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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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Before The Honorable Vince Chhabria, Judge

IN RE: ROUNDUP PRODUCTS
LIABILITY LITIGATION

NO. 16-md-02741 VC

San Francisco, California Thursday, May 11, 2017

## TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

## **APPEARANCES:**

For Plaintiffs:

THE MILLER FIRM LLC 108 Railroad Avenue Orange, Virginia 22960

BY: MICHAEL J. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW

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BY: AIMEE H. WAGSTAFF, ATTORNEY AT LAW

For Defendant Monsanto Company:

HOLLINGSWORTH LLP 1350 I Street NW

Washington, D.C. 20005

BY: ERIC G. LASKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW

## (APPEARANCES CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE)

REPORTED BY: Jo Ann Bryce, CSR No. 3321, RMR, CRR, FCRR

Official Reporter

1	APPEARANCES: (CONTINUED)
2	For Movant Jesudoss Rowland: VINSON & ELKINS LLP
3	2200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW Suite 500 West
4	Washington, D.C. 20037  BY: WILLIAM E. LAWLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW
5	(Via CourtCall)
6 7	For the United States of America: BRIAN STRETCH United States Attorney
8	450 Golden Gate Avenue - Civil Division San Francisco, California 94102
9	BY: RAVEN M. NORRIS, ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY
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L3	
L <b>4</b>	
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Thursday - May 11, 2017 1 2:04 p.m. 2 PROCEEDINGS ---000---3 Calling Case Number 16-md-2741, In Re THE CLERK: 4 5 Roundup Products Liability Litigation. Counsel, please state your appearances for the record. 6 MS. WAGSTAFF: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 7 Aimee Wagstaff for the plaintiffs. 8 MR. MILLER: And Michael Miller. Good afternoon. 9 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 10 11 MR. LASKER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Erik Lasker for Monsanto. 12 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 13 Okay. Let's see, shall we talk about the mice first? 14 15 Let me ask you, Mr. Lasker --16 MR. LASKER: Sure. 17 THE CLERK: Hold on one second, Judge. 18 Counsel, I don't have the microphones on at counsel table, 19 so I'll have you speak from the podiums because we do have 20 people appearing via telephone. 21 THE COURT: All right. Is Mr. Rowland's counsel 22 appearing by telephone to argue? Is that right? 23 MR. LAWLER: Yes, Your Honor. Bill Lawler, Vinson & Elkins, on behalf of Mr. Rowland. 24 25 THE COURT: Okay. Hello.

MS. NORRIS: And Raven Norris on behalf of the EPA 1 2 just appearing. Mr. Lasker, on the -- well, you know what? THE COURT: 3 Maybe so that -- since the EPA is only here for the Rowland 4 5 piece and since Mr. Lawler is here by phone only for the Rowland piece, why don't we deal with that first. 6 I will tell you, Mr. Miller, that my reaction to this is 7 that it's probably a little bit of overreaching to want to find 8 out more about what Mr. Rowland is doing for these companies. 9 So you want to sort of give it one more shot just to try to 10 11 explain it to me --MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor. 12 -- why I should compel Mr. Rowland to give 13 THE COURT: more information? 14 15 MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor, I will, and I'll 16 hopefully be compelling but I'll be brief. 17 Mr. Rowland was instrumental in writing the only negative -- there's been several positive, we believe for the 18 19 plaintiff, reports from EPA, but the critical negative report 20 he wrote. 21 Negative from your standpoint. THE COURT: MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor. 22 23 THE COURT: Okay. MR. MILLER: And so we went to that deposition and we 24 called Your Honor, and Your Honor ruled. And remember the 25

proffer from Mr. Rowland and his counsel that day and for weeks 1 before that depo had been he had no work after the EPA with the 2 chemical industry. 3 Your Honor ruled he had to tell us the general -- the name 4 5 of where he worked and the nature -- general description, and we asked him, and it turned out that was a false proffer. 6 worked for the chemical industry. 7 And so --8 THE COURT: As I sit here today, I don't have a 9 recollection of being told that he didn't work for chemical 10 11 companies. I'm not saying you're wrong. I'm just saying as I sit here today, I don't have a recollection of what the initial 12 response was. 13 MR. MILLER: On page 17 of his deposition, Mr. Lawler, 14 15 as we proffered --16 THE COURT: Hold on. Let me pull it up. Hold on a 17 second. 18 MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor. (Pause in proceedings.) 19 20 THE COURT: Page 17 you said? 21 MR. MILLER: Line 24-25, Your Honor, page 17. 22 THE COURT: Hang on. I'll get there. 23 (Pause in proceedings.) THE COURT: Page 17 --24 25 MR. MILLER: And that's the --

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-- line 24-25?
 1
              THE COURT:
              MR. MILLER: Yes. I'm looking at --
 2
              THE COURT:
                          Oh, okay. I -- so there's some weird
 3
    pagination on what's been submitted. There's different --
 4
 5
     there are two different paginations, but I think I am there
 6
    now. Okay.
              MR. MILLER: "As we proffered," this is Mr. Lawler,
 7
     "it's unrelated to the chemical industry."
 8
              THE COURT:
                          Okay. So I'm not in the right place.
 9
     thought that I was on page 17, Rowland transcript, line 24; is
10
     that --
11
              MR. MILLER: And 25, Your Honor.
12
13
              THE COURT: Are you sure that's where it is?
              MR. MILLER: There is a rough cut and then there is a
14
     final one.
15
16
              THE COURT: Yeah. I'm looking at the uncertified
17
     rough.
18
              MR. MILLER: This is, I believe, the page number
19
     from -- oh, I don't know.
20
                          I believe that's what was put in front of
              THE COURT:
21
    me --
22
              MR. MILLER: Okay.
23
              THE COURT:
                         -- was the --
              MR. MILLER: Well, I'm quoting it, Your Honor.
24
25
    mean, it's, "As we proffered, it's unrelated to the chemical
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industry."
 1
          And then -- and I'm sure Mr. Lawler will correct me if
 2
     it's not 100 percent correct. It is 100 percent correct.
 3
              MR. LAWLER:
                           I will correct you.
 4
 5
              MR. MILLER: Well, then we'll have to look at it hard.
                          Okay. Well, why don't -- Mr. Lawler, why
 6
              THE COURT:
     don't you see if you can point me to -- so you -- so you filed
 7
     a motion to compel -- Mr. Miller, you filed a motion to compel
 8
     testimony?
 9
10
              MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor.
11
              THE COURT:
                          And you attached Exhibit 2 to that motion,
     which was the unredacted version of the deposition transcript?
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              MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor.
13
              THE COURT:
                          That's what I have in front of me.
14
15
              MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: And what you are pointing me to, page 17,
16
17
     line 24-25, does not have the text that you are reading to me.
18
          So, Mr. Lawler, can you help me with that?
              MR. LAWLER: Yes, I hope so, Your Honor, because I
19
20
     think you and I are looking at the same transcript.
21
          So if you go to page 252 --
22
                          Page 252?
              THE COURT:
23
              MR. LAWLER:
                          Right.
              THE COURT: You mean the page numbers down at the
24
     bottom there?
25
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1 MR. LAWLER: Yes, sir. 2 THE COURT: Okay. MR. LAWLER: Yes, sir. 3 THE COURT: All right. I'm there. 4 5 MR. LAWLER: Okay. And then you see -- on mine it has 6 page -- line 24 says (reading): "So we proffered he has not worked for EPA -- excuse 7 me -- for Monsanto. We proffer that he hasn't done 8 anything to do with glyphosate." 9 Are we on the same page, Your Honor? 10 11 THE COURT: Yeah. MR. LAWLER: Okay. So the point on the --12 13 MR. MILLER: Your Honor, before --Hold on, Mr. Miller. Hold on, Mr. Miller. 14 THE COURT: 15 MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead. MR. LAWLER: So there are -- the core of the proffer 17 was exactly that. And if the Court can just flip through the 18 19 transcript, this is where -- the discussion we had with 20 Your Honor during the deposition. So the previous page on 21 page 251, we proffered to defense counsel I understood there are valid areas of inquiry; for example, whether Mr. Rowland 22 worked for Monsanto or ever worked for Monsanto. 23 There are a number of different times when -- I think the 24 25 Court did this -- we proffered that he had never worked for

Monsanto, which is true. We proffered that he'd never
worked -- post-EPA -- that he'd never worked on glyphosate,
which is true.

In fairness to Mr. Miller, there was some, I think,

In fairness to Mr. Miller, there was some, I think, imprecision on probably both of our parts as between the difference between the chemical industry and chemical companies. Both of those terms were used, and it may be that, you know, there wasn't a common understanding of that.

But in terms of the proffer which is being -- the transcript that we've just seen, the core of that was that he has not worked for Monsanto and hasn't done anything with glyphosate, and that was, I think, the core part of what they were -- what they're asking about.

So, you know, I think that, with all due respect, the lack of a common understanding of what the difference between "chemical industry" and the "chemical company" is really was not the core of the issue and it shouldn't be the core today.

THE COURT: Okay. And so -- all right.

Okay. Go ahead, Mr. Miller.

MR. MILLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: What is your theory -- what is your theory of what you are going to get? What are you trying to find? What are you seeking?

MR. MILLER: Can I give you a two-minute answer,

Your Honor? And I'm just asking because it's important. It's

important. 1 THE COURT: Yeah, if you actually have the answer, but 2 you couldn't even direct me to the right quote in the 3 4 deposition. 5 MR. MILLER: I have --THE COURT: So, yes, you can give a two-minute answer 6 if what you are saying in your two-minute answer is meaningful. 7 MR. MILLER: I believe it will be, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead. 9 MR. MILLER: And may I give you the right quote on the 10 11 rough? It's page 11, line 14 to 17. And I apologize for the confusion, Your Honor. 12 MR. LAWLER: Your Honor, that's not what I have. 13 THE COURT: "No, I didn't." 14 15 "Did you apply for Medical School?" 16 MR. LAWLER: Yes. 17 MR. MILLER: I was just handed that by counsel. 18 Answering the Court's question, what I'm trying to get at, 19 Your Honor, is Mr. Rowland was at the IARC hearing as a 20 nonvoting observation person. We know that Monsanto is talking 21 among themselves so what a nice job Mr. Rowland's doing at IARC. 22 23 Four days after he comes back, we know that Monsanto asked each other Is there some way we can get in to the EPA on this 24 25 issue?

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We know the next day they decide to call Jess Rowland.
 1
     That's a fact.
                     These are all facts that we know.
 2
          We know that on the 23rd Monsanto gives talking points to
 3
    Mr. Rowland in March.
 4
          We know on April 28th Mr. Rowland calls Monsanto and says,
 5
     I deserve a medal for stopping other scientists in the federal
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 7
     government who have real training in this issue from doing a
     report.
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              THE COURT: You know, you're mischaracterizing the
 9
     evidence.
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              MR. MILLER: I don't believe I am, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: You just totally misstated the
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13
     statement -- the hearsay statement by Mr. Rowland.
                                                         I've seen
     IARC's description -- I mean, excuse me, I've seen the Monsanto
14
15
     e-mails describing what Rowland said, and you're totally
16
     mischaracterizing it.
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              MR. MILLER: I respectfully disagree.
              THE COURT: And so I'm going to ask you to sit down --
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              MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: -- unless you can be straightforward with
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    me about what the facts are in this case.
22
                           I believe I am, and I apologize if the
              MR. MILLER:
     Court thinks otherwise but I believe I am. I read that a
23
    hundred times, and I believe I am.
24
25
          By September, Your Honor --
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You totally misstated it. You completely 1 THE COURT: misstated it, and you inserted into it your own very slanted 2 characterization of what he said. You did not --3 MR. MILLER: I apologize. 5 THE COURT: -- describe what he actually said or what Monsanto said that he said. I mean, that's indisputable. 6 7 So I need you --MR. MILLER: I can sit down. It speaks for itself. 8 **THE COURT:** -- I need you to start being a responsible 9 10 lawyer --11 MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: -- and stop conducting your public 12 13 relations campaign in this case. 14 MR. MILLER: I apologize, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: I need you to start being a responsible 16 lawyer and start -- and stick with the facts and argue in 17 support of your motion based on facts, not based on your mischaracterization of the evidence. 18 19 MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Do you understand me? 21 MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Okay. Last chance. MR. MILLER: We think when he went to work for these 23 24 three companies, how much he was getting paid and how these 25 companies found out about him are relevant to bias, and we

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would like to ask Mr. Rowland about that in a half an hour or less.

THE COURT: Okay. But you know which companies he worked for.

MR. MILLER: We do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And so what -- why do you need more detail about what he did? I mean, your theory -- it seems like your theory is that this was, like -- his work for these companies was that Monsanto was somehow responsible for it and it was his reward for doing Monsanto's bidding in the EPA. Is that basically your theory?

MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, so you know that he went to work for these three companies.

MR. MILLER: We do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And why do you need to know the details about what he did? I mean, they could -- the reward could have been, you know, You're going to -- we're going to require you -- we're hiring you to sweep the porch on our vacation bungalow in Hawaii once a month while you stay there for the rest of the year. Okay?

MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And that -- I mean, that would have nothing to do with whether Monsanto was involved in giving him some reward.

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So the details of what he did for the company it doesn't
seem matters to your theory of whether he ended up with those
companies at the behest of Monsanto.
                     I think how soon he went to work for
         MR. MILLER:
those companies after he left the EPA would, Your Honor.
         THE COURT:
                    But you're asking about the details of his
work -- his projects for these companies.
        MR. MILLER: No, Your Honor. I just --
         THE COURT: How does that matter?
        MR. MILLER:
                      I would like to ask him when he went to
work for those companies, how those companies found out about
him, and how much those companies are paying him.
                    Okay. Motion denied.
         THE COURT:
        MR. MILLER: Thank you for your time, Your Honor.
                           So that disposes of -- we do -- the
         THE COURT:
                    Okay.
only other thing we need to talk about with respect to Rowland
is the motion to seal.
         MR. LAWLER: Yes, sir.
                    We might as well knock that out.
         THE COURT:
know if that matters for Mr. Rowland or for the EPA or not.
        MS. NORRIS: Not for the EPA.
                     Up to the microphone, please.
         THE CLERK:
         THE COURT:
                     Since we have people on the phone.
        MS. NORRIS: I understand.
    Not for the EPA. We did not take a position with regards
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to this topic. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. MS. NORRIS: We are just here to observe. 3 THE COURT: Then you're free to hang out or you're 4 5 free to leave. MS. NORRIS: As always, thank you, Your Honor, but I 6 will decline. 7 Thank you. MR. LAWLER: Your Honor, this is Bill Lawler. 8 I can't see if anyone is getting ready to talk or not. 9 THE COURT: Yeah, which is why I generally don't allow 10 11 argument by phone, but I made an exception for you because I didn't want Mr. Rowland to have the expense of you flying out 12 13 here. MR. LAWLER: Thank you. 14 THE COURT: No, there's nobody getting ready to talk. 15 16 What do you want to say? 17 MR. LAWLER: Okay. Well, on the motion to seal, you know, we did file on behalf of Mr. Rowland requesting that 18 19 portions as designated of the deposition be sealed, and we 20 would rest on our papers on that. I'm sorry. Could you say that one more 21 THE COURT: 22 time? I was having trouble following you. 23 MR. LAWLER: Oh. I'm sorry, Judge. If the motion -- if the motion to seal the Court is 24 25 addressing now are the portions of Mr. Rowland's deposition

that we requested be kept, you know, confidential and not public, which goes to the fact that we were just talking about, the nature of his post-EPA work, we do believe that it's appropriate to continue to keep those sealed.

The rest of the deposition in terms of his work at EPA -- his work at EPA, which was the bulk of the deposition, we think is -- you know, we don't have a view on.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

Let me give this some thought. Hold on a second.

(Pause in proceedings.)

THE COURT: Okay. Now let me ask the plaintiffs, and I'm going to ask you the same question about the motion to seal in connection with the mice, let me ask the plaintiffs: What do you -- you know, I put out an order which made very clear that you are only permitted to attach documents that really are pertinent to the motion; that, you know, this -- you know, you cannot use these proceedings to include as part of the court file documents that you would like to see released to the public if they're not relevant to the motion that you're filing.

And so in light of that guidance, I'd like to give you an opportunity with respect to the motion to seal -- you know, the materials that you've submitted in connection with your motion to compel testimony from Mr. Rowland, do you believe -- do you stand by the idea that all of that was properly submitted in

connection with your motion?

That is to say, all of Exhibit 1 and all of Exhibit 2 to your motion to compel, do you believe that that was all properly submitted; or in light of the order that I issued on an unrelated matter, which made clear that I was going to start sanctioning you if you continued in your effort to file documents that were not related to the motions you were filing in an effort to get them released to the public, are you -- do you have a different position about what parts of Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2 are relevant to your motion to compel and should be filed in connection with your motion to compel?

MR. MILLER: I don't have Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2 in front of me. I can tell the Court we in good faith filed them; but if the Court wants us to withdraw them, we will. I mean, we certainly didn't file them for purposes of press release. We filed them for purposes of prevailing on the motion. I can make that representation. But if the Court wants us to withdraw them, we will.

THE COURT: Why don't you have Exhibit 1 -- Exhibits 1 and 2 to your motion that is being argued here today in front of you?

MR. MILLER: It's irresponsible of me, and I take full responsibility. I brought the kitchen sink, but I didn't bring them and I accept the responsibility.

MS. WAGSTAFF: Your Honor, with respect to the mice

study motion that we're going to talk about soon, you said you have the same question. Going through the exhibits, Exhibit 1 is pretty lengthy, but I will represent to the Court that that is how it was produced to us as a file. So in the interest of completeness, we have submitted that entire thing.

We cite --

THE COURT: Is that a publicly available document? I mean, one question I had was this was a report from Monsanto to EPA back in, like, the '80s or something; right?

MS. WAGSTAFF: Right. It's --

THE COURT: I mean, is it a publicly available document?

MS. WAGSTAFF: So it should be because it was part of the EPA file, but I don't know if it currently is right now because back in the '80s I don't know that everything was electronic like it is now.

But if you look at some of these documents, you can see that this is sort of a file folder of sorts.

But to answer the question I think you're getting at, which is we cite in Exhibit 1 three or four pages, so I would stand by those pages that we actually cite in Exhibit 1.

I would stand by the request in Exhibit 2. Exhibit 3 I would as well. Exhibit 4 is the same thing. It was so large that I have a note here that said I have it on e-mail if we need it. So we would probably do the same thing, like stand by

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the parts of Exhibit 4 that we cited.
 1
              THE COURT: Do you know how many pages Exhibit 4 is?
 2
              MS. WAGSTAFF: I could look.
 3
              THE COURT: It's 443 pages.
 4
 5
              MS. WAGSTAFF: That's probably why my responsible
 6
    paralegal said Look at your e-mail.
              THE COURT: Do you know how many pages of that
 7
     443-page document you cited in your motion?
 8
              MS. WAGSTAFF: How many?
 9
              THE COURT:
                          One.
10
11
              MS. WAGSTAFF: Okay. So, then, why don't I -- if you
     let me tell you by the end of our argument today which ones we
12
     want to stand by, I can report back and ask someone to tell me.
13
                          Okay. I think what I may -- what I may do
14
              THE COURT:
15
     is -- I don't know. I'll think about it, but I think probably
16
     what I may do is I may give you an opportunity to, you know,
17
     request that your exhibits in support of these two motions be
18
     stricken and replaced by a more narrowly selected group of
19
     exhibits, and then we -- I'll give you the opportunity to do
20
     that --
21
              MS. WAGSTAFF:
                             Okay.
22
              THE COURT: -- I think. Let me -- I'll think about
23
     that a little more after we're done today.
              MS. WAGSTAFF: Okay. And I think truly, from at least
24
     the plaintiffs' side, is that we're getting sort of used to
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what you prefer, and some courts prefer that the entire exhibit be filed and some courts prefer --

THE COURT: Right. Right.

MS. WAGSTAFF: -- only a page or two. And it turns
out --

THE COURT: No, and that is an issue -- right? -because you want to make sure that you're not creating a
concern about looking at excerpts of documents out of context
and not being able to see the context. So that is certainly an
issue, and those two concerns are competing. Neither of those
concerns relates to the concern that I have, which is you using
this litigation as a vehicle to conduct a PR campaign. It's
obvious to me that that is what you've been trying to do, and
that is going to stop.

And so -- but, nonetheless, you still do -- in deciding which documents to submit in connection with motions, you do have to conduct that balancing. And I know that it's not necessarily only going to be the page that you're citing. You may need to include other stuff for context, but you have to give meaningful thought to that.

MS. WAGSTAFF: Right. And so -- and, like I said, as we're learning what you prefer, we'll continue to do better in the future, but we'll do whatever Your Honor orders with respect to that.

THE COURT: Well, and normally -- honestly, like,

normally in summary judgment motions, for example, I often -you know, the parties will submit excerpts of depositions, and
I often issue an order saying the parties are ordered to submit
the entire deposition.

MS. WAGSTAFF: Sure.

THE COURT: But in this context, given the concern I have about the plaintiffs using this litigation as a vehicle to conduct a PR campaign, I'm going to be, you know, scrutinizing this much more closely, and you need to be much more careful about what you're submitting and what you're not.

So, anyway, so that -- I think that leaves the only remaining thing for us to discuss, then, is the mice, yeah?

MS. WAGSTAFF: I believe so, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And on that, let me ask Mr. Lasker.

MR. LASKER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Does Monsanto rely, even in small part, on this study in support of its arguments that Roundup is not harmful?

MR. LASKER: This is one of the 14 animal studies conducted, so to that extent, yes. We are not -- I can represent we have not gone back to 37-year-old -- 35-year-old slides and nobody has looked at 35-year-old slides in order to render any expert opinions in this case.

THE COURT: You haven't looked at the slides, but it's one -- you said it's one of 14 animal studies that you do rely

on and that I gather that agencies have considered in making the determination -- that IARC and EPA have considered in making their determinations about the effects of glyphosate.

MR. LASKER: Yes, Your Honor. Our opposition is not based on the question of whether or not this is not one of the animal studies that will be relevant. It's based upon a couple of issues.

First is, as we've laid out in our briefing, the timing is a major problem here. It just is. There is -- just so the Court understands, because I know we make reference to it but it may not be clear why this is, when we talk about 1,000 slides, you have --

THE COURT: Well, it wasn't clear to me that the plaintiffs were seeking 1,000 slides.

MR. LASKER: Well, they would have to. Let me just explain what the slides are so it makes sense.

THE COURT: Yeah. Okay.

MR. LASKER: So in a normal study, you may recall from our science day -- but maybe not, probably not -- you have 50 male mice and 50 female mice, and so you have initially slides of the kidneys from each of those mice.

What happened in this case was because of the regulatory process back and forth, which involved a series of reviews by the EPA, by the Pathology Working Group, and by the Science Advisory Panel, which was independent of Monsanto, there was

resectioning and additional slides of those kidneys, which is why we now have 1,000 kidney slides.

Now, as I understand what is going on with plaintiffs' request -- so that gives rise to the timing issue. There are a large number of slides that would have to be reviewed; and for there to be any meaningful scientific review, you couldn't say, Well, I just want to see that one slide, because that's not really going to be meaningful independent review of the type that was done back in the 1980s by EPA when they looked at all the slides and they looked at them blinded, the Pathology Working Group and also by the Science Advisory Panel members. So you would need to have some way to try and recreate that.

Now, I don't -- we don't believe it's even possible,
Your Honor, because --

THE COURT: So if I could interrupt just for one second --

MR. LASKER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- and ask you -- I mean, I guess it depends what they want to analyze the slides for. And although I don't yet have a full understanding of that and may never achieve a full understanding of that -- not through any fault of theirs, but through my own limitations -- I gather that there is, again, an allegation here that Monsanto manipulated the science, and I gather that the allegation is that the results from the control group or maybe even just one member of

the control group may have been manipulated or something. 1 Am I describing your allegations accurately? 2 MS. WAGSTAFF: Yeah. Because you seem like someone 3 who wants more information than less, so if I may just take two 4 5 minutes to tell you what we're after. So back in the mid-'80s -- well, first of all, I should 6 let you know, maybe you have never had the pleasure of having 7 10 million pages of documents dumped on you, it doesn't quite 8 come in a nice little indexed story. 9 If you're responding to their accusation 10 THE COURT: 11 that you didn't make the request in a timely manner --MS. WAGSTAFF: Don't do that? 12 THE COURT: -- that's not going to prevent me from --13 MS. WAGSTAFF: 14 Okay. THE COURT: -- that's not going to affect my ruling on 15 16 the motion. 17 MS. WAGSTAFF: Okay. THE COURT: Okay? 18 MS. WAGSTAFF: Excellent. 19 So back in the mid-1980s, we have pieced this story all 20 21 together through documents we have found that have been in different places. So it's the best version of the story we 22 23 If it's not 100 percent accurate, it's what we believe

Monsanto hired Bio/dynamics, which is a laboratory, to

to be as accurate as we can have it right now.

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test some mice slides. Okay? And they hired a gentleman named
 1
    Dr. McConnell. And there were four groups. There were a group
 2
     of mice that had glyphosate, a group of mice that had a little
 3
     bit more, and then medium level, and high level. So none, low,
 4
 5
     medium, and high levels. Okay?
          And so in his testing they found rare tumors --
 6
 7
              THE COURT: What was the company that he --
              MS. WAGSTAFF: Bio/dynamics.
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              THE COURT:
 9
                          Okay.
              MS. WAGSTAFF: And so -- and Monsanto paid for that
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     testing. And so in their testing -- in his testing they found
     rare tumors in the medium group and in the high group, and
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     these were rare tumors that are not normally found in mice.
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     find them at all in this number of mice suggests that something
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     was going on, that it was carcinogenic.
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          So these results --
              THE COURT: Well, I'm not sure how relevant this is,
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     but I am curious because I understand that the tumors that were
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     found were benign kidney tumors.
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              MS. WAGSTAFF: Well --
              THE COURT: And so why does that suggest that --
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              MS. WAGSTAFF: I'm going to take you to that.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
              MS. WAGSTAFF: So this testing was submitted to the
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     EPA, and in part because of that -- not solely but in part
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because of that they labeled it a Class E possible carcinogen.

So for no real scientific reason that we can find, a few years later -- well, there's internal correspondence between Monsanto employees, and we've cited to most of it and which are in our exhibits; but for no real scientific reason that we can find, they decide to re-review those slides that Dr. McConnell did. The same original slides.

And so there is internal correspondence where they said that Dr. Kushner will find -- that if they could find a tumor in the no glyphosate or the low dosage, then that would make the study not statistically significant and, therefore, it would lower the impact of it being a carcinogen.

So they said there was internal e-mail -- internal correspondence, it was all cited in our brief, stating that he will find that tumor in the low-to-no dosage. Sure enough, he re-reviews it -- this is a Monsanto paid employee -- and he finds a benign tumor in the no or the low.

So then they submit --

THE COURT: In one mouse?

MS. WAGSTAFF: In the -- well, we don't -- we're not exactly sure, but in the same slides that Dr. McConnell had reviewed a few years earlier, the same actual physical slides.

So they give that to the EPA.

THE COURT: So, like, on one slide or on multiple slides, or you don't know?

MS. WAGSTAFF: We believe it's just one but, again, 1 2 we're not positive yet. THE COURT: Okay. 3 MS. WAGSTAFF: And so this is, again, us trying to put 4 5 all of this together in a very short time frame. 6 And so the EPA then suggests that they recut the slides. So they recut new slides. So now there are new slides. 7 they hire this PWG, which is the Pathology Working Group that's 8 cited in Monsanto's report. 9 Now, the PWG, which we believed until recently was 10 11 related to or set forth or organized by the EPA, was actually paid for by Monsanto, and we've got the invoices to show that 12 Monsanto was paying for the PWG to re-review new slides. 13 And so they confirm Dr. Kushner's review of finding a 14 15 pathology -- or finding a tumor in the low-to-no dose. 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 MS. WAGSTAFF: Okay. And so then what happens is that Monsanto -- we have some trail of evidence where Monsanto has 18 19 then hired some independent pathologists in case the PWG study 20 doesn't come out how they want it. 21 Now, some of the Monsanto people that they have hired have 22 found no tumors in the low-to-no dosage, which confirms the 23 first original study from Bio/dynamics.

And so our understanding now is that Monsanto is --

THE COURT: Could you say that last part again?

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MS. WAGSTAFF: Sure.

So throughout the course of when Monsanto started re-reviewing these slides or cutting new slides, there have been one or two people that have found -- that have agreed with the original analysis that made it a Class C possible carcinogen, meaning no tumors in the zero-to-low and some in the mid-to-high.

So that's sort of where we are. And then as a result, the EPA class -- as a result of a lot of this stuff but in part because of that, the EPA has reclassified that back in the '80s as a Class E, which is, you know, not carcinogenic.

And so that sort of dominoed the entire next couple of decades we believe, and we think it has an effect that's extremely relevant to this case.

I know you said that the timing --

THE COURT: Was it -- sorry.

MS. WAGSTAFF: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: Was it one of the -- was that, like, the first animal study, or where does it fall in the line of the 14 animal studies?

MS. WAGSTAFF: I'm not sure where it falls in the line. I mean, it's in -- glyphosate came on the market in the late '70s, and we're talking '85, you know, so this is fairly early on. If Mr. Lasker knows specifically where it falls in line, I would --

MR. LASKER: This would be the second rodent study, the first mouse study. There have been four other registrants who have performed independent mouse studies since then. So there are now five mouse studies along with the nine rat studies.

**THE COURT:** Okay.

MS. WAGSTAFF: And so almost a year ago we were sitting in this courtroom -- I think it was on May 1st, 2016 -- with the Hardeman case, and the transcript will show that we -- my partner Vance was here. I don't know if you remember him or not, but he was talking about buying the science, and that even made its way into the transcript.

And so we let the Court know and Monsanto know that we were questioning the validity of all of this science and that this was going to be something we looked at.

And we didn't know until we found some of those e-mails a few months ago really that there was something to be concerned about with the validity of this particular study.

And as Mr. Lasker just said, that Monsanto is relying on this, we also believe this should have been identified in the initial disclosures back in May 2016 a year ago.

But that's sort of generally what we're looking for. And I have -- we have a scientist who is ready to go and start looking at them if Your Honor will so allow, and he said that he would need 30 days from the time that he gets them to issue

some sort of a finding. And plaintiffs are very agreeable to working out a protocol with Mr. Lasker and the rest of the Monsanto team if Your Honor so desires.

THE COURT: Okay. One other question I have I guess for the both of you -- I'll ask you for now -- is, and this may be an ignorant question, but this -- as I understand it, the study revealed that there were benign tumors in the kidneys of mice who experienced medium or high exposure and may or may not have been benign tumors in the kidneys of mice who experienced low exposure. That's the issue that you want to explore. But what does that have to do with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma?

MS. WAGSTAFF: Okay. Do you want me to go first?

THE COURT: Please.

MS. WAGSTAFF: Okay. So what that has to do with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma will best be described by the experts. There's no doubt about that. My scientific level of knowledge is not to the level of being an oncologist, but I do know that the classification and the web of classifications of glyphosate since the '80s, '90s, the '00s, and now the '10s have been in part set forth by this finding and that it was a cancerous finding, and that the crux of it comes down to whether or not there was a tumor found, and benign or not, in the zero and in the low-dose mice.

And part of that, whether or not it's benign or not, would have to be explained best by an expert on how that relates to

non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and how that actually can play into that. And we would probably supplement our expert reports to educate Your Honor on that.

THE COURT: So, in other words, you would have your scientist spend 30 days with these slides; and then if the scientist comes up with something that you believe is useful to the proceedings, you would disclose a report from the scientist, and then presumably they would have a rebuttal report, and that would just be incorporated into the proceedings that we have scheduled for October?

MS. WAGSTAFF: Well, Your Honor, actually, it can be a lot simpler than that. Monsanto has access to these slides.

They could be testing them right now if they so choose.

They've relied on -- Mr. Lasker has told you that they're relying on these in their defense, so presumably they'll be incorporated into the defense reports that are due June 1.

Today is May 11th. If we can have the slides by May 15th, we could submit a rebuttal report by our deadline to submit a rebuttal report and supplement the reports, you know, as necessary.

So it doesn't have to have that much of a disruption on the schedule currently before Your Honor. And plaintiffs have not asked for an extension. We will, you know, supplement well in advance of any deposition that an expert has, and the impact that this new information would have on anyone's report is

minimal. It relates to one study that Monsanto has and has always had, and it's -- like I said, the substance of it is very small.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LASKER: So, Your Honor, if I may just respond and starting with the point that counsel just made and the question you just asked.

Even under plaintiffs' theory, we're talking about something that they've now characterized as minimal and we would characterize as virtually irrelevant to the *Daubert* decision that Your Honor will be facing.

You're exactly correct to raise the question of what one mouse in one study and one kidney has to do with the general causation non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

They have submitted --

THE COURT: I don't know if it's one mouse and one kidney.

MR. LASKER: That's the issue that is in the case, this one control mouse and whether or not there was one -- a tumor in that kidney of that mouse. That's -- the whole issue is based upon that issue.

THE COURT: So why do they have to -- why do they need all 1,000 slides then? Why don't they need -- why can't they just look at -- I mean, this may be an ignorant question, but why can't they just get that one slide or whatever slides

relate to that mouse's kidney and --

MR. LASKER: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. LASKER: Your Honor, if I may.

Because scientifically, and this is also part of *Daubert* case law, you would not -- a scientist would not reliably just target and look at one tissue to see if they could find anything because that is not the way that science works.

And the way these animal studies work is that you look at the slides without knowing if the animal -- this is, for example, the way the Pathology Working Group that EPA requested looked at this. They don't know if the slides are from a panel that has glyphosate or doesn't have glyphosate. They don't have, as this expert would have, a description of the finding in that one isolated study.

THE COURT: I see.

MR. LASKER: So it would be preordained.

THE COURT: I see. So we don't know. In other words, are you saying to me that you wouldn't be able to select out the slide where the scientist later found the tumor?

MR. LASKER: No. The issue, Your Honor, would be that if an expert is -- or scientist is asked to review slides of an animal study, they would not targetly look at one slide and one tissue knowing whether the animal had glyphosate or didn't have glyphosate administered and having an understanding of being

retained for one side of the litigation or not to decide that.

The way you would do it scientifically in order to reach any opinion that would be reliable and could provide a basis for a *Daubert* opinion -- and this goes back actually to the Ninth Circuit's ruling in *Daubert* after it came back from the Supreme Court. The Ninth Circuit talked about litigation-inspired science. You can't -- that that's not reliable. If a litigation expert is doing something --

THE COURT: Well, wait a minute. But, I mean, it depends on the inquiry that's being conducted. And maybe I misunderstand, but I got the sense that what Ms. Wagstaff was saying is that we want to check -- you know, there's an allegation that there was -- you know, a mouse had tumors, benign tumors, on its kidneys --

MR. LASKER: Right.

THE COURT: -- and that that is what made the correlations statistically insignificant -- rendered the correlations statistically insignificant.

Why wouldn't it be enough to just check that one mouse to see if, in fact, there is -- I mean, if it turns out that there is a tumor on that mouse's kidneys, then that sort of confirms the later conclusion drawn by the people at -- was it PWG?

MR. LASKER: Well, there was a variety of groups. The Pathology Working Group. There's also members of the Science Advisory Panel that EPA impaneled that looked at this.

So what am I missing? 1 THE COURT: I mean, why wouldn't it be sufficient to just, like, look at that one slide 2 or the set of slides associated with that mouse? 3 MR. LASKER: Because the issue for pathologists and 4 5 part of the issue that was in play in the 1980s is pathologists have to use expertise in determining what they're seeing, 6 7 they're seeing a lesion there and determining whether or not that is preneoplastic or neoplastic, which means indicative of 8 That is a scientific determination that you would 9 a tumor. make in an objective way to try and figure out whether or not 10 11 it's a tumor or not. 12 Now, the way --THE COURT: You mean, like, comparing it to other --13 MR. LASKER: By comparing it to the other animals, but 14 15 also by looking at this without any preconceived idea of what 16 you're looking at. 17 If you already know -- and this is for all sciences. THE COURT: Okay. 18 MR. LASKER: If it's not blinded --19 20 THE COURT: Go ahead. MR. LASKER: -- then it's not reliable and it would 21 not be admitted. 22 23 THE COURT: Okay. MR. LASKER: The second issue, Your Honor, is that as 24 counsel has indicated to a certain extent, and we would think 25

it's even more strongly the case, this is a kidney tumor in one of -- one mouse in 14 animal studies that's not related to non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

They have now submitted that they have a new expert because none of the experts they've retained has the qualifications to actually do the analysis that they are going to say -- none of the experts that they have put forward has talked about this one animal -- this one animal as being the key to anything. It's just one of 14 studies. But they're now saying that it would take their expert 30 days to review this.

Now, the idea that we would come forward with an expert report first is completely backwards. They have the burden of proof to establish that.

They would -- and just to take a step back, Your Honor, the issue with these slides, these are slides that are maintained for regulatory purposes. That's why they still exist. It's not as simple as us just providing them, so there's going to have to be a protocol worked out and plaintiffs acknowledge this.

So putting in time for that and 30 more days, it's now
May 11th, so we're talking about towards the end of June at the
earliest where we would get their expert's initial report. For
us to then have an expert to do a rebuttal report, our
discovery deadline for expert discovery is July 24th, I
believe. There is no way that this can be done in the schedule

that is currently in place, particularly to the extent that plaintiffs are also representing that this may impact other experts' opinions, other experts' reports.

All of their experts, frankly, for us to be able to meet this discovery schedule would have been deposed or will about to be deposed by the time at the earliest we could have this new expert that they apparently have who they've not identified conduct his review.

So what we're talking about here is something that will require the schedule to be bumped at least two or three months at the earliest in order to get this done.

THE COURT: I don't understand that. I don't understand that. I mean, why can't we proceed as planned with all of the other experts and just have them, you know, submit an expert report at the appropriate time about this issue, which seems to be a discrete issue and as you characterize it as a relatively unimportant issue?

I'm not in a position, of course, to make a decision about whether this is important or unimportant in the grand scheme of things. I just don't have the equipment at this point to do that; right?

But you characterize it as a relatively minimal issue,

almost -- and it seems like a discrete issue. So why can't we

just do -- why can't we just have them set a schedule whereby,

you know, they put out an expert report by around the end of

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June like you said and then you put out a rebuttal expert
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     report by, like, the end of July or something? And, you know,
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     if you think depositions need to be taken, you can do that in
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     August.
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              MR. LASKER: Well, Your Honor, the issue we have is
     that each one of the five experts they've identified thus far
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     who have submitted an expert report -- and they have a sixth
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     who they may be submitting -- have already discussed --
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              THE COURT:
                          The sixth they may be submitting is --
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              MR. LASKER: Dr. Jameson.
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              THE COURT:
                         -- the person from IARC?
              MR. LASKER: Yes, Dr. Jameson.
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          Each of them have already, of the ones they submitted --
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     already submitted discussed --
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              THE COURT: By the way, that fact deposition did
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     happen?
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              MR. LASKER: It did, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
              MR. LASKER: Each of their experts already discussed
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     animal studies in their report. Some of them rely upon the
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     kidney findings in this study as part of their opinion. So --
     and, in fact, they have one expert who uses that as part of a
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     large statistical analysis that he does that has lots of issues
     and problems with it, but it is part of his opinion.
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          So it's not simply -- well, it is an issue that is in the
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Daubert analysis; does not, we believe, have an impact on a Daubert opinion because it's a kidney in a mouse and not a human. It does impact all these depositions because as plaintiffs' counsel mentioned at one point in her argument talking about something -- and I think they mention this also in their pleading -- they would have their experts supplement their reports based upon the finding or at the Daubert hearing rely upon this finding in this tissue to be able to make arguments that we would then not have deposed them on.

And, you know, I understand --

THE COURT: But it doesn't seem like that would need to happen.

MR. LASKER: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: It doesn't seem like that would need to happen. It seems like the way it could happen is that they have an expert present a report on this and you, if you want, have an expert rebuttal report; and if they want that expert to come and testify at the Daubert hearings, they can do that. And if you want your rebuttal expert to come and testify at the Daubert hearings, you can do that.

But none of these other people are going to change the opinions that they provide based on what this new expert does with the slides. I mean, why can't it be done that way?

MR. LASKER: Well, Your Honor, if we are at a hearing in which the -- for example, one of their experts has done a

statistical analyses based upon the information they have now.

I suppose you can tell him that he cannot consider the findings of the tissue slide review, but you're now in a situation where you're trying to create a different line of scientific evidence, and there are experts who will say -- you know, because a pathologist, if they're having somebody who is expert in this, can talk about whether or not there's a finding in this one tissue or not.

It's a separate question what that means in the context even of that study because the initial finding in that study was that, you know, even without that control tumor, the study still did not show anything that was indicative of a carcinogenic effect.

I mean, some of the things that the Pathology Working Group, for example, discussed in review of the slide was that it's -- not only is there a tumor in the control animal, but there are other things that animal toxicologists look at with respect to that finding and the other findings in the tissues.

For example -- and I apologize for getting into the scientific weeds, if you will -- but whether there is what's called preneoplastic lesions and whether or not there's a progression to cancer, and whether there are other things looking at the study as a whole that would indicate whether or not there is a finding in this control animal or not, that that is indicative of, in that study, a carcinogenic effect.

And so they're trying to now --

THE COURT: But I've sort of lost track of the -- in your response I've sort of lost track of the answer to my question --

MR. LASKER: Yes.

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-- which is -- and that may be my fault, THE COURT: Why can't -- I mean, we've got all these but my question is: people -- we've got all these different experts who are presumably looking at the totality of it or portions of the totality of it; right? And they've got their opinions, and their depositions are being taken on their opinions, and they're not going to have any information by the time they provide their deposition testimony about this new expert's study of these slides. And so those are going to be the opinions that they're stuck with when they come in here and testify in October, and then we're going to have somebody who can testify about these kidney slides if their expert draws some conclusions that they believe would be helpful to their case, and we consider that too.

I mean, I don't -- I'm not -- I've sort of lost track of your answer to that question, like, why that couldn't happen that way.

MR. LASKER: Because the issue, Your Honor, is that in responding to -- let's hypothesize that plaintiffs' expert comes back, the vet path, looks at this and says, There's

not -- I don't see a tumor here, and our vet path comes back and says We do see a tumor. Then you have a dispute over whether or not there's a tumor in this one control animal.

But how that impacts the larger general causation question has not been addressed, and it can't be addressed unless you have the other experts address it because then Your Honor will be faced with a dispute between two pathologists and you will say, Okay. What does that mean? And unless the other experts talk to you about that, you don't have any -- that is not useful.

So that's the problem of trying to separate this out in that way.

## MS. WAGSTAFF: So, Your Honor, if I may.

We served our expert reports on May 1 pursuant to your order. On May 3rd, two days later, we gave dates for every single person of our experts. As you can imagine, experts are pretty busy, and we're mindful of the fact that you have previously ordered that by discipline we produce our expert first, we know that, and we've provided dates. All of them are at the beginning -- the beginning of them are the end of June. The first one is June 19th, and that's Dr. Ritz.

So I would submit to you that if we could get the pathology that we're seeking very soon, that we could supplement reports as necessary before.

And I'd like to remind the Court that we're in this time

crunch not by plaintiffs' doing. Mr. Lasker sat here and told you how they're going to rely on this study. And if I called it minimal before, I'm sorry, I didn't mean minimal in importance; I meant minimal and discrete in scope. I didn't mean in importance.

THE COURT: That's how I took it.

MS. WAGSTAFF: Okay. And, you know, presumably
Monsanto has said all along, 14 mice studies -- or animal
studies, 14 animal studies. They said that from the very
beginning. I remember Mr. Hollingsworth saying that. And,
yet, they didn't disclose these within their tangible items
within their custody or control back in May of '16.

We asked for these documents in our requests for production before the MDL was formed. We didn't get them. We finally got these documents produced in December. We had to piece it all together, and then we asked in time to hopefully get it within our original reports and they said, No, we're not giving it to you.

So it's unfortunate that we're here right now in this situation, but we're here because Monsanto hasn't provided this information that it should have provided a year ago.

MR. LASKER: Your Honor, if I may speak to that issue, because I've not addressed it based upon your earlier statements about timing.

That representation that this is a new issue is just

completely false. This study, this -- the findings of the kidneys of the mouse in this study, the findings with respect to the control animal in one of the mice in this study was expressly discussed in the IARC monograph in March of 2015.

The documents that plaintiffs cite in their brief, in their motion to compel, include documents from EPA that have been publicly available and publicly discussed ad nauseam in public forum forever that expressly address this exact issue. Their motion cites to the 1986 SAP, which has been public for a long time. They cite to the 1991 review, RED, that EPA issued that has been public for a long time.

All of those documents talk about this study, talk about this issue, talk about this finding. The EPA throughout has determined, after an extensive analysis of a huge number of different pathologists frankly, including SAP members for the independent EPA, what their finding was, why they -- why they reached the conclusion they did. This is not a new issue.

The plaintiffs, for whatever reason, decided that in these tissue slides, which they've known from the beginning existed and they knew from the beginning there was this issue with the control animal, for whatever reason they did not seek them earlier on.

THE COURT: When did they seek them?

MR. LASKER: I think it was in the motion --

MS. WAGSTAFF: It was --

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              MR. LASKER:
                           It was March 15th?
              MS. WAGSTAFF: It was March 15th --
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              MR. LASKER:
                           15th.
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              MS. WAGSTAFF: -- and it's not for whatever reason.
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              THE COURT: So hold on a second.
              MS. WAGSTAFF:
                             Yeah.
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              THE COURT: So they sought them March 15th?
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              MR. LASKER: Yes.
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              THE COURT: So I assume -- I mean, I know you-all were
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     incredibly busy during that period but, theoretically, I mean,
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     it could have been in their expert's hands by April 15th and
     there could be a report by now --
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              MR. LASKER: Well, Your Honor, our --
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              THE COURT: -- from the expert.
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              MR. LASKER: First of all, it would not have been by
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    April 15th because of the issues that I've already mentioned,
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    but we also have --
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              THE COURT: Well, I assume that you could have put
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     together a protocol within a month.
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              MR. LASKER: Well, Your Honor, we have legitimate
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     objections to production. There's a reason why document
     requests have a 30-day response time. It was not only with
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     respect to this document request. There were other document
     requests that we responded to.
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          The fact that there is -- that we could have done
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something faster than the federal rules require is not -- it's
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    not our burden to act more quickly because plaintiffs decide to
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     wait that period of time.
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              THE COURT: But wait a minute. You could have had it
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     in their -- they asked for it May 15th.
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              MS. WAGSTAFF:
                             March 15th.
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              THE COURT: Excuse me, March 15th.
                                                  I'm saying you
     could have had it in their hands April 15th.
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             MR. LASKER: Yes, Your Honor, if we did not have
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     objections to this. I mean, this is --
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              THE COURT:
                         What was your objection?
             MR. LASKER: The issue -- the objections were a series
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     of them. Some of them is that this is an improper discovery
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     request given the nature of, you know, the proportionality with
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     respect to --
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              THE COURT: But it's part of your defense. I mean,
     this is an animal study that's part of your defense. It's part
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     of your case for why glyphosate doesn't cause cancer.
             MR. LASKER: Respectfully, Your Honor, we don't have
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     an affirmative burden here. This is plaintiffs who decided
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     this is part of their case. It is one of the animal studies.
     It isn't --
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                         Well, wait a minute.
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              THE COURT:
                                                I mean, I don't
    understand that response. I mean, you relied on it as part of
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     your argument. Okay? Forget about burden.
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1 MR. LASKER: Right. It's part of your argument for why Roundup 2 THE COURT: doesn't cause cancer; right? 3 It is part of the scientific evidence, 4 MR. LASKER: 5 yes, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Right. 7 MR. LASKER: It's a very large --This study is part of the evidence that THE COURT: 8 you will present, and people's conclusions about this study is 9 10 part of the evidence that you will present in support of your 11 argument that Roundup does not cause cancer and there's not even enough evidence to allow the question whether Roundup 12 13 causes cancer to go to the jury; right? MR. LASKER: Yes, Your Honor, but there's -- the 14 15 question, again, is -- and there are hundreds of studies on 16 this that have been raised in this litigation -- the question 17 is -- you know, we're not doing 1,000 slides for every animal 18 in every study. There's a question of proportionality. 19 There's a question of whether or not there's any reasonable 20 basis --They're not asking for 1,000 slides for 21 THE COURT: 22 every study. MR. LASKER: Well, respectfully, Your Honor, what 23 they're asking for is a fishing expedition because this is not 24

an issue that's new. It's not an issue that hasn't been

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studied. It is an issue where they are trying to hope that they'll find something different without any basis to conclude that. I mean, again, this is a study that has been analyzed probably -- certainly more than any of the other studies that are out there. They are using this study to try and at the last minute, Your Honor, submit a new issue.

We have an expert discovery schedule here that it is impossible to divorce from this question.

THE COURT: Okay. So if I order you to produce the slides to them pursuant to an appropriate protocol, how do you want -- what do you want to do? How do you want to go about things from here on out? How do you want to go about phase I? How do you want it to affect the rest of your schedule?

MR. LASKER: Well, Your Honor, we don't want it to affect the rest of the schedule certainly. We have a schedule. We have expert deadlines. We have some dispositive Daubert briefing and a Daubert hearing. So we will adhere to that schedule however the Court responds.

THE COURT: Well, but you are telling me it's not practical, it's not possible on the current schedule to order -- to make these slides part of the case; and I'm telling you if I decide I want these slides to be part of the case, I will want you to tell me what you think the schedule should be.

MR. LASKER: Well, Your Honor, then we would have to try and figure out a way -- we would oppose any supplementation

of the other experts' reports.

THE COURT: But you just --

MR. LASKER: The plaintiffs would have -- I'm sorry.

argument to me that if there are two pathologists disagreeing about what the -- about the condition of the mice in this study and all the other expert reports are based on an assumption about the condition of the mice in that study, then it sort of infuses a great deal of uncertainty into, you know, the rest of that expert testimony.

And so what's your proposal for how to resolve that problem if I exclude that the slides are going to be part of this case?

MR. LASKER: There would have to be, then -- it would determine the type of expert, then, who would be able to provide the review of the tissue slides because you wouldn't be able to have somebody who did not have the broader expertise with respect to what that means within the context of that study.

And then it would have to be a separate expert who would be able to then -- and, Your Honor, I'm sort of at a loss for how you would then -- well, it would have to be an expert who would be beyond -- would have expertise not only to review the one tissue slide but would have to offer a broader opinion with respect to, I guess, the animal toxicology so that that could

be a separate stand-alone expert opinion that would provide context. Now, that -- so that Your Honor would have a context within -- with respect to that one expert to consider that.

But otherwise -- and, you know, we will have -- there will be a big issue, and I've already mentioned this. I don't know how an expert can review the slides in a scientific manner at this point because of the reasons I've already mentioned, but --

THE COURT: Sorry. You don't know how an expert can review the slides what?

MR. LASKER: In a scientifically reliable manner at this point.

The issue, again, one of the issues here that is a part of our objection to this whole procedure to begin with is it is much different to look at slides blindly the way that a vet path does in the ordinary course of their scientific endeavors. Scientists in a lab conduct a study, and they have the ability to look at these things blindly and then try and reach determinations that are not going to be biased, they're not going to be informed by what the results might be or whether the animal has received treatment or not.

To now go back 35 years later with slides where the tissues and the findings have been described -- I mean, even if you were to try to recreate a blinded review, the expert will know exactly what this tumor looks like. It's already been

described and so, therefore --1 THE COURT: So my question to you, though --2 MR. LASKER: Yes. 3 THE COURT: -- is if I -- notwithstanding your 4 5 concerns about that --6 MR. LASKER: Yes. -- if I conclude that the slides will be 7 THE COURT: part of this case --8 MR. LASKER: 9 Yes. -- maybe I'm wrong to conclude that --10 THE COURT: 11 MR. LASKER: I understand. THE COURT: -- maybe it's going to turn out to be a 12 totally useless exercise, but if I conclude that you have to 13 turn the slides over to them, how do you want the case to 14 15 proceed from here? Do you want it to affect the experts' schedule, the deposition schedule, the expert disclosure 16 17 schedule, the hearing schedule? How do you want -- how do you believe it should affect the case? 18 MR. LASKER: Oh, well, if Your Honor is going -- if 19 20 the Court is going to order that, we would request that 21 whatever opinion is to be expressed with respect to causation 22 based upon a finding with respect to this one slide review 23 would be expressed by that expert, whoever they retained, in the broader context. It wouldn't just be a vet path who would 24 25 say, I see a tumor there. I don't see a tumor there.

It would be an expert who then would provide a broader opinion that we can respond to. That expert would be handled outside of the current schedule but would provide an opinion that would be rebutted to or not that would provide Your Honor with context.

And then we would address that on a separate schedule, but the other experts would not be able to now change their opinions and sort of revise their opinions based upon that.

That would be separate.

They would have an expert --

THE COURT: So what you're saying is there would be -they have their expert pathologist to look at the slides, and
you will be able to have a rebuttal expert to rebut whatever
conclusion their expert offers regarding the slides, and then
there would be a separate expert to opine on the significance
of those conclusions --

MR. LASKER: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- in the grand scheme of things?

MR. LASKER: There are, and it would depend on who they are, but there are experts who look at slides and also look at studies and have the expertise to also put this into context.

And so it would be one expert. It would be an expert who can do both of those things. So it would not just be somebody who said, I've looked at the slide and I've seen this and,

therefore, I think there's a tumor.

If plaintiffs want to raise this issue, they have an expert who would review that finding -- review that tissue slide. If they find something different -- and I do think it would have to be conditioned upon that because otherwise there's no basis for a new expert -- but if they were to find something different, if they were to say, I don't believe there's a tumor here, then they also, that same expert, would need to be an expert who could then further opine as to what significance that has with respect to this study.

THE COURT: Why would it have to be the same expert?

MR. LASKER: Because we're now getting to the point

where we are adding now it would be two experts per side, it

would be pushed two or three months out of the schedule, and

then we're at an issue where it's making the schedule -- it's

pressing up against the schedule.

And if they -- you know, if there is -- we would obviously be in the same situation, Your Honor. We would have one expert who would have to respond on both those issues.

But that would allow us to address these tissue findings if -- and, again, it would be conditioned on whether there's something found without it impacting the rest of the schedule.

MS. WAGSTAFF: Your Honor, if I may.

I find it telling that Mr. Lasker is bringing the topic of a blinded and unblinded study up to you. I actually wrote down

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a quote from him earlier where he said, If it's not blinded, it
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     wouldn't be reliable and, therefore, it's not admitted.
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          And if you remember the story I was telling you of
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    Dr. Kushner --
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 5
              THE COURT: Yeah, I remember. I thought of that
 6
     too --
              MS. WAGSTAFF: -- that was unblinded.
 7
              THE COURT: -- but let's just talk about how the
 8
     schedule would be affected.
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10
              MS. WAGSTAFF: Okay. So one of the ways that I think
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     it could work, we have offered dates, like I said, to them; and
     if they would accept those dates, we could present a report
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     prior to the first date, which is June 19th. So presumably
13
     today is the 11th. If we could agree to have a path protocol
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15
     in place by the -- what day is -- maybe the 16th or the 17th,
16
     which is Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, we could get
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     working on it right away, and then we could have the slides or
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     have access to the slides by the 19th. Presumably we could
19
     stay within the dates that we've lumped and nothing changes.
20
          And if --
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              THE COURT: Well, wait a minute.
22
              MS. WAGSTAFF:
                             Sure.
              THE COURT: Let's talk through the schedule in a lot
23
     more detail --
24
25
              MS. WAGSTAFF:
                             Okay.
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THE COURT: -- to see if what you're saying is really
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 2
     correct.
              MS. WAGSTAFF: That's probably a good idea.
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              THE COURT: So the plaintiffs' expert reports were due
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 5
     on May 1st with the possible exception of -- was it Jameson?
     Is there going to be an expert report from Jameson?
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 7
              MS. WAGSTAFF: I think that there will be, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MS. WAGSTAFF: It's due tomorrow and --
 9
              THE COURT: It's due tomorrow?
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11
              MS. WAGSTAFF: Yeah.
12
              THE COURT: Okay.
              MS. WAGSTAFF: Tomorrow is the deadline.
13
              THE COURT: So tomorrow you know whether there's going
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     to be an expert report from Jameson or not.
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              MS. WAGSTAFF: I'm pretty sure there will be, but I
17
     don't know 100 percent.
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              THE COURT: Okay. So the plaintiffs' expert reports
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     are in with the final one to be in tomorrow.
20
          Monsanto's expert reports are due on June 1st; right?
21
              MS. WAGSTAFF: Correct.
22
              THE COURT: All right. So plaintiffs' reports
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    May 1st. Monsanto reports June 1st. So those reports -- and
     so how many experts are you talking about? How many experts
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25
     does the plaintiff have?
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MS. WAGSTAFF: We identified five and Jameson would be
 1
     six.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay. And how is it going to work?
 3
     mean, are there going to be some experts who talk about animal
 4
 5
     studies and other experts who talk about epidemiology?
 6
     how -- who are your experts?
              MS. WAGSTAFF: Sure. So we have a little bit of
 7
     overlap, and Mr. Lasker and I were just talking about that
 8
     earlier.
               It's not a clear-cut in their mind that this is our
 9
10
     tox so it goes before their toxicology person, and that sort of
     thing.
11
          But some of our experts have more strengths than others.
12
     We've got Dr. Jameson; Dr. Nabhan, who is -- and then
13
     Dr. Nuget, who you met; Dr. Portier, who you met; Dr. Ritz,
14
15
     who's an epidemiologist --
              THE COURT: Their names don't mean a lot to me.
16
17
              MS. WAGSTAFF: Okay. Dr. Weisenberg.
18
          We have --
19
                          If you could just say the topics that
              THE COURT:
20
     they're going to -- the topics that they're going to address.
21
              MS. WAGSTAFF:
                             Sure. Epidemiology, oncology, an NHL
22
     expert, a pathologist.
23
          And what am I missing?
                           Toxicology.
24
              MR. MILLER:
25
              MS. WAGSTAFF: A toxicologist.
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I thought that was the first one you 1 THE COURT: mentioned, but I'm not sure. 2 MS. WAGSTAFF: What am I forgetting? 3 **UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** Hematologist. 4 5 MS. WAGSTAFF: Hematologist? 6 Hematologist. 7 THE COURT: Okay. MR. LASKER: Your Honor, just to be clear on one of 8 the issues I think in response to your question, if I 9 10 understand it correctly, we received obviously the expert 11 reports. The five experts that we received, I believe it's the case that every single one of them offers opinions on the 12 epidemiology, the toxicology, and the genotoxicology. So all 13 five of the experts talk about all of the different substantive 14 15 scientific fields, so there's not a demarcation where this 16 expert is an epidemiologist and only offers epidemiology 17 opinions. 18 THE COURT: Okay. All right. And then Monsanto's 19 expert reports are due June 1st? 20 MR. LASKER: Correct, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: And plaintiffs' expert rebuttal reports are due June 15th. 22 And you were contemplating the production of a 23 report from your expert on the slides --24 25 MS. WAGSTAFF: Uh-huh.

1 THE COURT: -- when? MS. WAGSTAFF: Well, our expert has told us that 30 2 days after he has access to the report -- to the slides, he 3 4 could have a report. So it's whenever Your Honor --5 THE COURT: So late -- end of June let's say, just --MS. WAGSTAFF: Yeah, sure. 6 7 -- roughly. We can argue later about the THE COURT: dates if we have to, but let's say June 30th. 8 MS. WAGSTAFF: 9 Okay. THE COURT: Okay. And then depositions start 10 11 happening? MS. WAGSTAFF: Yes, Your Honor. Depositions -- I 12 don't have the case management order in front of me, but 13 depositions would start happening I think right after rebuttal 14 15 reports; right? So presumably on the 15th they could start 16 happening, although the first date we offered was the 19th. 17 THE COURT: Okay. And then -- so we've got -- so some 18 of your experts will have done opening reports, rebuttal 19 reports, and their depositions will have been taken by the time 20 the expert on the slides provides his or her report? 21 MS. WAGSTAFF: Well, yes, and I just thought of 22

something while you were talking about this. If we -- you know, since we're kind of working with all of the experts, we know which ones will want to supplement their reports based on whatever the person looking at the slides sees. Well, no, not

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24

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all five I don't think, maybe they will, but not all five I
don't think will want to supplement their reports. And
typically it's not a lot of the same experts who supplement
reports too.

So we could -- if you moved it back to June, we could take two weeks out of that depo.

THE COURT: If I moved what back to June?

MS. WAGSTAFF: If you give us till you said June 29th or June 30th, I think you just said late June, to review the slides and produce a report.

**THE COURT:** Okay.

MS. WAGSTAFF: If you give that as a deadline for us to supplement the reports too and we start depos on July 1 versus June 15th and we could take a week out of the briefing schedule, then we're only missing seven days for this very important topic to stay on schedule for the October 11th Daubert. I don't know if you followed me. I kind of said it in my head.

THE COURT: No, I think I followed you.

So contemplate still putting out all these reports in May and June, and it would contemplate providing a supplemental report, you know, in early July; and then I guess they would have to do like a -- do, like, rebuttals to that -- to whatever supplemental reports come in?

MS. WAGSTAFF: Well, so we've given our expert

reports. So if we have until June 20th to provide a report on the slides, if any, then they could start deposing our people in July, although we probably want their expert reports before the depositions start.

So presumably their -- this would be in the protocol, but their expert could start looking at the slides while our expert is looking at the slides; right? I mean, there's no reason why they both can't be looking at the slides at the same time. They could get out a report and then serve one a few weeks later.

THE COURT: I don't know. I don't know how it works looking at slides.

MS. WAGSTAFF: So it's not -- you know, both of them would be an independent review of the slides. If they wanted someone to review the slides as well, my thought would be that, you know, when they become available pursuant to the protocol, one of the things they had suggested was that an independent person would go in there. Maybe the two pathologists could go in together and, you know, take photos, or whatever the pathologists need to do; and then they could write their own reports, and we would give you ours, you know, a week before you had to serve yours, or something like that.

THE COURT: All right. I'm going to -- I'll give this a little bit more thought.

You know, I mean -- you know, one question is whether -- I

mean, what I wouldn't want to do -- again, I don't -- let's just be totally honest here. I do not have the ability to make a decision about how important this is. You know, I just don't. I don't -- I would need to take days and days and hear testimony from experts -- right? -- to make an informed decision about how important this is.

So I'm operating on incomplete information, and I have to engage in a certain amount of speculation on this, and there's just no -- you know, there's no -- unless we're going to have Daubert hearings about how important these slides are --

MR. LASKER: Understood, Your Honor.

**THE COURT:** -- right?

And so, you know -- so, you know, one -- I mean, this process -- and I don't think there's any question that it would have been a lot better to have, you know, done -- you know, gotten an examination -- an expert to examine these slides earlier so that it could just be part of the regular expert report process.

But, you know, I'm just -- I'm staring at the dates and I'm trying to get a sense of whether -- you know, if I decide to allow the slides to be part of the case and allow their expert to examine the slides, you know, if it makes sense to try to keep -- to insist on keeping all the experts on the same schedule as opposed to just delaying things a little bit so that everybody can incorporate all the information they want.

I mean, that's the -- you know, the proposals that you-all have sound a little complicated and convoluted to me.

MR. LASKER: Yes, Your Honor. I think it may be clear from my statements previously, if Your Honor's view is that this is something that you'll be granting the request, we will work with the plaintiffs and try and figure out a way to work it within the schedule we have.

I mean, we've been all working very hard for the last year under the schedule. We've maintained the schedule, and I think that's been a tribute to the parties and a tribute to Your Honor that we've done that. And, you know, for this issue to blow that up I don't think is appropriate or necessary.

But I do understand the issue Your Honor has raised, and that's the concern we've had since this issue first came up about the timing of this. And, again, this is -- I don't think this issue should drive everything else that we've done for the past year.

THE COURT: If you put a gun to my head and force me to guess, my guess would be that this issue should not drive the schedule. But, again, you know, I don't have the tools and I don't think it makes sense for us to have a bunch of Daubert hearings to give me the ability to determine how important these slides are.

MR. LASKER: I understand, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So let me go back and think about it a

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little bit. I may summon you-all for a follow-up phone
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 2
     conversation tomorrow. I may just issue an order. Let me
     think about it a little bit more.
 3
              MR. LASKER: Thank you, Your Honor.
 4
 5
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
              MS. WAGSTAFF: Your Honor, just one last thing.
 6
                                                                Ιf
 7
     you do order that this discovery is allowed and you don't talk
     to us before you enter an order, if you could please enter a
 8
 9
     deadline for us to submit a protocol. That would be very
10
     helpful in keeping it going along.
          Thank you, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT:
                         Okay. Thank you.
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              MR. LASKER: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                   (Proceedings adjourned at 3:26 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. DATE: Monday, May 15, 2017 g andergen Jo Ann Bryce, CSR No. 3321, RMR, CRR, FCRR U.S. Court Reporter