2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10   11   12   13   14   15   16   17   18	Joshua W. Malone (State Bar No. 301836) Farella Braun + Martel LLP 235 Montgomery Street, 17th Floor San Francisco, CA 94104 Telephone: (415) 954-4400; Fax: (415) 954-4480 sedwards@fbm.com Joe G. Hollingsworth (appearance pro hac vice) Martin C. Calhoun (appearance pro hac vice) Kirby T. Griffis (appearance pro hac vice) William J. Cople (appearance pro hac vice) Hollingsworth LLP 1350 I Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20005 Telephone: (202) 898-5800; Fax: (202) 682-1639 jhollingsworth@hollingsworthllp.com mcalhoun@hollingsworthllp.com kgriffis@hollingsworthllp.com George C. Lombardi (appearance pro hac vice) James M. Hilmert (appearance pro hac vice) Winston & Strawn LLP 35 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60601 Telephone: (312) 558-5969; Fax: (312) 558-5700 glombard@winston.com jhilmert@winston.com  Attorneys for Defendant MONSANTO COMPANY	O7/23/2018 Clerk of the Court BY:VANESSA WU Deputy Clerk
19	SUPERIOR COURT OF TH	IE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
20	COUNTY OF SA	AN FRANCISCO
21	DEWAYNE JOHNSON,	Case No. CGC-16-550128
22	Plaintiff,	DEFENDANT MONSANTO COMPANY'S
23	VS.	TRIAL BRIEF TO EXCLUDE EXPERT TESTIMONY FROM DR. OPE OFODILE
24	MONSANTO COMPANY,	Honorable Judge Suzanne R. Bolanos
<ul><li>25</li><li>26</li></ul>	Defendant.	Department: 504 Trial Date: June 18, 2018
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## I. <u>INTRODUCTION AND ARGUMENT</u>

On the morning of Friday, July 20, Plaintiffs' counsel advised Monsanto that one of the Plaintiff's numerous treating physicians, Dr. Onaopemipo "Ope" Ofodile, would be flying in from Atlanta to testify on the morning of Monday, July 23. Although Dr. Ofodile was not included on Plaintiff's most recent submission of trial witnesses, Monsanto has no objection to Dr. Ofodile testifying as a fact witness regarding her treatment of Plaintiff. However, Monsanto does object to the extent Plaintiff may seek to proffer expert testimony, because (1) Plaintiff did not designate Dr. Ofodile (who is not an oncologist) as an expert witness, and (2) Dr. Ofodile disavowed any opinion or basis for opinion as to the cause of plaintiff's mycosis fungoides. Monsanto respectfully requests that this Court exclude any such opinion testimony at trial.

## A. Plaintiff Failed to Properly Disclose Dr. Ofodile as an Expert Witness

A party must provide "[a] list setting forth the name and address of a person whose expert opinion that party expects to offer in evidence at the trial." Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 2034.260(a) (emphasis added). "[O]n objection of any party who has made a complete and timely compliance with Section 2034.260, the trial court *shall* exclude from evidence the expert opinion of any witness that is offered by any party who has unreasonably failed to . . . list that witness as an expert under Section 2034.260." Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 2034.300(a) (emphasis added).

Here, Plaintiff did not give Monsanto any notice that Dr. Ofodile would be offering expert testimony. Plaintiff's most recent expert disclosure simply says he "reserves the right to elicit testimony at trial from any of Plaintiff's treating physicians to the full extent allowable under California law." *See* Edwards Decl. at ¶ 2, Ex. 1 (12/29/2017 Designation/Declaration of Expert Witnesses by Plaintiff). This disclosure fails to meet the express requirements of CCP § 2034.260(a), and does not provide any meaningful notice to Monsanto that Plaintiff would call Dr. Ofodile as an expert, especially given that there are *eight* treating physicians in this case. *See Kalaba v. Gray*, 95 Cal. App. 4th 1416, 1418 (2002) ("[T]he transformation from treating physician to expert does not occur unless the treating physician is identified by name and address in the proponent's designation, and *it is not enough that a plaintiff has 'designated' as experts 'all past or present examining and/or treating physicians.*") (emphasis added).

*Kalaba* is on point. There, the plaintiff specifically identified two medical experts but "reserve[d] the right to call as potential experts any and all [of her] past or present examining and/or treating physicians" without specifying them by name. *Id.* The Court of Appeal agreed that the treating physicians were properly excluded from testifying as experts: "Where, as here, the treating physicians are not listed or identified by name but simply referred to in the designation as 'all past or present examining and/or treating physicians,' there has been no compliance with the letter or spirit of Section 2034, and the trial court acts within its discretion when it excludes expert testimony by the non-designated doctors." *Id.* at 1423.

Given that Dr. Ofodile was not properly disclosed as an expert, she cannot testify on the cause of Plaintiff's disease. Dr. Ofodile also cannot testify to any hypothetical treatments she would have recommended to Plaintiff. Questions calling for speculative answers are appropriate only for expert witnesses, and even then, such questions "must be rooted in facts shown by the evidence." *People v. Moore*, 51 Cal. 4th 386, 405 (2011). Any such testimony would render her an expert witness, and Plaintiff failed to properly disclose her as an expert. Thus, this Court should exclude Dr. Ofodile from offering any expert testimony.

## B. Dr. Ofodile Cannot Broaden Her Deposition Testimony to Now Offer a Causation Opinion

Further, Dr. Ofodile should be barred from offering causation testimony because it would exceed the scope of her deposition testimony. "[A] party's expert may not offer testimony at trial that exceeds the scope of his deposition testimony if the opposing party has no notice or expectation that the expert will offer the new testimony, or if notice of the new testimony comes at a time when deposing the expert is unreasonably difficult." *Easterby v. Clark*, 171 Cal. App. 4th 772, 780 (2009). In particular, "[w]hen an expert deponent testifies as to specific opinions and affirmatively states those are the only opinions he intends to offer at trial, it would be grossly unfair and prejudicial to permit the expert to offer additional opinions at trial." *See Jones v. Moore*, 80 Cal. App. 4th 557, 565 (2000).

Here, Dr. Ofodile did not opine that glyphosate-based herbicides ("GBHs") caused

1	Plaintiff's cancer. At her deposition, Dr. Ofodile testified only about a generalized association
2	between environmental exposures and cutaneous t-cell lymphoma ("CTCL"), the general category
3	of lymphoma involving the skin, <sup>2</sup> and even then testified that CTCL has no known cause. <sup>3</sup> She
4	testified that she was unfamiliar with Ranger Pro or Roundup <sup>4</sup> or any specifics regarding
5	Plaintiff's exposure history, <sup>5</sup> and she never testified about any scenarios under which Plaintiff
6	should avoid spraying GBHs. And she specifically testified that, if called at trial, she would not
7	opine that environmental exposures caused Mr. Johnson's cancer. <i>Id.</i> at 170:1-12. ("Q: Okay.
8	And if you were called to testify at trial, then that's the same opinion you would offer, I take it?
9	A: Yeah. That there is no definitive proof. Q: Okay. A: Correct."). She cannot now contradict
0	her earlier testimony and spring upon Monsanto a new opinion at trial, including hypothetical
1	scenarios under which she would have advised Plaintiff to stop spraying GBHs.
12	Any change in Dr. Ofodile's testimony would come with no notice to Monsanto, which –
13	having had no opportunity to depose her again on the basis of her changed opinion – would be
4	unfairly and substantially prejudiced at trial. Here, Monsanto will have had no opportunity to
15	
16 17 18	<sup>1</sup> See Edwards Decl. at ¶ 3, Ex. 2 (Dep. of Ope Ofodile at 58:23-59:1-5 (Jan. 8, 2018)) ("Q: Okay. So you're not offering the opinion, then, that his exposure to glyphosate or Ranger Pro or Roundup definitively caused his mycosis fungoides? A: Definitively I cannot say that, correct."); id. at 169:24-170:170:1-5 ("[L]ike I said before, there is no definitive proof. I don't know what exactly – what type of exposures Mr. Johnson had. So I, you know, I definitely cannot say specifically whether it's related or not.").
19 20 21 22 23	<sup>2</sup> See Edwards Decl. at ¶ 3, Ex. 2 (Dep. of Ope Ofodile at 55:15-22) ("Q: And so it sounds like, then, your overall characterization of the literature, that you've seen at least, on environmental exposures and C.T.C.L. is that some suggest − there is some suggestion based on geographical clustering but that the evidence overall is not conclusive. Is that fair? A: Yeah."); <i>id.</i> at 58:3-10. ("Q: And when you say 'association is definitely there' but you can't say it definitively, that environmental exposures definitively cause C.T.C.L., so then it sounds like you're recognizing there's a difference between association and causation. Is that correct? A. Yeah, there is.").
24	<sup>3</sup> See Edwards Decl. at ¶ 3, Ex. 2 (Dep. of Ope Ofodile at 23:3-14) ("Q: So then the etiology or causation of [CTCL] is multi-factoral, correct, from what you said? A: Well, I think it's, right now it's idiopathic, honestly. Q: Okay. A: But I think – Q: What do you mean by 'idiopathic'? A: Idiopathic meaning that we don't know what causes it.").
26	<sup>4</sup> See Edwards Decl. at ¶ 3, Ex. 2 (Dep. of Ope Ofodile at 43:16-18) ("Q: Are you familiar at all with Ranger Pro or Roundup products? A: No.").
27   28	<sup>5</sup> Edwards Decl. at ¶ 3, Ex. 2 (Dep. of Ope Ofodile at 164:5-10) ("Q: But again, you never got into the details in your conversations with Mr. Johnson about the specifics of any of his claimed exposures to the Ranger Pro or the pesticides; correct? A: Correct.").

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1	take Dr. Ofodile's deposition in light of her changed opinion and prepare for cross-examination	
2	and rebuttal of her testimony. Any such changed testimony would be contrary to the purpose of	
3	the expert discovery statutes, "to permit parties to adequately prepare to meet the opposing expert	
4	opinions that will be offered at trial." See Jones, 80 Cal. App. 4th at 565. ("The need for pretrial	
5	discovery is greater with respect to expert witnesses than it is for ordinary fact witnesses because	
6	the other parties must prepare to cope with witnesses possessed of specialized knowledge in some	
7	scientific or technical field. They must gear up to cross-examine them effectively, and they must	
8	marshal the evidence to rebut their opinions.") (citations omitted).	
9	II. <u>CONCLUSION</u>	
10	For the foregoing reasons, the Court should preclude Dr. Ofodile from offering any expert	
11	testimony, including on what caused Plaintiff's disease and any other expert testimony that was	
12	not expressed in her deposition.	
13		
14	Dated: July 22, 2018 Respectfully submitted,	
15	FARELLA BRAUN + MARTEL LLP	
16	By:	
17	By: Sandra A. Edwards	
18	Attorneys for Defendant	
19	MONSANTO COMPANY	
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## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on this 22nd day of July, 2018, I electronically filed the foregoing

- DEFENDANT MONSANTO COMPANY'S TRIAL BRIEF TO
  EXCLUDE CAUSATION TESTIMONY FROM DR. OPE
  OFODILE
- DECLARATION OF SANDRA A. EDWARDS IN SUPPORT OF
  DEFENDANT MONSANTO COMPANY'S TRIAL BRIEF TO
  EXCLUDE CAUSATION TESTIMONY FROM DR. OPE
  OFODILE

with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the following:

Curtis G. Hoke, Esq. The Miller Firm, LLC 108 Railroad Avenue Orange, VA 22960

Susan C. Hunt