used as a base-wide
model. If you're at the base for 30 days and you got
one of the target diseases, then you've met the statute.
The Government wants to take and cherry pick where you
lived. So if someone lived at Tarawa Terrace and their
exposure was less than someone who lived at Hadnot
Point, they want to take that and run with that and not
have a base-wide model. But, of course, everybody on
the base has a lifecycle that they go through.

Someone mentioned the other day, well, why didn't they give these folks water bottles. They didn't have water bottles back then. And like a lot of us went to go play baseball, we drank out of a hose. If you played football in high school, you drank out of a hose. You drank out of something else. The Marines in training, they got — they drank out of the water containers. Back then, the — all the bases had to be built based on local building codes. North Carolina codes back then required every building to have water

fountains. So where you worked, where you lived, where you played, where you ate dinner, where you went shopping, everybody went to the water fountain and drank. And so to say that someone lived at Tarawa Terrace had less of an exposure on certain chemicals than otherwise is not what the ATSDR did.

And you can imagine if we had to do a separate, independent epidemiological study for each plaintiff, Your Honor, we would be in triple Roman times, not just one Roman time.

So Congress passed the statute that said if you were there 30 days, not if you were there 30 days at this location or this location. If you were there 30 days and they recognize this problem. How is Mrs. Jones who had three kids that goes to three different schools, how are you going to say their exposure was less when they were in schools in another location that had a higher exposure? Which it's a good model, and it works.

And 30 days with these dangerous chemicals is a fairly short time. But once we, hopefully, can show you how dangerous they are, that kind of exposure really creates bedlam. But if you were there six months -- I know the last study we looked at, the average stay was around 1100 days. Only 1 percent of the cases we know of even met that five-year requirement

1:18:21 1 the Government put out on the EO.

So we would like the Court to initially address for us this issue of whether we're looking at a base-wide model or a site-specific model because that affects how we hire experts, who we get to do these things. Because of the Government's position, we've been talking to modelers to come up with a lifecycle model and to show the Court what does someone do on an average day at Camp Lejeune. Well, we've got to do that over 33 years. It's a hugely expensive proposition.

We're talking about maybe a million dollars to put this model together, and we think that's not needed. We think the statute doesn't say we're supposed to do that. And Congress knew that. We need some help on that.

The ATSDR, Your Honor, we would love the Court to have a conversation with us and maybe talk about whether that is a legitimate model. I mean, ATSDR has this unique causation, as you're aware, it's called in there equipoise. Equipoise is a medical term; it's not a legal term. But in the ATSDR, all five of the Track One diseases are equipoise and above. It's the highest level of proof. But, yet, the Government, "Well, we aren't sure. We can let our scientists tell us what to do." That's not what the law says.

So I think those are the kinds of things,

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19:56 1 Your Honor, that we are hearing now. And then, of
19:58 2 course, with the recent filing on Friday, it's crazy.

But those are the things that we've got to get past. Because if we don't get past those, we're going to be here two years from now before we can try the first case. And so it's that important. So we would ask the Court to let us know when it's convenient for us to present what we need to present preliminarily. We would like to do that. We're ready to do it at your convenience and ask the Court for some guidance.

Your Honor, the next thing the Court asked was for how are we doing in discovery. We've sent out now three discovery requests. The first request, Your Honor -- Judge Boyle, you might get a little interest in this. You remember in what we call Camp Lejeune One, the earlier cases, and then there was an MDL established way back? Well, the Government at the MDL hearing told the MDL panel that they wanted the cases in Atlanta because that's where all of the documents were. We argued to keep it here in North Carolina. Well, the MDL court bought that argument and sent it down to Atlanta. And that's where ATSDR is located. But now we've asked for all of those databases. We know of six databases that ATSDR has used or put together, and we want access to those. We want unfettered access to those. Because

they have all of the science, all of the data. And then
we have things we could add to it to actually make the
epidemiological study better. But we have to get that
access.

So we sent out a 30(b)(6) notice. We're hopefully going to get a date some time soon. We're working on that. At least we're waiting to get one.

And then that then began to present a problem that we didn't anticipate with the CMO. And the CMO, the Court ordered only one witness for the Government — in other words, a governmental witness can only be deposed one time. But, Judge, I know the exact person that can give us information on those six databases. Could notice them today. I don't need them telling me which expert or which witness they're going to present and prepare. I know someone who works them every day, and we could do that, but then that would use up our one time to take his deposition. I think to streamline that and give us the opportunity to maybe rethink that. Obviously, we're not going to abuse it. If we did, then the Government would surely tell us.

But this guy is there. He's the primary mover at the ATSDR right now -- or the three people.

Two of them are retired. He's ready to do this, and I think we can get this done in ten days instead of 30

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11:22:55 1 days. So those are the kind of things we need some help
11:22:58 2 on.

We have sent out now two requests for production. One is actually due today. That has to do with all of the databases we're asking about. We don't know what the Government's response is going to be. I'm not really confident that we're going to get a good response. We might, and I hope we will. But we'll see. Supposed to get it today. So we would like to address that if it comes up in a quick response.

Your Honor, we've put together an incredible team that says if we get all of the information we need that is -- that is publicly available, then about 80 to 90 percent of our clients we can prove are on the base at a certain time and what they did and where they lived. We could do that ourselves. Even with someone who's dead who can't give us testimony, we can find out what unit they were in, where they stayed, how long they stayed. We can prove that up, and it's easy. But we have to get access to the database.

We're getting ready to choose our bellwethers. They have access. They can use those right now to help them choose bellwethers. We don't have access, so we're at a great disadvantage. So we would ask some help from the Court on that, if needed.

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We know, Your Honor -- and the second request for production is now -- the first one had to do with databases mostly. The second one is focusing on health studies. We know there is a health study that's sitting there right now. It's completed and there's a big disagreement between the Government and the ATSDR whether to release it. It's a follow-up cancer study, and it could directly affect three fourths of our clients. They haven't released it. They won't release it. I don't know when it's going to be released. It may get released tomorrow after I've now brought it up.

during the Trump Administration that ATSDR wanted to put out and the Administration blocked that study from being published. So we've asked for studies that have been published, studies that haven't been published, and we also understand now that when a study is done with ATSDR, then it's -- after it's peer-reviewed, it's then vetted. And apparently some folks who might be involved in litigation are trying to change some -- they don't want the language changed.

But we want all of that background information. We want to know what the drafts looked like. What was the -- what was the sequence. What was the lifecycle of that study and how did it get to the

11:25:31 1 current report. We want to know what the original
11:25:34 2 scientists' opinions were. So that's the second request
11:25:37 3 for production we've got.

There's a study being done. We think it's completed, called a vapor study. It's another one of the things we've requested. During the workup of the Camp Lejeune Justice Act, this was not something that came to our attention, that was not necessarily spoke of or even though ATSDR didn't speak about it very much. So there is a vapor study being done. It may very well affect some people, might not affect everybody. But it is important and goes to the exposure.

So that's kind of where we are right now, Your Honor, with discovery. I think it's gotten started well. We're trying to target our discovery. We haven't asked for a lot of things. But we were talking last night, Judge, and, you know, it would be nice if the Court would consider telling the Government to produce everything they got, instead of all of this back and forth which is going to take months and it's going to take Judge Jones a lot of work. Why not just put —give it — all of it to us now without any kind of guidelines? Some of it may be relevant, some of it might not be. But most of it will probably be helpful. So that might be something worth considering, we think.

11:27:03 1 It's something worth doing.

So, Judge, the next thing on your list was resolution. Our resolution committee. So our resolution committee is working hard on doing exactly, Judge Dever, what you have mentioned. So maybe, if you don't mind, I'll try to give you a little example of what we're doing.

We think, just like most of you do, that learning a little bit about value of different kinds of case -- different kinds of -- what's the term I'm looking for? Well, for example, kidney cancer. It's in the Track One diseases. It's probably one of the most curable cancers that we have, if you catch it early. So if someone has kidney cancer, got treated -- and with kidney cancer, you get treated with excise the tumor without any radiation, without any kind of chemotherapy, and for the most -- most times, it's curable and move on.

Well, that, we think, is the minimum kidney cancer case. We want to know what that's worth. We also have people who have advanced stages and had -- had all kinds of posttreatment problems. It might have metastasized, they've died. So we're trying to take the cycle of each disease and come up with some stages that we can get the jury to give us value for those stages.

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11:28:40 1 So if, for example, we had ten kidney cancer 2 cases, we're trying to get some that are the minimum and 3 some that are the worst so the jury can give us what are 4 the values between those. And if we have the same jury do that, then we end up having a better idea of what it 6 looks like. Then if we have four judges doing the same thing with four different groups, it would really have a 7 8 great spread of what things look like. Different courts, different jury panels, I think it looks good. 9 And I think that then gives us this idea, what are the 10 11 values of these cases?

One of the diseases, Parkinson's, unfortunately is not curable. But now we know of these lifesaving brain surgeries that are being performed now in some of the leading hospitals that can -- it's amazing what is happening. But those are million, \$2 million surgeries. So we need to -- once you get Parkinson's, the lifecycle of that is different for everybody. Some people it's slower than others, some people it is bad. So we're trying to put all of that together. And our argument one day we hope we'll have a chance to make is that's why we believe multiple plaintiff cases are out to give us a better value of the whole spectrum of these diseases.

So we would like to one day, at your

convenience, talk to you about how these trials would be heard -- or held. I know that each court, each judge might have a different way of doing theirs, and we respect that. We just need some guidance on that.

The Track Two and Track Three cases, we would like to start working on how we're going to choose those diseases so we can go ahead and get our experts up front and get them loaded for them, get that started so we're not behind when we're ready to go on those. We need just to get some guidance from the Court on how you would like those to be selected.

We do have some questions, Your Honor, that we also need guidance on. One of the first things we have is we need some help on the probate issues. We believe this case is a case in federal common law and we can't just say we're going to take North Carolina and do it. There are a number of cases in the country that have — that the courts have fashioned an alternative remedy. The case out of the — one of the cases that involved asbestos with government ships, they had an appointed probated administrator for all of the cases that were filed and didn't require people to file their probate before trial. Those who are got settlements obviously have to go through some process, obviously, to distribute that. But initially, the cost of these

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probate filings is expensive. Down in Florida, for
example, it might be \$7,000 just to open up an estate.

We're trying to figure out a way not to have our clients
have to pay that. And so we have some -- we have some
proposals we would like to present to the Court. If
it's okay with you, we'll put those together and file
them with the Court and ask for guidance on that.

The wrongful death statutes — excuse me, the wrongful death part of the statute, again, the Court could adopt the aspects of the North Carolina. But in the federal common law, we should at least go through that required process so that when the Court decides what are the appropriate wrongful death parameters, that we have met the federal common law requirements. We would be glad to — if the Court would desire, be glad to give a memorandum and ask the Court to consider it.

We would like to also, Your Honor, start working on our jury charges so that we can have some idea upfront what they'll look like so we know what we need to prove. And your help on that would be -- Judge, we're ready to present to you our proposed jury charges at your convenience.

I think that covers what I wanted to talk about, Your Honor. I have a couple of other things that I may get into later depending on where we go. Thank

11:33:19 1 you. 11:33:19 JUDGE MYERS: Thank you, counsel. 11:33:24 3 Mr. Bain, we'll hear from you first -- or 11:33:27 4 next. 11:33:28 5 MR. BAIN: Thank you, Your Honors. 11:33:30 6 So going through the items that were on the agenda: As of Friday, there are 1309 cases before the 11:33:32 7 11:33:38 8 A little over 300 with each judge. With respect Court. to the status of the administrative claims with the 11:33:44 9 11:33:47 10 Department of the Navy, there are currently 117,000 administrative claims on file with the Department of the 11:33:50 11 11:33:52 12 Navy. The Navy is standing up a database which will 11:33:58 13 significantly expedite efforts and allow it to intake batches of claims, organize claims, and analyze claims 11:34:02 14 11:34:05 15 for the purposes of evaluation for settlement. So that 11:34:07 16 should be online fairly soon. 17 11:34:10 The Navy has been coordinating with the Veterans Administration to gain access to obtain the 11:34:13 18 11:34:17 19 Veterans Administration information which is needed to 20 11:34:19 evaluate the claims of the claimants. 11:34:23 21 The Navy has been coordinating with the 11:34:27 22 plaintiff's leadership counsel to coordinate procedures 11:34:29 23 for obtaining information that the plaintiff's leadership counsel might have in order to evaluate the 11:34:33 24

claims for settlement offers.

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With respect to the stipulations between the parties, each side has proposed stipulations regarding scientific studies that were done. Mr. Bell is correct that the plaintiff proposed several stipulations related to the ATSDR's work. The Government agreed to six of those stipulations. The Government proposed stipulations related to the work of the National Research Council from the National Academies of Sciences, which also studied the Camp Lejeune water situation. As of yet, the plaintiffs have not provided us with a response on those stipulations.

master complaint, the United States anticipates that it will be able to stipulate to many factual matters that are outlined in that complaint. We have retained experts who are evaluating the scientific issues to determine whether further stipulations are warranted with respect to general causation. So we are looking at that. We're asking them their opinions on that. And if they do give us those opinions, we could make stipulations on general causation.

I do want to address the base-wide versus site-specific model that Mr. Bell alluded to. The Government adopted a base-wide model for purposes of the elective option for settlement purposes because those

were an early offer of settlement. However, if plaintiffs choose to go the litigation route, the statute clearly says that they must prove that the exposure was as likely as not a cause of their injury. That involves an evaluation of exposure.

I think Judge Dever's recent opinion in the PFAS litigation made it clear that exposure is a critical element of proving causation in a toxic court case. In Camp Lejeune, only two of several water systems were contaminated. The one at Tarawa Terrace and the one at Hadnot Point. The other systems were not contaminated. So depending on where you were on base is critical to what type of exposure you might have had. If you're familiar with Camp Lejeune, it's divided by a river. There's some people who work and train and live on one side of the river. Some people are exclusively on the other side of the river. One side of the river did not have contaminated water, yet those people are eligible to file claims under the Camp Lejeune Justice Act. So that's an important point, I believe.

With respect to the discovery that's been conducted so far, the plaintiffs did serve 20 very broad requests for discovery from the Government. As Mr. Bell alluded to, they're asking for the entire ATSDR databases which has personal information of everyone

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1 that the ATSDR studied, including thousands of people 2 who are not parties to this litigation and likely 3 thousands of people who did not file administrative 4 The personal identifiable information of those 5 people are subject to certain protections. It can't 6 just be turned over. So that's something that we have 7 to look at and have to be very careful about the Government turning over other people's personally 8 9 identifiable information who are not even parties to the 10 litigation.

We will --

JUDGE DEVER: Why doesn't the protective order cover that? I mean, I understand that concern. But why doesn't the protective order address that issue? I mean, everybody that's on the plaintiff's side is an officer of the court, and we have a protective order. And this type of information gets released in all kinds of cases. I'm trying to understand what's different about it.

MR. BAIN: Well, we're discussing that with the ATSDR, and they have certain protections in place. They make certain agreements when they get this information from the agencies from which they receive it. So we are talking with our lawyers. We've given them the protective order. And so we're in continuing

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discussions with that. But I just wanted to point out
that these requests are very, very broad and include a
lot of information that is of other people that is not
really relevant to the plaintiff's case.

JUDGE MYERS: You anticipate potential future litigation on the -- from the stakeholders who have the privacy interests? That is, are there -- we always treat the United States as monolithic. It's not. But in some cases, it's good to treat it as a single party because it's in the coordination position. You anticipate stakeholder litigation that says protective order is insufficient?

MR. BAIN: I would hope not. But we need to make sure that we go through all of our processes and check with all of the agencies that have a stake in this information. The agencies that provided to the ATSDR, the ATSDR itself, it includes both defense information and also some information they obtain from different states through different agreements they had with them. So we just need to make sure that we -- we go through all the processes with those lawyers to make sure what we're doing is appropriate. And we have provided the protective order to them.

We've been in contact with the Government agencies, including the Navy, the Marine Corps, the

Veterans Administration, the National Archives, ATSDR,
the EPA, and the GAO regarding these broad requests that
the plaintiffs have made. We are responding later
today. But there's a lot of information requested from
a lot of different agencies, so we are trying to contact
all of them and make sure that we're turning over what's
appropriate and making appropriate objections where
necessary.

We've entered an e-discovery order with plaintiff's leadership counsel, and we intend to start negotiating regarding electronic information, from what custodians we need to collect it from, what shared systems we need to collect it from, what search terms we need to run across that information so that we can get it produced in a timely manner. So we've begun that process. We've negotiated an order and will begin those discussions soon.

The plaintiffs have requested several 30(b)(6) witness examinations. We've contacted the agencies regarding those and hope to be able to identify witnesses next month for those depositions.

With respect to settlement efforts, as you know, in September the Department announced the Elective Option to settlement program. That process is just beginning. The Department of Justice and the Department

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             of the Navy have been working with the plaintiff's
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             leadership committee to get the information that we need
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             to determine eligibility for settlement offers under the
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             program. To date -- and I emphasize we're just
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             starting -- 23 settlement offers have been made.
                                                                  Most
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             of the offers are still pending. The claimants have 60
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             days to accept or reject the offer. Three have been
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             accepted and two have already been paid.
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                         JUDGE BOYLE: How much were they? How much
            were the three that have been accepted and paid?
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                         MR. BAIN: Just a minute, Your Honor.
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            think we have that.
                         JUDGE BOYLE: You don't have it?
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                         MR. BAIN: I don't have it right --
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                         JUDGE BOYLE: You didn't think that would be
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            important today?
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                         MR. BAIN: Well, I thought you would be
            interested in the numbers that were actually settled.
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            But they're in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.
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                         JUDGE BOYLE: Like 900,000? 800,000?
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            500,000? 400,000?
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                         MR. BAIN: Your Honor, there's a specific
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            grid of criteria.
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                         JUDGE BOYLE: Yeah, I understand. I'm just
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            being facetious.
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11:42:32	1	So how much?
11:42:34	2	MR. BAIN: We can get that information to
11:42:35	3	you. I might have it with me.
11:42:36	4	JUDGE BOYLE: Don't worry about it.
11:42:38	5	MR. BAIN: I might have it with me.
11:42:40	6	JUDGE BOYLE: Don't worry about it.
11:42:43	7	MR. BAIN: I'm sorry, Your Honor. If I look
11:42:45	8	through my materials, I might be able to
11:42:45	9	JUDGE BOYLE: The whole point of this
11:42:46	10	hearing is to make progress.
11:42:47	11	MR. BAIN: Yes.
11:42:48	12	JUDGE BOYLE: Yeah. Settling cases out of
11:42:50	13	court is considered progress. We would like to know
11:42:52	14	about that.
11:42:54	15	MR. BAIN: Yes, Your Honor.
11:42:56	16	JUDGE BOYLE: Go ahead.
11:42:57	17	MR. BAIN: So, yeah, we're working toward
11:42:59	18	that, trying to make as many as we can that satisfy the
11:43:02	19	criteria in the program that we put together.
11:43:06	20	JUDGE BOYLE: So far you've had three and
11:43:08	21	you said there are 120,000 claims.
11:43:09	22	MR. BAIN: Uh-huh. We're just getting
11:43:11	23	started, though, Your Honor. And we need to get one
11:43:13	24	thing is we need to get the information from the
11:43:16	25	plaintiffs to be able to determine whether the

1:43:18 1 plaintiffs meet the criteria under the program.

So, for example, we need to know what the disease they had is, how long they were at Camp Lejeune, when they got the disease.

JUDGE BOYLE: So you think the plaintiffs haven't been forthcoming?

MR. BAIN: We've been working with them and they've been forthcoming recently. We asked them for getting the date of birth information, Social Security number that we need to take to the Government agencies to get the medical records and the service records that we need. We've been talking with plaintiff's leadership counsel about getting other information and then putting packages together for us so we can determine eligibility for EO offers.

So we have been working with them. They recently provided us with information for approximately 400 individuals who are plaintiffs in litigation. So those are people who have cases before this Court. So we would be getting the information for those individuals to see whether they qualify for an offer under the program.

On the other hand -- or also, at the same time, the Navy has been reaching out to plaintiff's counsel to discuss with them coordinating getting

packages of information sent to the Navy for people who may qualify for offers under the program. So we're making progress, and we think a lot more offers will be made in the coming months.

JUDGE DEVER: As the Navy is building out this database -- I mean, have you been -- has the Navy been in touch with -- I mean, I know the plaintiffs have been, I gather from an earlier hearing, trying to create a database that in terms of information that each side thinks is relevant to value a case.

I mean, I hope that y'all are talking to each other and that if you're -- won't make a lot of sense if the Navy builds a database that doesn't have information that the plaintiffs thinks are material to evaluating a value. So, I mean, I would just hope that y'all are talking to one another. And if the plaintiffs think that there's some glaring deficiency in the database that the Navy is building, that -- in terms of just the database. I mean, nothing -- nothing requires the Navy to make an offer anyway. But it seems like a waste of time if the Navy builds out a big database without getting information from the plaintiffs as to what the plaintiff thinks is -- are material factors that ought to be in any database to try and categorize cases.

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matter of this process. Because as I talked about at the very first hearing -- I mean, by design, a design of the statute is that the cases are -- the vast majority are to be resolved administratively. So I hope that there is a real robust dialogue between the plaintiffs and the Department of Justice as the DOJ is building out a database. Because if the -- if the Navy or the DON, the Navy database doesn't have things that plaintiffs think are material, then -- then we're going to waste a lot of time. Because eventually that's going to need to be done. So I'm just -- if you could please let the Navy know that that strikes me as being really important.

MR. BAIN: I will do, Your Honor. And we've had several calls with plaintiff's counsel and Navy counsel and Department of Justice counsel talking about the information needed to make settlement offers under this program. And so that the Navy's database, which is receiving information, should be able to do all of the evaluation necessary under the administrative program. At the same time we've been talking with plaintiffs about setting up a database that eventually, hopefully will globally resolve the entire litigation. So we're in talks with them now and we've been following the

model by -- used by Judge Hellerstein in the first 1 responder litigation. We're in talks with them now 3 about a census of questions that will be necessary to populate a global resolution database. We've been 5 exchanging the questionnaire with the plaintiffs. got feedback from them. We had some additional 7 responses to their feedback. And so we're continuing to 8 try to finalize a database of the information that will 9 be needed for a global resolution, including both 10 litigation and any outstanding claims. At some point we 11 may need a neutral to assist us with finalizing that 12 census if we have any disputes that we can't resolve 13 ourselves.

JUDGE DEVER: Well, I know one of the topics that we have on here is whether to appoint a settlement master. So I'm sure we'll talk about it at some point today.

JUDGE BOYLE: I wanted to ask: Have you ever answered the question as to whose budget this settlement comes out of? Does it come out of the general Treasury, or out of Marine and Navy budget?

MR. BAIN: It comes out the U.S. Treasury, the judgment fund. The fund that pays all government settlements or cases in litigation.

JUDGE BOYLE: So it's not competing with

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2 MR. BAIN: No, it's not coming out of the 3 military appropriations.

JUDGE BOYLE: Okay.

MR. BAIN: And, Your Honor, I will have that specific information regarding settlements at future conferences, you can be assured, if I don't have it here today.

So one of the things that we need to do in order to move forward on the global settlement front is to agree on a database vendor. So a vendor that can be a third party that the Government and the plaintiffs can both contribute to and will house the data that will be used to ultimately reach a global resolution. Before the statute even passed, we consulted with the civil division's chief information officer about the Hellerstein model that was used to figure out if we could do that type of a system and what requirements there might be for it. The Government requires security for any system it uses that has personal information in It's called FedRAMP Moderate, and it's a requirement that is set by law that certain security systems must be in place. We informed plaintiff's counsel of this many, many months ago, even before plaintiff's leadership committee was selected, that this is a requirement needed for a database vendor. We are
waiting for the plaintiffs to propose vendors to us that
meet this requirement. And we're still waiting for
that. And we know that there's a deadline in the Case
Management Order for agreeing to a database vendor. And
we're continuing our discussions with the plaintiff's
leadership committee regarding that.

And then with respect to the settlement master, we raised this issue with the plaintiff's leadership last week because we knew it would likely come up at this conference. And we agree the special master are neutral, would be useful in resolving issues that are necessary for the progress of the litigation. As I mentioned, I think the most immediate concerns are this global database and vendor that need to be selected. We have consulted with the U.S. Attorney's Office about potential settlement masters and have some names that we can discuss with the plaintiff's counsel when appropriate.

I will say --

JUDGE DEVER: Go ahead and have those discussions. It's appropriate. Go ahead and have them. You don't have to have them right now, but...

MR. BAIN: Okay.

The one thing I do need to point out is that

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11:51:15 1 U.S. can agree to a settlement administrator that makes offers on behalf of the United States. So there's 2 3 certain authority that the Attorney General has that cannot be delegated to a third party. 5 JUDGE DEVER: I mean, of course. If this is

just a separate track facilitator that helps there to be

Administrative cases. And then even cases that are settlement master under Rule 53. So I would encourage y'all to -- you know, after the hearing to talk about

litigations, they're very helpful. So we would totally

Mr. Bell raised with respect to the probate matter, we also agree that this should be something that should be resolved fairly quickly. But our position is that North

JUDGE DEVER: Well, you agree, though, it's a matter of federal common law.

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11:52:32 1 MR. BAIN: No.

THE DEFENDANT: You don't. Why?

MR. BAIN: We believe the Federal Tort Claims Act applies to fill any gaps in the Camp Lejeune Justice Act. That law references the substantive law of this State where the act or omission occurred. So that would be North Carolina law. So there's no need to create some federal common law. The Federal Tort Claims Act, which supplies the waiver for the Camp Lejeune Justice Act, references state substantive law. And so North Carolina law should apply to who is an appropriate representative in a wrongful death case. And once we get that resolved, that will facilitate settlements in other matters for cases where it's a wrongful death situation or survivorship action.

Let me just check with cocounsel. I think those were the primary things I wanted to address first.

Oh. Your Honors did issue the three of the four orders that we submitted. The one order which also is necessary before we can produce a lot of information is an order on confidentiality. And so I just wanted to raise that in case the Court has any questions about that.

With respect to our responses to the plaintiff's request for production which are due today,

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we have a number of materials that we're ready to
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             produce, along with our written responses, but until we
            have that protective order in place, we can't produce
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             all of that material.
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                         JUDGE DEVER: Give us the docket entry
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            number of that -- that draft. Do you have it?
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                         MR. BAIN: It was submitted on the same date
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            as the other three, which I believe was the ...
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                         I have --
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                         JUDGE DEVER: Oh. So that's the 32-1?
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            that right?
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                         MR. BAIN: I believe so.
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                         JUDGE DEVER: I mean, it's docket entry 32.
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                         MR. BAIN: It was filed with docket 26.
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                         JUDGE DEVER:
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                         MR. BAIN: Yeah.
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                         Judge Boyle, I do have that information now
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            if you would like that.
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                         The three claimants who have accepted
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            settlement offers, one was for $250,000, one was for
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            $300,000, and one was for $300,000.
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                         JUDGE BOYLE: Thank you.
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                         JUDGE DEVER: Mr. Bell.
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                         MR. BELL: Your Honor, normally, I don't get
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            too aggrieved at things, but if you'll allow me.
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12 years we've litigated Camp Lejeune, and the 11:56:21 1 11:56:24 Government couldn't wait to tell me every time they could that the Federal Tort Claims Act doesn't apply, 3 11:56:26 11:56:31 you can't win in this act; under North Carolina, you'll 11:56:34 5 get kicked out. If there was any way we thought about drafting this bill, it included the Federal Tort Claims 11:56:38 11:56:43 Act we have instituted. This is a standalone bill where 11:56:46 8 federal common law applies.

> What makes it interesting, Judge -- and I think it's something that, to me, is ethically controlling -- is when you have an Elective Option, that they're making offers which they have admitted is drastically reduced offers -- they've admitted that. That doesn't bother me so much. We can handle that. But in order to accept the offer, the lawyer has to sign an agreement that this is being made under the Federal Tort Claims Act. Which I think is wrong. I think that's illegal. I think it's improper, and I'm not going to do it. Because this is what we fought this case all about. This is why Congress said we're not

If you fill in the gaps like they talk about, what they're doing is just bringing into play what they've for 12 years told these courts was not in play. And I would be surprised if -- if Congress knew

Case 7:23-cv-00897-RJ Document 81-15 Filed 12/14/23 Page 40 of 61

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at the time they were drafting this bill that this would bring it back under what the Government had already said didn't apply. So I just bring that up to Your Honor.

However that decision -- we would appreciate an order on that. Or at least if we need to brief it, we'll be glad to.

JUDGE MYERS: Well, it seems to me that we need a case or controversy that says we need a declaratory judgment. We have a settlement offer between these two parties. That settlement offer says that it's pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act. We disagree, we believe it should fall under federal common law, and then brief it. Bring one that's before one of us.

MR. BELL: Judge, we actually had one that we were going to do. Our husband and wife both have identical cancers. They're not related. Both were exposed almost identically. One of them has since died. They were there over the five years, which was part of the option. But they didn't — they didn't meet the latency requirement which was artificially done. And about 75 percent of the clients out there do not meet that. But, yet, while we might would have wanted to accept the offer, then they require the lawyers to say this is under the Tort Claims Act, is something we

think -- we brought that up to the Government explaining
to them that we thought it was improper. They say
they're looking into that, and we haven't heard back
from them.

JUDGE DEVER: Well, I mean, I think on the larger point of the Chief is that we're happy to rule on things. That's what we do for a living. And — but it has to be in the context of we just can't, sort of, write a letter back to y'all and say this is our view of things. It has to be in the context of an actual dispute between somebody.

But in terms of these -- to the extent they're important preliminary issues, you know, I think we would be ready to rule on those things, but it just needs to be filed. And we put in the Case Management Order very deliberately citing the Third Circuit case that as a general matter, we anticipate following the orders in our other cases, so that we're not reinventing the wheel every short-form complaint.

And so again, in terms of that issue, for us to resolve it, it just -- it needs to be in the context of some kind of a dispute. And if we get it, we'll act on it.

JUDGE DEVER: And then we would anticipate,

I understand, Your Honor.

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MR. BELL:

12:00:23 1 just so that y'all know, absent something unusual, we
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12:00:29 3 it.

And I would just say on the issue of the -the one deposition, and, I mean, we have a good cause
out, and that doesn't mean impossible or anything like
that. And to the extent that there's some 30(b)(6)
deposition that could be taken early, I know my own view
would be, well, I mean, if you needed to take a
deposition of that person that works for the Government
or used to work for the Government again, it will be
like, okay. I mean, I would let it.

And to the protective order point, Mr. Bain, I mean, we will -- to the extent there's some confidentiality order we need to get entered, we'll get it entered. But I'm just at a loss to understand how much extensive negotiation or coordination there has to be with other people to the extent that their information was submitted as part of some study. If it's being produced to officers of the court pursuant to a confidentiality order, that would prohibit that being produced. And, obviously, the benefit of it is it allows the plaintiffs to get the information that they think they need. It's not, you know, sort of arguing about relevance or it has people that are being studied

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1 for something else. It's like, well, I mean, there's a 2 lot of irrelevant stuff that gets produced in discovery 3 that never sees the light of day in an actual trial. But I just -- I'm just not aware of anything that would 5 inhibit or should prevent y'all from producing this information about the studies subject to the 7 confidentiality order, and then there can be later fights about legal issues. But not producing the 8 9 information, we're just wasting time. And time is the 10 gift necessary for all other gifts.

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MS. BASH: Your Honor, may I say a little bit, just a few comments on things that have come up? One is on -- well, first of all on this FTCA issue, we have spoken a lot with DOJ, and they have brought it up in several contexts, that the FTCA fills the gaps. And the latest was this filing on Friday. So we will respond to that, understanding that it's not a case or controversy, but we've also been waiting for a place to tee it up, and we will do it in one of these estate cases. Because, again, that just -- the issue is very broad. It affects all of the clients. It will, I think, determine how the litigation goes. And so we're trying to get that in front of you early, and we will.

On resolution: So we were not involved at all in the EO. It was a secret to us. We found out it

was coming and asked if we could give some feedback 2 because we do think that, you know, with a few tweaks, 3 it could have applied much more broadly than it is going 4 to apply, including with respect to latency. 5 Nevertheless, we are helping DOJ. They asked us to give them some information for clients who are before the 7 Court. And so we're giving them dates of birth, Social Security numbers so that they can see if people, you 9 know, are compliant with what they want. We've had 10 mixed reactions, you know, as you could expect.

Judge Dever, as you said in the first hearing, some people just want to get off the train now and they're, you know, deeply discounted offers. I think DOJ has said as much. But they're ripe for some people, and so we want to get as many of those in people's hands.

Navy and DOJ. The Navy seems to just be moving much more slowly. The bulk of the cases are there. And so we actually -- my firm tried to get a bunch of people here in court after that was announced to see if we could move them more quickly for DOJ. But that is also a little bit of the reason there's the delay in your seeing the short-form complaints. Once they come over here, they're no longer entitled to receive that offer.

12:04:40 And so, you know, every time before we file a short-form 1 complaint, we need to call the client and say, you know, 12:04:43 2 3 you're getting off -- you're no longer eligible to 12:04:46 receive that. And so this isn't a delay where we're 12:04:48 4 12:04:52 trying, you know, to pick our best plaintiffs or 6 anything like that. We're very much, as Ed said, 12:04:54 12:04:57 7 cognizant of wanting to resolve these quickly. We think 12:05:01 8 the only way to resolve these quickly is to get a range, you know, in the trials so that when we're at the 12:05:03 9 12:05:06 10 resolution stage with DOJ --11 JUDGE BOYLE: Do you think there's any room 12:05:08 for summary judgment in this process? 12:05:09 12 12:05:12 13 MS. BASH: Absolutely. 12:05:13 14 JUDGE BOYLE: That gets done quickly. 15 12:05:16 MS. BASH: Yes. Yes. We have -- we're in the process of writing a couple of motions for summary 12:05:17 16 17 12:05:20 judgment -- partial summary judgment. 12:05:21 18 JUDGE BOYLE: I mean, the schedule for 12:05:23 19 trials is remote; summary judgment is immediate. 12:05:29 20 MS. BASH: Yes. No, absolutely. We plan to start there. 12:05:31 21 12:05:34 22 JUDGE BOYLE: And if it doesn't play out, 23 people in Richmond will tell us, and it will come back 12:05:36 24 12:05:39 and no harm, no foul. 12:05:41 25 MS. BASH: Yes. No, absolutely. We have --

12:05:43 1 we have a great briefing committee and we have a couple
12:05:46 2 of drafts just waiting -- waiting to be filed. And we
12:05:50 3 will file them soon. Again --

JUDGE BOYLE: And it's finite. You file it, they have to respond or else it's admitted.

MS. BASH: Right. Yes. They're coming.

But so I just wanted to say on resolution specifically: We are working toward a database. We've chosen a vendor for the plaintiffs in court. Unlike in Hellerstein where the entire universe was before the court; here, they're not. Most of them are sitting before the Navy. And we don't want to flood the Court unnecessarily just for the purposes of doing something like that. And so I do think it will be a little bit more bifurcated with, you know, they have a database and we have — we have, you know, our information of clients. But we very much do want to work with them, and we'll continue to do that.

And the FedRAMP issue is a tricky one. He just said -- you know, Mr. Bain just said that they need it for purposes of putting personal information in there. But our point is if we have the information ourselves -- right -- if you've produced it in discovery, we can put it wherever we want. We don't necessarily have to comply with some of those things.

The vendors that the Government uses and having worked in Government for a very long time, sometimes the vendors that are acceptable to the Government are kind of the older, dinosaur, slower vendors. And so we're trying to work with somebody that will move quickly.

Get all of the information there --

JUDGE DEVER: Perfect is the enemy of better. Just don't -- I mean, again -- I mean, I realize that y'all are really doing your best for your clients. But perfect is the enemy of better. And it's better for y'all to talk and agree on a vendor and --

MS. BASH: No. Absolutely. So that's -- so that's part of it, though. Right? So some of the newer vendors who do this repeatedly who are not FedRAMP certified will be much faster, because they have the system built. And give them the information and it's there. And so it's actually in this case, I do think that those match up.

JUDGE DEVER: And I have no idea. I mean, there's -- we live in a world of acronyms and, you know, maybe it would incentivize one of these new folks to get the FedRAMP certification. It doesn't matter to me, but it would seem to me that if it matters to the DOJ, y'all need to work to figuring that out. I think it's also one of the benefits of having a settlement master that

12:08:06 1 would have -- in my vision of what that person would do, 12:08:10 2 that person would have insight not just into the 1300 or 3 so cases that our court has, but in the 117,000 to try and help facilitate resolution. Whether that involves 5 one or two people, you know, we would be open to your suggestions on that. But I would ask y'all to add that to your list of things to talk about because having 7 8 somebody facilitating a dialogue on the topic of global 9 resolution is in everybody's interest.

> MS. BASH: So absolutely. And it is a priority. It is not yet the bottleneck, because what we're doing is -- I'm again analogizing to the Hellerstein model, is negotiating the data fields. that is moving forward, I think, very well. supposed to get a new draft from the DOJ soon. because unlike in Hellerstein, we don't have everybody before us. You know, the 117,000 people, we can't order them. You know, we're not -- we don't rule over them. And so we want to have that data set complete to go to them one time and say, "Fill all of this out." And the carrot is -- unlike, you know, a court order, the carrot is this is what DOJ had said they will settle the cases on, this is what we think we need, and then we hopefully can spit out a number either earlier or after the trials get going. But that's what we're actively negotiating.

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JUDGE DEVER: I mean, that's good to hear.

Because that's -- I mean, if the DOJ says we're not

going to settle unless we have this information, well -
MS. BASH: There's your carrot. That's

right.

JUDGE DEVER: -- the plaintiffs need to know that. And then the plaintiffs can say, "Well, then I'm going to have my trial 20 years from now," and they can live with that. But it's really important for, like you say, that process for if DOJ tells you if we don't have this data -- and even if it's some issue that you see being litigated later on an exposure issue about where you were on the base or something, to the extent that DOJ is -- and you have the information, just because you agree to it in some administrative database doesn't mean that we've ruled on it. It just means it's a potential way to facilitate some resolution for the people that have claims back to, potentially, 1953.

MS. BASH: Right.

JUDGE DEVER: So I'm glad that y'all are talking, and I would encourage that to continue. And again, you don't have to, sort of, fight the fights of, you know, if we let this be in a database, then that means we're agreeing to the relevance of this or that in court. It's like, no, it doesn't. It means you're

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1 agreeing to information in the database.

MS. BASH: Yeah. No. And I completely agree. The hesitation with is going — it's an older population. It's an ill population. Pinging them many times for incremental data will reduce responses, we know from experience. And so we do — we would like to complete — it will never be perfect. But as much as we can, I think we're very close. And then as soon as we get agreement on that, we can go out to people one time, collect as much as we can, and then go from there.

But in the meantime, for purposes of giving them a sense, we have aggregate data. You know, this — the people here at the table represent a very large number of clients and we're able to give — you know, figure out the average latency for a kidney cancer and so that — so relevant data points.

And then the last thing I wanted to address, you asked about the discovery pool profile form. So we're -- that's due, I think, next week to the Court.

And we're negotiating it with DOJ. We owe them a draft.

We just spoke last week and agree that they were going to serve, kind of, in the place of interrogatories to streamline that process. And so we want to add a few more things to our proposal before sending it over. And we'll do that, I hope, tomorrow. You know, tomorrow or

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JUDGE DEVER: And then, Mr. Bell, I know y'all had submitted -- and whoever on your team can answer this. I know you have the draft common benefit order that you had submitted. And, obviously, DOJ filed the response it filed Friday. Do you think we need to resolve that -- the FTCA issue that they -- that the Department raised in order to enter that?

MR. BELL: No, Your Honor. Please refer to page 25 and 26. It clearly states how that holdback is to be applied to the gross settlement. It has nothing to do with fees. I do take issue with some of the things in that filing. We'll --

JUDGE DEVER: Right. But in terms of just

-- and I want to ask the same thing to Mr. Bain. I

mean, I know -- I read the filing. But is there

anything in the draft that you think would prevent us

from entering that, Mr. Bain? I mean, it's not with

prejudice to your position on the FTCA issue that you

raised, right?

MR. BAIN: No, Your Honor. I think that, you know, we just wanted to point out that in determining the holdback rate, need to balance those interests and know that the FTCA cap applies. Our position, just in response briefly to what Mr. Bell

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said, is that the CLJA refers to the FTCA administrative process which provides the authority to settle administrative claims, which in turn provides the fee cap. So that's why that argument, we believe, is supported by the CLJA itself. So --

JUDGE DEVER: Right. And that's a legal issue. We'll have to resolve it. It's a little ripe, but it's not ripe yet.

MR. BELL: Your Honor is on the gross settlement, not on -- not on the amount of the fee. So in our opinion, it has nothing to do with what's presently before the Court by the Government.

MR. BAIN: Your Honor, if I can just make one other point. I think I need to clear one thing that was said in the record. I think a couple of times it's been said that the Government admits the EO offers are discounted or deeply discounted. I would just point out that that program is a base-wide approach. It waives all offsets -- Medicare, Medicaid, and VA offsets. So in our view, it's not a discount -- it's a very fair program.

JUDGE MYERS: Judge Jones, we're going to turn it over to you to say anything you would like to say as the person who will now become a significant feature in the lives of everyone present.

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1 JUDGE JONES: Thank you.

> I really had two -- two questions, and they were answered, sort of, at the outset. The first question was the status of discovery. And I think that's been -- that's been answered. And my second question was, really, as the one that's handling -well, probably will be handling -- who will probably be handling discovery speaks, I want to get kind of an idea of the nature of those disputes in cases such as this. And I guess I've kind of gleaned a sense of that from our discussions about the database and health studies. And maybe those will be disputes to bring to the Court in the future.

> But that discussion sort of prompted a third question. This may be a fundamental question, sort of new to this litigation. Mr. Bain has described 12 years of litigation in these -- with these claims. How much of this information has been traded between the parties such that y'all really don't need to fight about it? The Government's got it or the plaintiffs have it, and maybe you've -- maybe you've covered that in what you're talking about the stipulations.

> MR. BELL: No, Your Honor. We got some information at the beginning. In the first cases, there were actually just four depositions taken. And this was

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2:16:23 1 a preliminary allowance by the Court for the purpose of
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2:16:32 3 data but we don't have a lot.

I'll give you an example, Judge. For many, many years the Government told the public and told everybody that the contamination came from an offsite dry-cleaning service. It was only after we -- in fact, in filing those original claims, we allege that. But later learned that, in fact, a lot of the pollution contamination comes from their own internal leaking wells -- and not wells, but tanks. So we got some information.

I'm under the impression or understand that there's -- I call it "the leaking tank database," but they call it something else. But we haven't gotten that, we don't think. So there's some things out there that we think might matter if we're going to have to go through this arduous process of this epidemiological workup that we don't think is necessary. A lot of this might not be necessary at all.

And of course Judge Dever mentioned we're not looking at fault, but we think that there's a lot out there that we don't have. Especially studies. We are aware that there were private contractors hired.

I'm not aware of whether we have all of those or have

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12:17:49 1 any of them yet. So there are some things we're looking 12:17:51 2 for.

JUDGE JONES: Mr. Bain.

MR. BAIN: So, Your Honor, yes, we have turned over a lot of information as a result of the prior litigation, and we're offering and going to turn over all of that information again just to make sure that they have it. There's a lot of public information. The EPA has published a website which has their whole site file. The Navy has their environmental information online. The ATSDR reports are, of course, online. This site has been extensively studied by the Marine Corps itself, by the general accountability office -- or Government Accountability Office, by the EPA. So a lot of that information has already been gathered.

With respect to other databases that the plaintiffs claim that they don't have, we will try to make those available to the plaintiffs. But as far as the ongoing ATSDR studies, that's one thing that may not have been covered by the past litigation because that's more recent work. But the studies themselves are available, and I think then the issue is what about all of the work that's been done by ATSDR and how much of that can be made available to the plaintiffs. So we'll be looking into that.

JUDGE JONES: The next question I had is 1 2 housekeeping. We have a conference scheduled the first 3 and third Tuesday of every month. The first Tuesday of November is not that far away. I don't know if it's worthwhile to forego that meeting and meet on the third Tuesday of November. Do the parties have any opinion 7 about that? 8 MR. BAIN: Your Honor, if I may suggest --

of course, it's totally at the Court's discretion. Maybe the second Tuesday because the third Tuesday is in But --

that we could make a permanent day so that the Tuesday in November doesn't conflict with -- or the day we picked in November doesn't fall in Christmas week or July the 4th week. And Tuesdays -- if you didn't know this, Tuesdays during the calendar are the best day to meet because there's -- it avoids Thanksgiving and other holidays. So Tuesdays seem to be the best time to meet.

MR. BELL: Judge, maybe it would be best if we did have the nearer Tuesday. We'll know today whether we need to talk with you about that important

MR. BELL: Maybe by then we'll have had some

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answer to our request for our 30(b)(6). So maybe a
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            conversation will --
                         JUDGE JONES: Well, let's keep it on the
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            calendar. And if the parties come to some agreement,
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            the -- maybe three days before the Tuesday that there's
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            no need to meet -- we don't need to meet just to meet.
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            I want our meets to be productive. So we'll put -- keep
            it on the calendar. And if there's a consensus that we
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            don't need to meet, then maybe we can not do that.
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                         MR. BELL:
                                     The order requires a status
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            conference -- status report for next Tuesday by
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            tomorrow. Can we, at least for the first one, forego
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            that one?
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                         JUDGE JONES: The status report?
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                         MR. BELL: Yes, sir.
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                         JUDGE JONES: Yes, sir.
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                         MR. BELL:
                                     Thank you.
                         JUDGE MYERS: Anything further that needs to
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            be brought before the Court during the status conference
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            by any other participant on either side?
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                         (No response.)
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                         JUDGE MYERS: All right. Seeing none,
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            seeing none, thank you everybody. We are now going to
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            turn this over to Judge Jones for the purposes of these
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            meetings. As I noted earlier, and as Judge Dever
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reified, we're not -- I wish we were -- this was a 1 2 one-judge operation sometimes and that these were not all individual cases. It would simplify things for 3 4 you-all to only be dealing with only one of us. understand that. But the nature of this litigation is 5 6 such that having particularized facts with a live issue 7 that we can then rule on will give you your best opportunity to get answers. They're not going to be a 9 forecast of what one judge might think, but then be an 10 order of the court that the others of us are going to 11 look at and give great deference to. They will not be 12 controlling but they will receive great deference 13 amongst the judges of this court. We have discussed 14 that. It's in the standing orders that are now before 15 you.

So unlike the ordinary litigation where you have a single judge and that judge can tell you where they're leaning, this isn't that, unfortunately. So the answers to some of these questions, I think, might be Flanagan is not here to nod vigorously. But they might be slightly different amongst the four of us. We will do our best, though, to rule expeditiously and try not to become your bottleneck. We want to keep you moving. But to make this litigation work given its unique

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            nature, I think we need to have things that are before
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            the Court, briefed and ruled upon in ways that are going
            to be helpful to you. We commit to doing that.
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                         JUDGE DEVER: And I would add that I
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            would -- you should anticipate that we're -- we're not
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            going to have multiple 702 hearings per disease.
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            mean, one judge is going to get a disease or -- and rule
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            on that. You're not going to get four Daubert rulings
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            from four judges. That ultimately when we get to that
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            stage, that we have talked about that. And that just
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            seems to me to make the most sense. And -- but I echo
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            everything else -- everything that the Chief said about
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            the process. I mean, we're ready to -- to move on these
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            things and grateful to Judge Jones for agreeing to have
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            those meetings. And part of it, why we had them all on
            a certain date, is that to the extent any district judge
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            wants to attend, they just might attend.
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                         JUDGE MYERS: All right. Thank you,
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            everybody.
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                         (The proceedings concluded at 12:25 p.m.)
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1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 2 EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA 3 4 5 CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER 6 7 I, Jennifer C. Carroll, RMR, CRR, CRC, 8 Federal Official Court Reporter, in and for the United 9 States District Court for the Eastern District of North 10 Carolina, do hereby certify that pursuant to Section 11 753, Title 28, United States Code, that the foregoing is 12 a true and correct transcript of the stenographically 13 reported proceedings held in the above-entitled matter 14 and that the transcript page format is in conformance 15 with the regulations of the Judicial Conference of the 16 United States. 17 18 19 Dated this 1st day of November, 2023. 20 21 22 Jennifer C. Carroll Jennifer C. Carroll, RMR, CRR, CRC 23 U.S. Official Court Reporter 24 25