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## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CLEVELAND COUNTY STATE OF OKLAHOMA

PART G

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, ex rel., MIKE HUNTER, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF OKLAHOMA,

Plaintiff.

## VS.

- (1) PURDUE PHARMA L.P.;
- (2) PURDUE PHARMA, INC.;
- (3) THE PURDUE FREDERICK COMPANY,
- (4) TEVA PHARMACEUTICALS USA, INC.;
- (5) CEPHALON, INC.;
- (6) JOHNSON & JOHNSON;
- (7) JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC,
- (8) ORTHO-MCNEIL-JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., n/k/a
- JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICALS;
- (9) JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICA, INC., n/k/a JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.;
- (10) ALLERGAN, PLC, f/k/a ACTAVIS PLC, f/k/a ACTAVIS, INC., f/k/a WATSON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.;
- (11) WATSON LABORATORIES, INC.;
- (12) ACTAVIS LLC; and
- (13) ACTAVIS PHARMA, INC., f/k/a WATSON PHARMA, INC.,

Defendants.

For Judge Balkman's Consideration

Case No. CJ-2017-816 Honorable Thad Balkman

William C. Hetherington Special Discovery Master

STATE OF OKLAHOMA S.S. CLEVELAND COUNTY FILED

MAY 24 2019

In the office of the Court Clerk MARILYN WILLIAMS

MOTION PURSUANT TO 12 O.S. § 2509(C) TO DISMISS THE STATE'S PUBLIC NUISANCE CLAIM OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, EXCLUDE EVIDENCE THAT THE TEVA AND ACTAVIS GENERIC DEFENDANTS' MARKETING INFLUENCED ANY INDIVIDUAL OKLAHOMA HEALTHCARE PROVIDER

client about this. So you hear us say sometimes that everything we say is subject to their overrule, which it is.

You know, there's another way to do this case, is just not take any depositions. We could do that. None. We don't take any, they don't take any. We'll just try it on the documents. I don't know if it's ever been done before.

But I want your Honor to know that -- and this is the box we've put ourselves in. I think they're taking advantage of it. If you allow this case to go to trial May 29th, which you said you're going to do, and we get past summary judgment, which I think we -- or hope we will -- we're going to trial.

If all we have in the box is what we've taken, we're going to trial. We're not going to be deterred by these obstacles. And I want everybody to understand that. We're going to trial if this Court allows us to go to trial with one deposition or a hundred. But it's not right. It's not what the rules require. But if they're going to continue to do this, we shouldn't have to put up witnesses. They're asking us for dates right now for corporate rep witnesses, which I think Mr. Pate gave them a bunch last night, didn't you? Or Mr. Duck did?

But why should we put up our witnesses if they're not doing the same. Why should we put up state agencies and employees who are trying to prepare like Ms. Hawkins, who's being asked to do so again, when these witnesses we've been asking for since May have never had to appear. It's not right.

So that's a lot. I'm sure I'm going to get hit over the head a few times here in a minute, but that's okay. Mr. Bartle told me he was a Marine and he was tough. I wasn't a Marine, but I hope I'm tough enough to stand what's coming my way.

But, your Honor, this is a serious matter. I think we've given the Court several options to proceed with, and I think we need to move pretty quickly so that we can go to trial if your Honor is so willing.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Beckworth.

Mr. Bartle?

MR. BARTLE: Your Honor -- I will note, your Honor, this is the first time that I've heard -- certainly wasn't in the status conference statement with regard to this purported new plan by the State with regard to severing out and then consolidating and things of that nature.

I don't think it's an appropriate argument for today, seeing as the defendants just heard it. And to the extent there's any such ruling or request, we would expect that it would be by motion so we can appropriately respond.

I do not represent Purdue, as the Court is aware. The defendants do not have an objection to a status conference. We don't object to it. And it's justified, actually. I am not going to spend an hour putting everything into context, as every lawyer for the State has said today, before every motion

hearing.

But it's justified, given the State's dilatory and abusive discovery tactics, the basis accusations of misconduct, their delay in producing documents. You wonder why the State has all the depositions all scheduled, your Honor? Because we haven't gotten documents from the State, and we laid that out in our motion.

And they basically stymy the defense efforts to prepare this case for the May 29, 2019 trial date. I've heard Mr. Beckworth say he wants to go to trial in May 2019. I heard him say it at every hearing. The Court has set a May 2019 trial date over our objection. We'll be ready to go to trial in May 2019, your Honor.

But that being said, we're not going to overlook or waive our client's constitutional rights to appropriately defend themselves by action by the State of Oklahoma. And the State's conduct in this case with regard to discovery is taking away from our clients' right to due process. And I'll get to that.

One thing I want to hit first, Mr. Beckworth talked about a document between Purdue and Teva that relates to the distribution of opioids. I'm going to touch on it again later. He said that he found it in public research and it wasn't produced. It was produced. It was produced the produced copy was used in depositions several times in this case.

I don't know where he got the idea that we hadn't produced

it. We had. I think that's the way the State first found out about it. So if there's any assertion that Teva tried to hide that document, it is demonstrably false.

Let's talk about the relief that the State requested in its status conference. It's requesting an order from you that its 92 affirmative depositions take place on its unilaterally scheduled dates, including Saturdays, in the Cleveland County Courthouse before you or Judge Hetherington or another Judge.

This process is already before Judge Hetherington. We've had numerous hearings before Judge Hetherington, including on Saturdays, although apparently the State -- some of the lawyers can't make Saturday hearings. Judge Hetherington ordered 80 hours for 41-plus topics. 47 fact witnesses. 92 total depositions.

On Tuesday, all the defendants provided to the State a matrix with the topics, as per Judge Hetherington's order. A matrix with the topics, grouped, and dates for those depositions. Everybody did it on Tuesday. Last night, I'm getting e-mails from Mr. Pate trying to rearrange the topics and how -- that are different actually from Exhibit A that they submitted in their brief.

This process, we have provided dates in December, we have provided dates in January, and we've provided dates in February. We've provided a lot of time for those deposition topics, where our clients are available, our witnesses are

available, to take those depositions.

This process is dealing -- is being dealt with appropriately by Judge Hetherington, including with the -- by the protocol he set. We have an acknowledgment from Mr. Beckworth that the State's assertion that -- prior assertion that all witnesses should be compelled in the Cleveland County Courthouse is demonstrably incorrect because you can't do it for nonparty fact witnesses, and you can't do it for nonparty fact witnesses, and you can't do Oklahoma.

With regard to the Saturdays, Judge, Oklahoma law prohibits depositions on Saturdays. It prohibits them on Sundays. And there's a reason for that. There are people who actually celebrate and observe, have religious observances on Saturdays and people who do that on Sundays.

I'm not aware of my witnesses' observances. I'm not going to ask them. It's frankly not appropriate for the State of Oklahoma to ask them, and it's frankly not appropriate for me to have to come to you and say, Judge; this witness has a religious problem on Saturday, he can't come in to be deposed by the State.

If you bring a witness in on a Saturday, they're going to lose family time, they're going to lose religious time, and the law of Oklahoma prohibits it, so no.

You also have two days after we had -- they filed this

request, Mr. Duck stated on the record the fact that witnesses have to be where they live. I'm glad they finally acknowledged it, even though they didn't have it in their brief.

Judge, there is no basis, given what Judge Hetherington has done in this case and the deposition matrices that have been produced, for this Court to unilaterally order witnesses, fact witnesses, third parties, who have no interest in this case -- the fact that they work for Teva or Cephalon or Purdue or Johnson & Johnson, they still have no interest in this case. For those fact witnesses, there's no basis for this Court to unilaterally order them to appear anywhere.

With regard to the corporate designee depositions, we have complied with Judge Hetherington's rulings and orders in those. I know that one, there's going to be an issue raised later today, and we're negotiating with the State. They changed my proposal last night. They sent me a new proposal, which is different from what you have before you, consolidating a lot of topics into one day.

I will also note, your Honor -- so before I get to that.

Your Honor, you need to deny the relief with regard to the depositions. They're being handled by Judge Hetherington, and according to that protocol and what he's ordered, it is -- this case is a monster, Judge. It's a monster. And we haven't even started our (indistinguishable) of discovery yet.

People think things are busy now. Wait until the

defendants start dropping depositions. Because we just got, and I'll get into this now -- and that relates solely to the State's tactics in discovery here, your Honor.

And let me also step back, because the context I'm hearing all the time is about my client selling opioids in the state of Oklahoma. My client sells opioids all over the country. It's a legally approved -- it's FDA approved, legally prescribed drug that provides relief to patients everywhere.

The State of Oklahoma, Judge, is reimbursing opioid prescriptions today. They're allowing their Medicaid and other individuals who have state medical assistance to get opioid prescriptions produced by all these defendants, and they're paying for them.

So it's not about selling opioids, your Honor. It's not about selling opioids. It's about their allegations of misrepresentations to doctors that led to -- that they allege led to the crisis here.

The State has taken 33 depositions. They have. The State has refused dates when we've offered them, in October and November, to take depositions of corporate representatives.

November, I offered three dates. They said they wanted one.

Okay. I flew a witness out here and flew out here for two and a half hours, Judge. Two and a half hours of deposition testimony.

If this case is going to get done by May of 2019, we can't

waste time by flying people out here for two and a half hours of depositions. The State refused those dates, your Honor. It's too early, we're not prepared.

Janssen offered dates on November 9th, before the State filed its motion for a status conference. Then you've got inflammatory, inappropriate, beyond the scope questions on notice topics. It is unbelievable, your Honor.

Judge Hetherington said, and I quote from a hearing, before this Court. He said: After listening to some of the excerpts of deposition testimony, there were questions that should not have been asked, period, that is just a waste of time. A waste of time.

They've asked about the comparison between the Oklahoma -this is corporate designee depositions. Comparison between the
Oklahoma and Texas constitutions. The cause of addiction to a
state -- to a topic -- to a deponent for whom that was not a
topic. They've asked about terrorism, American Military
history. They've asked about a witness's medical history.

Judge, I am not against either you or Judge Hetherington sitting in on a corporate designee deposition by the State. In fact, I'm all for it, because this sort of conduct would not happen.

The Tasmanian Alkaloids, it's been mentioned earlier today. They asked about Risperdal, a nonopioid antipsychotic drug. The only connection to this case that I can find for

Risperdal, your Honor, is that Nix Patterson had a Risperdal case prior to this. Nothing to do with it.

They asked whether or not Janssen was looking to acquire

Teva or Cephalon. What does that have anything to do with this

case, about the misrepresentations my client allegedly made to

doctors in the state of Oklahoma that they relied upon and then

issued unnecessary and excessive prescriptions.

We've had three depositions of the defendants -- I'm sorry, the plaintiff, corporate designees, all of them woefully unprepared. Purdue won a motion to compel on that. But they didn't file a motion for sanctions. There's another one pending.

Their first witness on where their documents were didn't know where they were. Hadn't looked. Wasn't even a state employee. Jessica Hawkins, who I understand is here today, was here to testify on the standards, practice, and procedures for the treatment of pain and opioid prescribing by the state of Oklahoma. Apparently, she spent 100 hours.

She was unable to testify about how those standards, policies, and procedures worked. She got them the night before. We have filed 12 motions to compel in this case, your Honor. We have won 9.

I have had to twice move to get the State to identify unnecessary and excessive prescriptions that they allege my client -- that were issued as a result of my client's,

Cephalon's, misrepresentations.

And this gets us back to this 245 prescriptions, your Honor. I have never seen a party in a case run so far and so fast from an allegation in their complaint than the State of Oklahoma with regard to those 245 prescriptions. That is from their complaint. I didn't make it up. They put it in their complaint and said, we issued — they reimbursed 245 prescriptions.

So whenever I asked them, Tell me which one of those are unnecessary and excessive.

I don't know.

Tell me what doctor relied upon a misrepresentation by Teva or Cephalon to issue those prescriptions.

I don't know. We'll give you a statistical analysis.

And if you look at it, Judge, look at the calendar. They always say statistical analysis, statistical analysis. We're not getting that until December 21st. Their whole case, as they've been saying all morning, is about that statistical analysis. We're not getting that until December 21st. It's about three months before discovery ends. They are trying to run out the clock on the defendants so that we are not in a position to be able to defend our case.

Documents. Before they filed their motion for a status conference, they produced 32,000. Teva alone has produced 1 million and -- over 8 million pages. The defendants are in the

millions of pages of documents and have been producing them for months.

The day after they filed their motion, they dumped 300,000 documents on us. 92 percent of their document production took place after they filed their motion accusing us of being dilatory and stalling. 92 percent.

And I might also add the first 32,000 they produced to us were either publicly available or completely irrelevant to this case. The State is trying to run out the clock on this case so that we don't have the opportunity to properly defend it. 80 hours of corporate depositions. 47 fact witnesses. That doesn't include their 26 expert depositions that need to take place, including -- and that doesn't include our expert depositions. And we haven't even gotten to defendants' affirmative (indistinguishable) fact of discovery or corporate witnesses because we just got apparently a large amount of documents. They then go on to claim that we coach witnesses. It's preposterous, and frankly, it's offensive.

Let me go back to that document Mr. Beckworth mentioned earlier about some big conspiracy between Teva and Purdue.

It's a distribution agreement, your Honor. Distributions for an FDA approved, legally prescribed pharmaceutical and, that I mentioned, the State of Oklahoma is reimbursing today.

We produced that document. We produced it. It said draft on it. We produced it. They asked me if we could get the

final. We produced the final.

Judge, the relief the defendant -- the plaintiff requests should be denied with regard to depositions. We have a protocol in place. We just submitted the matrices. I'm getting changes from the State right now, they might have even e-mailed me while I'm sitting here, that we need to deal with.

We're going to get these depositions done, your Honor.

But I will say the Court -- and we will likely be having additional motions to compel with regard to the State's document production and with regard to their unprepared witnesses. There hasn't been a single prepared government witness yet. There hasn't been.

There have been three. One's been subject to a motion to compel. Not prepared. There's another motion to compel being heard today. And the first one was -- the guy wasn't even -- he wasn't even an employee of the State of Oklahoma. Might not have ever even been here before.

So we ask that the Court deny the relief, and to the extent that there are further issues related to discovery, we believe they should be appropriately dealt with before Judge Hetherington who -- and listen, Judge. My understanding is Judge Hetherington is a former Appeals Court Judge. He's probably reversed plenty of trial court Judges, and I imagine when he was a trial court Judge, he got reversed himself. We may disagree with him, and we may appeal it to you. But the

fact that we're appealing it to you does not necessarily mean the system is broken. It actually means the system is right.

So we would ask the Court to deny any relief requested by the plaintiff and to continue the matter with discovery before Judge Hetherington.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Bartle, and I'm probably going to pre-empt the State from asking this question or bringing it up in their rebuttal. But you mentioned a couple of times that you believe the State, through their, I think you describe, as their dilatory and delay tactics, is running out the clock.

I'm trying to square your concern for them delaying with the fact they brought up to me that they first noticed these corporate representative topics clear back in May before

Memorial Day. So tell me what I'm missing here.

MR. BARTLE: Sure, Judge. That's a good point.

So they were noticed in May. The case was properly removed in June. Judge Miles-LaGrange found that it was an appropriate removal. She didn't agree with it, but she found it was good faith -- in good faith. We're entitled to remove a case. This Court and the plaintiff should not -- nothing should be held against us because we exercised our right under the law.

THE COURT: But you would agree that whether it's right or not -- and I'm not disagreeing it's right -- it

nevertheless ate up clock time.

MR. BARTLE: It did eat up the clock time, your Honor. It did. And the Court decided over our objections that the trial needs to stay the same. You know, you could have easily extended the trial date for two months, but you didn't. We're at a May 2019 trial date.

And with regard to the deposition, yes, your Honor,
Mr. Beckworth would like to say that it was our position that
under Oklahoma law, it's one deposition per six hours. And
that is our position. But we've always caveated that with we
understand this is a larger case, we understand that it needs
to be more time. The defendant wanted six hours for every
topic. They wanted 240 hours of depositions for each
defendant.

Now, Judge Hetherington didn't ultimately agree with that. We offered 36. In the MDL, Judge, there's 14 hours of corporate designee deposition topic per defendant. 14 hours.

Now, I appreciate that we're not here. But we've got 80 hours now. It's less than the State wanted. It's much more than we wanted. But there was a dispute over that, Judge, because when you ask -- when you spend half your deposition of a corporate designee asking completely off topic things outside the scope, then what you're doing is that's inappropriate use of corporate designee deposition time. And so if the State had actually stayed on topic, I think we would have actually been

done with a lot more than we are now.

So, your Honor, I appreciate that the State is concerned about that, but we now have protocol in place. We have matrices, we have dates, and we have topics that were all produced earlier this week pursuant to Judge Hetherington's order.

THE COURT: I know that there was a phone call, I think they had on a Saturday. Was there -- has there been a Saturday deposition?

MR. BARTLE: There has not, your Honor.

THE COURT: There has not been. Okay. The call happened on Saturday?

MR. BARTLE: The call happened on Saturday.

THE COURT: Gotcha. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Bartle.

MR. BARTLE: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. BECKWORTH: Your Honor, I'll be brief in rebuttal. I'll try.

It's not a sanctions motions, and I don't even think you have to decide who's right or wrong. I think the issue is you've told us we're going to trial May 29th. I know that you're standing firm on that. As I said, we'll do it with the 2 depositions or 10 or 20 or none, whatever. We'll do it.

I think what we need from you, though, is an affirmance that we're going on the 29th, which you've said before. I think this severance is something that you can absolutely do on

your own from the bench. Doesn't prejudice anyone in any way, shape, or form.

It prevents a potential delay of the case down the road for something that doesn't have anything to do with the claims that are at issue here. And it lets us deal with that if and when it happens through the normal course. It's pretty simple.

I can address some of these things. The religious holidays. Look, I'm a religious person. I'm sure your Honor is. We don't intend or want, if somebody's got an actual religious objection -- you know, some people have faith, some of our team have faith. If their religious day is on a Saturday, we get that.

Does the rule normally allow it? No. But do you have discretion to manage your docket the way you want? Yes. So we're giving examples to the Court of things we think could happen to help move this along. That's it.

I cannot physically make people show up, and only you can do that. I don't think you can physically do it, but you have certain powers, statutory and inherent control, to do it.

Regarding the special master process, you know, I think what was just said is pretty interesting. They picked Judge Hetherington by name, and we agreed to it. They just filed a motion that says he has abdicated his role as a Judge.

The lawyer that just made that argument, his client signed off on Purdue's statements about that. I guess we'll deal with

that one in a minute. We predicted -- Judge Mike Burrage predicted that if we use the special master process, it would create some delay, and it has.

Judge Hetherington has done a -- in my mind, I've said it before, he doesn't have law clerks, it's just him, this is a lot, and he's done a lot of good. I think we've only appealed, to my knowledge, one thing. Isn't that right? One part of one order on time that you modified slightly, and then he's come back and modified in our favor since then. That's it. We've been living with things on this. We're trying to move this along.

So again, the rhetoric is what it is. We believe it's based on the facts. We're producing documents. We've produced well over a million. The State's not going to have what they have. We're abiding with Judge's orders. That's what we're doing.

We've got to get this thing ready. And I cannot say this clearly enough. We're ready. We're going to be ready. We're going to try it. We'll get what we get, and we'll try it. But the system needs to be fair, and something's got to happen.

I would like to address just a couple of things that were said. You know, this idea of, Oh, just wait and see what happens when we start noticing depositions; you heard that from the defendant. Look, this calendar's been in place for a long time. They sat from when we filed the case in June of '17 to

when you denied their motion to dismiss in December of '17 and chose not to do anything discovery-wise.

They chose to remove it. All three of them joined in Purdue's removal. They chose to lose those two months. Not us. And they have sat and not taken depositions on their own, at their own choice.

Are we doing a rolling production? Yes. Well, guess what? We've been taking depositions while they do a rolling production as well. That's part of it. I highlighted these documents to show that when we raise stuff like this, they're material.

I'm not the kind of lawyer, nor is anybody on my team, to do gotcha stuff. The comments they've made in their briefs that we're trying to, you know, catch them in a bad deal and get people that aren't prepared and say they're not prepared, that's actually not true. We've done it with a witness who was unprepared who Judge Hetherington found to be unprepared.

Purdue has taken two depositions in this case. They have filed a motion both witnesses were unprepared. And we keep hearing Ms. Hawkins' name. She's here. You can ask her, anybody can ask her if she was prepared. You can't do more than she did.

It's -- the rhetoric you're hearing from them is just not accurate. But that's not the point. The point is, what would you maybe be willing to do to help us move forward. That's it.

That's what we're asking for.

So I think I've been pretty clear. I'm just proposing solutions. And one of the reasons I proposed them is on a hearing with Judge Hetherington, he said, You know, I hear you all, what do we need to do. So we filed a motion for status conference with that in mind.

I'm happy to answer any questions you have, anything we can do to help.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

Would you like to be heard?

MR. BARTLE: If I may?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. BARTLE: Just be heard quickly?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. BARTLE: Your Honor, they've had the same calendar that we have. And what they call rolling production is a document dump. It's a document dump. It's 32,000 pages for six months, and then drop 300,000 documents on us Friday before Thanksgiving. And they know where the calendar is. They know where it is. We're not getting anything really from their case until December 21st. So there will be depositions from the defendants and certainly my client.

I don't think we're required under the rules and I think it would be inappropriate to start taking depositions of people without documents. I've never seen that really done in any

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case, and if the State chooses to proceed that way, that's fine.

But we're entitled to defend this case based upon documents and depose people about those documents. And we're just getting them. And there are going to be a significant number of more depositions in offense of discovery, your Honor, and the Court just needs to take that into account.

Thank you very much for your time, Judge.

MR. BRODY: Your Honor, if I may just briefly, since I don't like to leave things unanswered, and there was a lot said, in particular about a document that was blown up.

And I guess this falls into the no good deed goes unpunished category, that when Johnson & Johnson decided in the summer that it was going to issue an RFP for a \$2 million grant to educate physicians on dealing with opioid abuse, it put a process in place and posted that document on the internet, you know, hidden in plain sight for anyone to see.

And the RFP, I believe, went out in August. The grant was just made last month. And we got an e-mail, I think it was, from Mr. Duck saying, Hey, we found this document, what can you tell us about it, haven't seen it in your production. We said, That's right, it hasn't been part of one of our rolling production yet. In fact, it was created after the date when we got your discovery requests and started responding to them, but we would be willing to expedite production of documents related

to that issue. And we've done that at their request.

Said, All right, if you want us to put those in front of some of the others, we will put them in front of some of the others. We've done that as part of the normal discovery process. And so we've complied with that.

You know, as to the question of, Well, we had a witness who was designated on the pain care forum and that witness couldn't answer questions about this document, wasn't prepared, didn't know what it was, well, I think that just emphasizes a number of the points that Mr. Bartle made, which is we're getting -- you know, we have a witness who's designated on the pain care forum, and all of a sudden, that witness is expected to answer questions about a Johnson & Johnson RFP that was issued and a grant that was made in 2018.

And when the witness says, Well, I don't know anything about that grant process, of course the witness doesn't know anything about that grant process. The witness who was deposed on Tuesday was designated to talk about the pain care forum.

I won't go into the substance, some of the arguments that were made about what the document says, and about what the science says. I will say, however, your Honor, that most of the time I hear lawyers for the plaintiff talk about medical science, I feel like I'm holding pocket aces, because you can't mess with the science.

And the underlying studies say what the underlying studies

say. There are three, you know, primary studies that are cited. You can go look at them. There's a 2007 study, a 2010 study, a 2009 study I believe you have as an exhibit to the response to the status conference motion references to what's in that study. And they explain the RFP and the RFP process.

But since I got up and said it wasn't the time for substantive arguments, we were talking about a status conference, I'll stop there. But I did just want to respond to the idea that somehow the fact that this document was not produced with a Bates number on it, the second that it was completed and posted on the internet for all to see, that that somehow was a problem with the discovery process.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. LAFATA: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Paul LaFata for Purdue. I didn't realize how advanced it's been getting on the clock. I think there was 45 minutes of presentation by counsel as part of a request to have a status conference.

There was a lot of half information and misinformation that was discussed in that. I will not waste the Court's time refuting every one.

I mean, for example, the State said that it referred to its -- and the Court had asked about the inability to have dates set for deposition before removal. What counsel didn't say is that when we gave dates after remand with the re-notices, none of them were accepted. They were all

rejected, and we got pulled into a fight about how we were grouping topics.

So frankly -- and I know that the co-defendants had also offered dates that were not accepted. So, your Honor, please don't be misled by the suggestion that there hasn't been efforts to get these things scheduled and done.

Frankly, as I sat there listening to both sides, I get a kind of frustration on both sides that they're not getting what they want, when they want it, and they're trying to figure out how to get this done. I'm sure the Court is maybe thinking the same thing in terms of process.

But the remedy to how to get things done is not to break the rules. It's not to break the Oklahoma Discovery Code. It's not to break due process restrictions on jurisdiction. The remedy is not to do oral motions, to suddenly redo this whole case, and sever off parties or to use gossip from an MDL that maybe violated an MDL order; or maybe there's a conspiracy to violate an MDL order that maybe the MDL Judge has to look into if that's what's been happening here. But -- or to kind of make up gossip and stand in front of the Court and make -- that's not the remedy for it.

Frankly, I mean, look at the calendar the State had put up there, that I guess is now obsolete as of last night. Look at -- it's not even humanly possible to shove in all of the witnesses, the documents, the hearings that have to occur to

fit the schedule that's been laid out.

And I think it's because this is a very large case. The State is taking this as a very large case, and so are we. There's a lot of work to be done. Expert discovery really hasn't even begun, and there are dozens and dozens of them on the table, it appears.

So I mean, I'm part of national counsel for Purdue. We are in cases with attorneys general, district attorneys, private counsel across the country. And in every one of these jurisdictions, the parties are moving forward.

This is the only jurisdiction in the country, to my knowledge, where it is so stymied by the lack of cooperation, the lack of professionalism, I think, in carrying out -- now, look, I don't -- I need to clarify. I'm not saying that really to critique individuals.

I think what's happening, to be honest, is that people are trying to do the best they can to shove in, in almost an inhuman way, shove in the amount of work that has to happen in the schedule that's been laid out.

So people are zealous advocates on both sides. They're trying to get it done. Judge Hetherington has been doing herculean work to get it done. But look, there's only so much that can be done, and the remedy is not to break the rules. The remedy is not to violate the framework of how litigation should be.

If we're going to have litigation this size, the schedule should match a litigation this size. Honestly, every other jurisdiction is doing that, and there have been schedules that have had to adjust when an attorney general on the west coast says now we have to produce a lot of Medicaid data, now we need extra time to do that, and we say, You're probably right. So that's a normal thing in litigation of this type, to adjust as you go, when you realize it's so cumbersome.

The remedy is not to cut them off the cuff, throw out these proposals. So I know that we're going to have a status conference. I'm amazed it's taking this long to discuss whether to have one. The parties are in agreement to have one.

But for your consideration, I mean, we need to be realistic and reasonable about how to respect everybody's rights, to allow the parties to prepare their case, to prepare their defenses, so the jury can hear a full presentation of actual evidence and not half evidence.

I mean, like the proposal of having no depositions is essentially repealing the Oklahoma Discovery Code. So again, it's -- the remedy is to be realistic and human about the framework, the schedule that we're operating under; not to just revamp how litigation is done in the state of Oklahoma.

It's sort of reversed. The schedule should fit what has to be done for the size and complexity of the case. So I would submit respectfully that the Court should consider that for the

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status conference. We really need to maybe have a frank discussion about how to reframe the schedule for this case so we can actually get this done.

Thank you very much, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. LaFata, it seemed like I read something in the defendants' joint response maybe suggesting that some of the objections were based on the MDL notice that the State was requesting duplicative and burdensome discovery. Did I read that correctly?

MR. LAFATA: I'm not certain what we're referring to. Maybe you have --

MR. BRODY: I believe, your Honor, it was just the fact that a number of the fact witness depositions that had been requested by the State are fact witnesses who were requested by MDL plaintiffs for deposition before they were identified by the State here, before they were noticed by the State here. And it's just a matter of we have to work around other court schedules.

The fact discovery deadline, or the fact witness deposition deadline, at least in the MDL, I believe, is currently still set for January 25th. It's earlier than here. And I believe that was the reference that was made in the response to the status conference motion.

There was also, I believe, another reference to -- and this goes to the Court's question that you asked Mr. Bartle,

you know, on the 41 topics that the State noticed. This should have come through in the briefing.

In early October, Janssen offered six days for a number of those topics to be covered. They would have been done in October. And the State's response was, in part, that it was too early, and they weren't ready to take the testimony on those topics.

So to the Court's question of, well, these topics were identified in May, these depositions haven't happened, we offered six days in October, and part of the response was it was too early.

THE COURT: Thank you for clarifying that.

MR. WHITTEN: Your Honor, on behalf of the State, may I just say a couple of things?

THE COURT: I will allow you to do that, sure.

MR. WHITTEN: Well, first, I think we need to correct the record for my friend, Harvey, who left, but you all can tell him about it. Judge Hetherington was a trial Judge in this courtroom for many years, not just an appellate Judge.

But back to the subject. What we are really talking about today, I don't -- I want to keep our eye on the ball. You're hearing a lot of things today. We did not intend as a status conference for you to decide which side's telling you right or wrong. I don't see how you could do that today.

The whole point of this was to let you know, at a minimum,

I think both sides agree there is a spirited battle and a huge disagreement about whether either side is doing what they should do. So at a minimum, I don't see how you could conclude anything other than that. There is a disagreement. We're not asking you to decide that today. I think Judge Hetherington will sort all that out.

The purpose for the status conference was to make you aware of it. That's it. The most important thing you need to know today, and this is the truth and it hasn't been denied; I mean, Paul didn't deny it. The MDL has set a tiny subset for trial, a couple of cities and counties. That's it. They talk like it's the whole MDL. It's not.

Second, what the defense is trying to pull off in the MDL is a giant resolution where they can settle a trillion dollar problem for a few billion. That's what's going on. I don't believe they'll deny that. And Oklahoma is so tiny and so unimportant to them, they don't care about us. Unfortunately, we get a trial here. Win or lose or draw, we get a trial here, not in the MDL.

Now, here's the most important thing they did not deny. You put a hundred lawyers in the room up at the MDL, word's going to leak out of what has happened. And the lead lawyer for Purdue, who is not here, and Paul hasn't denied it, specifically asked the other MDL lawyers to help derail this trial date in this little state of Oklahoma. Not deny. And

Paul may not know about it. But the lead lawyer who entered an appearance in this case said it. I don't think she'll deny it because she said it in front of a lot of people. They want to derail this trial date.

Now, why is this little state of three and a half million people so important to them? That's because you set this trial first. That is the truth. The resolution here in this little state of Oklahoma may help decide and affect the entire country. So they may say it's the tail wagging the dog. We say it's Oklahoma just getting justice; win, lose, or draw.

Now, while you have a spirited effort by the defendants to take discovery -- I haven't heard anybody deny this -- Purdue's going to take bankruptcy. They have no intention of going to trial. That's what their lead lawyer has said. I challenge her to deny it.

Secondly, these other defendants are going to ride that wave. They know we can work, Judge Hetherington can work, you can work, we can all work, and they're going to sit back comfortably and say, Boy, is everybody on the plaintiff's side, and the Judge is in for a surprise because Purdue's going to take bankruptcy, we'll all go home, there'll be no trial in May.

So I ask the Court just to keep your eye on the ball. The most important thing you can do, and you have the power to do this, you have the power to bifurcate the case, trifurcate it,

or not. But you have the power to assign separate numbers to these groups of defendants, and you have the power to consolidate them back.

And if they take bankruptcy next week, or if Purdue takes bankruptcy May 1st, it doesn't matter. It will not save these other defendants from going ahead to trial. No one's denied they're going to do that. I don't believe they will, because there could be some repercussions for them saying it because that would be untrue. So that is the most important thing and the most important reason why we asked you for a status conference.

Now, one more thing I want to say, they're laughing back when they have these meetings out of state, and they know they are. They're laughing about their strategy of this removal and bragging about, Well, it was a great deal. And they did cheat us out of some time.

Shoot, Judge, if we filed a motion, as they suggested, for you to assign separate numbers to these causes, they'll probably remove on that and say it's a new paper and so it's an amendment and so they can remove it. I predict they'll remove it on something, some frivolous ground, if they can't stop the trial by bankruptcy. But you know, you can't stop everything, but you have the power to assign separate numbers.

I had a trucking case about a year ago. There were six lawsuits filed. One truck ran over six cars. They were all

filed separately. The Judge consolidated them all for discovery and trial. And what I'm talking about, what I'm suggesting is the opposite of that.

We had one lawsuit filed with three families of defendants. I'm suggesting the Court has the power because of this bankruptcy issue, and to save your time and to move your docket and to give the taxpayers of the State of Oklahoma a fair trial, you have the power to uncouple these and just assign separate numbers to them and then consolidate them for discovery and trial.

You could do that in one order, and all of a sudden,
Purdue cannot stop us from going to trial against these other
defendants. That's what this really is about. That's why we
asked you to have a status conference. And with that, I will
sit down.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. LAFATA: May I respond briefly to that, your Honor?

THE COURT: Sure, Mr. LaFata. Go ahead.

MR. LAFATA: Your Honor, I know we've been going back and forth just to stay on point. I have to say I don't hear about bankruptcy except from these lawyers. So it's a lot of made-up speculation. And I need to say that the Court should not entertain an oral, off-the-cuff request to revamp an entire litigation based on made-up speculation.

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Maybe somebody in the MDL proceeding is deceiving the lawyers here. Maybe they're -- I don't know exactly how it happened. But I do know that this is made up, and so the Court really shouldn't give weight to it.

But I need to add, too, if the MDL Judge is hearing active motions about violations of his orders about any resolution discussions that happened there, so I think if there's been an arrangement or something between the counsel there and here, maybe the MDL Judge needs to hear about that. But that shouldn't be a basis for a revamp of what's happening here.

With that said, if counsel has something to present to the Court, they can do it. They actually deposed a corporate representative of Purdue on its finances. They didn't ask him these questions. We produced all of our audited financial statements going back to 1996 to the present. They could have asked him about those. So this is just a lot of made up.

Anyway, that's all, your Honor. Thanks.

THE COURT: Thanks.

MR. WHITTEN: As an officer of this Court, it was said to our face, and I will say this. It was said in a mediation to us, but the settlement privilege is not absolute and lawyers have to abide by the oath. And if people want to go under oath, we're happy to do it if they'll do it. It was said. It was also said in a meeting in the MDL to a whole bunch of lawyers. Paul -- I'm not blaming Paul. He doesn't

know. He didn't say it. But it was said. Lot of laughter too when it was said.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, the State requested a status conference, and we've just had one. What I will tell you is, you know, if it's -- looks like it's been suggested that the trial date of May 28, 2019 is what sets this case apart from other jurisdictions, I would say that's probably correct.

And it was deliberately set, and it's going to be kept.

And I'll tell you it was deliberately set to influence and to mandate the conduct of the State and the defendants to be prepared. And that's why, even though there's been removals and motions and everything else, one thing's remained constant, and that's the trial date and it's going to stay that way.

And I appreciate the hard work on both sides. I know all of you are making huge sacrifices to devote to this case. You all signed up for it, so I'm not going to pat you too much on the back, but I recognize that. And I recognize that it does cause inconvenience to you.

I think we've demonstrated from the Court's end that myself and Judge Hetherington are going to do everything we can do to accommodate the expeditious resolution of this discovery process so we can get this case to trial as has been scheduled. So what I'm going to say is, you know, let's quit arguing about the discovery, and let's start doing discovery.

I'm going to ask Judge Hetherington to consider some of

DISTRICT COURT OF OKLAHOMA - OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT

the suggestions that have been made. I know we still have one more request that I look at the corporate representative topics. I think that kind of flows into some of the things we've already been talking about.

So we do need to take that up, but we're going to go ahead and have another 15-minute break. We'll start back up here at a quarter till. Okay.

(A recess was taken, after which the following transpired in open court, all parties present:)

THE COURT: Okay. We'll now hear the objection to

Teva -- to the State's corporate representative deposition

notices. I say Teva. I know Purdue also had the objections.

MR. LAFATA: I think it was us. Your Honor, before getting into this, during the break, I was informed by counsel that I had misremembered one of the depositions that happened of a Purdue witness on the subject of whether bankruptcy was asked about. They informed me that it was asked about. I had forgotten about that context. So just a corrective for that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WHITTEN: It was more than that. He was instructed not to answer by Purdue's lawyer. And we would like to --

MR. LEONOUDAKIS: I was the one taking the deposition, your Honor. Ross Leonoudakis on behalf of the State. Mr. Cheffo was the --

MR. LAFATA: Your Honor, I don't think we have a motion that we're arguing right now, are we? I don't even know what this is, but we have a motion we're about to argue. Is that correct?

THE COURT: We do, but you asked to clarify the record, so I'll let the State clarify its position too.

MR. LEONOUDAKIS: I asked a number of questions about whether or not Purdue's claimed to file bankruptcy, they're hiring a law firm for financial restructuring, and whether to file bankruptcy. And at every turn, the witness was instructed not to answer. And I was admonished for invading the attorney-client privilege, at which point Mr. Cheffo came into this courtroom and tried to admonish me publicly about invading attorney-client privilege. All of this was in front of Mr. LaFata. So that is how the questioning went down about bankruptcy.

THE COURT: Anything further, Mr. LaFata?

MR. LAFATA: Yes. It's because he was trying to invade the attorney-client privilege. That's why the objection was made.

THE COURT: Let's get on to the corporate representative depo notices.

MR. LAFATA: Thank you, your Honor.

The objection that's been filed before you has to do with a ruling that was made in a telephonic hearing on Saturday

 morning, November 17, 2018. And the subject of that ruling has to do with objections to the scope of certain deposition subjects.

So it's -- just to refresh the Court's memory, these are depositions both sides have exchanged deposition subjects for corporate representative witnesses. Both sides have exchanged objections to some of those issues. With respect to the ones that we had served, we offered dates. Those were not accepted. As I mentioned earlier, we offered dates. I think we got some accepted last night.

Those objections were made in writing in response to the notices when they were issued in their effective form, which was I think in -- it may have been around August. It was around the remand. I'm not certain of the exact date.

The subject of those objections were preserved in oral hearing on August 31st, page 17, line 14 to 21, with respect to the scope of that. And the only time that the State --

Do you have a question?

THE COURT: No. Go ahead.

MR. LAFATA: Oh, okay.

The only time that the State -- when the State filed its motion with respect to the grouping of topics that had to do with when we have a witness who, based on their experience and the preparation and maybe the relationship during these subject matters, we can have a witness that covers several topics. And

the parties had disagreement about how to do that. Judge Hetherington resolved that dispute.

However, on the Saturday morning call, which was set up by an ex parte communication, it's not really clear or disclosed really what the nature of that communication was. But regardless, the ruling on the record -- this was not based on any briefing, this was not based on submitting the actual objections for a decision, and I have a feeling based on -- this may have been sort of muscled through because of how the hearing itself was set up.

It was not really formal. It was very ad hoc and, as I said, ex parte on a Saturday morning. So it could be that what I'm about to read from the transcript was really not intended by the special discovery master.

Said that -- and this is November 17, 2018 hearing transcript on page 36, line 24, to page 37, line 4: In the event that a defendant or a defendant group has an objection to a topic and the State will not agree by the meet and confer to the redefined topic, then you proceed as the State defines it, and the objection is overruled.

So there are a couple of things of note that are the subject of the objection before you, your Honor. Firstly, this is prophylactic overruling of objections. The Oklahoma Discovery Code and every -- I mean, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedures, every state that I've litigated in, it's very

customary, happens all the time, every day, the parties
exchange proposals on subject matters to take depositions; the
party putting up the witness will designate a witness on the
scope.

THE COURT: Let me stop you right there.

MR. LAFATA: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If the parties exchanged proposals and there's a disagreement, what happens?

MR. LAFATA: Well, typically, went I get a request or when I serve a request and the receiving party objects to the scope of it, we talk about it and we see if we can reach an agreement.

THE COURT: Was that done?

MR. LAFATA: That was done with respect to some of these. We haven't had an opportunity --

THE COURT: Was that brought to Judge Hetherington's attention, that disagreement?

MR. LAFATA: This was not brought up, because that wasn't the subject of any motion practice or hearing or argument. It was a ruling in the abstract, your Honor. It was done without any of this being submitted before him. So that's why I think this ought to be vacated. This wasn't based on any motion or filing before Judge Hetherington. So that's probably -- my interpretation is probably -- wasn't intended to be as broadly as it was worded, but we're taking it at face value,

which is the reason why it's being brought to you.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. LAFATA: Okay. So again, I don't believe -look, I mean, we're going to give it the weight that it is due
on its face. This is a prophylactic overruling of objections
before there are any filed. It's also a retrospective
overruling of objections that were not before the special
discovery master and that the State had never resisted.

And again, every other proceeding that I'm involved in, it's very common to have those objections. They either get worked out or not. If they're not worked out, then they're presented for a resolution.

Unfortunately, your Honor, in this circumstance, it has some deleterious effects, the way that this is framed up. And that's why we have an obligation to bring this for -- to be vacated.

Because of the rule requires -- the legislature and how the discovery code requires there to be an exchange on this and gives a responding party an opportunity to object, prophylactically overruling objections is frankly not consistent with the discovery code that's been set forth and because it gives unilateral power by the noticing party to define the scope of depositions, whether that noticing party is a defendant or, in this case, the government, because it gives the government unilateral power to define the scope of

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discovery through a deposition.

It's an odd circumstance. We're sort of merging separate branches of government. We're allowing the executive branch to step into the shoes of a judicial function and say, This is the discovery that will happen.

Again, I don't think it was quite intended to be that broad, and probably the remedy is for this to be vacated and to be fixed.

Now, another function of this, your Honor, as we set forth in the briefs, is this is -- it deprives Purdue of an opportunity to raise an objection, the way this is framed. we've laid forth case law in our submission to you. There is no case law the State has submitted to defend the ruling that's been set forth. There's really just a lot of rhetoric in their response.

The case law affords the party the opportunity to be heard and to present an objection. To overrule it without hearing it or seeing it is not consistent with the process that a party is due.

In Towne vs. Hubbard, which is 3 P.3d 154, the Oklahoma Supreme Court in 2000, A party's opportunity to present its case is an essential element of due process. Due process requires an orderly proceeding where the parties are given an opportunity to be heard, to defend, to enforce, and protect their rights. That opportunity needs to be meaningful

opportunity.

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Again, I think consistent with what I was saying earlier with respect to the status conference, what is likely happening is the -- kind of the attempt to keep the schedule the Court has made, there's shortcuts being made in the process. The constitution may not permit there to be these shortcuts made.

Our submission is that it doesn't permit that.

A Court that is blessing the conduct of a party without making determinations, in particular with respect to a discovery request, about whether those are consistent with the Oklahoma Code, is an abdication of the judicial function. And when the plaintiff in this case is the executive, it's also mixing of powers that need to be separate that the constitution has set forth.

So this Court and the special discovery master have a duty to make sure that the scope of discovery is respected. There is case law we cited, the district judges should not hesitate to enforce that duty, make sure that's done appropriately. I think unfortunately in this case, that wasn't done, and it can have deleterious effects on the conduct of the case. It probably already has been doing that.

On the separation of powers issue, this is a case kind of on point. 681 P.2d 763, State ex rel. York vs. Turpen. This is the Oklahoma Supreme Court in 1984, that the doctrine of separation of powers is that no one department ought to possess

directly or indirectly an overruling influence on the others.

So when we have the attorney general on behalf of the State that is being given a delegated authority to set the scope of discovery, which is what this order has done, that, we submit, is a violation of that doctrine. It ought to be vacated.

Your Honor, we had offered dates for these deposition topics. They were not accepted. I think on e-mail late last night, we started getting some dates accepted. That's great. The scope of these deposition topics, as you see in the objections that have been attached to the submission before you, I mean, frankly, this objection on the scope is really around the margin. For many of these topics there isn't an objection. We're putting up a witness on the topic.

But I will say when the shoe's on the other foot, the State is often lodging objections in the middle of the deposition or before the deposition begins. One of the State representative witnesses who appeared to talk about the policies and procedures with respect to the use of opioids, the counsel for that witness on behalf of the State lodged an objection at the time of the deposition.

Again, we took that objection, the deposition proceeded.

So to somehow say there's something funny with how the objections were made, the State has been doing it on the fly.

So your Honor, we submit that these objections should not have

been overruled because they were not submitted for resolution, a prophylactic ruling that overrules them and has the effect of delegating the judicial function to the executive in this case and deprives Purdue and other defendants the right of due process.

And I'll say that if the decision would be to allow this to be, that would go both ways. If the rule is going to be the party noticing the deposition gets the right to set the topic and the objections and response are prophylactically overruled, yeah, that might speed things up, and it will lead to certain results.

THE COURT: Well, two things. I think that's exactly what the State's going to say, is that they are going to give you the chance to name those topics. I'll let the State speak for themselves. Maybe I've got it wrong.

But as I recall, the State's brief, they're saying that you basically waived any objection you had to their topics going back to that series of events in October. That the State filed its motion to compel on October 4th, I think. You filed a response on October 11th, and you didn't raise these objections.

MR. LAFATA: Couple of things in response. I know I mentioned this already, so it will be a little repetitive.

Firstly, our objections were served on the State in writing. No response from the State. The motion that your

Honor's referring to, pull that motion up and scroll through it. It's only four or five pages long. Nothing in there arguing the scope of the deposition.

The word scope appears at the end of the brief. No argument or presentation on the scope. And your Honor, you can look at the transcript or talk to the special discovery master. All of the argument that we had -- and I was here for that -- all the argument we had was with respect to grouping topics, that was the scope, and the duration of time that came up. There was no argument or presentation either way, whether responding to objections which had been served or addressing objections that were submitted for resolution or ruled upon.

THE COURT: If you group topics, aren't you implying that there were topics that you agreed on?

MR. LAFATA: There are topics that we agreed on, yes, your Honor. In fact, our written responses identify that. We had agreement with the State on the topic and a proposed date that the State just didn't accept. So there were topics that were agreed to, yes.

There were some that were not agreed to that were objected to. There was nothing done by the State on that. And again, I said, your Honor, again, in the August 31st hearing, page 17, line 14 to 21, we again preserve these objections again. So there's been multiple preservations of these, your Honor.

Frankly, the argument about waiver is I don't believe a

good faith argument, because the counsel in this room were present at the hearing. They wrote the briefs. You have access to all of that. You can look to see if that was actually presented. It wasn't.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. LAFATA: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

Mr. Beckworth?

MR. BECKWORTH: Yes, sir. Brad Beckworth again for the State, your Honor.

Fortunately, a lot of what I had to say, you've already heard. I'm troubled, though, very troubled, because you were just told something that is a flat out lie. This is from our brief filed on October 4, the one that Judge Hetherington ruled on.

Purdue's attorney just told you we never asked for a ruling on scope. He used that word. This is a quote. We asked the Court, and this is a quote: Address all issues regarding the scheduling and scope of these depositions on October 18th or earlier, so that the State may put a schedule in place regarding these depositions that it first began noticing in April. That's on October 4, 2018, the end of our motion to compel depositions on October 4. I could say more, but I'm going to refrain.

The dishonesty, though, wasn't just limited to that.

Purdue's attorney started reading from page 36 of the transcript. At page 36, line 24, they didn't read to you what happened right above it, and you can read it for yourself. But I'll quote it to you.

Their whole argument is that this was something new, and they had objections that Judge Hetherington had never ruled on.

That's not what happened.

Mr. Burns, on the record -- this is page 36 of the November 17 transcript, line 9.

Mr. Burns: I'm sorry. We have to present a witness on the topics as defined by the State without any adjudication of our pending objections to those.

Judge Hetherington, beginning at line 13: Well, yeah. I mean, that -- I mean -- this is what matters. That's what the October 22nd order was to take care of.

He goes on to say: We can spend the next two years dealing with the objections on topics. That's what I'm trying to eliminate. I don't want us to be faced with objection after objection to every topic, which is what we kind of have or what we have kind of. And so that's why I did it the way I did it.

And then you heard what Mr. LaFata said, but you didn't hear the rest of it. On page 37, line 4: And by these comments and my October 22nd order, I don't know how more clear I can be.

Judge Hetherington again, page 37, line 17: That's what

the October 22nd order and again today is supposed to cure.

This is not some prophylactic issue. These orders dealt with the 41 or so topics that we've been trying to get since May. The matrices that were at issue that precipitated this hearing were about that.

Judge Hetherington issued an order about that. That order was on our motion to compel, which wasn't the first, I don't think, that said what I just read to you about scope. That's what it was. That's what a motion to compel does. I don't believe that applies to depositions that haven't been noticed yet under the protocol.

And what he was talking about, about I think Ms. Baldwin about how we do it, if we have an objection to a deposition that it should not take place at all and we can't come to an agreement, we file a motion for protection or a motion to quash.

If we have objections, we can state them on the record, but the deposition will still go forward. We can then get a determination later about whether our objections were valid or not. That's the only way I think we can go through with it.

What's being argued to you and that is in the briefs is not what happened in reality. I don't have to advocate. I can just read the black and white. That's what it is.

I will go back to what I said earlier. They requested this special master. We objected to it. They won. They

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requested specifically Judge Hetherington. We were delighted to agree to that, having lost the motion for special master in the first place. So Judge Hetherington was appointed.

Judge Hetherington is being paid by them. They are coming into a courtroom and saying that the special master has abdicated his role as a tribunal. It's not right.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. LaFata.

MR. LAFATA: To start, your Honor, the first thing that counsel had said was that I had misstated the content of a The record will reflect that's not the case. motion. said to you specifically the word scope appears at the end of that brief. I invited you to look again at the paper. four or five pages long.

There isn't -- the argument about scope had to do with how the topics are grouped with the same witness. There was no argument made by the State or presented to Judge Hetherington with respect to the scope of any particular topic. Had to do with how they're being grouped.

And I mean, the State says that it would have to file a motion when it objects to a deposition topic we serve. hasn't done that. We served deposition topics. I was in a meet and confer with counsel for the State. They said, There are several topics we just totally object to, we're not even going to talk about it. They haven't filed a motion on those. Under this ruling, I think that means we would have the right to go forward with those. That's not really how the discovery code is supposed to work, as I read it.

Your Honor, they -- counsel had read from the transcript, of that Saturday morning hearing set up ex parte by the State, that the special discovery master did not want to be presented with objection by objection. That was the quote that was read. That's exactly what I'm highlighting for your Honor to resolve here.

If the special discovery master says, I don't want to be presented with objections, that's a prophylactic ruling on whether you can present objections to the scope of a deposition topic. Again, I think, frankly, this is not intended to have the result that it's having.

The reason I believe this is happening with these rushed ex parte morning hearings over a weekend when people aren't available is there's so much corner cutting that's happening because of the schedule that's been set up. I'm not going to reargue this, but the corners can't be cut. Due process cannot be sacrificed for the process here.

We want to go forward with these depositions. Again, I said last night, we got some dates accepted for the first time. We had offered them months ago. They were not accepted months ago. So, your Honor, we submit that this decision needs to be vacated so that the normal process can happen and we can get

these depositions done.

Thank you.

MR. BRODY: Your Honor, just for the record, we join in the motion with respect to Janssen. It's really, I think, important for us on two topics where we have objected outright of the -- there are only, I think, 2 of the 44, or now it must be 46 topics, that we've gotten from the State where we have objected.

Where we are currently preserving objections outright to producing a witness, it's Topics 24 and 40. Those have not been litigated, adjudicated, and the State has known all along that we object outright on those topics. I think those are going to have to be briefed if we can't come to an agreement through the meet and confer process on that.

As to the others, you know, those depositions are going to go forward. We have offered witnesses subject to and without waiving objections. As a practical matter, you know, that stuff's moving; it's going. And I think the first set of topics is going to be addressed week after next in Oklahoma City.

But it is important to us that there is clarification.

And I don't know if -- how to interpret Mr. Beckworth's statement on this, but as to the outright objection to the Topics 24 and 40, that we have those objections to those 2 out of the 46 topics thus far that have been noticed.

THE COURT: I would like to hear the State on 24 and 40. What is your response as far as working out objections that the defendant has on topics?

MR. BECKWORTH: I may let Mr. Pate comment on that just because he's been involved in some of the meet and confers. I think there's some confusion here.

The motion to compel that we filed dealt with the topics, I think, through 41, and that is what Judge Hetherington ruled upon in his prior order. So that was a motion to compel depositions over their objection. He ruled on that. They waived any appeal of it.

This Saturday hearing that we're talking about was in relation to him ordering them to give us matrices where the depositions were to go forward, who it was going to be, what dates, and what time. Teva didn't even produce one. Violated his order.

And so we had that Saturday hearing to say, Look, you've already ruled on this, the matrix they did doesn't comply with your order. That's what that was all about. This idea of you having adjudicated objections, we're talking about the topics that were at issue in the prior motion to compel that had already been ruled upon that there was no appeal of.

This is -- unless I'm just grossly misunderstanding something, this is a coconut shell game. They're talking about something that's not what's at actual issue. That's how I

understand it.

Mr. Pate, am I missing anything?

MR. PATE: No, your Honor. The objections that -- may I approach?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. PATE: The objections that I think Mr. Brody referred to, to Topics 24 and 40, which we received, I believe, from every single defendant, were objections that they could have asserted at the time that we filed our motion to compel and asked for relief on, and they didn't do that.

We filed a motion to compel all of these, and the Court ruled on that. So any objections that they have going forward, Mr. LaFata argued at length about how this is prophylactic, any objections to new topics. I think Mr. Beckworth explained that's not the situation. The motion to compel was about those 41 topics.

And all three defendants violated Judge Hetherington's order again when they provided their supplemental matrix that they were ordered to provide and didn't include any dates for those topics either, because they think they still have objections that haven't been ruled on and they don't want to give us a date for those. But the time for them to assert that was passed.

And the reason that the defendants want to vacate that order is so that they can reassert all of these objections we

got the first time and redefine our topics and file motions to quash and further delay the depositions that they just offered dates on. That's what's happening, your Honor.

THE COURT: Not all at once.

MR. BRODY: If I may, your Honor.

We're not proposing to delay anything that's on the calendar. And as Mr. LaFata did, I would urge the Court to go back and take a look at I believe it's an exhibit to the motion Purdue filed, which is the October 4th motion that the State filed with discovery master, the motion to compel related to number of hours of deposition and topic groupings, which didn't address the objections, the outright objections to only two of the topics.

We have offered dates on 39 of the 41 topics, as well as three topics, additional topics, subsequently served by the State. We have provided witnesses on four other topics, depositions that have already occurred. And so that's moving forward.

We're really only talking about an adjudication on an outright objection to two topics. And I would encourage the Court to look back, certainly before entering a ruling on this issue, at the October 4th brief.

And the fallout, you know, if we are given the opportunity, as I believe we should be, to have those objections adjudicated, is not going to be any delay. The

depositions where we have dates are going to move forward. I don't believe we've gotten a response to a number of the dates we've offered to the State for various topics. We're waiting for that response.

We've offered dates on multiple occasions. We offered dates in September. We offered dates by letter in October. In person, I offered dates to Mr. Pate when we were here on October 3rd. We offered dates on November 9th by letter.

We offered dates by letter on November 27th. Those are falling into place. That's going to go forward. So we're really only talking about two, and I would encourage the Court to go back to that briefing.

MR. PATE: Your Honor, may I respond to that briefly?

THE COURT: Yeah. Let's go ahead and let the State respond.

MR. PATE: I apologize, your Honor. But I just want to make clear, because we've heard sometimes lawyers arguing for all the defendants and sometimes they're arguing for just their client. So I want to make clear that what Mr. Brody was just arguing just applies to Janssen, because his client may only be arguing about two topics, but I don't think the same is true for Purdue. So I just want to clarify.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

Mr. McCampbell?

MR. MCCAMPBELL: Yeah. On behalf of Teva, your

Honor, I'm at a disadvantage of Mr. Bartle having to get on a plane because he's got a hearing tomorrow morning. And I have been personally involved in this, but it's my understanding that Harvey got caught in a situation. He had multiple responsibilities and multiple cases.

He may have missed the deadline for turning over the matrix. When he got some breathing room, he did get the matrix done and did produce it. So it's not a situation where we're just ignoring our responsibilities, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you for clarifying.
Mr. LaFata.

MR. LAFATA: I have one final point, your Honor, in response to the last argument made. The State has tried to argue that the special discovery master had already adjudicated these objections in the hearing before the Saturday morning conference.

Take a look at the order that the special master issued as a result of that hearing. One of the items that he required the parties to do was to state their topics with specificity to exchange them. If it were the case that both sides were talking about the contours of their topics, why would the special master ask them to reissue their topics to one another.

It is just another indication -- look at the briefing.

You'll see it was not argued. The State didn't argue it. We didn't argue it, because the issue of scope had to do with the

 grouping of topics. And then look at the order that came out of it. If what they say is true about what the special discovery master did in that hearing, that order wouldn't make sense. You wouldn't have to reissue topics if they have already been adjudicated. Your Honor, that didn't happen. The first time that happened was Saturday morning in that call.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: I do want to hear what your response is to Mr. LaFata.

MR. BECKWORTH: Your Honor, the special discovery master is here. I guess we could ask him what he meant. But as he said on the record, I don't know how I can be any more clear than that.

Your Honor, we are talking about topics that we noticed over 180 days ago. We don't have an obligation to get rulings on their objections. They have an obligation to file a motion to quash or motion for protection. We offensively filed a motion to compel because we knew what was up. We did it.

The ruling was that we get to take the deposition subject to these matrices. That's what happened. As Judge

Hetherington said, he was -- said it in his October 22nd order that's what he intended to do, and he clarified that. So it's our understanding that his order goes to those depositions.

Now, I don't know that it's something we want to get into here, but it troubles me that we're -- with all the problems

we've had in this case, that we're heading on a course where we're supposed to go get a ruling on a bunch of objections every time we want to go take a deposition and that somehow that's our affirmative obligation to get them every time they

raise one. Because let me just read a few as an example.

This is in Purdue's objections to our amended notices. I mean, and I'm not saying these are inappropriate. I'm not commenting on whether they should or shouldn't do this. We have general objections we use that are kind of boilerplate sometimes too.

They object to the request on the grounds that, they seek information that is irrelevant, overbroad, oppressive, unduly burdensome, not reasonably calculated to lead to discovery of admissible evidence and not proportional to the needs of the case because they are not limited to events or issues in or affecting Oklahoma.

You know, there's a lot of stuff like that. They object to the extent the expense or burden of discovery outweighs the likely benefit, taking into account the needs of the case, the amount in controversy, the importance of the issues in litigation, the importance of the requests of discovery in resolving the case, and it goes on. And then there's specific ones to certain topics.

As I understand the rules -- I am licensed here; it's been a while -- I don't think that we have an obligation to go get

an affirmative ruling, overruling every objection somebody makes to a deposition notice under Oklahoma's version of --well, 3230(C)(5). I don't think that's how it works. But whatever it is, we moved to compel them. They lost. We moved to enforce that order. That's what I think happened. I don't think there's anything inappropriate about that.

I don't know if you had a specific question?

THE COURT: Well, I think Mr. LaFata was suggesting that the order by Judge Hetherington wasn't specific to scope, and I think you answered it. You believe what he said at the hearing and what had already happened answered for accepting the topics that you had already produced. Is that correct?

MR. BECKWORTH: Yes, sir. Just to be clear, when we filed the motion, I read to you the relief that we asked for, which said: And scope. I think I argued that hearing. It was a long hearing. So if they knew there was a motion to compel, if they stood in the courtroom and didn't ask for specific objections to be dealt with or anything like that, that's not my fault. But whatever happened, that order occurred, and he said, You get this many hours, do the matrices, and then go forward.

And just real quick. This concept of, they keep giving us, they keep giving us dates, one of the things that precipitated this Saturday hearing was Judge Hetherington has said we get to use our time the way we want to do it, try to

get together and get topics grouped accordingly. That's what we've been trying to do for a while.

But getting them telling us exactly which topics we have to take, exactly how we're going to do it, and that they're going to provide some in writing and then we don't get to actually ask questions about those topics unless they see what we will and won't take and then they decide, not us, not you, they decide whether the writing's good enough, we're not going to take that.

And so we went to the Judge on it. And again, we can keep going around and around about this all day, but I don't think it's very complicated.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

All right. You know, I read this stuff before, and I've been looking at it again. My review of what has happened convinces me that the normal process was followed. I believe that the State filed its motion to compel. There were no objections asserted. Judge Hetherington made his ruling. And I side with the State. I believe that that should be it on those deposition topics.

I'm concerned about the matrix. I think I understand that they've been submitted, but I think there's still some dates that need to be worked out. And I'm going to ask that the parties present that to Judge Hetherington, and if there's not

an agreement, that the Court will just make a decision on when those other depositions start or take place.

I agree that the discovery code encourages a meet and confer, but as I said before, it's time to quit arguing and time to start doing it.

Any questions about my ruling?

MR. BECKWORTH: Not from the State, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Are there any other matters before I quit and turn it over to Judge Hetherington? All right.

Judge Hetherington, do you need a couple minutes to prepare?

(A recess was taken, after which the following transpired in open court, all parties present:)

THE COURT (JUDGE HETHERINGTON): Let's go ahead and go on the record. I think at great risk, I'm going to mention the word topics. And everybody just went crazy, looking at me, and I don't want to rehash anything at all, except I want to ask one question.

I know how he's ruled, and I get it. But I do think we have -- is it 29 and 40 or 24 and 40 that are still at issue? Correct?

Mr. Beckworth, is that correct?

MR. LAFATA: Yes, sir.

MR. BECKWORTH: I'm going to let Mr. Pate argue that.

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THE COURT: Because I want to get straight in my mind, I want to be sure I understand, you know, what I still have left, because I know that's not before me right now, I know it's been raised, I know I've read about it. I think -- is it 29 and 40, or 24 and 40?

MR. PATE: I think the topics are 24 and 40.

MR. LAFATA: Correct.

MR. PATE: But the topic numbers, I can describe them, I believe, if that would be helpful. But I think you asked me if it's -- if those are still an issue.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. PATE: And I would kind of unfortunately ask you the same thing, because what --

THE COURT: I think they are.

MR. PATE: Okay.

THE COURT: That's why I'm hesitant to saying anything here. Well, I'm just not going to say much else. I think 24 and 40 are still at issue.

MR. PATE: But none of the other topics?

THE COURT: Correct.

MR. PATE: Okay. Do you want us to address those topics today?

THE COURT: No.

MR. PATE: We would be happy to do that.

THE COURT: Please, no.

MR. PATE: I'm sure everyone else will too.

THE COURT: Now, I don't know where you are on witnesses being designated for those topics. I obviously don't know that.

MR. PATE: I can give you kind of a summary.

THE COURT: Yeah, give me a little, help me a little. Let's do.

MR. PATE: Sure, your Honor. So after we had the hearing, the telephonic hearing, where you ordered new matrices to be produced, we received those and have done our best to get back to the defendants promptly about what dates work and what dates don't. I think we're still in the process of that. We are trying to accommodate them as much as possible on -- and accept as many dates as we can. I think we've done that.

I have an amended -- we put it together for the status conference. Didn't end up coming up, but an amended calendar like what we attached to our motion for status conference that kind of lays out the dates. I can provide that to you and them, or we can just go through the process of continuing to respond to the dates that they've offered and let them know what dates work and what dates don't.

What I will say, though, your Honor, is we're dealing with a situation -- and I understand it, but hopefully we get corresponding responses from them to work through this. We still have, for example, 15 topics offered across two days.

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topics on it for all the days, that we can then proceed with.

THE COURT: Has the State provided your matrix yet to

the defense for the topics --

MR. PATE: We haven't received deposition requests

The reason I bring it up, your Honor, is because all I want to make sure is when we don't accept the date or we say, We need another date, it's not because we're not trying to make all the dates they offer work. If we can make a date work, we will. But we also may need more dates. For 15, 16, 17 topics, some of these, we need more than two days.

And so when we say we'll accept and we'll take these five topics on this day, we'll plan to do these four on this day and we'll cover as much as we can, but we also need more time and more days, we know, for these other topics, please provide a date, what I would expect would happen after all the briefing and the argument that you've heard and all of the arguments that we have made in the briefs that we filed, that we would promptly get new dates for those and that this process would continue so that all of these can actually be set so that we can have the calendar that everyone has, it's got all the topics on it for all the days, that we can then proceed with.

**4**  from anyone yet except Purdue, the topics, I believe, other than the one that we already presented a witness on for Janssen. That deposition's already occurred. Purdue's the only one that sent us topics, and we sent them our matrix, your Honor. They've never sent us notices, but they did send us our topics and we provided a matrix --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PATE: -- and proposed dates. And we would expect, as was I think discussed at the hearing and you acknowledged, that if a certain date doesn't work and they need another date, you know, we'll try to get them another date.

THE COURT: Okay. At the risk of --

MR. BRODY: I know. I will just say that the way that Mr. Pate described his expectation of how the process is going to work is I think the way the process is working and will continue to work. It's a back and forth. If we say, you know, In response to your matrix, we can have a witness address these topics over these two days, and they come back and say, We need three days for those topics and that's how we're choosing to allocate our 80 hours, well, you've already ruled they get 80 hours, and, you know, we have to get them another date.

THE COURT: Okay. And it works both ways. I mean, there really hadn't been a time problem with the defense side, but it does work both ways. So I guess if there hasn't been a

request, notices made from two of the defendant groups, that's yet to come, I guess. So we'll see what happens. All right. Thanks.

So I guess what was next on my agenda was Purdue's motion for reconsideration of the October 22nd order regarding Rhodes. Is that where we want to start?

MR. LAFATA: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. LaFata, thank you, sir.

MR. PATE: I know it's their motion, and I don't want to intrude on that. But our understanding was that this motion wasn't really at issue anymore. I think after they filed it, I sent a response to everyone saying that we agree that -- and understand from your order that they weren't asking you to reconsider anything; that they were just asking you to clarify whether or not Purdue and the Purdue defendants had to produce things outside of their possession, custody, or control.

And our understanding from your Honor's order and why I sent my response was that that's not what was intended and said, but there's no real dispute there.

THE COURT: Yeah. I mean, if that would help, let me just read in my notes. You're not requesting reconsideration to the extent it requires Purdue to produce responsive documents concerning Rhodes. However, Purdue cannot compel an independent nonparty, Rhodes, produce its own documents that are within its possession and control and not that of Purdue.

MR. LAFATA: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Absolutely true. The State even argued its position, it did not turn on whether Rhodes is an affiliate, which I think is true; the State sought documents in Purdue's possession. So if that helps, I think you're right.

MR. LAFATA: Yes, sir. What you read, in my mind, sounds like that resolves it. The point is it doesn't change the discovery. It's really the statement that I don't think was really argued about, the corporate affiliate. It wasn't like a corporate law debate that we were having. The discovery point is resolved. I agree with what Mr. Pate had just said as well. Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, that helps. Thank you. Let me close that one and open the next one.

Okay. Next is then Purdue's motion to compel corporate witness testimony. And I think I've got the right one.

MR. COX: Your Honor, you may not need to pull it up, quite frankly. Trey Cox. I am new to the case. I represent Purdue. And so I approach these discovery motions on both the best person and the worst person to try to resolve discovery. I am the worst because I haven't been involved in the case, but I'm the best because I haven't been involved in any of the history of the case.

I introduced myself at the start of this day to

Ms. Baldwin and asked her what we could do to work it out. And

I am pleased, I believe, to report that we have been able to work this issue out.

And the agreement is that Ms. Hawkins will be presented again for two hours on a topic. The topic needs to be more specifically defined with respect to the operationalization or the actual usage and the practices, the implementation that is of how opioids were used in the mental facilities.

And so that's what we're going to work on. I'm going to work with Ms. Baldwin to specifically define that. She will be presented again on the topic that we agree to for no more than two hours. I have committed to her also that I will get her a draft of this more defined, more definitive topical clarification early next week.

I'll get it to you by Wednesday of next week.

And in light of that, Purdue will withdraw this motion.

MS. BALDWIN: And your Honor, I just want to say a few things. While -- Lisa Baldwin for the State of Oklahoma. While the State has reached this agreement with Purdue, I feel that it's important to explain to you the kind of abuse of discovery that's been going on with respect to our corporate representative witnesses, including Mr. Castleberry and Ms. Hawkins.

I'm not conceding, the State is not conceding that she was not prepared. She has been the most prepared witness in this case, probably most cases in state and federal court. She

prepared for over 100 hours. She met with 17 different state agencies. She met with over 30 state employees and two Oklahoma universities. This is all over the course of four months. So she was extremely prepared, and Purdue's motion was very, very frivolous.

However, I just met --

MR. COX: That's a little more than I think our agreement was. Over the top on that. I don't think it was frivolous. I think we've reached an agreement on it.

MS. BALDWIN: We've reached an agreement. I will say I met Mr. Cox for the first time this morning, and he's a bit of breath of fresh air. I will say initially, the person, Purdue's counsel, who took Ms. Hawkins' deposition and who filed this motion, wrote me a letter asking if I would meet and confer, and I agreed to that. Then he -- he then did not respond.

So Mr. Cox came to me this morning, he said he wanted to meet and confer, and so I agreed to it.

MR. COX: Yes. And, your Honor --

THE COURT: So do we need any clarification, Mr. Cox, on -- for instance, let me just read -- and again, I know I'm running a risk here of blowing up your agreement.

MR. COX: Please don't blow up my agreement.

THE COURT: I think you've done a very good job. The State had previously produced the Cephalon guidelines that

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pertain to the treatment of pain, but did not produce the policies until Ms. Hawkins had it the night before her deposition. We know it's imperative, the document -- again, we fight over document preparation, getting the documents well in advance so we don't have delay. That's been a constant problem.

So as far as the other two hours for Ms. Hawkins, she has everything she needs to be able to prepare for the other two hours of her testimony, correct?

MR. COX: I believe so. We're going to define the supplementation to the topic definition, and I think that's the one piece that she will need.

MS. BALDWIN: And, your Honor, the deposition topics at issue are standards, procedures, and practices for the use of opioids and opioid alternative medications and the treatment of pain. She was prepared on those topics.

She interviewed four individuals at the Department of Mental Health where she works. They provided her information. She testified -- and you'll see in our response, she testified extensively on the policies and procedures.

The Department of Mental Health operates psychiatric facilities. They treat the most severely mentally ill people in the state, and treating pain is just not in their mission or purview. She testified to that. She reviewed policies, she testified to those policies during her deposition.

And really, what I just wanted to let you know is that this is a pattern where Purdue has been noticing depositions of corporate reps, taking them, and then filing motions to compel.

And while we're reaching an agreement, we want the Court to be aware of this pattern, because I'm concerned that the next corporate representative we present, we're going to be right back here making the same argument.

THE COURT: And that's why I'm trying to cure some of this, because, you know, the part that I'm referred to in their motion says the following. I mean, her answer was, you know, My understanding of this topic was I was to prepare about whether there were standards, practices, and procedures; not necessarily speak to the hows, the whys, the whereases, the whens, those sorts of operationalization — which I'm glad she can pronounce it, I can't — of the policy.

Well, come on. I mean, you know, we've got -- I mean, I agree with her in part there on that answer. But I see that as a problem. That's the problem with almost every one of these on the -- you know, we've got to be prepared to testify to the hows and whys if we're the right person to testify.

MS. BALDWIN: Your Honor, she was the right person to testify. She is the director of prevention services of the Department of Mental Health. She has an incredible amount of knowledge. And that is the -- that was both her understanding, the State's understanding, and the individuals that she

interviewed, including the director of treatment services, as these were: What are the policies and procedures which implies a generalized policy. And again, these are state psychiatric facilities, short-term hospital stays, treating the most severely mentally ill. And they said, We don't treat pain, this is not what we do.

THE COURT: Yeah. Then that's the answer.

MS. BALDWIN: And they went to individual psychiatric facilities, and they asked them to provide any policies that they had. They did. She reviewed them. So the State really did its best efforts.

Now, when you read the motion, Purdue's motion, what they're asking for was and what Purdue's counsel asked in the deposition was really volume of prescribing, individual physician's practices, how many, you know, at this one facility, did this doctor prescribe three opioids, what kind of opioids were there.

And so, your Honor, from the broad topic that they served, she was not prepared to testify in that. But that is not, I believe, the fault of the State or the witness. You can see from all of her preparation, her -- I mean, she brought this notebook of over 500 documents with her. She had extensive charts.

I mean, this was a good faith effort on the part of this witness. She's a full-time state employee, and she testified

repeatedly, over 100 hours. I personally spent probably 130 hours preparing her.

THE COURT: I mean, there's no question about that.

I just -- okay. I just want to be sure that an agreement as to this witness and others that relates to the same topic, if there is any, you know, we cover it --

MR. COX: And that's why I think that there has been a disconnect in -- and I'm not -- this is not a blame. This is a descriptive disconnect in topic. We provide a topic that says, you know, the use and application, which we interpret use and application one way. They go, they prepare their witness, but we're not on the same page as to use and application.

And that's why what my proposal to solve this is, is we've now identified what the hole is, what the miscommunication is.

Let's define that, and let's get past this.

THE COURT: Well, I'll hush and not blow it up then.

MS. BALDWIN: And I just have one more clarification.

THE COURT: You know, you're seeing my concern about -- because this applies to more than just this witness. I mean, it applies to a lot of the witnesses.

MS. BALDWIN: And, your Honor, I just have one more clarification. We agreed that the additional two hours are going to apply against Purdue's total corporate representative witness hours.

MR. COX: Yes.

THE COURT: Well -- okay. That was a good time to say nothing. Okay.

MS. BALDWIN: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Thank you very much. I appreciate that.

MR. COX: Thank you, your Honor.

Now Purdue's motion for clarification.

MR. COX: I have that one too, your Honor. I will also report -- and I asked particularly how to pronounce his name so I got it right -- Mr. Leonoudakis and I spoke. No?

Oh, man, how did I get it wrong?

MR. LEONOUDAKIS: Leonoudakis.

MR. COX: Leonoudakis. I'm sorry. I apologize then.
I specifically asked and tried to get it right, and I still
failed. I apologize for that.

MR. WHITTEN: He can't say it either.

MR. COX: Well, that's good. I've got company then.

I think I am pleased to report that we also were able to reach an agreement with respect to what this clarification is. It is with respect to three witnesses.

And what they have informed me that they will do is, number one, they will produce the custodial files for the three witnesses by December 7th, and they have provided deposition dates for Mr. McCurdy of December 13th, Mr. Murphy of December 18th, and Mr. Brown for December 14th. That one may be

determined, and this is when we were agreeing there may be some slight movement in those. But I think the main thing is, is the custodial files are going to be produced and the depositions will be on those dates identified or some period briefly thereafter. And then --

THE COURT: Well, wait. Custodial files will be produced?

MR. COX: December 7th.

THE COURT: Or briefly -- okay. Okay.

MR. COX: I understand that's -- we're good on that, custodial files, December 7th. And then those -- the depositions will proceed on the dates that I identified or dates shortly thereafter.

And then what I guess the final issue is, is those individuals, we're going to take those individuals, and then those should cover any of the remaining corporate representative issues that are out there. But if they don't, then we will confer about whether that should happen, like given what we have been talking about, which is the interest is the clinical application.

And I think that's the same problem that they had with Castleberry is, what do the clinicians, the doctors, and the pharmacists have to say about how the opioids were used, prescribed. These three, who are the chief medical officer, the head pharmacist, these are the people that will handle and

get us that information. Moreover, they are all currently and still employed by the State and have been for some time. So we believe that should alleviate any issues there.

MR. LEONOUDAKIS: That is our understanding, yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Let me read the rest of my notes. Okay. Thank you.

MR. COX: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

Now, just for the record, again, the two motions regarding Fate, F-A-T-E, Inc., and Lampstand Media are being passed. I don't know if there's any comments that need to be made about that. I know that Mr. Neville is just getting in the case as well, and those will be reset maybe -- I think our next hearing date is December 20th, correct?

MR. LAFATA: I believe, your Honor, that there was some e-mail exchange about setting a time to arrange for this, including with counsel for them. And I've not personally been involved in those communications, but I think that's been happening.

THE COURT: So if we can do that earlier, I can do it. Yeah, because I think we talked about me doing it either over even in our office in the conference room, Angie if she's available, or somebody bring a court reporter. So yeah, I mean, we can work that out well in advance of the 20th if need

be.

MR. LAFATA: That would be good. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

All right. State's emergency motion for sanctions.

Mr. Beckworth?

MR. BECKWORTH: Thank you, your Honor. Brad Beckworth for the State.

Just real quick on the two Purdue motions that were dealt with by agreement. I just would like to make clear for the record that those are withdrawn. We've had an issue in the past where, your Honor, we've agreed to something, and then it's ruled on and sustained and goes along with what we agreed, and that's now being used against us, saying, Oh, there's been nine motions granted. I think Mr. Cox said that, but I just want to make sure, for your purposes, it's withdrawn.

MR. COX: It is absolutely part of our agreement that those two motions are withdrawn, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Cox.

MR. BECKWORTH: Your Honor, it's a serious motion that we filed, but the eyes in the back of my head said to me that you were here most of the day already, so you've heard a lot of what I have to say on this issue. So I don't intend to go through it in great detail. I'm just going to hit the three topics that are at issue as quickly as I can.

The first issue deals with the deposition we took of

Mr. Ponder, who was a designated 30(B) witness for J&J on the issue of their knowledge of the pain care forum and certain lobbying and legislative efforts in Oklahoma.

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As you recall, we had a hearing on that issue. And first I just want to talk about what happened with your ruling and thereafter. We understood your ruling to be that, A, they were ordered to produce a prepared witness; B, it didn't count against our time to have another three hours with that witness; and C, that that witness had to be produced within the next business week.

In the briefs, the defendants have now taken the position that that's not what you ordered. They're saying that you ordered something far different from that. So I took the liberty of actually going and reading the whole transcript, because this is important to what's actually being written versus what actually occurred in real life.

On page 121 of the Ponder transcript, this was during the conclusion of the hearing we had with you, you said as follows, starting on line 4: But it's clear that there needs to be another witness provided that is prepared to answer as to pain care forum and get it done within the next five or six days at most. I mean, it's the end of the week now, so let's say by the end of the week next week. And if it has to be here in Norman, it's here in Norman.

I don't think there was anything equivocal about that

ruling. That ruling came, as your Honor will remember, after a lengthy debate where you originally said, Let's get somebody here within the next couple of weeks, and I said, Judge, we've got to move fast, we can't have another two weeks lost on this. That was your ruling.

I sent out an e-mail. I cannot remember, as I stand here, but the following week on Tuesday or Wednesday, and said, Hey, we'll see you all on Friday for this deposition. I got a response from, I believe his name's pronounced Gavin Ross, Gavin with J&J's attorney, who was there at the deposition, feigning or claiming that they weren't going to have a witness there on Friday and didn't know we actually intended to take a deposition on Friday.

Of course, we had a ruling that said we could. So through e-mails and then phone calls, the decision was made that they could not have a witness prepared by that date. They offered to have a witness, I believe, come Monday of Thanksgiving week, and I had a conflict, because your order said to take it by the end of the week before. I couldn't do it by Monday.

So I told Mr. Gavin we would do it in Oklahoma City because we were going to be here anyway on Tuesday. I started getting e-mails from him to call him personally, so I did. And he informed me that that was going to really wreck his Thanksgiving week and maybe the witness's and asked if we could do it later.

So I told him as follows. One, this job's hard enough, I'm not going to make you travel and miss Thanksgiving with your family over a three-hour deposition, but I want it to be clear that the position I have is that you were ordered to do it the week before and you failed to do it. And I'm still going to raise that. That notwithstanding, I don't want to take another unprepared witness, so we'll do it after Thanksgiving. That's the truth of what happened.

That lawyer's not here in the courtroom, and as we're seeing more and more often, the lawyers that actually engage in a lot of the conduct at issue don't show up here in the courtroom to deal with the stuff that they were involved in.

But that's what happened. That's the truth.

And the stuff that was put in that brief aren't the truth. And the transcript doesn't lie. Neither do I. I may make a mistake every once in a while. There's a lot going on, and my memory slips just like everyone else, but those words are clear. That's what happened.

So also, during that hearing, I told your Honor exactly what you heard me say with Judge Balkman, is we need help moving this thing along. And I made this comment to your Honor that I know you don't like issuing sanctions. And what you said, and the record was, you didn't agree that you did or didn't like them, but you understand that coercive sanctions are required sometimes.

You mentioned what had happened in Tobacco with the \$5,000 a day sanction, and that if we believe sanctions were appropriate from time to time, we had to ask for them. That's what happened. So that was step one to what's going on today.

Step two, we had Ms. Churchman took a deposition of a J&J representative shortly after this hearing took place. Now, if you'll recall, during this hearing, one of the admonishments you gave was not to instruct witnesses not to answer. If you know, you know, if you don't, you don't, we get the answer we get, but don't instruct them not to answer. We all know you can instruct a witness not to answer if it's abusive, privileged, we all get that, but don't instruct somebody not to answer.

During the deposition -- it's been briefed -- we asked the witness to read this document that you've heard a lot about today into the record. Now, I don't think I need to go over that, but I think you were here when I talked about the three examples with witnesses where we tried to use this Johnson & Johnson document that had not been produced to us in depositions. And witnesses said, We don't even know if that's a real document, I don't know where that came from, I don't know if it's true.

So when we ask a witness about it, it's hard enough when we're producing what we think is a pretty critical document, and they hadn't seen it before. When I follow -- the first use

of that was with Mr. Ponder.

When that's followed up the next week with a young lawyer at our firm taking a deposition of one of their sales representatives and she uses that document, it's not appropriate in any way, shape, or form for a lawyer -- and I don't care who that lawyer is, whether he's a great guy or not or whether he's our lawyer or theirs -- to sit there and say, You're not reading that; don't do it.

But it's even more inappropriate in this context where it was done because of some allegation or uncertainty about what that document was. That was their document. So we burned an opportunity to have that witness questioned the way we wanted to. It's not right. It goes against the instruction that you made to J&J three or four days prior. That's what happened.

Same thing happened just the other day. On Tuesday, I continued that deposition. During that deposition, I asked this witness about this same document, and I got the same thing. I don't know where this came from, I don't know if that's accurate, it's not something I've ever heard before.

I'm paraphrasing. I don't have the transcript in front of me. But that is why we raised the issue about the witness being instructed not to answer the question.

Now, in their briefs they say, Well, that wasn't a question, you were having them read a document. We're entitled, I think, to set our questions up the way we want. We

do it often where we ask to read a part of a document and then we ask about that document. That's happened in a lot of depositions.

And to my knowledge in this case, that's the only time a witness has been instructed not to read something into the record. It's a problem. So that leaves us with, if I remember right, the last thing that we raised before your Honor, which is this document.

This document is a problem for J&J. You've seen it. Let me put it up here again. I'm not going to go through a big hullabaloo about -- and that's an Aggie term, hullabaloo -- but I'm not going to go through a big hullabaloo about it.

But it's fair to say we view this as an important statement. J&J is saying, in fact, as many as 1 in 4 patients receiving long-term opioid therapy in a primary care setting struggles with opioid addiction.

Now, J&J has come back and said, we didn't do anything wrong because they found the document, and we didn't do anything wrong because that document was actually created after the discovery request went out in this case.

The document speaks for itself. It is their document.

We've had witnesses not want to testify about the document, but the document says what it says. And now we've had lawyers come in -- now that the lawyers got involved, they're disclaiming a public document that they used to engage in a \$2 million

contract which has been awarded. And now they're saying that their very own document is false. They're saying that the statements there they say, in fact, are false.

That's a problem. That document should have been produced. We're entitled to know everything about that document. What we got was a letter responsive to our request. And I will actually compliment J&J. They moved on this pretty fast when we raised it to their attention.

But what happened was, in addition to giving us some information about it, the lawyer who wrote the letter now claims that this document -- now they claim it's false. They claim that despite being written by employees involved in this procurement process, despite being reviewed by their legal counsel, that what they did was they made a mistake, and not just in that one, but in the paragraph preceding it.

We're entitled to know all about that, and we're entitled to ask their witnesses about it. It is not appropriate at all to engage in that type of conduct.

Now, let me just step back to something that I'll close with on this. There's been a direct misrepresentation to this Court about what happened in that Ponder deposition. I read the rough transcript to your Honor during my argument. You heard it. It's on paper. I asked that witness how long he had prepared for his deposition.

That witness said: One hour, two hours.

I said: How much?

Two to three tops.

That's what he said. That was his testimony.

Now, of course, later in the deposition, the lawyer started saying, Let me stop your cross-examination of this witness, let me take it over and ask some questions about it.

I said, No, you can ask your questions at the end of the day.

When he was put on redirect, he said, I think as much as three days' preparation was given. Okay. I don't know which one's true. But in our brief, we said he didn't tell the truth. He didn't. Two to three hours and three days are completely opposite. They cannot both be true. It is an impossibility of the English language. That's what he did. So he lied on the first half, or he lied on the second half. I don't know. But that's what happened.

So the relief we requested is severe. We have to ask for relief to build the record. You have heard an awful lot today. A lot of it was about you. We have to build a record. So we've asked for sanctions. I think you already gave one, which is you ordered that witness to -- or a different witness to be prepared. We've taken that deposition.

But despite that admonishment, they didn't show up when you said they had to. They feigned ignorance of it. They instructed a witness not to respond to a specific question that we asked and the way we asked it. And the stuff is just

continuing.

So it's late in the day. I've already gone over a lot of this with Judge Balkman, and it's in the record already before you. I will respond to any questions you have, but I don't think a whole lot else needs to be said.

THE COURT: Let me ask you about your request.

MR. BECKWORTH: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I know that your relief that's requested involves a number of things, and seven of them by my count, with No. 2 involving multiple subparts. Number one is Johnson & Johnson must offer a prepared witness on Topic 41 for at least three hours with whatever time it takes, not counting against the State, and produce the author of their request for proposal and Mr. Flanary at the Cleveland County Courthouse with me present. Is that your request?

MR. BECKWORTH: Yes, your Honor, it is.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BECKWORTH: Sorry, I was just trying to get the document. I apologize. I didn't want to belabor this. I really didn't even go into the legislative part of it. If you need me to, I will.

THE COURT: No.

MR. BECKWORTH: I do want to address one issue.

These briefs were trying to flip this back on us that we tried to ambush this guy. That's not at all what happened.

Ms. Baldwin and Ms. Churchman and I spent more than 7 or 8 days, and you can read the transcript.

We had some very detailed questions about every law that's ever been passed in this state and what they did or didn't do and their dollars. I asked Mr. Ponder about DUR board meeting minutes. I did not have those minutes with me. I wasn't reading from them.

I went and looked at every DUR board meeting that had been taken during this guy's career. I didn't know he was going to be the witness, I don't think. I don't think we were told before. And I just went down the list of every one that I knew of, if he had been there and what he remembered. That's what happened. And he didn't know anything. Okay? So that -- I didn't want to leave that out.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, your research indicated he had -- I don't know where this comes from, but had attended at least 46 drug utilization board meetings.

MR. BECKWORTH: That's correct. And here's how we came to that.

THE COURT: Over the 14 years. So how did you come by that, yeah?

MR. BECKWORTH: Because we knew that they had a person by the name of Ponder that was going to those meetings, and so that's how we did the research. I did not know that their representative was going to be Ponder until I met him

that day.

So I had a list that J&J had someone there on the rolls or announced as being present. I think Ms. Baldwin actually found all that. And that's why I went down the list one by one. I'm sure I have minutes somewhere, but I didn't have those minutes with me. I wasn't trying to quiz him over the minutes themselves. I was trying to ask him what he knew.

Now, to flip that back, you had a guy whose job it was to be at those meetings. Other than one or two, he had nothing he could offer us about why he was there or what he was doing. So if the answer is, I was doing nothing, I guess that's his answer. But that's not what he said. He didn't recall.

So that is part of the relief, is to have a properly prepared person on that.

THE COURT: Well, are you expecting this -- a witness to be prepared to talk about 26 specific legislative initiatives promoted by Johnson & Johnson?

MR. BECKWORTH: To the extent Johnson & Johnson took a position internally or externally about those in the state of Oklahoma, yes. You know, I doubt you've had the opportunity to read the entire transcript but, you know, one of the things that happens here is through the pain care forum and other things, these defendants have absolutely been on a collaborative -- and that's the word used in the documents, and that's the word the witness testified to -- collaborative

effort to work with their partners to get policy passed here and nationally. And that's what they did.

And so part of what they're claiming here is, you know, you hear it today, like the State's still allowing drugs to be paid for. Well, part of that's because we're required to by federal law. But we're entitled to know what position they took for or against any law that's been passed in the state of Oklahoma, if they're going to have anything to say about those laws.

And one of the things I asked this witness, was pretty interesting, was we had an opioid commission, it was opened to the public. There were public and private people there. Where was J&J. J&J started using a group called Pharma, who they've spent tens of millions of dollars with nationally to do their work in the state of Oklahoma after this lawsuit was filed. So I think it's fair game to ask those questions with someone who actually knows what they're talking about.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Beckworth.

MR. BECKWORTH: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Now Mr. Ottaway.

MR. OTTAWAY: I feel like a little child going off to the end of the high dive board. There's that moment you look down, and you think, Should I leap or stay up here. I will announce my appearance for Janssen and jump in. I'm Larry Ottaway. This is Amy Fischer. This is Andy Bowman. We have

entered our appearance for Janssen on this motion.

I don't want to get into a lot of who shot John here, but you heard a couple of things. Here are two documents attached to our brief, the plaintiff's request for the deposition that followed Mr. Ponder's and the immediate response.

There have been complaints that Mr. Ponder did not know anything about lobbying in Oklahoma. Mr. Ponder was Johnson & Johnson's lobbyist here. This is Mr. Ponder's deposition printed front and back. That's a lot of he didn't know anything.

THE COURT: Oh, I have it.

MR. OTTAWAY: And I would encourage you to read it.

THE COURT: Well, and I did get it highlighted and I've read most of the highlighted portions.

MR. OTTAWAY: This is the deposition of the witness produced by Johnson & Johnson who followed Mr. Ponder on the pain forum pursuant to the hearing that has been discussed. You can check the timing.

THE COURT: Mr. Ottaway, who is that, that one?

MR. OTTAWAY: For the record, it's Bruce, B-R-U-C-E.

C-O-L-L-I-G-E-N. And I've got that one if you want to read

that one.

The timing of that deposition is clear from those e-mails and is reflected on page 12 of the brief. There's absolutely nothing sinister about it. A deposition was offered, dates

were worked out between counsel, and it was taken.

The State in this case has asked for some pretty draconian things, and they have done it based on three items. If I may go through them one at a time.

Number one, that a lawyer told a witness not to answer a question. That is purely false that these lawyers who are my friends from the O'Melveny Firm should all have their pro hacs revoked for in part because of that act. And yet it wasn't until we filed our brief that we told you that it was John Sparks, not one of the pro hac lawyers at that deposition.

Mr. Sparks did not tell a witness not to answer a question. Did not tell a witness not to answer a question. What he told the witness and instructed the witness is, You don't have to read this document aloud.

He told the attorney questioning the witness, If you wish to have the witness read this document and ask questions about it, that's fine. If you want to read all or portions of it into the record and ask questions about it, that's fine. That's what happened.

All the questions were answered. The statement that Mr. Sparks told the witness not to answer a question is false, and the relief requested that lawyers who were not even there be deprived of their livelihood is, well, to say the least, a bridge too far.

The second one, J&J hid a document. Untrue. It is true

that this document right here, the request for proposal, had 2 not been yet produced in the rolling production that Johnson & Johnson has been doing since the request for production was filed.

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What you don't see here is the date this document was created. This request for proposal was created in August of this year, barely 90 days ago. It is not at all surprising that it was not produced in Johnson & Johnson's original production or in any rolling production.

The minute they brought it up to us, found it hiding in plain sight on the internet, we immediately prioritized all of the discovery surrounding it. We do not maintain that document is false. Unlike what you've heard here, it refers to specific studies.

We have cited those studies. It's not a medical article. It is a request for proposal to give away \$2 million to fight opioid addiction and study opioid addiction, hardly the thing of an evil company. Again, not the reason for a sanction.

Mr. Ponder's deposition, as I've already said, was taken. A lot of information was gleaned. Another deposition was offered at your Honor's request, and at the request of Mr. Brody and the plaintiff, the dates were worked out. questions were asked. That is the appropriate way to handle that situation.

I will point out to you, and this has happened now twice

to the State, but we haven't come running going, Jerk the pro hacs, jerk their bar tickets, sanction them, ask for money per day. We've tried to handle it the way it ought to be handled; and that is to get agreements that witnesses will be put back up. We haven't asked to strike their claims, as they've asked to strike the defenses, even though there's absolutely no relationship between the defenses they want to strike and the conduct they complain of.

I don't want to bore the record here. The fact is no sanction is appropriate here. The conduct of the Johnson & Johnson lawyers involved was perfectly appropriate, easily defensible, and very professional.

I can't look into the heart of the other team here to answer why they would file such a motion. I can only respond to what comes out of their mouth. I have read the briefs. I'm sure your Honor has too. I hope you've read our response. I'm sorry it got to you late, but there was a lot to deal with.

THE COURT: I will tell you that in all honestly, I was on page -- well, I can't remember -- several hundred pages in actually to the Ponder deposition when I found out about the response. I read the front page of it, and --

MR. OTTAWAY: That's the best part.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. OTTAWAY: We hope to hit the good parts up front.

THE COURT: And so in all honesty, no. And I will.

MR. OTTAWAY: Well, please do, because I think you'll find that no sanction here is appropriate. The remedy for the deposition was just like the remedy in depositions where they've produced witnesses that have not been able to answer questions; another witness gets produced.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Ottaway.

Mr. Beckworth, of course -- well, any response first, I guess? Notably, you have made specific requests for specific sanctions based upon the briefed allegations of abuse of the process as you've stated in the brief and your motion.

And I guess I'm going to say, notably, to me, it does not really involve a whole lot that has to do with getting depositions set and, you know, finish up the matrix designations and the timing and dates and all of that. That's not apparently in here, correct? It's really not.

MR. BECKWORTH: I don't know if I understand what you're --

THE COURT: Well, you don't have any other request of me with regard to the setting of depositions, getting them done, timing on them?

MR. BECKWORTH: Generally?

THE COURT: Well --

MR. BECKWORTH: Outside of these that occurred?

THE COURT: Yeah. I mean, as it relates to this specific sanction request.

MR. BECKWORTH: Yes, sir. So what we did here -again, I can go read it out loud to you. But during that
hearing, you said, you know, If you all want -- If you
believe -- I'm paraphrasing. But the gist of it was, If you
believe that you need to have remedies from, you've got to ask
for them. And we -- you had said we hadn't asked you for
specific sanctions; we've asked for admonishment and other
things.

And let me tell you, to opposing counsel's credit, who now is all wet from jumping off the high dive and he's fully in this case, he hasn't been here, so he doesn't know everything that's occurred. We haven't asked for these types of sanctions before. We did in one situation with Judge Balkman over those specific depositions.

But we've tried to be pretty respectful and ask for admonishment or other rulings without anything specific to lawyers. There's lots happened. I don't want to misstate something if I'm wrong about that, but I'm pretty sure about it.

So what we did is we went to relief in addition to what you had already ordered. I think we were very specific as to these depositions, what we wanted. The one on the pain care forum has been completed, so I guess that's off the table, other than we had to re-prepare and spend the time and money to do that. The other one about legislative issues has not taken

place.

Now, with respect to the other things that are listed, your Honor, as I know you know from your vast experience, we have to start somewhere, and I hope, and I'm sure the new counsel hopes, that it doesn't ever have to go any further than that. But in order to build a record, such that you have additional remedies available to you down the road if needed, you've got to start somewhere.

So we listed from easiest to pretty darn hard. I think that's what we have to do. You told us to ask for them, so we asked for them. That's why we did it. And with all due respect to why we didn't name Mr. Sparks in that deposition as the person that asked it, when we asked it — it was in there — I personally took his name out, because I didn't want us to have to say it about him in a document that, if I remember right, we filed publicly, because I don't think we used anything that was under seal. I made that decision. Brad Beckworth made it. If they would prefer that I put his name in there, I guess, you know, I could have done that. But I made that decision.

Quite the opposite of every brief that gets filed where they name me by name, or they send e-mails about what I'm doing with my family, and now where they name you. The quote where you say we asked improper questions, I don't know if you remember where that comes from.

 I'm going to tell you where it comes from. You were sitting as a guest in the courtroom over there in the jury box the day we argued the bifurcation motion, and we showed some clips of the few depositions we had taken.

It was an argument in front of Judge Balkman. And you made a comment the next day that -- what you said that, you know, some of those were inappropriate or whatever. It wasn't even before you. How many times have we heard that?

They use your words against you. That's what they do.

And I hear laughter behind me, but it's true. I've been here
in every hearing. You know how many times it's happened. You
saw today what had to happen just to get the truth out about
what really happened when we asked Purdue about bankruptcy.

The same lawyer who said it wasn't asked, then came back and
admitted that he instructed not to answer because it was
privileged.

So we have to start somewhere. I'm sorry to have to do it as a lawyer, but that's what we did.

THE COURT: No, that's fine. I mean, I more or less invited it, so now here we are. So now it's time to move forward and see if -- you know, what I do with this.

MR. BECKWORTH: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: We all understand the difference between coercive and punitive sanctions. We all understand the constitutional ramifications to this kind of thing. And I

certainly understand the gravity of it.

MR. BECKWORTH: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: So I think it's time to move forward, and I will deal with it appropriately.

MR. BECKWORTH: Thank you very much. Appreciate it.

THE COURT: Mr. Ottaway?

MR. OTTAWAY: I have nothing more to add on the subject to the fact that the sanctions are not appropriate, given the conduct alleged and that there is no nexus between the sanctions sought and the behavior complained of.

I do get exasperated, though, when in response to a very, what I hoped was tight argument on the three subjects about which the brief occurred and the sanction motion, we get into now, Purdue's done this, and we've been accused of that. And I just don't find the invective helpful.

I think your Honor has said that. We agree wholeheartedly. That's why you won't find it in our brief.

THE COURT: Welcome to the swimming pool.

MR. OTTAWAY: Thank you.

THE COURT: And that's okay. I mean, you know, with those of us that have been doing this for a while understand what to listen to and sometimes just enjoy the show, you know, so that's okay. It's all right. It's serious litigation.

All right. Anything else?

MR. OTTAWAY: Not from me, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Mr. Beckworth, anything else?

MR. BECKWORTH: Not from me.

else?

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THE COURT: All right. Thank you all. We will be -before we recess, let's get on the record it's the 20th,
correct, and so we are aware that that is the next hearing date
except to the extent that we want to get Mr. Neville and his
situation dealt with.

Mr. LaFata, an agreed time where you all can do it, wherever you want to do it, I guess, where we can get in a courtroom or a -- with a court reporter or my office conference room, which is all right for this. I mean, it's pretty good size.

MR. LAFATA: Thank you.

THE COURT: But other than that, is there anything

MR. WHITTEN: I'm sorry, your Honor. I spoke to Mr. Neville yesterday. He's still out of town. He's in Arizona.

THE COURT: I know he is.

MR. WHITTEN: But he told me he had talked to you, and he told me he had talked to Sandy. I wasn't on those calls. But what he told me was that it was locked in on the 20th. So if that's not right, Mr. Neville needs to know. Neither Fate nor Lampstand is a party to this case. They didn't agree to this procedure, so he couldn't be here. I hate

to interrupt his vacation. 2 THE COURT: No, it's not -- I told him that wasn't 3 going to happen. I got that. We all agreed to that. 4 MR. WHITTEN: This is a very serious matter to me, 5 personally. 6 THE COURT: I understand. 7 MR. WHITTEN: People keep throwing around the words 8 of being offended and everything. I'm pretty upset about this, 9 and we don't want to do it by phone. And we want to do it on 10 the 20th. 11 THE COURT: Okay. All right. We'll see. 12 represents them now, so let's deal with it, and then if I can 13 help, give me a call. Okay? 14 MR. LAFATA: Thank you, sir. 15 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. We're in recess. 16 Thank you very much. 17 (End of proceedings 4:35 p.m.) 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CLEVELAND COUNTY
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                             STATE OF OKLAHOMA
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     STATE OF OKLAHOMA, ex rel.,
     MIKE HUNTER
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     ATTORNEY GENERAL OF OKLAHOMA,
 6
                   Plaintiff,
 7
                                       Case No. CJ-2017-816
             vs.
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     (1) PURDUE PHARMA L.P.;
     (2) PURDUE PHARMA, INC.;
 9
     (3) THE PURDUE FREDERICK
     COMPANY;
10
     (4) TEVA PHARMACEUTICALS
     USA, INC;
11
     (5) CEPHALON, INC.;
     (6) JOHNSON & JOHNSON;
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     (7) JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICALS,
     INC.;
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     (8) ORTHO-MCNEIL-JANSSEN
     PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.,
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     n/k/a JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICALS; )
     (9) JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICA, INC.)
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     n/k/a JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICALS, )
     INC.;
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     (10) ALLERGAN, PLC, f/k/a
     ACTAVIS PLC, f/k/a ACTAVIS,
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     INC., f/k/a WATSON
     PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.;
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     (11) WATSON LABORATORIES, INC.;)
     (12) ACTAVIS LLC; AND
19
     (13) ACTAVIS PHARMA, INC.,
     f/k/a WATSON PHARMA, INC.,
20
                   Defendants.
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                    CERTIFICATE OF THE COURT REPORTER
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             I, Angela Thagard, Certified Shorthand Reporter and
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     Official Court Reporter for Cleveland County, do hereby certify
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     that the foregoing transcript in the above-styled case is a
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true, correct, and complete transcript of my shorthand notes of the proceedings in said cause.

I further certify that I am neither related to nor attorney for any interested party nor otherwise interested in the event of said action.

Dated this 6th day of December, 2018.

ANGELA THAGARD, CSR, RPR