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9			
10	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
11	FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO		
12			
13	DEWAYNE JOHNSON,	Case No. CGC-16-550128	
14	Plaintiff, v.	PLAINTIFF'S REPLY IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION IN LIMINE NO. 8	
15	MONSANTO COMPANY ET AL.,	TO EXCLUDE EVIDENCE OF EXPERT/WITNESS EXPERIENCE WITH	
16	Defendants.	ROUNDUP	
17	Defendants.	Trial Judge: TBD	
18		Trial Date: June 18, 2018	
19		Time: 9:30 a.m. Department: TBD	
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PLANITIFF'S REPLY IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION IN LIMINE NO. 8

I. BACKGROUND

22.

Plaintiff's expert Dr. William Sawyer was utilized for the sole purpose of testifying about Plaintiff's exposure to Roundup, not his own. The Defendant is attempting to admit extraneous testimony that has nothing to do with Dr. Sawyer's expert testimony. Dr. Sawyer's opinion and detailed analysis was specifically based on Mr. Johnson's occupational exposure to Roundup and not Dr. Sawyer's limited personal use.

Specifically, his expert opinion is focused exclusively on the circumstances relating to Mr.

Johnson's exposure to specific Roundup products over an extensive period and in separate circumstances and environments from what Dr. Sawyer's personal use has entailed. His expert opinion was produced only to the extent that the product in this case was mislabeled.

II. ARGUMENT

A. Dr. Sawyer's Personal Use of a Roundup Product was not Used to Develop his Expert

Testimony and Is Irrelevant to the Matters at Hand.

The trial court has discretion to limit expert testimony and exclude that which is irrelevant, unreliable or beyond the area of expertise. See Cal. Evid. Code, § 720; *Korsak v. Atlas Hotels, Inc.* (1992) 2 Cal.App.4th 1516, 1523 ("the courts have the obligation to contain expert testimony within the area of the professed expertise, and to require adequate foundation for the opinion").

An expert witness may not be cross-examined regarding matters that are not relevant to the expert's opinion or qualifications. See Cal. Evid. Code, § 721, subd. (a); *People v. Smithey* (1999) 20 Cal.4th 936, 979 (Smithey).

The Defendant states that Dr. Sawyer's use of the Roundup product in question is indistinguishable from that of the Plaintiff's but for the apparel he wears. What the Defendant conveniently leaves out of this analysis is several major factors that make such a comparison difficult to reconcile. This includes the sheer amount of Roundup products that was utilized by the Plaintiff in comparison to the miniscule amount Dr. Sawyer uses per year. Timing is another key factor in that Dr.

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Sawyer only uses Roundup on an extremely limited basis per year. *See*, Decl. of Curtis Hoke, **Exhibit C** (February 27, 2018 Deposition of William Sawyer) at 526:2 -527:9. Finally, the area that Dr. Sawyer applies his herbicide is in no shape or form similar to that of the Plaintiff. *Id.* Dr. Sawyer last applied Roundup to a small back yard area whereas the Plaintiff has utilized Roundup in several large areas because of his occupational duties. *Id.* Furthermore because of Dr. Sawyer's knowledge of the carcinogenic risk of glyphosate he goes to great lengths to avoid glyphosate exposure through diet. *Id.* at 526:2-10.

22.

Defendant incorrectly states that Dr. Sawyer and the Plaintiff utilized the same wand when in fact Dr. Sawyer had taken precautions to reduce his exposure to Roundup via his own specially manufactured wand and nozzle. *See*, Decl. of Curtis Hoke, **Exhibit C** (February 27, 2018 Deposition of William Sawyer) at 529:1-9.

The Defendant also zones in on a statement by Dr. Sawyer as to a "zero exposure manner" where he utilizes Roundup. This is done in order to find a tenuous link between Dr. Sawyer's personal use and the detailed examination of Roundup exposure that the Plaintiff underwent. Dr. Sawyer's personal knowledge of Roundup's carcinogenic effects guided his Roundup usage and manner of exposure. The Plaintiff had no such knowledge. Due to the small quantity of Roundup that Dr. Sawyer used and the specifically manufactured nozzle that he utilizes, a comparison between the two individuals is lacking.

As stated before the Plaintiff was engaged in utilizing Roundup in a completely different environment, fashion and usage amount with far less knowledge of the effects of Roundup than what Dr. Sawyer possessed. To draw attention to the type of apparel that Dr. Sawyer uses is also a failed exercise by the Defendant. Even when wearing slightly more equipment, the factors listed above would inhibit the Plaintiff from utilizing Roundup in the same way as Dr. Sawyer and therefore such comparisons between the two are erroneous.

The personal home experiences of Dr. Sawyer with Roundup cannot be compared to the heavy use and exposure that Plaintiff has had and are irrelevant to the issues in this case. This personal home use is inappropriate material for cross-examination and was not used in developing Dr. Sawyer's expert testimony in any way and therefore should be excluded.

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Furthermore, there is no allegation in this case that the sale of glyphosate must be banned. This case is about informing the public that unsafe exposure to glyphosate can cause cancer, so that the public can make informed decisions about how to minimize their exposure to glyphosate. Plaintiff do not allege, nor would they, that the *de minimus* use of glyphosate by Dr. Sawyer would be sufficient for him to develop NHL. Because of his avoidance of GMO food, his exposure to glyphosate is actually much less than the average adult. Because Dr. Sawyer's exposure is not sufficient for him to develop NHL, his use of glyphosate is irrelevant to the issues in this case.

B. Any Probative Value of Evidence of Plaintiffs' Experts' Personal Use of Roundup is Far
Outweighed by the Danger of Undue Prejudice.

As discussed before the evidence in question is irrelevant and has no bearing on the issues at hand. Even if the Court deems such evidence is relevant it should be excluded under California Evidence Code Section 352 due to its undue prejudice. The evidence in question if admitted, will unfairly encourage the jury to focus on and conflate Dr. Sawyer's use of his herbicide to Mr. Johnson's occupational use and equate the two as being similar when they are not.

The parallel between the two individuals is simplistic and a ploy by Defendant to distract the jury with extraneous testimony. Such undue prejudice should be excluded. *Vorse v. Sarasy* (1997) 53

Cal.App.4th [998,] 1009 [62 Cal.Rptr.2d 164] ("In other words, evidence should be excluded as unduly prejudicial when it is of such nature as to inflame the emotions of the jury, motivating them to use the information, not to logically evaluate the point upon which it is relevant, but to reward or punish one side because of the jurors' emotional reaction. In such a circumstance, the evidence is unduly prejudiced because of the substantial likelihood the jury will use it for an illegitimate purpose.").

1	C. Plaintiff's Motion is Not Overbroad and Only Seeks to Exclude Improper Expert		
2	Testimony.		
3			
4	The Plaintiff only seeks to exclude improper expert testimony. Under California law, the tr	ial	
5	court acts as a gatekeeper to exclude expert opinion testimony that is (1) based on matter of a type on		
6	which an expert may not reasonably rely, (2) based on reasons unsupported by the material on which t		
7	expert relies, or (3) speculative. West's Ann.Cal.Evid.Code §§ 801(b), 802.		
8	The California Law Revision Commission comments to Evidence Code section 801 explained		
9	that "under existing law, irrelevant or speculative matters are not a proper basis for an expert's opinion		
10	See Roscoe Moss Co. v. Jenkins [(1942) 55 Cal. App. 2d 369 [130 P. 2d 477]] (expert may not base		
11	opinion upon a comparison if the matters compared are not reasonably comparable).		
12	The Defendant's experts should not be allowed to introduce extraneous testimony that is		
13	irrelevant to the matters at hand. Defendant's expert personal experiences should be excluded if they		
14	were not used to form an expert opinion.		
15			
16	II. CONCLUSION		
17	Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff Dewayne Johnson respectfully requests that the Court enter as		
18	Order granting Plaintiff's Motion in Limine No. 8.		
19			
20	Dated: June 12, 2018 Respectfully submitted,		
21	THE MILLER FIRM, LLC		
22			
23 24	By: <u>/s/ Curtis G. Hoke</u> Michael J. Miller (appearance <i>pro hac vice</i> Timothy Litzenburg (appearance <i>pro hac v</i>		
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Attorneys for Plaintiff DEWAYNE JOHNSON

PLAINTIFF'S REPLY IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION IN LIMINE NO. 8

1 PROOF OF SERVICE 2 I, Curtis G. Hoke, declare as follows: 3 I am a citizen of the United States and am employed in Orange County, Virginia. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within action. My business address is 108 Railroad Avenue, Orange, Virginia 22960. On June 12, 2018 , I served the following 5 documents by the method indicated below: 6 PLAINTIFF'S REPLY IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION IN LIMINE NO. 8 TO 7 EXCLUDE EVIDENCE OF EXPERT/WITNESS EXPERIENCE WITH ROUNDUP 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 abla15 By Electronically Serving the document(s) described above via LexisNexis File & Serve by 7:00 p.m. Pacific Standard Time on all parties appearing on the LexisNexis File & Serve service list. 17 SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST 18 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above 19 is true and correct. 20 21 Executed on this June 12, 2018 at Orange, Virginia. 22 23 24 Curtis G. Hoke, Declarant 25 26 27

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