1		TES DISTRICT COURT
2	DISTRIC	I OF NEW JERSEI
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	: Case No. 2:07-cv-00001-JLL-JAD
4	Plaintiff,	: :
5	vs.	: Newark, New Jersey
6	BAYER CORPORATION,	: Thursday, March 12, 2015 : 11:33 a.m.
7	Defendant.	: :
8		EPHONIC STATUS CONFERENCE
9		RABLE JOSEPH A. DICKSON ES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
10	APPEARANCES (Telephonically)	:
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(Conference commenced at 11:33 a.m.) 1 THE COURT: All right. This is the matter of United 2 States versus Bayer Corporation, Docket Number 7-0001. 3 May I have appearances of counsel? Everyone is 4 appearing by phone. 5 MR. SCOTT: Claude Scott and Daniel Gibbons on behalf 6 of the United States, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Okay. 8 MR. DUFFY: Your Honor, good morning. Tim Duffy and 9 Mark Silver from the firm of Coughlin Duffy on behalf of Bayer 10 Corporation. 11 MR. COHN: Jonathan Cohn from Sidley Austin, also on 12 behalf of Bayer Corporation. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Now, we're having a conference 14 based on letters that came into the Court over the last few 15 days. It's my understanding -- and you can correct me when 16 I'm wrong -- Bayer had essentially served a notice of 17 deposition for, I think, Monday, March 9th, for government 18 witnesses, which the government objected to. And we can get 19 into that in a minute. And this Court, upon reading the first 20 letter, adjourned the depositions so that we could talk about 21 this in an orderly fashion. 22 Now, I've read the letters and, first of all, if I 23 misstated any of the way we got here, somebody correct me. 24

MR. SCOTT: No, sir, that -- you're right.

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THE COURT: I've read the letters and I see the
makings of a compromise here and I'm -- my first question is,
have the parties had any further verbal discussions or
discussions by e-mail or whatever since these letters came in?

MR. SCOTT: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Then, Mr. Cohn, if the government is putting on -- let's -- assuming there's a hearing, if the government is putting on no government witnesses, do you still need a deposition?

MR. COHN: Yes, Your Honor, for a couple of reasons. First, they have voluntarily put some, but not all, of their communications into the record and cited them, we think erroneously, as facts in evidence. We'd like to question their -- their -- you know, whoever it is they put up there about these documents that they voluntarily chose to put into the record.

Second, they have voluntarily provided cherry-picked communications to their purported experts, who relied upon those communications in rendering their ill-informed opinions. So we'd also like to ask about those communications to third parties. In addition, we know there have been other communications they have had with third parties, including members of the plaintiff's bar and other ones who are involved in the putative class action about other plaintiffs' attorneys and we're curious about what information they found and the

1 bearing that might have on our case.

But more generally, Your Honor, as you might have seen from their correspondence on this and their prior attempt to compel us to respond to one of their interrogatories, they're a moving target. Their theory of this case has changed. They are now arguing things that are not in their briefs, and we have to pin them down and figure out what it is they're trying to hold us in contempt for. We saw that written discovery does not work.

Previously we had a conference with Your Honor in which you informed the government they should admit that the language of our consent decree, the definition of competent and reliable scientific evidence, is identical with the exception of a typo, word-for-word identical with the language in the industry guidance, and they then did comply with that, but we still see in their last two briefs they're ignoring that. So -- and we just don't know what to do to pin them down, because they're making new arguments, they're reopening old issues, and they're relying -- the -- we -- misrelying upon communications that they have cherry-picked and put into the record and presented to their experts.

So, even if they agreed not to present the witness, we still feel we need to depose them. And, I mean, as they recognize, the government is not immune from a 30(b)(6) deposition. And in a case like this one, which they put their

own communications into the record and cited them as alleged facts in evidence, we should be allowed to ask their witness about that alleged evidence.

THE COURT: You say their witness. How many witnesses, based on your review of these communications that you're talking about, are there? Is it one or twenty? I mean, --

MR. COHN: Who to put up, of course is up to them, but we have seen communications from two individuals and probably it would suffice if they put up one. I am not going to select to them who they put up, but most of the communications at issue are from Mike Davis. I don't know if they want to put him up or someone else up, but I think probably it would take only one witness to speak to these issues.

THE COURT: Well, it may be irrelevant or it may not be actually germane to trying to make a decision here, but I am -- and it's probably my shortcoming on this -- but if we know exactly who these two people are, why are we calling it a 30(b)(6) deposition?

MR. COHN: We want to give them the flexibility of who to put up there to talk about those communications. There is also the fifth item on the notice of deposition about asking them for their theory of the case, which we put there because their theory is shifting. So we want to speak to them

Decision 7

as to who they put up. You know, we could do a deposition of just Mike Davis, but I didn't want to speak for them, and also I didn't want them to then argue that Mike Davis is just an FTC staff attorney and he doesn't know what he's talking about.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I want to -- pardon me for jumping around a little bit, but the theory of the case issue, my thought on that is you have a conference I think coming up -- and correct me if I miss the fact -- with Judge Linares. I think that conference is later in this month; correct?

MR. COHN: Next week, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And that conference is to determine basically how you're going to go forward, whether or not there will be a hearing?

MR. COHN: Yes, sir.

assume, if there's a hearing, it won't be that week, or maybe even the next week, but I can't presume too much about Judge Linares's calendar. But that theory of the case issue and those questions I think is something that's going to open up a can that I don't know if we should be deciding it right now.

I want you to raise that issue with Judge Linares. And if -- because, frankly, I think it's something that he wants to be -- he is going to be interested in hearing. And if indeed, after

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that conference is over, he sends you back to me or thinks there should be discovery on that, then we'll deal with it.

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So, let's put that one to the side and raise it with Judge Linares at the time. I will speak to him in advance if I get the chance, which I should. Okay?

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Claude Scott for the United States. May I address the other issues raised by Mr. Cohn?

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THE COURT: Well, okay. Sure.

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MR. SCOTT: Well, the correspondence that he is

MR. SCOTT: All right, Your Honor. Now, this is

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talking about is correspondence between the FTC and Mr. Cohn's

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office. And in that correspondence, there was, you know,

office. There are a few letters from the FTC to them and

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requests for information from the -- from Bayer through that

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there are some letters back make -- taking positions about the

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case.

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Those documents -- the ones that have been provided to the experts, they were well aware that the expert had had them and they deposed the expert and had the opportunity to ask the expert about what, if anything, they understood about

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that partic -- one or two letters that they sent.

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Essentially, it's a letter saying that the target audience for

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the product we're talking about here is helping people. And

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the expert was given that. To the extent he relied on it,

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they've had the opportunity to probe him of that fact.

Scott - Argument

The other piece, the two pieces of correspondence from the FTC to them were put in, in response to arguments they had made. They argued that nobody ever talked about an RCT before we filed that piece in September of 2014. Our motion to show cause. We were responding and showing, well, they, in fact, did come up before that. That's not a true statement. That's not accurate. And, in fact, information was provided by Bayer that they themselves or Wakunaga, the supplier of the ingredients for Phillips' Colon Health, was involved in performing RCTs on that product, and Bayer was aware of that before September of 2015.

These are not a part of our affirmative case. They are in response to arguments they made. And the documents speak for themselves. If they think that somehow the documents have been characterized incorrectly, they have a reply brief and they can address that. There is no need to start deposing lawyers to raise something that has been in their possession quite some time and they are fully prepared to discuss and address right now.

THE COURT: Remind me when Bayer's reply brief is due.

MR. SCOTT: Next -- the 17th, I think.

THE COURT: When is the conference with Judge

4 Linares?

MR. COHN: The next day, Your Honor.

1 MR. SCOTT: The next day, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And the issues and the facts that Mr.

Scott just went through, are those the what Bayer -- yeah,

what Bayer -- what Mr. Cohn was referring to on page 3 -- page

2 of his letter, docket -- document number 98? And I'm asking
either counsel.

When Mr. Cohn said Bayer proposed that, in exchange for Bayer waiving its right to the deposition, the government would stipulate that it would not present a government witness at trial, aside from its experts, and that it has no evidence on one of the many new issues it raised; namely, whether Bayer reviewed public literature on probiotics. My -- it --

MR. SCOTT: Well, those pieces of correspondence have nothing to do with the second issue, whether Bayer had looked at literature on probiotics. The only issue that's there is that, at some point in time, and the only reason that we have those documents in there was to respond to Bayer's point that nobody had ever raised an RCT before our motion to show cause was filed. And like I said, we do not intend to rely on those documents or any testimony about those documents in our affirmative case. They are responsive to the incorrect statement that they made.

MR. COHN: Your Honor, may I respond to that? Because that's the second time Mr. Scott has made that representation, and it's simply false.

1 THE COURT: Sure. Go ahead.

MR. COHN: -- that Mike Davis sent us does not speak at all about the novel drug level RCTs the government is now saying we have to have. It doesn't say that. It bothered me when I saw him represent that in his brief. It bothers me he's saying that again now on the phone twice. And this goes to the very reason or one of the reasons we should be allowed to depose one of their people.

Because they're continuing to misrepresent documents and seeking to hold us in contempt. And we have to pin them down. It is just unfair they can (indiscernible) in this case and produce this document, mischaracterize it, and seek to hold us in contempt on the basis of it.

MR. SCOTT: Well, if I may respond, Your Honor? The document speaks for itself. It says what it says and we can't change that. He has the opportunity to describe it or characterize it based on the fact that their folks were on the other side of that communication however he think is appropriate.

And, again, it is not part of our affirmative case. It is not something we are trying to use affirmatively to hold them in contempt. It was a response to an argument that they made. Whether, you know, they think that -- and I understand that they object, Your Honor, that the RCT requirement as new, novel and indifferent -- different than anything else, despite

the fact that many of our experts have performed them and they
were -- Wakunaga, their supplier, performed them with this

product. That doesn't make it so, but he is entitled to argue
whatever he wants on that letter and he is entitled and -- and
they are certainly in a position to do whatever they need to
in their reply next week.

If there is something beyond that, I am sure we could raise it with Judge Linares and address it then, if there -- again, if there's additional discovery that needs to be done.

MR. COHN: Your Honor, it's just fundamentally unfair for them to insert a document into the record, call it evidence, rely on it, seek to hold us in contempt on the basis of it, and say we can't ask the witness about it.

And they're saying it's not their affirmative case?

That's ridiculous. Part of their case, they have to show that we had notice. That we violated a clear and unambiguous provision of the consent decree. They have to show that we had notice. Without notice, they have no case. The letters are their affirmative for our defense. It is part of this case. And if they insert evidence into the record, we should be allowed to ask about it.

THE COURT: Who authored the document --

MR. COHN: -- but at the same time, they're leaving open -- they might call someone to testify at trial, if there is a trial, the -- otherwise, this purported evidence is not

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going to be part of the trial record. I don't see how they
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    can keep that option open and at the same time say we can't
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    ask their witness about it.
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             THE COURT: All right. I need to ask you a couple of
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    questions. What -- is the document identified in the letters
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    that you gave to me?
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            MR. COHN: They are, yes. So they have --
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             THE COURT: Is it they -- is it multiple documents or
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    one document?
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            MR. COHN:
                        It's multiple. So there are two
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    communications from Mike Davis to us. There --
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            THE COURT: Well, are -- e-mail -- are those e-mails?
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            MR. SCOTT: No, they're letters, Your Honor.
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            MR. COHN: No, they're letters.
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            THE COURT: Okay. All right.
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                        In addition, there are the communications
            MR. COHN:
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    they had with a third party affiliated with the University of
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    Florida, which they relied on and they gave to their expert
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    who relied on. Those are e-mails. Those are cherry-picked
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    communications which misled their experts.
            THE COURT: Who authored those communications?
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            MR. COHN: That was Mike Davis again.
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            THE COURT: And all of these -- let me -- all of
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    these letters and e-mails are placed in the record by the
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government in its opposition or reply. I understand what

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you're saying. I understand that Bayer is taking the position that it has to be a part of the affirmative case, and I understand the government is saying it's not part of the affirmative case, we're just rebutting Bayer. Correct?

MR. SCOTT: Well, I -- you -- the piece that he's talking about, Your Honor, I was aware of the (indiscernible) letters, but the piece he's talking about of that correspondence with people at the University of Florida, I -- I'm not sure what he's referring to there.

MR. COHN: Claude, we've discussed this before and it came up in the deposition two days ago. Your expert had testified that the University of Florida study had found a lack of statistically significant evidence on PCH. You recognized in a deposition that it was statistically significant for the primary end points. The only things that were not found significant were secondary end points, which you recognized are irrelevant, they are merely hypothesis generating, but he didn't know there are secondary end points, because he relied upon the cherry-picked communication from Mike Davis.

MR. SCOTT: So you're saying that your argument is that he looked at one document and drew something, but he should have looked at a different document? Why does that justify talking to a lawyer about what the communication was? It's a question of cross-examination for the expert that he

1 didn't look at the right thing.

MR. COHN: We need to know what other communications
Mike Davis had, because he cherry-picked these documents or
perhaps someone else in the government did, put some
communications with third parties into the record, but didn't
put other communications with third parties into the record.

Another example is Wakunaga, which we cite in our letter. You guys suggest that, in your communications with Wakunaga, you learned that Wakunaga has never made the claims that we made, but that's simply false, as they informed you in their communication. But, yet again, there is a cherry-picking of third-party communications, on the basis of those third-party communications you are seeking to hold us in contempt --

THE COURT: All right. I need to ask another question. Mr. Cohn, are you telling me that these documents are cherry-picked by the government to give to their experts or are you telling me they're cherry-picked to put it also in their brief? In other words, I need to know, are these documents the expert relied upon and you want to know why the government gave them to the expert, or is there something in addition to that?

MR. COHN: It's both. So, the e-mails regarding Mike Davis and the University of Florida, those were given to the expert.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. COHN: The Wakunaga correspondence was referred to in their brief to the Court.

THE COURT: Okay. And Mr. Scott, -
MR. SCOTT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: -- it's your position, among other -well, what is the -- tell me one more time why you object to
this. Forget about the fact that it's too late, don't make
those documents, or it's burdensome or anything like that.
What legal objections do you have to putting up Mike Davis for
a deposition?

MR. SCOTT: Well, --

THE COURT: On these limited issues.

MR. SCOTT: Well, I don't have all of the documents that he is referring to in front of me. And the -- so I am not -- I'll do the best I can with this. I'm not -- it was not clear to me that all of these are attached to our piece. But in any event, let me just put it this way. We gave information to the expert. The expert has rendered an opinion. Why we selected particular documents to give to an expert or not is work product.

They're fair game to them to say, well, there are other documents that the expert should have had. They had an opportunity to depose both of our experts. If there's a trial, they can cross-examine them on the point. But legal processes and thought regarding what we produces and shared

with an expert is work product. We have -- you know, they
know what they -- he had. They know what he had access to.

We have satisfied our discovery obligations. And if you start
asking questions about what -- why you picked this one versus
that one to give to an expert, you're directly going into work
product.

The other issues that we talked about here on the other documents, the correspondence with them, I mean, again we cited it, we've argued it what we put it in for; which, basically, those correspondence with -- from the FTC to Bayer's counsel for the points that we raised. They're there. They can argue what they want. The reason we put them in, understanding of why we argued what we argued, gets into impermissible work product again. It's our thought processes, our theory, and -- and -- and the work product that goes into us formulating the arguments that we have raised.

They have them there. They have access and people who have (indiscernible). They can argue whatever they wish regarding this. Okay? But when you start down this path, if he wants to depose a lawyer what the documents and the correspondence says, am I going to be permitted to correst odepose the lawyer from Bayer on the other side who was involved in this? In those same correspondence that they're going to take the position?

Again, they can argue what they want regarding those

things. Those two particular things are not part of our principal case, they're in response to them. But once you get into this, the work product line is hit almost immediately and really runs in both directions if we're going to start

THE COURT: All right. And, Mr. Cohn, your final response, please?

MR. COHN: My point is they had communications with third parties. That is not work product. They voluntarily disclosed those communications with third parties to us and to the Court, so if there was any work product, and there wasn't, they waived it. They should not be allowed to cherry-pick communications, present them to the Court or their experts. We should be allowed to ask about those communications.

THE COURT: Okay.

deposing lawyers.

MR. SCOTT: And if I may very quickly, Your Honor?
The reason that we selected particular documents to give to
the Court is work product. Pure and simple. If he thinks
they were cherry-picked, we have turned over the
communications that we've had with third parties, the written
communications with these folks, the information we got, and
he's already got the means and the opportunity to argue
whatever he likes regarding what else the Court should
consider.

THE COURT: You're telling me that you argued -- and

I'm going to hypothetically say you spoke to somebody at the --1 what was it, University of Florida? 2 MR. SCOTT: We got information from them. The study 3 that -- one of the --4 THE COURT: Okay. 5 MR. SCOTT: They did one of the studies on Wakunaga --6 THE COURT: Right. 7 MR. SCOTT: -- and through a process the FTC got 8 information regarding that study. 9 THE COURT: Right. And --10 MR. SCOTT: And there was communication back and form 11 with them about getting that material and we turned that 12 commun -- those written communications over. 13 THE COURT: And you used some of them and you didn't 14 use others, but you turned over everything to Bayer that you 15 received and/or sent to that third party. 16 MR. SCOTT: Yes, sir. 17 THE COURT: Mr. Cohn, it does seem like -- and maybe 18 I'm missing your point. Please, this is -- so, really, 19 20 educate me. It does seem the questions that you want to ask are directed to why the government used certain documents 21 and/or arguments. And is that correct? 22 MR. COHN: We want to know not just why they used 23 those arg -- arg -- those -- those documents (indiscernible) 24

fundamentally, we want to know what communications they had

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with third parties. And they might say they turned over everything, but they clearly also had oral communications with third parties, as reflected in those documents. We should know what the facts are that they allegedly have against us.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. I want to think about this a little bit more. And I understand you've got a time problem here, so I am going to -- I'm going to tell you what I want to try to do, and I'm also going to tell you, if that doesn't happen, what I will do.

I'm going to talk to Judge Linares about putting off Bayer's brief for a day or two or three or whatever. Maybe post the conference you have with him on March 18th.

I am not inclined to allow Bayer to invade the work product of the government, but I want to give it some more thought. So -- but I may allow a very limited deposition of Mike Davis to explore, as Mr. Cohn just talked about, what other verbal communications were had and who said what to whom. And if Judge Linares is not -- does not want to do what I want to do, then I'll have to do something else and I will do it within 24 hours. Okay?

MR. SCOTT: One -- if I ray -- may raise an associated point, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes?

MR. SCOTT: In relation to this? But, well, let me address what you just said a moment. To the extent that we're

relying on anything from any of these third parties, it is documented and he -- they have it. They have the materials we have given. They have --

THE COURT: I --

MR. SCOTT: -- the communications of these people.

THE COURT: I've got --

MR. SCOTT: We're not relying on any writ -- any oral communications with these people.

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. SCOTT: But, secondly, if I may? And this may not be the appropriate time. I just would like to raise with the Court that we have an outstanding motion to compel an interrogatory response from Bayer. That's been pending before the Court. This kind of gets back to the issue that we have in front of you now, which is the question of whether or not Bayer had substantiation for its claims.

I mean, one of the things that they had been attempting to do through the use of this 30(b)(6) is to get us to stipulate that we don't have evidence that they didn't look at and had what was publicly available in the way of scientific papers and have that available to them when they were making the claims about PCH that they -- that are at issue in this case. We ask an interrogatory, they -- we got a non-response.

And at this stage of the case, it real -- I think

it's incumbent upon them, if they actually had in had
substantiation for the claims when they made them, they need
to tell us that. And if they didn't, they need to acknowledge
that and take the consequences that come with that in the
course of this case.

And so we're looking for really an order from the Court directing them to tell us what did you have in hand, what did you rely on when you made the claims, or an order deeming an answer at -- with -- with a finding that they didn't have it. Because so far we have been able -- unable to get an answer to that question and it is pretty fundamental to the case.

THE COURT: I --

MR. COHN: So to that point he just made about the motion to compel, and also what he said with respect to the 30(b)(6)? I'm not sure which order you want me to do it, but he made two points there. I didn't want to lose sight of the two of them.

THE COURT: In any order you want to go in.

MR. COHN: All right. So let's actually start with the second point, rog 4, because this ties back into the 30(b)(6). Rog 4 asks us, among other things, to provide the date upon which Bayer first became aware of the study. We don't, in the ordinary course of business, keep track of the dates when our employees read public documents.

We did inform the government that he regularly does scientific -- regularly reviewed the documents in the public They keep abreast of what's in the public domain. It is part of their job to regularly review those articles. And we also provided them with the memo from June 2006 which listed some 28 authorities that were among the, quote, abundant, end quote, authorities in the public domain which supported our product. We couldn't include them all, because there are so many articles in the public domain. And also this memo was then signed again in January 2010 by the second scientist confirming that she had read those articles.

So those articles, the other stuff in the public domain that was not included, because there are so many articles, and we have a process by which we regularly review articles. And we explained all this in our interrogatory response.

What we did not do was indicate the date upon which
Bayer first became aware of that information, for a few
reasons. Number one, it's unduly burdensome. We didn't
record the dates when employees first read public literature.
And to that matter, there's nothing requiring us to do so.
This is simply something that DOJ wants now. We didn't record
those dates. It might be impossible to get them. It might
not. We have not contacted some sort of, you know, forensic
accountant to review our databases and find out when we first

pulled stuff from the PubMed database. So I'm not going to say it's impossible, but, at the very least, it's unduly burdensome. We didn't record the dates.

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It's also irrelevant, because he has conceded numerous times in letters to Your Honor and elsewhere that we don't have any evidence that meets the government's novel test. Nothing. No evidence whatsoever. So, regardless of when we first read these articles, we're willing to say it again, we don't have any articles that meet the government's novel test. Which is why this case in the end just comes down to the validity and enforcement of that novel test.

The government's demand for us to indicate the dates when we read these articles is burdensome, it's irrelevant, it's also beyond the call of duty. We responded in good faith to their discovery demand. It's unclear what else they want.

And this ties into the 30(b)(6) again, because --

THE COURT: Can I interrupt you just for a moment?

MR. COHN: -- we're facing a moving target. The government's briefs, even the most recent one, does not make any mention of this purported obligation, which exists nowhere, for us to record the dates of articles in the public domain. They are trying to create some new issue after they filed their last brief. And this is one of the reasons we have to have a chance to pin them down, because they're still trying to make up new arguments to hold us in contempt. They

are trying to sandbag us after the last brief is due.

And I don't know what they're going to do at the hearing, but if they're going to present a witness at the hearing to talk about this stuff, we have a right to depose that person.

And as for Mr. Scott's point about oral communications. We have no idea what went down in those oral communications. They say that they have told us everything, but I don't think that's right. And if, in fact, it is right, then Mike Davis can say I had no oral communications. But at this point I don't think we should be forced to take the government's word for it, especially since it's a moving target.

THE COURT: All right. Let's --

MR. SCOTT: Your Honor, for -- can I -- can I just very briefly?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SCOTT: The consent decree requires there to "keep a copy of each advertisement containing any representation covered by the consent decree and all the materials that were relied upon in disseminating such representation." Now, I will grant you the con -- the interrogatory does talk about when they first knew about it, because we weren't sure how else to draft it to be sure we got from them that when -- whether or not they had knowledge of

these particular articles or any particular articles when they
made the claims. That's just the way we drafted it.

What I am looking for and what I don't have is, if
Bayer had a substantiation in hand that it was relying on when
it made the claims at issue here, we're entitled to know that.
If they didn't, we're entitled to know that, too, because that
was required by the consent decree. And that's all we're
looking for.

Their response to us says that nothing more than look our interrogatory number 2, which describes a process by which they supposedly gathered these articles through an automated computer system -- which presumably one would think would have records of it of what they did draft -- and that they regularly monitored research and literature that may (indiscernible) to look at the documents, and we have, and we can't seem to find an answer there as to what substantiation was actually relied upon by them, if any, when they made these claims.

So that's what we're looking for. And we haven't changed it. The Court -- this issue is sub -- in the Court's own order on the motion to show cause, the issue in this case is what did they when they made ther claims.

MR. COHN: That -- I'm sorry. That was -- that is not what the order says. Your Honor, --

THE COURT: Wait. Let --

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MR. COHN: -- another new argument.
1
            THE COURT: Wait. Wait.
2
            MR. COHN: -- briefly --
3
            THE COURT: Wait. Wait. It's my turn. My turn.
4
            Mr. Scott, you just said that what you really want to
5
    know is whether Bayer had a substantiation in hand when it
6
   made the claims. Now, when you say the claims, you mean in
7
    each advertisement that it ever put out in the public about
8
    the efficacy of this probiotic?
9
            MR. SCOTT: Well, that's what the consent decree
10
    requires --
11
            THE COURT: No, I'm asking you --
12
            MR. SCOTT: -- about the --
13
            THE COURT: No, I'm just asking you if that's what
14
    you're asking for.
15
            MR. SCOTT: Well, that's what I am asking for, though
16
    I would expect that -- that, you know, they would not
17
    necessarily go out and do -- have a new batch for every time
18
    they did this. If they had a substantiation, they might --
19
    they -- they might be relied upon for some period of time,
20
    they might have added more material to it, but what did they
21
    have, what were they relying on when they made these claims, --
22
            THE COURT: Okay.
23
            MR. SCOTT: -- that's all I'm asking for.
24
            THE COURT: All right. And Mr. Cohn, have you
25
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provided that information or do you say you don't have it or do you say you don't have to provide it?

MR. COHN: What we have done, Your Honor, is two things. One, we provided a memo from 2006 which lists 28 authorities that we had. That memo makes clear these are not all the authorities, because there's an abundant amount of information already in 2006. It was some of them. The memo also makes clear we had a process. Which is true. It's part of the scientist's job description to regularly review the articles, which they did both before and after the launch. So, we gave them information. We have not done -- given them the dates.

And as to his new point about we had to keep a file somewhere, some physical file somewhere of this information, that is not what the consent decree says, it never argued in any brief that's what the consent decree says. This is yet another new argument that DOJ is making beyond the 11th hour.

THE COURT: Well -- well, --

MR. COHN: If they want to have a new contempt action saying we have to have a physical file of all these articles, they can do that, but that's not what this case is about and that would be an absurd requirement, Your Honor. Putting aside the fact that it's not in the consent decree, as their own expert testified two days ago, there are every day five articles on probiotics. That's close to 2,000 articles a year

just on probiotics, not to mention all of the other vitamins and all of our other products.

And in Mr. Scott's view, we somehow have to have a warehouse of all of the articles in the public domain. I mean, we are not talking about private science. We are talking about public articles that anyone can pull up on PubMed and he's now saying we have to print them out and put them in a file and then date stamp them to show we reviewed them. His own scientist admitted that's not what scientists do. He doesn't do it. His colleagues don't do it. It kills trees.

THE COURT: All right. If -- in terms of this -- in terms of this -- I have the letters in front of me, by the way. I --

MR. COHN: It's nowhere in their briefs. They have filed five briefs, they didn't raise it. This is brand new and it just goes back to the point that this is a complete moving target. They are trying to sandbag us and this is not how contempt actions should work.

THE COURT: Well, all right.

MR. SCOTT: Your Honor, very quickly, because I -
I'm -- I feel like I'm being the receipt of an ad hominem

attack here that we're trying to sandbag him. The point

regarding what the consent degree requires is footnote 1 of my

Febru -- in footnote 1 of my February 15th letter to you,

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which started off seeking your assistance in getting this discovery. So I am not raising a new argument, it has been in that front page of our brief, letter brief, since the beginning of this being in front of the Court.

THE COURT: I --

1.3

MR. COHN: The footnote --

THE COURT: Here's the problem though. Here's -look. Let -- here's the issue. My job is to determine what
you -- is not to determine anything, it's to manage this
discovery process which was supposed to be limited. Right now
I feel that you're both arguing the merits of your case, and I
understand why you're doing that, but all I am trying to
determine is whether or not a legitimate question has been
asked and a legitimate answer has been given.

And I did read the letters and I actually have in front of me and I see footnote number 1, but I also see the answer from -- the statement from Bayer that, quote, "it is undisputed that Bayer became aware of and relied upon the public studies at or around the time of publication." Period, end quote.

I don't know if it's undisputed or not, that's what Bayer says, but the point is this was a discovery dispute trying to find out dates of when Bayer relied on documents for its advertisement. That, frank -- that question, frankly, has been answered in these letters and now it's turning into

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1	something else. I think that I think we're just about	
2	finished with discovery. I at least preliminary to the	
3	hearing.	
4	I will issue an order on this one as well within the	
5	next day. But I need to talk to Judge Linares and find out if	
6	he can give me some time to deal with you on the other issue	
7	on the 30(b)(6). Which, frankly, it's not a 30(b)(6) anymore,	
8	it's a Mike Davis deposition, if it occurs. Okay?	
9	MR. SCOTT: Yes, sir.	
10	MR. COHN: Thank you, Your Honor.	
11	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.	
12	MR. SCOTT: Thank you.	
13	MR. COHN: Thank you very much, Judge.	
14	THE COURT: All right. Bye-bye.	
15	(Conference concluded at 12:11 p.m.)	
16	* * * * * * * *	
17	<u>CERTIFICATION</u>	
18	I, TERRY L. DeMARCO, court-approved transcriber,	
19	certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the	
20	electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-	
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