	N.D. OF ALAB
1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
3	SOUTHERN DIVISION
4	
5	(Amended transcript)
6	<u>IN RE</u>
7	* 4-23-13
8	BLUE CROSS BLUE SHIELD * Birmingham, Alabama
9	ANTITRUST LITIGATION MDL * 10:53 a.m.
10	2406 *
11	*
12	*
13	*
14	*
15	*
16	
17	**************
18	TRANSCRIPT OF EVIDENTIARY HEARING
19	BEFORE THE HONORABLE R. DAVID PROCTOR
20	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

```
APPEARANCES:
1
2
    EDGAR C. GENTLE, III, ESQ.
3
    GENTLE PICKENS & TURNER
    TWO NORTH TWENTIETH BUILDING
4
5
    2 NORTH 20TH
    BIRMINGHAM, AL 35203
6
7
8
    BARRY A. RAGSDALE
9
    DAVID BOIES, ESQ.
10
11
    BOIES, SCHILLER & FLEXNER, LLP
12
    333 MAIN STREET
13
    ARMONK, NY 10504
14
    WILLIAM A. ISAACSON, ESQ.
15
16
    (See above address)
17
18
    DAVID J. GUIN, ESQ.
19
    DONALDSON & GUIN, LLC
20
    THE FINANCIAL CENTER
21
    505 20TH STREET N. STE 1000
    BIRMINGHAM, AL 35203
22
23
24
25
```

```
JOE R. WHATLEY, JR., ESQ.
1
2
    WHATLEY KALLAS, LLC
3
    380 MADISON AVENUE, 23RD FLOOR
    NEW YORK, NY 10017
4
5
6
    EDITH M. KALLAS, ESQ.
7
8
    U.W. CLEMON, ESQ.
9
    WHITE, ARNOLD & DOWD, P.C.
    2025 THIRD AVENUE NORTH, STE 500
10
    BIRMINGHAM, AL 35203
11
12
13
    BRYAN L. CLOBES, ESQ.
14
    CAFFERTY, CLOBES, MERIWETHER & SPRENGEL, LLP
15
    1101 MARKET STREET, STE 2650
16
    PHILADELPHIA, PA 19107
17
18
    LAWRENCE L. JONES, II, ESQ.
19
    JONES, WARD PLC
    MARION E. TAYLOR BUILDING
20
21
    312 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 6TH FLOOR
22
    LOUISVILLE, KY 40202
23
24
25
```

```
1
    APPEARANCES CONTINUED
2
    E. KIRK WOOD, JR., ESQ.
3
    WOOD LAW FIRM, LLC
    PO BOX 382434
4
    BIRMINGHAM, AL 35238
5
6
7
    GREGORY L. DAVIS, ESQ.
    DAVIS & TALIAFERRO, LLC
8
9
    7031 HALCYON PARK DRIVE
    MONTGOMERY, AL 36117
10
11
    DANIEL A. SMALL, ESQ.
12
    11 NORTH MARKET STREET
13
14
   ASHEVILLE, NC 28801
15
16
    DANIEL C. HEDLUND, ESQ.
    GUSTAFSON, GLUEK, PLLC
17
18
    CANADIAN PACIFIC PLAZA
19
    120 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, STE 2600
20
    MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402
21
22
    CHRISTOPHER T. HELLUMS, ESQ.
23
    PITTMAN, DUTTON & HELLUMS, PC
24
    2001 PARK PLACE TOWER
25
   BIRMINGHAM, AL 335203
```

```
JOHN D. SAXON, ESQ.
1
2
    JOHN D. SAXON, PC
3
    2119 3RD AVENUE NORTH, STE 100
    BIRMINGHAM, AL 35203
4
5
6
    KIMBERLY R. WEST, ESQ.
7
    WALLACE, JORDAN, RATLIFF & BRANDT, LLC
8
    FIRST COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDING
9
    800 SHADES CREEK PARKWAY, STE 400
10
   PO BOX 530910
    BIRMINGHAM, AL 35253
11
12
13
    DAVID J. ZOTT, ESQ.
14
   KIRKLAND & ELLIS, LLP
    300 NORTH LASALLE
15
16
    CHICAGO, IL 60654
17
18
    DANIEL E. LAYTIN, ESQ.
19
    (See above address.)
20
21
22
23
24
25
```

```
1
    APPEARANCES CONTINUED
2
    CRAIG A. HOOVER, ESQ.
3
    HOGAN, LOVELLS US, LLP
    555 13TH STREET NW
4
5
    WASHINGTON, DC 20004
6
    EMILY M. YINGER, ESQ.
7
    (See above address)
8
9
    CAVENDER C. KIMBLE, ESQ.
10
    BALCH & BINGHAM, LLP
11
    1901 6TH AVENUE N. STE 1500
12
    PO BOX 306
    BIRMINGHAM, AL 35201
13
14
15
    JOHN M. JOHNSON, ESQ.
16
    LIGHTFOOT, FRANKLIN & WHITE, LLC
    THE CLARK BUILDING
17
18
    400 20TH STREET NORTH
19
   BIRMINGHAM, AL 35203
20
21
    JAMES L. PRIESTER, ESQ.
22
    MAYNARD, COOPER & GALE, PC
23
    2400 REGIONS/HARBERT PLAZA
24
    1901 SIXTH AVENUE NORTH
25
   BIRMINGHAM, AL 35203
```

```
1
    ON BEHALF OF CAREFIRST: PATRICK de GRAVELLES, ESQ.
2
 3
                               BRIAN K. NORMAN, ESQ.
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
    Anita M. McCorvey, RMR-CRR
22
    Federal Court Reporter
23
    1729 5th Avenue North Ste 204
24
    Birmingham, AL 35203-2101
25
```

THE COURT: All right. Good morning, everyone. Have a seat. All right. We are here in the In Re: Blue Cross/Blue Shield Antitrust Litigation, MDL No. 2406, which is our master docket number 2:13-cv-20000-RDP.

1.3

2.0

2.5

We are here on a hearing set previously by the Court to consider the question of the appointment of Interim Class Counsel and a Plaintiffs' Steering Committee for each of the two tracks in this case, the Subscriber and the Provider track.

I have been provided a roster of counsel. I guess the first order of business to take up is to indicate that there were two objections that the Court was to take up at the hearing today.

The first objection related to the appointment of Dan Small of the Cohen Millstein firm to be a Plaintiff Steering Committee on the Subscriber track. That objection is moot. Mr. Small has withdrawn his name from consideration.

The Court contemplates at this point that it will not appoint -- it will only appoint five members to the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee. I do reserve the right to consult with Interim Class Counsel and the other members of the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee to see if they would contend that we ought to do something

different than that. All right. So that's the first order of business.

1.3

2.0

2.5

On the Provider track, there was an objection to the appointment of Joe Whatley and Edith Kallas to serve as Interim Class Counsel. And to be clear, the Court is contemplating simply that at this point, Interim Class Counsel under Rule 23.

The Court will hold off on making any decisions about appointment of Class Counsel to serve the interests of the Class until a future time, most likely, if it becomes necessary, the Class Certification Hearing or some point appropriately designated before that.

But today we're dealing simply with Interim Class Counsel. The idea was that we had a Special Master appointed to interview various candidates and make recommendations to the Court about not only Interim Class Counsel appointments but also Plaintiffs' Steering Committee appointments so that we could examine a number of things and get the ball rolling in the litigation.

One would be whether to file a consolidated class action complaint for both tracks or a consolidated class action for the separate tracks and then move forward with the filing of a consolidated class action complaint.

All right. So I think the next order of business

```
would simply be to take up the objection that exists on
1
2
    the Provider side. Who wishes to speak to that
3
    objection? All right. Mr. Whatley?
 4
                MR. WHATLEY: Yes, sir.
                THE COURT: You'll be speaking in opposition
5
6
    to the objection?
7
                MR. WHATLEY: Yes, sir.
8
                THE COURT: And who will be speaking in
    favor of the objection?
9
                MS. WEST: Your Honor, I'm Kimberly West,
10
    liaison counsel.
11
12
                THE COURT: And I appreciate very much your
    efforts.
13
                           Thank you, Your Honor.
14
                MS. WEST:
15
    Norman for CareFirst of Maryland and Mr. Koch will be
    speaking in support of their objection.
16
                THE COURT: Mr. Norman and Mr. Koch.
17
18
                MR. KOCH: Koch, K-O-C-H.
19
                THE COURT: Koch, yes. I'm sorry.
20
    seen your name. All right, I think we take up the
21
    persons who are speaking in favor of the objection
22
            That makes sense. And, Mr. Norman, welcome.
23
    You're going to lead us off?
24
                MR. NORMAN: I will, Your Honor. Good
2.5
    morning. I appreciate the opportunity to appear here in
```

```
1
    the Magic City. It is the second time that I have been
2
    to Birmingham, and I appreciate the hospitality.
           CareFirst has --
 3
                THE COURT: I came very close to practicing
 4
5
    in Dallas --
 6
                MR. NORMAN: Did you really?
7
                THE COURT: But for my spouse who didn't see
8
    fit to move that far west. But I came real close to
    going to Dallas after clerking with Judge Widener on the
9
    Fourth Circuit.
10
11
                MR. NORMAN:
                              I would say that there are
12
    probably advantages and disadvantages to each place.
13
                THE COURT:
                            Okay.
                MR. NORMAN: You know, Your Honor, we have
14
15
    sort of been drawn into making probably a more
16
    vociferous objection than that which we intended.
17
           CareFirst objected to the appointment of Whatley,
18
    Kallas as interim lead counsel through a fairly
19
    simplistic document designed to give the Court notice
2.0
    that there was this Maryland lawsuit out there.
                                                      That
21
    is, there was a complaint that had been filed in
22
    Maryland and that because of certain issues that
23
    presented itself in the Complaint --
                THE COURT: Now, you yourself were not
24
2.5
    counsel in filing that Complaint, correct?
```

MR. NORMAN: No, Your Honor. Mr. Patrick de Gravelles with CareFirst was counsel filing that Complaint in Maryland.

THE COURT: Okay.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

2.5

And so CareFirst made what was MR. NORMAN: functionally a notice filing by way of this objection to let the Court know that there were -- the Complaint was out there; there were certain issues that presented themselves by the existence of the Complaint in terms of the potential that Mr. Whatley and Miss Kallas might face issues serving in their role as interim lead counsel, and those issues were simply things related to the fact that Miss Kallas and Mr. Whatley may, in fact, be fact witnesses in the Maryland Complaint, and the allegations in Maryland regarding the use and disclosure of information might make the actions that they take as Interim Lead Counsel here in this action be discoverable and get into things like work product privilege, privileged communications --

THE COURT: I'm fascinated by the theory
that -- and I realize it's not before a state judge
right now. It's been removed, and Judge Titus has the
case as I understand it.

MR. NORMAN: I understand it's been removed, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And Judge Titus in the Greenbelt Division, who was in my baby judge's school, has the case.

2.5

I'm fascinated by the theory that at least upon the filing of that action a state court judge could order discovery of work product in a federal MDL. Is that one of the theories advanced in that litigation?

MR. NORMAN: Well, I think one of the theories, Judge, or one of the possibilities is that to the extent that you have a law firm that is actually a party to a confidentiality agreement as opposed to the clients of the law firm, and the law firm itself is then engaging in some use, that use must -- may necessarily involve what they have done with the information, which might be work that has then, in fact, been done in support of, let's say, this MDL.

And so I think one way to distinguish this situation from a different situation is that you have counsel who signed the confidentiality agreement as individual parties of the law firm that Whatley Kallas, LLC, did.

And you also have a situation where there is the possibility that involved in the very -- at the inception or the creation of the event that might give rise to the claim, you have the actual counsel who later

```
represent the clients bringing the claim who are
1
2
    actually involved in the underlying facts that makes
    them potentially fact witnesses.
3
           And in my Brief, Your Honor -- I know this Court
 4
5
    had generously allowed us to file under seal.
6
    some logistical issues, and I know the Court has ordered
7
    us to provide the Court with the information that we
8
    sought.
                THE COURT: And you've offered to provide it
    in camera.
10
11
                MR. NORMAN: I have, Your Honor
12
                THE COURT: I'll be glad to accept it in
13
    camera.
14
                MR. NORMAN: Okay. Mr. Whatley has also
15
    viewed a copy of it.
                THE COURT: All right. Would you mind
16
17
    handing it up?
18
                MR. NORMAN: May I approach?
19
                THE COURT: You may. Thank you. All right.
20
    So the pregnant question that I was trying to get to the
21
    bottom of -- well, there's two or three. First is how
22
    could I possibly deal with your objection without at
23
    least addressing the merits of whether or not Miss
24
    Kallas or Mr. Whatley have improperly used information
2.5
    gained during negotiations that's subject to a
```

```
1
    confidentiality agreement? I don't understand how I
2
    could even deal with your objection without first
    addressing that question.
3
 4
                MR. NORMAN: Yeah, so I think what --
                THE COURT: That seems to be a threshold
5
6
    question.
7
                MR. NORMAN: Yeah, I think what the Court
8
    does is take a perspective as follows: Let us first
    assume that everything that is alleged in the Maryland
10
    complaint is true absent some other evidence that there
11
    was a bad faith filing or, you know, something like
12
    that.
13
           If everything alleged is true, what issues does
    it then present with the Interim Lead Counsel
14
15
    appointment, that is --
16
                THE COURT: So I assume that the facts
17
    alleged are true or the conclusions alleged are true?
18
                MR. NORMAN: I think you start with the
19
    facts alleged are true.
2.0
                THE COURT: Well, what facts does the
21
    Maryland filing contend were subject to a
22
    confidentiality agreement -- what facts or information
23
    were subject to a confidentiality agreement but used in
24
    the preparation of the lawsuit against CareFirst?
2.5
                MR. NORMAN:
                              There are going to be facts
```

```
1
    related to the pricing for certain codes, the ability to
2
    unbundle certain codes or -- that is, the nascent offer
    made by CareFirst to do those things -- and the prices
3
    and the economics associated therewith.
 4
                THE COURT: But none of those facts are
6
    alleged in the CareFirst -- in the Complaint against
    CareFirst. There's no information about pricing data,
7
8
    pricing codes, unbundling or pricing information
    whatsoever, is there?
                MR. NORMAN: Not with that level of
10
11
    specificity, but that goes --
12
                THE COURT: Not with any level of
13
    specificity.
14
                             That goes more to the issue of
                MR. NORMAN:
15
    disclosure as opposed to the issue of use.
16
                THE COURT: All right.
                MR. NORMAN: And there are two bars in the
17
18
    confidentiality agreement.
19
                THE COURT: All right. Show me the language
20
    in the confidentiality agreement that bars use as
21
    opposed to non-disclosure. Let's dissect that a little
22
    bit.
23
                MR. NORMAN:
                             Section II, Your Honor, and I
    quote, "non-disclosure obligations."
24
2.5
                THE COURT:
                            Yes.
```

MR. NORMAN: "The receiving party will utilize confidential information of the disclosing party only for the purpose of evaluating and determining the precise nature of the formation of a more formal business arrangement and for no other purpose."

THE COURT: All right. Now, so that's "utilize."

MR. NORMAN: Correct.

2.5

THE COURT: All right. Let me give you an analogy. See what you think of this. Let's say you want to buy my car, and I tell you I'm a pretty private individual, and I don't like my negotiations or my style of negotiation disclosed to others because I want to sell another car to someone else one day.

So I, quite surprisingly, at least from your perspective, ask you to sign a confidentiality agreement that says that you will not disclose or use the information that you learn in our negotiations for any purpose other than deciding whether you want to enter into an agreement to buy my car. And I -- after you sign that agreement, I represent to you the following facts:

One, my car only has 50,000 miles on it. It's never had a mechanical problem, and it's never been involved in an accident.

After purchase, you've learned that I rolled the odometer back from 150,000 to 50,000; that it's been in and out of the shop for transmission issues and that I have been involved in four accidents with it.

And you, not being very happy about this revelation, decide you want to sue me for fraud. And I take the position that you can't use any of my statements against me because you've signed a confidentiality provision.

Are you out of luck?

MR. NORMAN: No, I'm not.

THE COURT: Then why is this case any

different from that?

2.5

MR. NORMAN: Because Your Honor's hypothetical gets into the notion of fraudulent inducement to contract, which typically vitiates private contractual relationships.

THE COURT: Well, don't enforcement of the antitrust laws often vitiate pre-dispute agreements about either waiver of claims or use of information to support claims?

MR. NORMAN: Only to the extent that generally in our civil law outside of the realm of contract when we're talking about tort-related issues there is a general principle where perspective waivers

of liability are barred or void.

2.5

There's been nothing in the antitrust laws that would vitiate this sort of confidentiality agreement, I think with good reason. I think the reason is --

THE COURT: Maybe the reason is that no one's tried this before.

MR. NORMAN: No, I don't think so, Your

Honor. I think the reason is that, you know, when you

start getting into federal laws vitiating agreements

that are not, in fact, a restraint on trade; they are,

in fact, the, you know, oil for the engine of commerce.

That is, there's not probably a significant business

transaction in this country that does not kick off with

a non-disclosure agreement or a confidentiality

agreement.

I think when you start down a slippery slope where we say okay, well, confidentiality agreements apply in this situation but not as to this federal statute, then -- you know, common law analogy often works well, hey, you know, they don't apply to Sherman Act so they must not apply in 34 Act, or -- you know, you start down a slippery slope, and before you know it, we've got the entire body of, you know, trading and transactional commerce in this country who have MDAs and we provide information in reliance upon the private

contractual benefit who, once they find out those confidentiality agreements are potentially void or avoidable, are not going to be providing the same level of information, and I think we need an even exchange in commerce in order to engage in trade or commerce in this country.

1.3

2.0

2.5

THE COURT: Well, I guess I'm looking at the Complaint filed in the District of Maryland that was centralized with me, and I'm looking at your client's state court lawsuit alleging that confidential information was utilized in violation of the confidentiality agreement.

And your client, at least in that filling, has pointed to a handful of paragraphs where he alleges that information was utilized as part of the lawsuit filling, Paragraph 3, which simply indicates that negotiations had taken place and that CareFirst, however, had refused to negotiate in a meaningful sense and instead insisted on achieving the anti-competitive, rock-bottom rates it desired.

Do you think that violates the confidentiality agreement, that particular allegation?

MR. NORMAN: As to disclosure or use, Your
Honor?

THE COURT: Either.

MR. NORMAN: As to use, there is a significant chance that it does. I believe that it does. You know, as to disclosure, I think that there is some room for the notion that mere generalities -- and I think some of Mr. Whatley's case law pointed this out -- do not rise to the level sufficient to, you know, be enforceable under confidentiality agreements. One of his cases deals, in fact, with information that is considered to be too general to be constituted trade secret.

1.3

2.0

2.5

I think the fact that there was a commencement of negotiations, to me, is too general.

THE COURT: Well, let's go back to this issue of use then because that seems to me to be the lynchpin of your argument.

If Mr. Whatley from Miss Kallas was just generally aware of facts that would suggest your client was engaging in anti-competitive behavior and using its mosophony or monopoly power to do that, but they don't include it in the complaint and they don't intend to use any of that information for purposes of discovery, but it does make them feel better about filing the complaint, is that use?

MR. NORMAN: It may be use, Your Honor, and that's one of the disadvantages at which we find

```
ourselves, which is that that's going to be the subject
1
2
    matter of discovery. You know, perhaps -- you know, we
    have a good faith basis to protect CareFirst's
3
    agreements and say it looks to us like there was use.
4
    We filed a good faith lawsuit.
5
           The level and the extent to which there has been
6
7
    use doesn't have to necessarily be reflected in a public
8
    disclosure. It gets into, again, the work product and
    the processes by which, you know, Mr. Whatley and Miss
    Kallas move forward with the lawsuit.
10
           And we don't know. Maybe they've used it for
11
12
    other things. Those are all things that would be
    discoverable matters.
13
                THE COURT: Well, if you don't know, then
14
15
    why would you make the assertion?
16
                MR. NORMAN: We have a good faith basis to
    believe.
17
18
                THE COURT: But if you don't know, how could
19
    you have a good faith basis?
2.0
                MR. NORMAN: You don't have to know all of
21
    your facts; you have to believe those facts in order to,
22
    I believe, rise to the level of a filing.
23
                THE COURT: All right. This is your
24
    opportunity.
2.5
                MR. NORMAN:
                             Right.
```

1 THE COURT: You've made an objection. 2 hearing your objection. What specifically can you point to to suggest that they've used any information gained 3 during these negotiations in the filing of the suit 4 that's before me other than the fact that they contend 5 6 your client engaged in anti-competitive conduct during 7 the negotiations themselves? 8 MR. NORMAN: Those are the only facts that we have right now, Your Honor, the fact that one would 9 10 not know as a separate, distinct party to the confidentiality agreement exactly what occurred in the 11 12 negotiations and been part and parcel with it without, 13 you know, the -- and so maybe I'm not understanding Your Honor's question. 14 15 THE COURT: No, you've understood it, and 16 you've answered it. That's what I thought the answer would be. 17 What facts have been disclosed in the lawsuit, 18 19 Complaint against CareFirst that was centralized before 20 me that your client hasn't put into the public medium by 21 the filing of its suit in the state court? 22 I don't know, you know -- and MR. NORMAN: 23 I'm probably not prepared to answer that, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: Well, then who is? 2.5 MR. NORMAN: Mr. de Gravelles.

```
THE COURT: Where is he?
1
2
                MR. NORMAN: He's here.
                THE COURT: Well, let's get him up here.
3
 4
                MR. NORMAN: Your Honor, do I return to
5
    the --
6
                THE COURT: You may surrender the podium
7
    until you're ready to return to it.
8
                MR. NORMAN: Yes, Your Honor.
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Good morning, Your Honor.
9
    Patrick de Gravelles.
10
11
                THE COURT: Good morning. You heard the
12
    question.
13
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Yes, Your Honor.
                THE COURT: What is your answer?
14
15
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: My answer is this, Your
16
    Honor; that the negotiations between CareFirst and
17
    SurgCenter Development Corp and to which Miss Kallas and
18
    the law firms were party, those were not disclosed to
19
    anyone as far as CareFirst knows other than to those
2.0
    individuals. And --
21
                THE COURT: I don't understand what that
22
    means.
23
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: What it means, Your
24
    Honor, is that CareFirst didn't disclose the substance
2.5
    of those negotiations to anyone. They were kept
```

internal. When Whatley Kallas filed the action in the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland, it referred to things like CareFirst's best and final offer. It referred to the history of negotiations.

1.3

2.0

2.5

THE COURT: I see what it's referred to. I have read the Complaint. Paragraphs 93 through 95 of that lawsuit make assertions about CareFirst's use of monopoly power and refusal to negotiate with respect to reimbursement rates.

Paragraphs 87 through 92 involve allegations regarding healthcare providers who were not parties to the confidentiality agreement.

And Paragraph 3 simply says that CareFirst refused to negotiate in any meaningful sense, and it insisted on achieving anti-competitive results in the negotiations.

What I'm getting at is why is any of that a disclosure of confidential information as opposed to simply accusing your client of engaging in Sherman Act violations during the negotiations themselves?

MR. DE GRAVELLES: Your Honor, I think the question has to have two parts, which is why was this a use or a disclosure. As to the disclosure issue, it's quite clear that it will inevitably be disclosed.

THE COURT: How?

```
1
                MR. DE GRAVELLES:
                                    Through discovery, Your
2
    Honor.
                THE COURT: Well, they would be entitled to
3
4
    that -- your confidentiality agreement can't insulate
    you from discovery in a case, can it?
5
 6
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: No, it can't.
7
                THE COURT: So that was going to come out
8
    anyway.
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Not if they didn't even
10
    know about the negotiations, Your Honor.
11
                THE COURT: Well, if they sent out the right
12
    interrogatories and requests for production, they'd find
13
    out. You don't think they'd ask about pricing data if
    they're accusing you of anti-competitive behavior in
14
    that area?
15
16
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Possibly, Your Honor, but
17
    I'm not sure they would be entitled to pricing data that
18
    had been offered but not accepted. Pricing data and
19
    agreed-upon pricing data is different.
2.0
                THE COURT: If they contend that your client
21
    violated certain provisions of the Sherman Act in those
22
    negotiations themselves, your position is that this
23
    confidentiality agreement would insulate them from even
24
    being able to do discovery without disclosing that or
2.5
    utilizing that pre-complaint to discover exactly what
```

your client did in those negotiations?

MR. DE GRAVELLES: No, Your Honor.

1.3

2.5

III. DE GIMVEELES. NO, TOUT HOHOT.

THE COURT: Well, then why is this not -- as your Dallas, Texas counsel might tell you -- all hat and no cattle?

MR. DE GRAVELLES: Your Honor, CareFirst enters into confidentiality agreements with potential contracting parties as a routine matter.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. DE GRAVELLES: And as Mr. Norman explained, these types of agreements are very important because they offer parties, sophisticated commercial parties, the opportunity to have a free flow of information, an exchange of information.

One of the conditions -- one of the contractual conditions that the parties agreed to in this situation was no use beyond the attempt to enter into this contractual relationship, which was never consummated.

At the end of the day, there were four parties to the confidentiality agreement. One was CareFirst. One was SurgCenter Development Corp. One was what was then known as, I believe, Whatley, Drake & Kallas. And the fourth was the Mooney Law Firm out of Washington, DC.

SurgCenter Development Corp is a partner in each of the ASCs who are plaintiffs in the federal antitrust

action that's been tagged to this MDL. It is clear that the way they got that information must have been either through their partner, SurgCenter Development Corp, or through the --

2.0

2.5

THE COURT: What information? The fact that your client allegedly used its monopoly power to force feed -- and this is just based on their allegations.

I'm not saying this is true.

Your client used its monopoly power to force feed below-market reimbursement rates down their throat and said take it or leave it. If that's true, can an antitrust case be constructed from those facts, yes or no? If it's true.

MR. DE GRAVELLES: Yes, it can be.

its monopoly power to insist upon reimbursement rates that did not reflect a true competition in the market, then that could be liability-creating. There would obviously be much more to the quotient than that, but that's at least a skeleton of a Sherman Act allegation, correct?

MR. DE GRAVELLES: Your Honor, I have to be honest. I'm not an expert on the Sherman Act, but I understand where the Court's going. I think that the issue is can they take the information that they've got

from confidential negotiations and use it to that end.

1.3

2.5

No one's disputing that they can't make allegations that will stand up at least to a facial test. They can create allegations. Whether they stand up even to a 12(b)(6) analysis --

THE COURT: Why wouldn't all this be resolved by a protective order that just simply says any information other than an alleged Sherman Act violation that comes out of those negotiations isn't going to be used by them in this case, which Mr. Whatley has essentially volunteered to the Court?

And by the way, he says he's not done it but won't do it is his position.

MR. DE GRAVELLES: My response to that would be we had a binding contract with them at one point, what we thought was a binding contract, and they violated it.

THE COURT: Well, that remains to be seen.

You haven't shown me how they violated it at this point.

I'm giving you this chance.

And I know you have been very crafty in your approach to this that you don't want me to make that decision for whatever reason even though you've squarely put the issue before me with your objection.

What I'm getting at is do the allegations in the

```
1
    Complaint concern anything other than the Plaintiff
2
    assertion that your client used monopoly power to insist
    upon below-market reimbursement rights? That's the way
3
    I read the Complaint. But there may be more to it than
4
    meets my eye because I'm not privy to all these things
5
 6
    that you claim occurred.
7
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Your Honor, first of all,
8
    let me say if the Court's impression is that I have been
    crafty, I apologize --
                           Well, let me --
10
                THE COURT:
11
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: -- because that certainly
12
    wasn't my intent.
13
                THE COURT: -- ask you while we are on that
14
    subject. You've just told me there were four parties to
15
    the confidentiality agreement.
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: I believe that's correct.
16
17
                THE COURT: CareFirst is a Maryland
18
    corporation.
19
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Yes, Your Honor.
20
                THE COURT: SurgCenter Development
21
    Corporation is a California corporation.
22
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Yes, Your Honor.
23
                THE COURT: Whatley, Drake is a
24
    non-Maryland -- I don't know if they are in New York or
2.5
    what have you. Where is Mooney?
```

```
1
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: DC.
2
                THE COURT: But you, in your state court
3
    complaint, made allegations against a number of Maryland
    defendants that weren't a party to the confidentiality
4
    agreement saying that they breached the confidentiality
5
 6
    agreement. Why is that not crafty?
7
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Your Honor, one of the
8
    parties to the confidentiality agreement was SurgCenter
    Development Corp.
10
                THE COURT: Uh-huh (affirmative).
11
    that.
12
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: SurgCenter Development
13
    Corp is a partner in each of the ASCs. So in order to
    craft -- and I hate to use that word considering the
14
15
    Court has deemed my --
16
                THE COURT: I think it might be a Freudian
17
    slip.
18
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Well, Your Honor, I
19
    honestly take my obligations to the court seriously, and
20
    I do apologize --
21
                THE COURT: Well, if I hadn't made that very
22
    clear, that's a good thing that you're aware of your
23
    obligations to this court right now.
24
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Your Honor, the issue is
2.5
    if we had -- imagine, okay, if you think about an
```

```
1
    injunction that binds three parties -- the two law firms
2
    and a California corporation, okay, and it binds only
    those parties. Well, we know that the Maryland entities
3
 4
    have the information through their partner SurgCenter
    Development Corp.
5
           So if we got an injunction against just those
 6
7
    three parties, the remedy would be incomplete. It would
8
    be almost meaningless.
                THE COURT: Well, couldn't you have resolved
10
    that on the first instance by asking anyone connected
11
    with these entities to sign your confidentiality
12
    agreement if they were ultimately beneficiaries of the
1.3
    negotiations that you were undertaking?
           And I don't know that they were direct
14
15
    beneficiaries of these negotiations, but to the extent
16
    they might have been, that would have been an easy fix
    to your issue, wouldn't it?
17
18
                MR. DE GRAVELLES:
                                    Your Honor --
19
                THE COURT: You know, this isn't the
20
    presidential debates.
21
                MR. DE GRAVELLES:
                                    No, I understand.
22
                THE COURT:
                            When I ask a question, I don't
23
    want a political response by ignoring it. What I want
24
    is an answer.
2.5
                MR. DE GRAVELLES:
                                    I'm going to give the
```

Court an answer, but I have to be careful because there are documents that we submitted for an in-camera review, and the answer, I'm going to say, lies in there; but I don't want to disclose the documents in open court.

1.3

2.5

THE COURT: Fair enough. But the answer was you could have easily fixed that problem by having everyone who you wanted to keep this information confidential to agree to keep it confidential, correct?

MR. DE GRAVELLES: Your Honor, yes, but we thought -- perhaps we were mistaken, but we believed that the confidentiality agreement was broad enough to restrict access to those other entities.

THE COURT: Explain this one to me. If

Interim Class Counsel -- and if Mr. Whatley and Miss

Kallas are appointed to be that, they would fulfill this role.

The idea from day one in this case from when I first met with the defense counsel and the respective Plaintiffs' counsel is that we would work toward drafting a consolidated complaint which would displace, for purposes of my proceeding with the MDL, the other complaints that had been filed in in the 30 some-odd other actions.

On top of that, Mr. Whatley has told me in his filings that he does not -- and, Mr. Whatley, correct me

1 if this is a misreading on my part. He does not plan on 2 pursuing class claims with respect to these negotiations 3 anyway. He thinks they are straight-up, individual monopolization claims, not any type of conspiracy claims 4 that he plans to make part of the class action 5 6 complaint, whether he is drafting it or giving input 7 about it? Am I right? 8 MR. WHATLEY: Correct, Your Honor. THE COURT: So in light of all that, how 9 10 could the information you're concerned about possibly be 11 utilized in the drafting of the class allegation 12 consolidated complaint if Mr. Whatley and Miss Kallas 1.3 are appointed Interim Counsel? 14 MR. DE GRAVELLES: To be honest, Your Honor, 15 I -- I have not had the opportunity to digest Mr. 16 Whatley's Brief. It was -- I was traveling yesterday to 17 come here -- or this morning, rather, getting ready to 18 He filed it, I think, when the Court required. 19 It may be -- if the Court's asking if there is a 20 way that this issue can be avoided through an 21 understanding with the parties, I do not foreclose that 22 possibility. I think given the briefing schedule, it 23 was -- we have been in touch with Mr. Whatley. The day 24 I filed the Complaint I was in touch with him. think he will -- he can confirm that. We've had back 2.5

and forth about this. It has not been radio silence.

2.5

Mr. Norman was speaking with Mr. Whatley this morning about it. Is there a way? Probably.

THE COURT: Well, I'm trying to figure out if there's a valid objection. What I'm trying to figure out is if you're correct in your assertion that he's utilized confidential information in the filing of the Complaint against your client. I've looked at the Complaint. I don't see any information in the Complaint about pricing codes, pricing data, the ability to unbundle.

what I do see is the allegation that during negotiations your client engaged in anti-competitive conduct, and I -- at least from the top-of-the-head response to that -- do not believe that a pre-dispute confidentiality agreement can operate to bar a client's ability to prosecute an antitrust action based upon the very conduct that exists during those negotiations, if, in fact, it is anti-competitive.

So far as I can tell, that's all we're dealing with at this point. Now, I'm going to look carefully at your in camera submission. I've glanced through it.

I'm not sure how it fits within what I'm dealing with in my case on my first pass through it, but I'm giving you an opportunity to explain this to me.

I don't have a judgment, but there are two things that are very strong possibilities at this point. One is that you have some legitimate concern about the use of a confidentiality agreement that you're just not articulating to me very well.

2.5

The other is that you're not concerned about the disclosure of a confidentiality agreement; you're concerned about trying to keep your client out of antitrust hot water, and this is a game to accomplish that goal.

I assure you if we're dealing with the latter, you will be my object lesson in this case that I do not tolerate that type of lawyering in this court, and we have a whole host of witnesses that will get a chance to learn don't touch the hot stove; see what happens. You got that?

MR. DE GRAVELLES: Your Honor, may I be heard on that?

THE COURT: You may.

MR. DE GRAVELLES: The very first agreement that I offered Mr. Whatley was keep the Section I claim. We agree there's no problem there. CareFirst is a defendant in many, many lawsuits here.

THE COURT: And all those other lawsuits have made very similar allegations that your client uses

```
1
    its monopoly power to drive home unreasonable,
2
    non-competitive reimbursement rates, right?
 3
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: And that's exactly our
    point.
4
                THE COURT: So he could have got all that
5
6
    information in this Complaint just by reading other
7
    complaints and talking to other lawyers.
8
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Exactly, Your Honor.
    That's precisely our point.
9
10
                THE COURT: So are you taking the position
11
    he's used confidential information in the drafting of
12
    this Complaint?
13
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Because this particular
    Complaint -- and I appreciate all the work the Court did
14
15
    prior to this. I've been made aware of that.
    understand it.
16
17
           What is somewhat of a mystery to me is why on the
18
    eve of this particular proceeding appointing Interim
19
    Class Counsel, why this information -- they knew the
20
    confidentiality agreement was there. And when he filed
21
    his initial opposition to our response, Mr. Whatley
22
    actually acknowledged the problem with the confidential
23
    information because he said we ran up to the line, but
24
    we didn't cross it. He knew it was there.
2.5
           So given that there are all these other
```

```
1
    allegations that they could have relied on, all these
2
    other things Mr. Whatley could have done, be appointed
    Interim Class Counsel. Your Honor, I assure you, we
3
4
    don't want to have this fight, and I told Mr. Whatley
    you can bring your lawsuit without this. This is what I
5
 6
    don't understand.
7
                THE COURT: What's "this"? That's what I'm
8
    getting at. Take me to the paragraph --
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Okay.
10
                THE COURT -- of the Complaint and tell me
11
    what "this" is.
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Well, Your Honor, I think
12
13
    that when they talk about -- Your Honor noted in
14
    Paragraph 3 they talk about rock -- they characterize
15
    CareFirst's pricing as "rock-bottom pricing." They talk
    about "our best and final offer." They say "we refused
16
17
    to negotiate."
18
                THE COURT: Do you understand the concept of
19
    antitrust standing?
2.0
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Yes, Your Honor.
21
                THE COURT:
                            They have to show that they are
22
    actually injured by the anti-competitive conduct.
23
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Yes, Your Honor.
24
                THE COURT: It's not enough to show that
2.5
    anti-competitive conduct is unmoored, floating around in
```

the atmosphere somewhere affecting others.

2.5

MR. DE GRAVELLES: Yes.

THE COURT: They've got to show that it affected them. Why is this anything other than showing they have standing to assert the Sherman Act claims that they're asserting?

MR. DE GRAVELLES: The reason it's something more is because they had an agreement that they wouldn't use the information, and I think the very fact that they discussed the negotiation shows they used it.

And, again, my -- the question, I think, is, as the Court noted, there's all these other plaintiffs, all these other allegations. There apparently was no problem with confidentiality agreements in any of these other situations. I don't know why it came up at this point.

I wish it hadn't come up at this point. We're not happy with it coming up at this point. And if there's a way we can work with Mr. Whatley to pin that information in to where it is and no more, look, we acknowledge what's out in the public sphere is out in the public sphere now. Okay. The idea of moving to seal something once it's been filed in federal court --

THE COURT: What would you possibly say that you have to seal in this Complaint? Paragraph 3?

MR. DE GRAVELLES: No, no. That's one of my points is that sealing this wasn't the effective -
THE COURT: No, what do you claim they've utilized as evidenced by this Complaint? Paragraph 3.

2.5

MR. DE GRAVELLES: That's one of the paragraphs, yes, Your Honor; the fact that they were able to describe and characterize our pricing information or our pricing offer indicates that they utilized -- the only place they could have gotten that information was through the negotiation.

and, again, I don't know that this is really -- either you're not acknowledging it or I'm not sure you're understanding it. Their obligation unrelated to the class claims is that you, your client, violated the antitrust laws in those negotiations.

MR. DE GRAVELLES: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. So how can they possibly
-- how could they possibly, then, do anything other than
what they've done by drafting a complaint which does not
specify any particular information disclosed but which
makes assertions about what your client's conduct was?
Offering below-market rates, using monopoly power,
insisting that those be taken or no deal.

MR. DE GRAVELLES: I think the response is,

Your Honor, that this activity, if they find it was some other provider -- if they got and they interview other providers, and they found out that this happened, they can take that information and draft a complaint.

2.5

Our belief is -- and I don't think there's been any case law that proves the theory wrong. Our belief is you can't take confidential negotiations, what you learned in there, and then go off to court with it.

And I fully accept the fact that the Court may rule differently, and we simply move beyond it then.

But we definitely have --

THE COURT: Well, I have another issue separate and apart from the objection that you have asserted. I know how to deal with the objection. I hear both sides, and I make a decision about what I think is the correct application of the law.

The structure that you're attempting to set up with your state court filing is that we will now have three judges involved in policing discovery disputes in this court, whether it's the judge in Maryland who had the case at the state level, Judge Titus who has the case now on the one hand, and my magistrate judge and myself on the other.

What I'm trying to also figure out is, understanding that there are limitations to federalism

and understanding I'm a court of limited jurisdiction, how can I possibly conduct this litigation fairly and efficiently if you are behind the scenes working in Maryland to do discovery about any lawyer's work product in this case? And that's why I have concerns about your filing.

2.5

You're seeking a preliminary injunction to prevent them from going forward with information utilized, but on the other hand, you tell me that that's not an immediate concern because then you realized that they have to draft a consolidated class action complaint, and they're not going forward with litigation based on those allegations.

It seems to me you're wanting to have it both ways on several issues in this case, and that's a concern.

MR. DE GRAVELLES: To be honest, Your Honor, I think on the issue of the preliminary injunction, the problem there is -- and I've worked with Mr. Whatley on this, and he was very kind in responding to me to my inquiries saying -- I asked him, I said -- and there are several e-mails back and forth about the timing of the filing of that consolidated complaint, and I didn't want to take any action that would in any way create problems

before that next filing.

1.3

2.5

But I think if there's any merit to CareFirst's complaint, it must be recognized that any claim we have goes away if we don't have any protection and he were to file another complaint that disclosed more information.

THE COURT: But couldn't you resolve that through the auspices of this court? You're a party in this case, right?

MR. DE GRAVELLES: CareFirst is a party, yes, sir.

THE COURT: Yeah, your client. Well, when I say you, I mean your client.

MR. DE GRAVELLES: No, no, absolutely, yes.

THE COURT: Your client is a party in this case. If your client believes that information that's subject to a confidentiality agreement is being utilized in this case, you can seek a protective order. You can even seek sanctions.

My question is, though, you've not chosen to go that route. You've chosen to go to state court in Maryland against diverse parties adding in some non-diverse parties who weren't party to the confidentiality agreement, which tells me you're trying to engineer a state court non-removal of complaint, and you're asking a state judge to step in as an interloper

1 into my case and tell me and counsel what you get to 2 discover of their work product in my case. There are French words for that in terms of how I 3 feel about that, but I won't use them on the record. 4 All right. Do you understand my concern? 5 MR. DE GRAVELLES: Absolutely. 6 7 THE COURT: Do you understand why I would be very troubled by that? 8 MR. DE GRAVELLES: I do, Your Honor. And if 10 it would assist this Court, I think CareFirst would not 11 have a problem dropping the non-diverse defendants if we 12 can get an assurance from Whatley Kallas and SurgCenter 13 that they will be bound by whatever decision is made in a federal action that can be tagged here with regard to 14 15 that confidentiality agreement. 16 The Court has to understand. Our only concern 17 was if we had a remedy against only three of the parties 18 that had the information, it was a remedy without any 19 worth. It was a remedy without any value. 2.0 If they will concede to that, we'll drop them 21 now. 22 THE COURT: Well, let me ask you this. 23 would you feel about me talking with Judge Titus and

MR. DE GRAVELLES: I wouldn't have a problem

letting us figure out how to resolve this?

24

with that, Your Honor. I would still submit that offer to drop the non-diverse parties just so we would make sure. Then we'll re-file in federal court. That's not the issue. That's fine, as long as we're assured that those 18 ASCs who are getting information from --THE COURT: Let me ask you. Are you concerned about use of this confidential information in any corner other than this particular corner, or this particular court? MR. DE GRAVELLES: There were concessions made to these ASCs that we don't typically make. THE COURT: I'm asking you if you're concerned, presently concerned, that the confidentiality agreement is being violated in any manner other than the prosecution of this action? MR. DE GRAVELLES: Oh, I see. Immediately, no. My concern would be that at some point pricing information -- I think there's a bunch of attorneys here who are better in economics than I am, but at some point, pricing information becomes stale, and so, for example, what you offered a prospective contracting party two years ago, not much value because things have moved on.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

And it may very well be that as far as a
disclosure issue goes, I'm just talking about the

disclosure issue, then we'll get to the point where it's stale and it's not -- and then if it's released, we wouldn't be happy with it, but there's probably not a lot of economic value to it.

2.5

But as far as the use goes, no, that's the area where we're concerned about. And like I said, I would have no problem dropping the non-diverse parties so we can make sure this is in federal court.

That's not a problem, as long as I get some assurance that this ASC out in Bowie, Maryland or this ASC out in Bethesda, Maryland isn't going to turn around and have the information from SurgCenter, its partner, and uses it for something else.

THE COURT: What other things could they use it for? I'm just curious. I'm trying to imagine what that would be. I guess bragging at the country club about what you know.

MR. DE GRAVELLES: I didn't think we would face a federal lawsuit based on that either, but we did.

THE COURT: Well, you were facing this federal lawsuit separate and apart -- you would have faced this federal lawsuit regardless of whether there was a confidentiality agreement signed, whether negotiations occurred, and whether you thought information was used. That was coming.

```
1
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Yes, and which makes, to
2
    me --
                THE COURT: In fact, this isn't the only one
3
4
    you're facing. You're facing a number of them.
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Right. And to me that
5
6
    makes the use -- the bringing up of this problem all
7
    that more curious. In other words, they could have done
8
    what they did --
                THE COURT: I guess it begs the question of
10
    who brought it up.
11
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Well, we didn't file the
12
    lawsuit.
                THE COURT: Yes, you did.
13
14
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Well, we filed a lawsuit
15
    in Maryland once they filed a lawsuit, so...
16
                THE COURT: Yeah. Well, you've just
    conceded that they filed a lawsuit that is no different
17
18
    in its allegations from any number of lawsuits you're
    challenged with filed by other lawyers who have no
19
    access to that information. The substance of the
2.0
21
    allegations are no different other than perhaps with
22
    respect to the specific conduct alleged during the
23
    negotiations, right?
24
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: Yeah.
2.5
                THE COURT: But the same claims are made.
```

```
1
    The same conduct is alleged in other contexts. So you
2
    would be facing this lawsuit and these allegations
3
    regardless.
                MR. DE GRAVELLES:
                                    I think, Your Honor, that
 4
5
    I'm not sure that CareFirst faces a Provider Section II
6
    claim in any other case. There's been a lot of cases
7
    filed. And I apologize if I'm mistaken on that, but I
    don't believe we do.
8
           So to some degree the Court's right in a general
10
    sense, but when you drill down a little bit further, it
11
    is possibly different.
12
                THE COURT: I see what you're saying.
13
    right. Your counsel has stood and may want to come back
14
    and relieve you. I don't know.
15
                MR. DE GRAVELLES: May I sit down, Your
16
    Honor?
17
                THE COURT:
                            You may.
18
                MR. DE GRAVELLES:
                                    Thank you.
19
                THE COURT:
                            Subject to re-call.
20
                MR. NORMAN: Your Honor, and, Judge, I
21
    mostly stood just because the concern as to confidential
22
    pricing information as to the other ASCs is as follows:
23
    Typically these are going to be partnerships or limited
24
    liability companies in which SurgCenter is going to be a
2.5
    managing member or the general partner, and the
```

information is going to reside in the individual partnerships or LLCs that represent the ASCs, and the other members or partners are going to be physicians, and those physicians often go out and start their own ASCs, at which time -- and they have access to books and records of the ASCs, at which time they've got information on rock-bottom pricing or other special concessions that were made.

2.5

THE COURT: Well, in this case, they haven't said what the rock-bottom pricing was; they just characterized it as a rock-bottom price below market with the use of monopoly power to require that it be taken.

MR. NORMAN: And I was narrowly addressing the issue about whether there's concerns as to the other ASCs having information.

THE COURT: I understand. But you would agree with me that if you wanted to tie the bow up tidy, you would just ask them to sign the agreement if you thought they were the potential beneficiaries of any illicit use of the information in any event, right?

MR. NORMAN: Your Honor, my experience has been -- and just by way of background, I represent ASC Development companies; that's what I do -- is that there's no way that payor contract departments or

contracting departments are going to recognize any distinction between the development entity and the individual ASCs.

2.5

The development entity is negotiating on behalf of all of those different entities. They all get the same rate structures, and so it's sort of seen as one and the same.

THE COURT: Well, going back to my original question, and I'll ask you -- you have heard my discourse with your colleague who's in house at your client.

MR. NORMAN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: What confidential information, other than this allegation: "They used their monopoly power to require us to accept rock-bottom, below-market reimbursement rates in these negotiations, and that violates Section II of the Sherman Act" is made in its Complaint?

MR. NORMAN: I don't have a good answer for you, Your Honor, without giving an answer that works in a way that would not make you happy, which is anything that --

THE COURT: I'm not trying to be happy; I'm trying to be informed.

MR. NORMAN: Yeah. It's anything that's not

```
1
    generally publicly available. I mean some of the stuff
2
    is going to be publicly available. You know, to the
    extent that -- and I'm flipping through it if the Court
3
    doesn't mind.
 4
                THE COURT: Yeah, I would focus in on
5
6
    Paragraphs 3 and 93 through 95.
7
                MR. NORMAN: Well, Paragraph 3 is --
8
                THE COURT: You agree that that simply
    establishes anti-
9
                MR. NORMAN: I think it's more conclusory or
10
11
    introductory.
12
                THE COURT: It says that "we've been
13
    injured."
14
                MR. NORMAN: Right.
                                      I think it would be
15
    difficult to say that the allegations are not very
16
    general in the Complaint.
17
                THE COURT: All right. So what we're really
18
    dealing with, then, in fairness, is whether they have
19
    some information that they've either used in mental
20
    operations to satisfy themselves about the strength of
21
    the claim or that they may use in the future in order to
22
    know what discovery to pursue, what questions to ask in
23
    depositions, those types of things?
24
                MR. NORMAN: I think that's a very fair way
2.5
    to characterize it.
```

THE COURT: Why can't we just deal with that, then, going forward by letting the parties negotiate a protective order, and if they can't achieve that, letting Judge Putnam step in and work together on a protective order to make sure that whatever pricing data, bundling information, pricing codes, anything of that nature, is not utilized by Interim Class Counsel in prosecuting the case?

2.0

2.5

MR. NORMAN: You know, I think that that is a very workable solution. I am not sure, Your Honor, that it addresses some of the ultimate issues. And I'm taking a look at this with some broad commercial implications. I know that you have to deal with the administration of this case. I'm looking at it just in my practice, for example.

THE COURT: Well, what I'd like -- I wouldn't be at all concerned if that state court suit were moved to federal court if it didn't have a preliminary request that would include doing discovery with respect to work product in my case.

As far as I'm concerned -- and, Joe, I hope you're not offended by this. You're on your own in the state court action about whether you breached some confidentiality agreement. That's not my concern. I'm not protecting anyone. What I am doing is trying to

protect my process, and it's not going to work when you have cooks in the kitchen who aren't even in the same state, the same court, and we have telltale going back and forth between two different courts on some of these matters that I have to administratively manage as part of this MDL.

2.5

MR. NORMAN: And I think CareFirst can appreciate that, Your Honor. What I was going to say -- I mean, there is some concern here. It is very difficult for me to express these things because I am very much about not impugning other counsel.

From a business perspective, when I see a confidentiality agreement that related to the negotiation of payor contracts and I see the law firms that have joined the MDL, and I don't have a good reason why -- they are a law firm that I know that they do certain kinds of work, and I say to myself well, what are they doing involved in this. Then I have to ask well, did the law firm set up the other party. Did they, in fact, have a role in sort of creating the facts.

In a negotiation, sometimes what I say to one party may, in fact, change the answer or the offer received back, you know, from that party, and those end up being issues that become discoverable and perhaps

give rise to defenses, and then I'm back to the same place I was, which is I've got fact-witness lawyers who may really -- and most fairly, even though it doesn't make administration of the case easy -- should be sitting in a deponent's chair some day.

2.5

And that's the thing I'm struggling with. I understand what His Honor is saying about linking the preliminary injunction back over to a protective order to sort of achieve the same results.

I just don't know that it fixes the other issues that's hard to express without making accusations that I don't want to make, and it's a struggle for me, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well, where do you think I am with respect to your client's objection in this case?

MR. NORMAN: Where do I think you are?

THE COURT: Yes. As an officer of the court, do you think anything has been raised in this case that suggests to me that Mr. Whatley and Miss Kallas could not perform well as Interim Class Counsel in this case?

MR. NORMAN: I think it's subject to hearing a statement that we never got in a Reply or a Brief from Mr. Whatley or Miss Kallas yet; no matter what goes on

```
1
    with these allegations -- because to me, Your Honor,
2
    we're not having a fully-litigated matter as to whether
    the confidentiality agreement was breached. His Honor
3
    may be able to give some rulings on the law affecting
4
    it, but, you know, notwithstanding anything else that
5
    we've heard, I can be Interim Lead Counsel. And they
6
    didn't say it in the Reply. They didn't say it in the
7
    Brief.
8
                THE COURT: Well, let's give them an
10
    opportunity.
11
                MR. NORMAN: Well, right. So I think that's
    where His Honor is.
12
13
                THE COURT:
                           Right. Mr. Whatley?
14
                MR. WHATLEY: Yes, sir.
15
                THE COURT: I've spent enough time on the
16
    other side. It's your turn.
                MR. WHATLEY: Yes, sir.
17
18
                THE COURT: First, what do you say about his
19
    concern that when a lawyer gets involved, there may be
20
    some opportunity that's being presented rather than an
    attempt to negotiate?
21
22
                             Well, Your Honor, I say this.
                MR. WHATLEY:
23
    It's not what happened here, but his entire premise
24
    doesn't get to the objection he's making in terms of if
    one of us were a fact witness -- which we dispute very
2.5
```

much. The negotiations here were handled almost entirely by our client. And Miss Kallas and Mr. Brown are on some e-mails in there largely because our firm represents the company.

1.3

2.5

I'm not on any e-mail that he's given to you.

But that is really a non-issue because even if there

were a witness issue in Alabama -- and we can have Mark

White, the former president of the State Bar come up and

address this and other ethical issues if you'd like.

In Alabama the witness disqualification is solely for trial and is person specific, and anybody, I assume, that would come here and make the kind of allegations they have made would have known that.

So it would not be a disqualifying event even if they were correct in everything they said.

THE COURT: Well, in Mr. Small's situation the difficulty -- and I give him a lot of credit for recognizing the difficulty -- is that it may not have been disqualifying, but it could reflect on one's ability to fairly and adequately represent a class of absent people. So I guess I would like you to address that head-on.

MR. WHATLEY: Well, Your Honor -- and I agree wholeheartedly with what you said about Mr. Small. Let me start there.

THE COURT: And I'm glad that's on the record because I would like him to know that I did commend him on the record for that.

2.0

2.5

MR. WHATLEY: And what you've got there is Blue Cross of Louisiana was represented -- or the allegation is that Blue Cross of Louisiana was represented by Mr. Small. Nobody says we ever represented CareFirst. And just so it's totally clear on the record, we have never represented CareFirst.

THE COURT: Probably wouldn't want to at this point.

MR. WHATLEY: And I assure you we will never ever represent CareFirst. And so it's a very different situation.

They are here claiming -- it's what Mr. Boies said to us before we came in. They are here saying you shouldn't be Interim Class Counsel because you know too much. They're claiming we know information about them that they don't -- they don't want anybody to know. And I don't blame them for that, but that's what they're claiming.

And the problem they've got here is that every bit of that information is easily discoverable through one document request, which obviously would be made every time in this case.

And in terms of what could be or couldn't be under a protective order, Your Honor, in November we proposed to the Defendants a protective order that would include the level of highly-confidential material.

We're still waiting on the response. And we offered all of these documents that they've given to you that we would treat -- pending the entry of a protective order by you or Judge Putnam, treat as "attorneys eyes only."

2.5

And so all of that could be handled very easily through the normal discovery process.

But they've said, especially Mr. De Gravelles -- and I apologize if I mispronounced his name -- a number of things he said, I think, I need to respond to very briefly if you don't mind.

THE COURT: Feel free.

MR. WHATLEY: Number one, Your Honor, we have filed this morning while we've been in court a Notice of Related Action with the MDL panel.

Number two, since he got into settlement discussions between us, let me give you the rest of the story:

Number one, he said he communicated with us the day he filed the action. What he did on April 3rd was send us a letter with a demand that we respond by the end of the day and didn't even give it to us until the

next day.

1.3

2.0

2.5

I responded immediately. I agreed in writing to accept service for all our clients, which is going to become very relevant in a minute.

And he then said that day that oh, this can be easily handled by deleting a few paragraphs in the Complaint. Our response, of course, was we don't want to create extra trouble with the Court. This is something you could have resolved if you had given us a phone call before suing us. You didn't, which is pretty extraordinary especially given the fact we've had prior litigation -- or I guess it's not very extraordinary, frankly, given our prior litigation with them.

Moving forward, the next day he comes back and says what he cleverly failed to say to you and that is that he believed that the confidentiality agreement prohibited us from ever bringing a Section II claim and that we were required to dismiss our client's Section II claim in order to get out of the lawsuit he had filed.

In other words, he said specifically what the 11th Circuit said -- the Fifth Circuit, I'm sorry -- in binding law --

THE COURT: The former Fifth Circuit.

MR. WHATLEY: The former Fifth Circuit in binding law in this court has said exactly what a

defendant can't do is required by this confidentiality agreement.

2.5

Of course, that caused us to research the issue. He's demanding that we dismiss an important claim for our client based on saying this confidentiality agreement requires it. We research it and fast forward there, Your Honor, after he files -- they file the objection to our appointment at the very last minute on Wednesday.

Thursday, in less than 24 hours, we file a response, and we give Mr. de Gravelles the cases that he can look at and see that his conduct is illegal. And what does he do? The next day after he has notice, Your Honor, of the cases, including the Riddells case, he then sends us a Motion For Preliminary Injunction that you've been discussing.

And what else does he do? He has a letter that tells him we are accepting service for our clients, but he ignores that, and he serves our clients with this 100-page legal document, Motion For Preliminary Injunction, serves our clients directly.

Why in the world would he do that? We know why he would do it. He wants to intimidate these people.

That's what CareFirst does. That's what he does. They had threatened people to kick them out of the network.

That's alleged in the Complaint.

1.3

2.0

2.5

Your Honor, we have lots of Class
representatives, not only with CareFirst, that are very
worried about retaliation. I had a phone call this
morning from a potential Class representative expressing
concern about possible retaliation if the Class
representative goes forward as a plaintiff in this case.
They are worried about it.

Not all of the Blues are as bold in their retaliation as CareFirst. Some of the Blues are more responsible. But many of them have such an enormous market power that Providers out there are very concerned. They have to do business with them or they're out of business. Mr. de Gravelles knows that. That's why he served that preliminary injunction on our clients after he got notice that the Fifth Circuit had said that if he construed the agreement the way he has, not only would the agreement be void but the agreement would then also be an agreement in restraint of trade, another antitrust violation.

And then he goes forward -- with full knowledge of the law on that point, and he goes forward and he did what he did.

Your Honor, if I seem outraged, I am. It's just inexcusable. It is obvious that the -- one of the two

conclusions you could draw about his conduct, it is the second one that is totally apparent that's what's going on here. And Your Honor really needs to put a stop to it.

2.5

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you this. What are your obligations, in your view, in light of the confidentiality agreement?

MR. WHATLEY: Your Honor, our obligations under the confidentiality agreement were, you know, not to disclose confidential information, the kind of information that their own negotiator said was at the heart of this and the affidavit that she submitted in support of the preliminary injunction. It was the sensitive pricing information, the things like the exemptions to the group.

THE COURT: Well, would it be not to disclose or utilize?

MR. WHATLEY: Well, it says not to disclose or utilize, but you can't interpret the utilization issue to prevent our clients from enforcing a civil action that is, in fact, the enforcement of what is also a criminal act.

And so, Your Honor, it does not prohibit and cannot prohibit -- and the cases clearly say that -- prohibit our client from bringing an action to enforce

the antitrust laws.

2.5

Now, in that out of respect, we didn't put any of the specific sensitive pricing information. We kept those allegations general, knowing that those things can be discovered later, knowing that they can be put under protective orders like the ones we have already proposed.

And pending the time until the information becomes stale -- it's an issue that's addressed in the DOJ FTC healthcare policies about the time when healthcare pricing information would become stale -- pending that kind of timeframe, it would remain confidential from anybody unless they specifically created the issue through something like a Twombly motion.

So, yes, we can use the information to enforce the laws, and if the contract were interpreted any other way, it would be an illegal and void contract. And, Your Honor, we I think very clearly have acted responsibly in the entire process while we're doing so.

I think, Your Honor, that's the basic information that I wanted to respond to and what they have had to say. I think it is the key thing in the Order you entered on Friday. The issue you asked the parties to address most specifically was this question that's

addressed by the former Fifth Circuit in Riddells.

1.3

2.5

I'll point out that CareFirst has not cited any new case on that point. It has attempted to distinguish our cases, and basically its position is that the Fifth Circuit didn't mean what it said in Riddells when it said any contractual provision that had this effect would be void and a separate violation. That's the only way you can interpret their legal position.

THE COURT: I guess I'm getting at this, though. Is there any circumstance that you could utilize some of this pricing data or pricing codes improperly in terms of mental operation or other litigation, work product in this case?

MR. WHATLEY: No, Your Honor, there is not.

I mean, frankly, as you pointed out, this is not part of the Class case that's about to proceed, but we will address that.

THE COURT: How is this going -- and I know -- let's say you are appointed, and let's say -- and you must have given some thought to this. How do you see the Section II claims fitting into the MDL litigation?

MR. WHATLEY: Your Honor, there are several cases here, including the Section II claims, that are going to have to be addressed separately by this Court.

THE COURT: Outside the Consolidated Class

1 Action Complaint.

2.5

MR. WHATLEY: Outside the Consolidated Class Action Complaint. I apologize. Craig, what's the name of the case that was recently transferred here from Pennsylvania?

MR. HOOVER: LifeWatch.

MR. WHATLEY: LifeWatch. There is the LifeWatch case that was transferred here. There are some allegations in the LifeWatch complaint that are the market allocation allegations. There are other allegations that are not the same, and we've got to figure out --

THE COURT: At this point do you perceive those are going forward as individual non-class claims challenging anti-competitive conduct of various of the Blues, or is that going to be part of a subclass of some type? I'm just curious how you're seeing that in the framework of the litigation here.

MR. WHATLEY: We have reached out to those lawyers and haven't heard back. I would assume in the LifeWatch instance, there's going to have to be some way to deal with that separately. And a Section II claim in a specific location, there's going to have to be some way to deal with that specifically.

What I would suggest we do is let's go forward

```
1
    with the class complaint, either as a Consolidated Class
2
    Complaint or as two consolidated class complaints.
           We've had discussions as late as this morning
3
4
    with our proposed Subscriber track co-lead counsel, and
5
    I think we would all suggest a 45-day period for the
6
    filing of that complaint or those complaints, and once
7
    those complaints are on file and once the process is
8
    going with respect to that, I think we can circle back
    and have a discussion with you of how do we deal with --
10
                THE COURT: How do we capture the other
11
    issues.
12
                MR. WHATLEY -- how do we capture the other
    issues and address them in an efficient manner.
13
14
                THE COURT: Mr. Boies, is that what you're
15
    thinking?
16
                MR. BOIES: Yes, it is, Your Honor.
17
                THE COURT: All right.
                MR. WHATLEY: Your Honor, if you have other
18
19
    questions, I'll be glad to --
20
                THE COURT:
                            I don't. I'm going to give your
21
    opponents an opportunity to respond to anything you've
22
    said if they care to. Well, I do have one question for
23
    Mr. Whatley.
24
           What do you think about my call to Judge Titus
2.5
    and seeing if he and I can come to some arrangement
```

1 about how to facilitate -- whether it's a resolution or 2 at least a resolution of my concerns with respect to, as I've analogously said, a cook in Maryland being in my 3 kitchen? 4 MR. WHATLEY: We have no problem at all, Your Honor. I think an MDL judge should always do that 6 7 sort of thing in terms of reaching out to judges who 8 have related cases. I mean, that's part of what you're supposed to do. You will never have a problem from us 9 10 about reaching out to another judge in a situation like 11 that. 12 THE COURT: He may have a wiser approach to 13 this than I've been able to come up with, so we'll see. MR. WHATLEY: I don't know. 14 The one 15 issue -- as I understand it, there is a third judge in 16 the mix, Judge Mott in the Greenbelt division, gets --17 every fourth case or sixth case or something like that 18 goes to a Baltimore judge, which Judge Mott is in that 19 group. And I don't know if ultimately they would 20 transfer this back to Judge Mott because --21 THE COURT: I'm sure Judge Titus would vote 22 for that. 23 MR. WHATLEY -- because he has the related 24 case or whether it would stay with Judge Titus. We

don't really care, but obviously when you talk about

2.5

1 Judge Mott, you're talking about a judge with enormous 2 experience and expertise in MDL proceedings, and so he's a third judge to throw into the mix in terms of what his 3 ideas are. 4 THE COURT: All right. All right. 6 Norman? 7 MR. NORMAN: Just wanted to address a couple 8 of things that Mr. Whatley said, Your Honor. THE COURT: I'm not going to allow silence 10 to be acquiescence in any of that, so --11 MR. NORMAN: No. A wise person -- and I was 12 trying to think of who the person was -- told me that if 1.3 you have some factual issues, then let's talk about the 14 lawyers. And so I thought Mr. Whatley spent an 15 inordinate amount of time in the briefing and in 16 argument making allegations against Mr. de Gravelles. 17 sort of watched what was going on. 18 I don't agree with Mr. Whatley's 19 characterization, and I'm taking up for Mr. de 20 Gravelles. Some of these things like hey, he went ahead 21 and served my clients anyway. Well, the ASCs were never 22 noticed as his clients by anybody. Some of those 23 things, I don't know to what extent His Honor is going 24 to take any of that into account.

THE COURT: Not much at this point.

```
1
                MR. NORMAN: Right. I felt like I had to at
2
    least take that point up.
           And, you know, I'm still not hearing statements
3
    from Miss Kallas and Mr. Whatley that, Judge, no matter
4
    what happens as a result of what has been in Maryland
5
6
    State Court and has since been removed, we will be able
7
    to, in an unfettered manner, be the most efficient
8
    Interim Lead Counsel for this case instead of somebody
           I didn't hear the statement. Maybe I missed it.
    else.
    But that's all I wanted to address.
10
11
                THE COURT: All right. Mr. Whatley?
12
                MR. WHATLEY: We will be, Your Honor.
13
                THE COURT: That's of great help to the
14
    Court.
15
                MR. WHATLEY: It's the reason I didn't think
16
    you wanted me to spend time talking about that.
17
                THE COURT: All right. Here is what we're
18
    going to do. I'm going to take a short recess, step in
19
    the back, think about where I think things are, and I'll
20
    be right back out. If you want to take about a
21
    ten-minute break, let's do that now. I don't think we
22
    will be much longer when we resume. All right?
23
                     (Recess.)
                THE COURT: Let's come to order. All right.
24
2.5
    Very well. I'm going to go ahead and rule on the
```

objection. I'm going to overrule the objection for at least the following reasons -- I may write to this; I may not. I think I'm going to give a sufficient explanation for my rationale in denying the objection.

2.5

At this point the Court's task is to determine whether Mr. Whatley and Miss Kallas in particular -- not their firm. The Court's been very clear about that from the beginning that I'm appointing lawyers, not firms, to these positions.

The question is whether they should go forward as Interim Class Counsel. I've consulted with the Special Master, Mr. Gentle. I've asked him to review everything that's been filed and to sit in on the hearing today. I asked him if anything he read or heard changes his recommendation, and his answer was no. Is that correct, Mr. Gentle?

MR. GENTLE: It is, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Furthermore, I found there's been no disclosure of the information at issue in this proceeding. No allegations in the Complaint state anything other than general assertions about anti-competitive conduct that occurred during the negotiations. It doesn't include any information about price -specific data, price points, price codes or any of that information that we've discussed during the

hearing.

1.3

2.5

As to use, I don't have enough information for me to conclude there's been any use of the information. I don't think there has, in any improper way. But the point on that is simply this.

What we're doing is selecting Interim Class

Counsel to pursue the conspiracy claims in this case and the allegations that aren't related to the Section II claim against CareFirst that's at the bottom of the assertions made in the objection.

I just don't think there's anything in the negotiations that would affect prosecution of the Class claims.

And fourth, the agreement cannot be -- I find the agreement -- that the confidentiality agreement at issue in this case cannot be used to avoid liability with respect to allegations of conduct that itself is anti-competitive that occurred during the negotiations.

I think the former Fifth Circuit case, although not on all four's factually is right on point legally in terms of the fact that a pre-dispute agreement cannot be used to avoid the prosecution of a Sherman Act claim.

I'm going to stop there. I'm not going to go further, despite Mr. Whatley's invitation for me to find that the agreement itself is an independent violation or reliance

upon the agreement constitutes a violation of the Sherman Act. That may be an issue for another day; it may not be.

2.5

Fifth, the issue really involves a Section II claim that's a separate carveout of what I'm dealing with in terms of appointment of interim counsel. It's simply not part of the Class allegations that Mr. Whatley and Miss Kallas would be essentially appointed by the Court to prosecute.

Sixth, nothing that has come before the Court, in my view, affects my conclusion that Mr. Whatley and Miss Kallas are able to fairly and adequately represent the interests of the Class. And nothing that I've heard undermines my view of their integrity as counsel.

Seventh, if they become witnesses -- and I will make no comment on whether I think that's a likelihood or not or should occur or not. But if that day comes, the Court can reach out to the Maryland court. I think I've got both sides' permission to do that. And we can deal with that in a way that is, perhaps, least invasive of their duties as Class Counsel.

And, quite frankly, I don't think there would be any discovery of any work product permitted with respect to Class pursuits even if there were some theory that I can't grasp right now that would allow discovery of work

product with respect to preparation of a Section II complaint or Section II count against CareFirst.

2.5

The final thing I would say is anything we're going to do to address this Section II claim in the CareFirst case, which is one of, by my count, of about 37 actions that have been centralized here is way down the road. I've gotten Mr. Whatley and Mr. Boies' -- two of the four proposed interim counsel to agree that that would have to be put in essentially a separate pot and dealt with later.

Gentlemen, don't let me speak for you, but I think that's well down the road. We have to concentrate on getting the Class allegations out of the gate. I think that's only fair to all the other Blues who are very interested in attacking those head-on, and I know that Plaintiffs' counsel have a desire to prosecute those head-on. Fair?

MR. BOIES: Yes, Your Honor

THE COURT: So for all those reasons, I believe the objection's due to be overruled. I'll just say this as a part of the record. If anyone attempts to do discovery with respect to work product in a case that I have, every party who's aware of that, every counsel who's aware of that has a duty to disclose that to me, whether that's a discovery request, a request for -- on

```
a motion to compel or any related action. I want to
1
2
    know about it. Everyone understand that?
                MR. WHATLEY: Yes, Your Honor.
3
                MS. WEST: Yes, sir.
 4
                MR. HOOVER: Yes, sir.
5
 6
                THE COURT: All right. If you don't
7
    understand that, please stand up and address me right
8
    now. All right. That's one way I think we can deal
    with too many cooks in the kitchen.
           Now, any questions about the Court's ruling? All
10
11
    right. I think we're at the point now where I'm going
12
    to ask Mr. Hellums and Mr. Wood to introduce the
13
    proposed slate that the Special Master has recommended
14
    to the Court
15
                MR. HELLUMS: Who would you prefer go first?
16
                THE COURT: Alphabetically.
17
                MR. WOOD: That's you.
                THE COURT: I'm worried about my Interim
18
19
    Steering Committee counsel who had to think about that
    for a moment.
2.0
                MR. HELLUMS: Good morning, Your Honor.
21
22
                THE COURT: Maybe you were thinking about
23
    nicknames, I don't know.
                MR. HELLUMS: Well, I was going to do the
24
2.5
    football thing, but I think I guess I'll leave that for
```

```
1
    Barry. As you know, Your Honor, on I quess it's April
2
    10th, Special Master Gentle made some recommendations
    for spots in this case, and I guess what I'll do is just
3
4
    introduce them and have them stand up. For co-leads,
    David Boies --
5
6
                THE COURT: And to be clear, we're talking
7
    about Subscriber track at this point.
8
                MR. HELLUMS: I'm sorry, Your Honor, yes.
9
    Michael Hausfeld of Hausfeld, LLP.
                MR. HAUSFELD: Good morning, Your Honor.
10
11
                THE COURT: Good morning.
12
                MR. HELLUMS: On the Plaintiffs' Steering
13
    Committee, Kathleen Chavez of Foote, Mielke, Chavez &
    O'Neil.
14
15
                MS. CHAVEZ: Good morning.
16
                THE COURT: Good morning.
                MR. HELLUMS: Greq Davis of Davis &
17
18
    Tolliver.
19
                MR. DAVIS: Good morning.
2.0
                THE COURT: Good morning.
21
                MR. HELLUMS: Bill Isaacson of Boies,
22
    Schiller & Flexner. Megan Jones of Hausfeld, LLC.
23
                MS. JONES: Good morning.
                THE COURT: Good morning.
24
2.5
                MR. HELLUMS: And Cy Smith from Zuckerman
```

1 Spaeder. 2 THE COURT: All right. Welcome all of you. 3 Y'all may be seated. Thank you. I've asked for -there was an objection to Mr. Small's service. He has 4 5 withdrawn his name in light of that. I think I've 6 already noted that for the record and commended him for 7 that what I view as probably a very difficult decision 8 for him but one that I much respect. Any objections to the slate as proposed absent 10 Mr. Small? I've not received any in writing. 11 want to give everyone your last and final chance to make 12 those. 13 All right. Hearing no objections, I'll address 14 my findings in a moment. Thank you, Mr. Hellums. 15 Wood? 16 MR. WOOD: Yes, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: You can do it from there if you 18 care to. 19 MR. WOOD: I appreciate that. In an effort 20 to save some toes, I will do it from here. For the 21 Providers, interim co-lead is Edith Kallas and Joe 22 Whatley from Whatley Kallas from Birmingham, Aspen and 23 New York City. I am the Interim Local Facilitator 24 Counsel as identified by Ed from here in Birmingham. 2.5 The Interim Plaintiff Steering Committee, Debra Hayes of

```
1
    the Hayes Law Firm.
2
                MS. HAYES: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
                THE COURT: Good afternoon.
3
 4
                MR. WOOD: Judge UW Clemon from White,
5
    Arnold & Dowd here in Birmingham.
                THE COURT: Well aware of him.
 6
7
                MR. WOOD: I think you may know Judge
    Clemon.
8
                            Welcome, sir.
                THE COURT:
10
                JUDGE CLEMON:
                                Thank you, sir.
                MR. WOOD: Not with us today is Aaron
11
12
    Podhurst of Podhurst & Orseck in Miami, Florida.
                                                       Не
    will be back next time. And Dennis Pantazis of Wiggins,
13
14
    Childs, Quinn & Pantazis.
15
                THE COURT: All right. Welcome. Y'all may
16
    be seated.
                Thank you.
17
                MR. WOOD:
                           Thank you, Your Honor.
18
                THE COURT: And we also have already
19
    appointed Mr. Ragsdale to serve as Plaintiffs' Liaison
    Counsel. He's also been volunteered for some other
2.0
21
    duties, as I understand it.
22
                MR. RAGSDALE: Yes, sir.
23
                THE COURT: Any objections to that?
24
                MR. RAGSDALE: From me?
2.5
                THE COURT: Or you. I'm quite surprised
```

that we don't have a number of people standing. I'm just kidding. All right. Thank you, Mr. Ragsdale.

2.5

And any objections to the Provider plaintiffs' track other than what the Court specifically dealt with in this hearing? All right. Very well.

The appointment of these positions is indeed personal in nature. It is the attorneys who are being appointed, not the attorneys' law firms. I understand there may be occasions -- I understand that my case is not the only case these lawyers are dealing with, and I understand they also have family and other obligations.

I am going to expect them to participate or make arrangements in their absence if that is necessary, but I expect counsel to be fully functioning and facilitating in terms of their respective roles.

As I indicated, the Plaintiffs' Steering

Committee positions are for one-year terms. That does not mean that I expect to have any changeover. I just think that's an appropriate way to make sure that everyone stays on task for the entire year. I fully expect there would be reappointment unless there's a good reason not to have reappointment of each of those positions.

I'm going to address the responsibilities of Plaintiffs' lead counsel and the Plaintiffs' Steering

Committee in a separate order. But what I expect is that the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee will certainly be a resource to the Plaintiffs' Lead Counsel position, or positions, I should say, and be essentially -- I'm not sure of the military rank -- maybe colonels -- in terms of ordering the troops.

1.3

2.5

But the main thing I want to do is make sure that our participation as Plaintiffs' counsel is fair, efficient and economical. That is part of the reason why when Mr. Small tendered his resignation from consideration, that I decided we didn't need to appoint someone else in his place. I just think I want to make sure that we are lean and mean as necessary.

On the other hand, I understand there's a lot of work that has to be accomplished by Plaintiffs' counsel in this case and that there is going to be work for the good of the Class.

I certainly understand that Interim Counsel will be the generals and will certainly listen to the Steering Committee, but ultimately it will be their job to act as spokespersons for all the Plaintiffs to submit verbal and written motions with the support of the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee and to handle the day-to-day tasks and the long-range planning needed for tackling this case.

Again, I'll spell out those details in more specificity at the time I enter the order.

2.5

I am going to approve the slate recommended by the Special Master, again, absent -- with the exception, I should say, of Mr. Small.

Now, we've had a -- what I plan to do -- and I want to get the Defendants' permission on this. I would like to meet very briefly at the conclusion of this hearing with the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee and Interim Counsel just to explain what I expect in terms of their filling of committee responsibilities.

And essentially what I'm going to tell y'all -- and I want to give a little more detail to them in an appropriate manner, but I'm going to treat this as a confirmation process.

And this time I get to be the Senate. You'll nominate -- I'm not going to be involved in telling you who you ought to use. I am going to withhold my own authority to approve your nominations, but I'll give my advice and consent unless there's a good reason not to. All right? Everyone understand that?

So you will be forming your teams. I just want to make sure that I think the teams make sense both in composition and in the persons that you are nominating.

Again, when it comes to that, it will be

efficiency, economy and completion of necessary work that's going to be our polestar.

2.5

Now, what date can we expect -- and I think the Blues would be interested in knowing this. What date can we expect you to propose to me a roster of your organizational structure and who you see serving on those various committees?

MS. KALLAS: Your Honor, Edith Kallas on behalf of the Provider attorneys. We believe that we would be able to present something to the Court today.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. BOIES: Your Honor, I think we can probably do that at the end of the day as well.

THE COURT: All right. Very well. I'll expect something by the end of the day, and what I would ask you to do is pass it through Ed Gentle as Special Master, who I -- and I should have made clear on this. I will continue to consult him. I think he obviously has a wealth of information I'm not privy to and have chosen not to make myself privy to in terms of a lot of these decisions.

So I'm going to trust him to continue to advise me on a lot of those issues. All right. So the next question is when do you think we can have a consolidated class action complaint decision about one or two

```
1
    complaints? A couple weeks?
2
                MR. BOIES: I think two weeks would be fine,
    Your Honor.
3
 4
                MS. KALLAS: Yeah, we agree.
                THE COURT: All right. And if it's one or
5
    two complaints, when can we expect filing of
6
7
    consolidated complaint or complaints?
           (Off the record discussion between Miss Kallas
8
    and Mr. Boise.)
9
                MR. BOIES: I think, Your Honor, about four
10
11
    to five days from now or about 30 days from the time
    that we make that decision.
12
13
                THE COURT: All right. All right. So yeah,
    we're talking about 45 days out. If it's two weeks to
14
15
    decide how you're going to proceed and then another 30
    days beyond that to do the actual drafting and filing.
16
17
                MR. BOIES:
                           Yeah.
18
                MS. KALLAS: That's right.
                THE COURT: Defendants comfortable with
19
2.0
    that?
21
                MR. HOOVER: Yes, Your Honor.
22
                THE COURT:
                           All right. I think that keeps
23
    things moving, and that's been our interest.
24
           Now, let me say I do appreciate the Defendants'
2.5
    patience as we have worked through a lot of these
```

issues. This is one of the necessary organizational features of these cases. I want to commend Mr. Gentle and his group of attorneys that have participated with him and some of my staff in being very efficient and I think very detailed in terms of their work in this area, and I think that's -- their extra time they have spent putting this together, I think, is going to save us time down the road.

MR. HOOVER: We agree, Your Honor. May I just be heard on the --

THE COURT: You may.

2.0

2.5

MR. HOOVER -- one complaint versus two complaint question. We had a brief discussion of that at the last hearing.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. HOOVER: And it's the Defendants'
viewpoint -- and it's a fairly strong viewpoint -- that
the one complaint -- and I know Your Honor said in an
ideal world, we would all prefer one complaint. We
would -- we don't know what the decision is going to be
on one versus two, but we do think that from a point of
view of judicial economy and what's been done in other
MDLs efficiently and having a motion -- having a
complaint to frame a motion to dismiss on, that a single
complaint makes sense, specifically because the markets

at issue here are related. The Provider market and Subscriber markets are not completely unrelated.

2.5

The same core pro competitive defense for the ESAs will apply to both, and we would submit that when the Court's looking at a motion to dismiss, it's much more efficient for the Court to be addressing a motion attacking the ESA allegations in one complaint where the plaintiffs have done the work in advance to get one complaint together as opposed to having, in a vacuum, okay, I've got to look at what the Provider complaint is and the motion to dismiss that with all the overlap, then look separately at the Subscriber complaint.

So we view it as an issue of efficiency for the Court and also what makes sense from the point of view of the attack that Your Honor properly characterized that we will be making on the ESA obligations.

I've heard is that both sides are very interested in seeing if they can't work something out along those lines, but until we've got people actually appointed to these positions with the authority to negotiate, discuss and decide on those discussions, we couldn't really rein them in on that question.

So what I'll say, then, is when we reach the decision within two weeks about one versus two

```
complaints, who will volunteer -- I would like you to
1
2
    have a discussion with the Defendant's lead counsel on
    this issue. And will that be you, sir?
3
 4
                MR. HOOVER:
                             Yes.
                THE COURT: Would you mind giving him a
5
6
    call --
7
                MS. KALLAS: Of course.
8
                THE COURT: -- and discussing it even before
    you share that with Mr. Gentle and/or the Court?
9
                MS. KALLAS: Yes.
10
11
                MR. WHATLEY: Your Honor, we discussed it
12
    over a drink last night and he was very persuasive.
13
                THE COURT:
                            That was when you had a few
14
    drinks.
15
                MR. WHATLEY: That's true.
16
                MR. HOOVER: And, Your Honor, in terms of a
17
    response time to the Complaint, does the Court want to
    have views on that now or leave that for a later time?
18
19
                THE COURT: I'm going to leave that -- I'm
20
    going to let you have that discussion with them.
21
                MR. HOOVER:
                             Thank you.
22
                THE COURT: And, quite frankly, I'm a little
23
    hesitant to tie you down to a response time until we
24
    know what we're dealing with.
2.5
                MR. HOOVER: We appreciate that. That would
```

```
be our view as well.
1
2
                THE COURT: And I know -- look, I have
    gotten -- Mr. Gentle has delivered the message loud and
3
    clear that your side wants to get things moving, so I
4
    don't expect there to be undue delay in your request to
5
    have response time.
 6
7
                MR. HOOVER:
                             That's correct.
8
                THE COURT: I think we will be lean and mean
    with that also.
9
                MR. HOOVER: We will indeed.
10
11
                THE COURT: All right. So I'm going to --
12
    I'll leave that to you to discuss and maybe present a
1.3
    joint proposed order on those issues.
                             Very well, Your Honor.
14
                MR. HOOVER:
15
    see the actual complaint and who the defendants are in
16
    the Complaint and so forth, that will inform our view.
17
                THE COURT:
                             That will inform you how much
18
    time you need.
19
                MR. HOOVER:
                              Thank you.
20
                THE COURT: And I mean what I said.
                                                      I very
21
    much trust you to use your time wisely, and I know you
22
    won't take more time than you need.
23
                MR. HOOVER: Yes, Your Honor.
24
                THE COURT: All right. What else do we need
2.5
    to address for right now? Now, as far as the
```

```
appointment order, I'm -- in about two weeks, I think,
I'm asked -- and some of you may be there. I've been
asked to address appointment orders at an MDL conference
for Duke Law School. Anybody going to that?
                        Yes, Your Honor.
            MR. HOOVER:
alumnus and was persuaded that it would be a good
seminar to go to.
            THE COURT: All right. So --
            MR. WOOD: Your Honor, on behalf of the
Providers, I'm organizing a bus trip.
            THE COURT: It's in DC. Okay. So don't go
to Duke. Well, it's interesting I've been asked to
stress the context of these appointment orders, so why
doesn't everybody take a few minutes this afternoon and
do two pages for me on that issue and pass that along to
my law clerk.
       In all seriousness, I do think at least in this
case it makes sense to generally outline the
responsibilities of various Subscriber and Provider
track lead counsel but not to get overly detailed and
bog you down with respect to that. Anybody have a
disagreement about that before I venture along on that
approach? Okay. All right. What else do we need to
take up now?
            MR. BOIES: Nothing from us, Your Honor.
```

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

2.5

THE COURT: All right. MS. WEST: Nothing from us, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. I think we've accomplished what we need to accomplish. But I would ask if you are one of the counsel that was introduced to Court and I have appointed to Interim Lead Counsel or to the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee on either track, I would ask you to go down to the 7th floor shortly and let me meet with you in chambers, and I'm only going to spend a few minutes with you, and then I'm going to --again, with the Defendants' permission, and then I'm going to dispatch you to go to lunch and begin your work. All right? Thank everyone. (Proceedings concluded.) 2.1 

## CERTIFICATE

3 STATE OF ALABAMA

4 COUNTY OF JEFFERSON:

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE PROCEEDINGS WERE

TAKEN DOWN BY ME AND TRANSCRIBED BY ME USING

COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION AND THAT THE ABOVE IS A

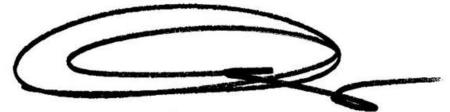
TRUE AND CORRECT TRANSCRIPT OF SAID PROCEEDINGS TAKEN

DOWN BY ME AND TRANSCRIBED BY ME.

I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT I AM NEITHER KIN OF COUNSEL NOR TO ANY OF THE PARTIES NOR IN ANYWISE FINANCIALLY INTERESTED IN THE OUTCOME OF THIS CASE.

I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT I AM DULY LICENSED BY THE ALABAMA BOARD OF COURT REPORTING AS A CERTIFIED COURT REPORTER AS EVIDENCED BY THE ACCR NUMBER FOLLOWING MY NAME FOUND BELOW.

SO CERTIFIED, THE 3rd DAY OF MAY, 2013 IN THE ABOVE-REFERENCED CAUSE.



23 ANITA McCORVEY, COURT REPORTER CCR #599