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16	Attorneys for Defendant	
17 18	MONSANTO COMPANY	E STATE OF CALLEODNIA
	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO	
19	COUNTY OF SA	AN FRANCISCO
20	DEWAYNE JOHNSON	C N CCC 16 550120
21	DEWAYNE JOHNSON,	Case No. CGC-16-550128
22	Plaintiff,	DEFENDANT MONSANTO COMPANY'S REPLY REGARDING MOTION IN
23	VS.	LIMINE NO. 12 TO EXCLUDE REFERENCE TO OR TESTIMONY
24	MONSANTO COMPANY,	FROM KIRK AZEVEDO
25	Defendant.	Tidal Data. Lana 10, 2010
<ul><li>26</li><li>27</li></ul>		Trial Date: June 18, 2018 Time: 9:30 a.m. Department: TBD
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## I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff Dewayne Johnson ("Plaintiff") seeks to introduce deposition testimony from a completely separate glyphosate-based herbicide lawsuit pending in Missouri wherein Kirk Azevedo, a former employee of Defendant Monsanto Company ("Monsanto"), discusses the details of an alleged conversation with a superior over twenty years ago. Mr. Azevedo's testimony is due to be excluded because it is textbook hearsay and completely irrelevant to the issues in this case. In support of his opposition, Plaintiff mainly relies on two California rules regarding the introduction of former deposition testimony, both of which are inapplicable. Plaintiff also fails to show how Mr. Azevedo's testimony is relevant to any issues in this case. Accordingly, Mr. Azevedo's testimony should be excluded from evidence.

## II. <u>ARGUMENT</u>

Plaintiff contends that Mr. Azevedo's testimony fits within the California Evidence Code § 1291(a)(2) exception to the hearsay rule regarding former testimony of an unavailable witness. *See* Pl.'s Opp'n to MIL No. 12 at 2. Plaintiff's reliance on this rule completely misses the mark. It does not matter whether the deposition transcript comes in under Section 1291(a)(2) because the underlying testimony Plaintiff seeks to admit into evidence is also hearsay. Plaintiff seeks to introduce deposition testimony from Mr. Azevedo wherein he replays the details of an alleged conversation he had with a Monsanto vice president approximately 20 years ago. The other participant to the conversation is unavailable and cannot be cross-examined. Plaintiff offers the testimony for the truth of the matter asserted – Monsanto's alleged attitude towards profits and safety. This is textbook hearsay. *See* Cal. Evid. Code § 1200 ("Hearsay evidence is evidence of a statement that was made other than by a witness while testifying at the hearing that is offered to prove the truth of the matter stated."). As such, regardless of Section 1291, Mr. Azevedo's testimony is inadmissible.

Plaintiff also contends that Mr. Azevedo's testimony is admissible under California Code of Civil Procedure § 2025.620. *See* Pl.'s Opp'n to MIL No. 12 at 3. The rule permits a party to use deposition testimony of a witness who resides more than 150 miles from the tribunal if the testimony was offered in "another action involving the same subject matter...*between the same* 

parties or their representatives or successors in interest." Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 2025.620(g) (emphasis added). The rule was intended to prevent a plaintiff from burying adverse deposition testimony by dismissing a case and filing a new suit. See Weil & Brown, Cal. Prac. Guide: Civil Procedure Before Trial (The Rutter Group 2018) ¶ 8:892.1. Plaintiff's reliance on this rule fails because this case is not between the same parties as the Missouri lawsuit. Mr. Azevedo's testimony should not be admitted under Section 2025.620 either.

It is undisputed that Mr. Azevedo does not know Plaintiff and has no connection to the facts of this case. Instead, Mr. Azevedo contends that while working as a pest control trainer for Monsanto he was never warned of any connection between glyphosate and cancer, and thus never warned his customers. Plaintiff contends that this testimony supports his claim for punitive damages based on an allegation that Monsanto willfully and consciously refused to warn consumers of a known danger. See Pl.'s Opp'n at 4. However, Plaintiff cannot point to any testimony where Mr. Azevedo purports to have any knowledge of Monsanto's institutional knowledge concerning the safety of glyphosate-based herbicides at the time of his employment. Mr. Azevedo acknowledges that he was not involved in any product testing while a Monsanto employee and did not know how it was done. See Declaration of Sandra A. Edwards at ¶ 7, Ex. 6 (Dep. of Kirk Azevedo ("Azevedo Dep.") at 49:13–19, 128:5–12 (June 8, 2016)). Similarly, he acknowledges that he was not privy to the full extent of Monsanto's sales and marketing strategy while an employee. *Id.* at 28:4 - 18. Mr. Azevedo admits that he did not rely on any instruction from his superiors in advising his customers regarding the safety of glyphosate, but instead referred them to the product label. Id. at 82:1-18. In fact, he notes that most of the time customers did not question him regarding the safety of Roundup. Id. Now Plaintiff seeks to concoct a narrative of corporate deceit and misconduct based on one alleged conversation and Mr. Azevedo's vague perception of the corporate culture at Monsanto during his brief two-year period of employment. This type of speculative testimony from a witness that admittedly has no connection to Plaintiff has no relevance to this case and is too attenuated for use in determining punitive damages.

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## Ш. **CONCLUSION** For the foregoing reasons, Monsanto respectfully requests that this Court exclude all evidence, argument, reference to, or testimony from Kirk Azevedo. Dated: June 12, 2018 Respectfully submitted, FARELLA BRAUN + MARTEL LLP By: Sandra A. Edwards Attorneys for Defendant MONSANTO COMPANY