

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

PARISH OF CALCASIEU

STATE OF LOUISIANA

CRAIG STEVEN ARABIE, ET AL
VS NO. 2007-2738 G
CITGO PETROLEUM CORPORATION

MOTIONS

EVIDENCE ADDUCED AND PROCEEDINGS had in the above numbered and captioned cause at Lake Charles, Louisiana, on December 11, 2013, at 9:00 a.m., before the HONORABLE G. MICHAEL CANADAY, Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District Court, in and for the Parish of Calcasieu, State of Louisiana.



<u>December 11, 2013</u> Appearances; MR. WELLS T. WATSON MR. JAKE BUFORD
Baggett, McCall, Burgess
3007 Country Club Road
Lake Charles, LA. 70606
For; Plaintiffs MR. CRAIG ISENBERG
Barrasso Usdin Kupperman Freeman
& Sarver
Suite 2400
Poydras Street
New Orleans, LA. 70112

1	Proceedings;
2	* * * *
3	THE COURT:
4	Let's call Arabie, et al versus
5	Citgo, 2007-2738.
6	We are here today on some
7	motions basically, something that had
8	been in existence for some time having
9	to do with privilege log and motion to
10	compel certain information that the
11	Court had previously received.
12	If I could have some
13	appearances.
14	MR. WATSON:
15	Wells Watson and Jake Buford on
16	behalf of the plaintiffs.
17	MR. ISENBERG:
18	Good morning, Your Honor.
19	Craig Isenberg on behalf of Citgo.
20	THE COURT:
21	Let me kind of narrow this.
22	First, I guess, just to because I
23	got impressions from reading some of
24	the memos is Mr. Landry not
25	appearing today?
26	MR. ISENBERG:
27	No, Your Honor.
28	THE COURT:
29	Y'all are all co-counsel. You
30	are adopting all of his arguments, I
31	would assume?
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1	MR. WATSON:
2	That's not fair, Judge, to put
3	all that on Mr. Isenberg.
4	MR. ISENBERG:
5	Well, it was a joint effort,
б	Judge. So
7	THE COURT:
8	All right.
9	MR. ISENBERG:
10	We are aligned.
11	THE COURT:
12	And the way that it was worded
13	was kind of I don't know if it was
14	complete. But he said there is not any
15	relevant need for the information
16	because it's only causation and
17	damages, there is no punitives. But he
18	didn't say the words that, "liability
19	is stipulated to."
20	Are the only issues that are
21	coming before us on these additional
22	cases causation and damages? Liability
23	is established. And of course, we know
24	what the punitive issue has been as far
25	as the way that it's gone up the
26	Louisiana chain.
27	MR. ISENBERG:
28	Your Honor, I think that
29	is accurate. That the issues are
30	causation and damages for trial.
31	THE COURT:
32	All right.
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MR. ISENBERG:

Citgo's conduct is not at issue. We stipulated to fault before the original Arabie trial, and that position hasn't changed.

Now that punitive damages are not in the case Citgo's conduct should not be at issue.

THE COURT:

All right. The only reason I say that is I want to maybe channel your argument within those parameters as to causation and damages.

MR. WATSON:

Well, I mean, if -- I mean, there are a lot of cases pending before Your Honor, not just these. And so, I'm trying to get these documents.

I mean, this, I believe, is for all the cases that are arising out of the Citgo release that are pending in your docket. I don't think Citgo has stipulated to liability in every case.

THE COURT:

Only ones that have --

MR. WAISON:

They've --

THE COURT:

Maybe Mr. Isenberg is ready to do that at this point.

MR. ISENBERG:

Your Honor, this is not going to be an issue. We're not going to relitigate fault. I mean, we took that position in the Arabie case, we're not going to change that position in the other cases brought by Mr. Watson in this Court or the other divisions of this Court.

Mr. Watson's case is -THE COURT:

You can sit. I'd rather have you close to that mic because you're -- MR. ISENBERG:

I'm sorry, Your Honor. It's been a while since I've been here.
THE COURT:

I know, and I understand. I understand the rules and such, but -- MR. ISENBERG:

But as far as Mr. Watson's cases in this Court and in the other divisions in this Court, we will be stipulating to fault. I believe the only issues will be causation and damages in all of the trials.

MR. WATSON:

And to me, Your Honor, that's different than them actually stipulating in all the cases. And I don't think it makes a difference for the motion, but that's "I think we will

be, and "I don't see any reason we won't be," that is not the same as saying, "Yeah, we stipulate to liability in every case that's pending in the 14th JDC." That hasn't been done. The only one that they've done that in is the one that was tried before Your Honor.

So, the present posture of the case is that all issues are on the table as far as any -- otherwise, Mr. Isenberg can correct me if a pleading has been filed in that regard, but I haven't seen it.

But Your Honor, that doesn't make a difference. These documents -- as Your Honor remembers, although we litigated the punitive part of the case in the first Arabie trial -- and so there was a lot of evidence as to the punitive behavior.

There was also a great -Citgo contested which -- I mean, if we
really want to start shortening
something, they could come in and say,
Your Honor has already found exposure,
the waste surrounded the Calcasieu
refinery for two months, I mean, it was
out there.

And so, there is really not any meaningful contested exposure. The Supreme Court although they overturned

the punitive part, they went into a pretty indepth analysis as to how correct you were on finding exposure and the methodology of the experts the plaintiffs used, and affirmed the general -- your rulings generally on exposure and causation.

So, I don't think those should be issues. But if you will remember, we had a huge fight about exposure and the monitoring results and whether benzene was there or not there, and what the people's exact exposure was.

Citgo cited these monitoring readings, and we showed the Court how the monitoring readings were not applicable, and that they never monitored any of the people individually. Citgo argued that some of the hazardous chemicals would have gone somewhere besides in our plaintiff's breathing environment.

And in connection with this release Citgo did investigation.

And attached to our memo are some of the reports of the investigation. And it says, Citgo Oil Spill Investigation Interview. The interview date of the first one that is marked as an exhibit is June 27th, 2006.

So, we're talking eight days after the release. Do you have those,

Those are the documents we're Judge? ٦ fighting about and --2 THE COURT: 3 Do you know which ones he's 4 referring to, Mr. Isenberg? 5 MR. ISENBERG: 6 7 I believe I do. These were attached to the motion, Wells? 8 MR. WATSON: 9 Yes. 10 ISENBERG: 11 12 Yes. MR. WATSON: 13 Those are the investigation 14 documents we're fighting about. And 15 16 they gave us some of them, but they haven't given all of them. 17 And you can see they have attorney/client privilege 18 stamped on them. 19 And as you'll remember Citgo's 20 documents, they all tried to be 21 confidential, and they all tried to be 22 attorney/client privilege. 23 Your Honor has made numerous rulings about Citgo 24 having to produce certain documents 25 based upon finding of fraud or other 26 exceptions to privilege. 27 And that's gone up and writs have been denied, and 28 those have been produced. 29 Well, these have 30 attorney/client privilege marked on 31 32 them. There's no attorney involved in

this. It's not legal advice, it's what happened.

And attached to my memo are excerpts of depositions where the Citgo witnesses say, "We need to know what happened. We run this refinery, it's part of our business to find out what happened."

There are cases out there that say that -- one in particular about an airplane crash. And the airplane company tried to say, okay, right afterwards we got our attorney involved, he was involved in all the investigation. And so, we don't have to give you the reasons or the results of our investigation in the airplane crash.

And the court said, no, you're in the business of flying airplanes and making airplanes and all that. And said, you investigate and find out what happened, and it has a legitimate business purpose to find out what happened so it doesn't happen again. You can't hide it just because you say an attorney might be involved or an attorney's direction.

Well, this is even further removed. This is eight days after the event, they're taking statements from witnesses. There's no callable evidence

of an attorney. It's clearly what happened.

There is no privilege. No one can cite what privilege that would apply to. It's not work product. It's not attorney work product that would be mental impressions. There is no attorney mental impressions. It's not attorney/client communications because there's not an attorney involved.

So there is no privilege. If there is a privilege, Your Honor, today is the day they have to come in and prove the privilege. Privileges, they say, are a very narrow exception to the broad exchange of information. And to take advantage of that narrow exception, the defendants have to prove entitlement to it -- or plaintiffs -- whoever is making claim of privilege.

So, Judge, for them to claim a privilege they have to come in and prove it. There is no proof. There is no proof that that's either work product or attorney/client privilege.

So, we need to -- the motion to compel those documents should be granted.

Even, Judge, if --

THE COURT:

Let me ask you this, though.

MR. WATSON:

Yes.

THE COURT:

Because, obviously, I think we have two, large boxes -- at least -- of documents that have been received in camera that are being held some -- and I'll be candid, I haven't gone through those documents -- but trying to set up the standard as to whether or not they're going to be granted and what degree, if any, they would be transferred to counsel.

But some of those, obviously, even though they may say attorney/client they may actually be communications between counsel.

MR. WATSON:

Well, I think --

THE COURT:

Obviously, if there is something between counsel wouldn't you feel that that would be an attorney/client privilege?

MR. WATSON:

Potentially. You know, I just don't know. And I don't know what the boxes are. Because Your Honor ruled -THE COURT:

And, obviously, we have ruled previously that there was civil fraud in place and that vitiated the attorney/client privilege and they were able to receive those documents -- you

1	were able to receive documents that
2	were connected with that prior ruling
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4	MR. WATSON:
5	Right.
6	THE COURT:
7	previously.
8	MR. WATSON:
9	And you went through and gave
10	us those.
11	THE COURT:
12	But there appears to be a
13	different evaluation or different
14	standard with a work product production
15	and an attorney/client privilege
16	production as far as some of the
17	jurisprudence.
18	MR. WATSON:
19	And I think these are the
20	documents that I know about that I know
21	that I should get. I mean, there's just
22	there can be no I mean, you know,
23	with all due respect, Your Honor, you
24	just can't rule that those are
25	privileged. They're just not, you know.
26	There is no potential possibility
27	that's a privileged document.
28	THE COURT:
29	Under either argument.
30	MR. WATSON:
31	Yeah. There is none. I mean,
20	there!a

You're just saying there is not

THE COURT:

just the fact that they wanted to do
two separate investigations doesn't
make one of them privileged and one of
them not.

MR. WATSON:

a privilege under that evaluation or

No, and it's -- and even -- so, they can't establish a privilege because it's not attorney work product, or it's not work product that would have mental impressions.

They can't establish a privilege. And if they are going to establish a privilege they have to do so today, and they haven't done so to my knowledge in this case.

But even, Your Honor, if for some callable reason someone argues that they're work product, there is an exception to the work product rule. And that is, that plaintiffs can't get the information through any other means. And there is no way for us to get that information of any other means, Judge. There is just not.

Those folks --

THE COURT:

Bring me up to date with regard to possibly -- I know early on in the depositions that there were basically

no responses, that they claimed the Fifth on a number of occasions, and there was also some ongoing Federal penalty phase litigation. But afterwards it appeared that -- at least from what we had with some witnesses --once they had that resolved those witnesses seemed to release that Fifth protection and started communicating. Has that happened with all of these individuals including the privileged team members? MR. WATSON:

Well, what happened is that the -- originally, we took like some 25 depositions where people took the Fifth Amendment. That was the closest in time to the event.

The longer time went by, and eventually we started getting -- I think after some point in the criminal investigation, once they pled, then they were ready to start talking. But a long time had gone by between -- I mean, we're talking about years, you know -- between the time of the event or that these statements were taken and the time when we were going to depose somebody.

And these statements were taken, you know, right after the event, and that was fresh in the people's

memory. And to say we can get the same information at any point after they quit taking the Fifth Amendment, that's just not -- that can't be true.

And so, the only way for us as plaintiffs to get that information is to get these documents. And if -THE COURT:

Are you saying that the witnesses would not remember or that the witnesses would be coached to give more generic answers rather than something that could be detrimental?

MR. WATSON:

Well, I mean, I don't know how they would -- I mean --

THE COURT:

When you said it can't be obtained, I guess, is what strikes me.
MR. WATSON:

Well, it can't be. Because we wouldn't know every question to ask, you know. I mean, we'd say, okay -- what if we said, "Tell us all the information you know about the event." And to a person -- it wouldn't regurgitate exactly what was in their think -- they'd say, "That would be a long time ago", or they'd say, I remember this, I remember that.

But exactly what's in those documents there's no way for us to

couch the question. I mean, there's one in there about benzene, benzene in the water. And if you'll remember benzene is a cancer-causing chemical. And it was a very important aspect of the first trial.

THE COURT:

And omitted from the substituted MSDS.

MR. WATSON:

That's right.

THE COURT:

And then subsequently discovered later.

MR. WATSON:

That's right. And one of those talks about benzene being tested in the water. That's right after the event. That is extremely relevant to our case, and it's information we cannot get otherwise.

And to say, well, maybe we can through happenstance fall on it by deposing some guy and he happened to mention it, you know, -- they're not allowed to have information that we don't have. I mean, we have to have a level playing field.

So, if we go into this trial and they've been allowed to have read all this stuff and us not have read it -- and there's no reason for it. This

is -- these are people who are telling
you what happened very quickly after
the event. And to make the playing
field level we get them.

And there is no privilege that
applies. And so, under the law, under

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applies. And so, under the law, under equity, under any rationale we get those documents. So, that's the -- those are two reasons.

Number one, they can't prove privilege. There is no privilege.

Number two, even if there is a callable work product argument, we cannot get those documents. And it would unfairly prejudice the plaintiffs. Article 1424A states, (As Read) The Court can order production of documents if the Court finds that denial of the production would unfairly prejudice the plaintiffs.

I cited the Ogea case. I mean, read the paragraph handed down from the Supreme Court as to -- almost identical to this case concerning early information, the party seeking discovery. We were not responsible for any delay, they were. And so, under the Ogea case we should get it.

THE COURT:

For the record that is Ogea versus Jacobs, 344 So.2d 953.

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MR. WATSON:

documents.

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Yes, sir. And the final reason is that there is partial production.

And they have given us some of the documents, but they haven't given us all of the documents. And the law says that you can't just maintain privilege over some of the same type of

So, we cited Wigmore, Evidence. We cited Supreme Court case of succession of Smith V Kavanaugh. (As Read) The rationale was later based on partial disclosures that permitting a party to make such an incomplete disclosure without losing its privilege with respect to the remainder of the communication or communications on that subject would be unfairly adversary because it would give the privilege holder unchecked editorial control over the available evidence to a degree that would practically ensure a distorted presentation of the communication or communications.

It's not up to Citgo to say we can see this interview, this interview, this interview, not that interview, not that interview, this interview, not that interview, this interview, not -- they can't do that.

They have given us these

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documents -- some of these documents. The law says partial production is not appropriate. And Citgo does not get the unfettered right to say, hey, this is what we want to give you.

THE COURT:

But it would appear that the succession of Smith versus Kavanaugh -and that is K-a-v-a-n-a-u-g-h, 513 So. 2d 1138 -- that it stood for that premise, but it was only dealing with attorney/client privilege. They don't have any actual discussion of work product privilege.

MR. WATSON:

But I think it discussed privilege in general, and it said that you can't just -- and I agree it was an attorney/client privilege case. But the same rationale would apply, that you can't just allow the defendant to say, hey, we want to give you "X", "Y", and "Z", but we don't want to give you "A", "B", and "C", although they're the same -- they can't look at the other notes and just say, okay, we'll let Watson and Buford see these but not see these. It doesn't work like that.

So, three clear basis for us to get those documents, Judge. Number one, they haven't proven privilege. If they have please direct me -- or maybe Mr.

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 Isenberg can direct to their proof as to how these are privileged. There is none.

Number two, even if they have proven a privilege it would unfairly prejudice the plaintiffs in its inception of the work product rule if we do not get these types of documents. There is no other way to do it.

We're talking about an event that occurred years ago. They took the Fifth Amendment for a long time. These are right after the fact. It's published, you know -- and you've seen so many cases both in your private practice and in court that memories aren't just fate, they just aren't.

And even if there is one line that's left out that's different, it would unfairly prejudice plaintiffs -- for the defendants to have gotten to read all this stuff and plaintiffs not.

I mean, they know things that happened that we don't. They know what people talked about that we don't, and that's not fair, and the law does not allow it not to be fair.

Finally, and the third reason is that they have given us some of them, and because they have given us some of them they got to give them all. They can't just say under the same

fairness deal that we're allowed to play with the same cards they are. We're allowed to play on the same field they're allowed to play on. So, they can't just say, hey, you can have these certain interviews but not others.

THE COURT:

I may have some more questions on rebuttal, but let's see what -- Mr. Isenberg is about to wear that chair out sitting there.

MR. ISENBERG:

Thank you. Good morning again, Your Honor. Craig Isenberg for Citgo.

I want to address each of Mr. Watson's points, but I think I'll start with the last one, which was that you can't produce a set of privileged or work product protected documents without waiving --

THE COURT:

Opening the door theory.

MR. ISENBERG:

Opening the door theory, yes. The case law is very clear on this. We cited a number of cases, both in our original briefing and the supplemental briefing that we submitted last week, showing that the courts make a clear distinction between waiver in the context of attorney/client privilege and waiver in the context of work

product.

Now, in this case as Mr. Watson pointed out, there were certain

documents that were produced. That was explained in our original brief, that we originally had an expert witness who had been involved in the investigation

and there were interview memos that Mr. Watson referred to and attached to his

motion that were produced in the case.

So, one of the things I note is while Mr. Watson is complaining about not having certain information he's got all those memos. The reason he's pointing out things to you that were part of the privileged investigation is because he has that information. So, clearly not prejudiced by having information.

And when those documents were produced those were clearly work product, and the work product is because there were two investigation teams, as you remember. And there was one investigation team that was directed by lawyers, and they were formed in anticipation of litigation to investigate the causes of the releases on June 19th, 2006. So, it was properly done under work product protections.

Now, what the courts have said repeatedly -- and plaintiffs have cited

not a single case to the contrary -- is that if you waive -- if you produce certain documents protected by work product that's not a blanket waiver of all documents protected by work product.

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And that's not what the law is. The law says there is a distinction between attorney/client privilege and work product. And the reason for that — and we explained this in our brief — is there is actually a rationale for this, that if you have an attorney/client privilege document that is released and you have a subject matter waiver, the only documents that would then be subject to release would be documents pertaining to that same legal advice. That would be a subject matter waiver.

The problem with applying that same doctrine to attorney work product is a much different type of protection. It protects documents and information and impressions that are made in anticipation of litigation.

And so, if you had a subject matter waiver applied to work product it would throw open the doors to numerous documents just because they're all in anticipation of litigation. So,

it doesn't work -- it wouldn't work the same way that attorney/client does. And the courts have recognized this and have held repeatedly and consistently that there is no such thing as a waiver of work product because of partial production, and the plaintiffs have cited no cases to the contrary.

So, that argument should be rejected.

THE COURT:

Let me ask you this; because doesn't it seem like many documents would contain both attorney/client privilege and work product?

MR. ISENBERG:

It's certainly possible. You could have documents that contain both, but the documents that were produced in this case were work product.

Mr. Watson pointed out those documents were not attorney/client privilege documents, they were part of the investigation team's interviews and they were work product. They were done -- those interviews were done at the direction of attorneys, and the documents were originally withheld under work product, not attorney/client privilege.

So, that production is not a product of attorney/client privilege

1	documents.
2	THE COURT:
3	But that was a classification
4	that Citgo made.
5	MR. ISENBERG:
6	That's a classification that we
7	made, which I believe is correct. If
8	you look at the documents that were
9	attached to our memo they're not
10	attorney/client privilege
11	THE COURT:
12	But like the documents that he
13	attached, I mean, they merely talk
14	about an interview and discussion of
15	basically factual observations.
16	MR. ISENBERG:
17	Right, right. And those were
18	the interviews that were done
19	THE COURT:
20	There's not any
21	MR. ISENBERG:
22	at the direction of
23	attorneys in anticipation of the
24	litigation. That's why we've asserted
25	work product. But we did produce them,
26	they have those interview memos.
27	THE COURT:
28	Partially.
29	MR. ISENBERG:
30	Well, they have those interview
31	memos.
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1	THE COURT:
2	At least these.
3	MR. ISENBERG:
4	Yes.
5	THE COURT:
6	Or was that and we don't
7	know if that was inadvertent or if that
8	was intended.
9	MR. ISENBERG:
10	No, that was intended. It was
11	we explained that in our brief.
12	Those documents were
13	THE COURT:
14	But these were not on the
15	privilege log?
16	MR. ISENBERG:
17	Originally, they were, and then
18	they were produced afterwards. After
19	we hired an expert who is going to
20	refer to those
21	THE COURT:
22	So you believe that many of the
23	documents even on the privilege log
24	that were obtained by that
25	investigative team should be
26	discoverable?
27	MR. ISENBERG:
28	No, I don't believe that. I
29	believe those documents were originally
30	withheld as attorney work product and
31	properly withheld, but by producing
32	them we haven't waived any privilege.

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THE COURT:

Okay. Maybe I'm just not understanding.

MR. ISENBERG:

Sure.

THE COURT:

Because you felt that these were sufficient to give them, from a factual discovery response.

MR. ISENBERG:

But that isn't why we produced them. We didn't produce them because we decided they weren't privileged, we produced them because there was an expert witness who was going to testify about them, and so they were produced for that reason.

We said we can't really hold these back if the witness is going to rely on those, and that's why that particular set of documents was produced.

THE COURT:

So, if it would not have been that witness then you would not have produced these documents to plaintiff's counsel?

MR. ISENBERG:

Unless there was another reason, that's probably true. We think they were properly withheld under the attorney work product.

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THE COURT:

And you think there would have been a way for him to obtain the information if you didn't use an expert that's being --

MR. ISENBERG:

Was there a way for him to obtain that information?

THE COURT:

Correct.

MR. ISENBERG:

Yes, easily. Because there was another investigation that was done. They obtained all of that information. In addition, Mr. Watson and plaintiff's counsel has had access to all the witnesses since 2008. So, they could have taken the depositions -- and they did take depositions.

So, I disagree with the argument that there was no way to obtain the information from witnesses because those witnesses have been available for five years, many of whom they simply chose --

THE COURT:

You don't think they --

MR. ISENBERG:

-- not to depose.

THE COURT:

-- due to the contemporaneous nature and the fact that they did not

want to respond for a year or so, that's not any prejudice to the plaintiff, that everything -- then once the door is open they should be able to incur those additional expenses for another 25 depositions in the hopes that everybody has their memory?

MR. ISENBERG:

Right. Well, I also disagree with the characterization that people took the Fifth Amendment. We've been over this, they had the right to do that. And Mr. Watson certainly didn't have to take 25 depositions to establish the fact they were taking the Fifth Amendment. That was his choice.

But once the criminal proceedings were resolved in 2008, he's had access to the people and he did depose a number of people who testified quite knowledgeably and thoroughly about the event. I don't believe he was prejudiced.

It's five years later now, but that's not our fault. He could have taken other depositions and chose not to.

THE COURT:

So you were dealing with these in reverse.

I was. Do you want me to keep moving in reverse? THE COURT: No, no. MR. ISENBERG: I was gonna jump up to	
THE COURT: No, no. MR. ISENBERG:	
No, no. MR. ISENBERG:	
6 MR. ISENBERG:	
7 I was gonna jump up to	
8 THE COURT:	
No. I'll let you keep going	•
with your presentation, but	
MR. ISENBERG:	
Okay. The first argument that	
Mr. Watson made was that we failed to	
prove these documents were privileged.	
Well, that's not true.	
THE COURT:	
You would admit the burden is	
on you to prove the privilege.	
MR. ISENBERG:	
Initially, the burden is on us	
to prove privilege, which we did so in	
the ordinary way that you	
THE COURT:	
Then it shifts to show	
hardship and injustice, etcetera.	
MR. ISENBERG:	
7 I agree with that.	
8 THE COURT:	
9 I understand that.	
o MR. ISENBERG:	
Okay. What we did, Your Honor	
2 and this was back in 2011 during the	
THE COURT: Then it shifts to show hardship and injustice, etcetera. MR. ISENBERG:	

original briefing -- is we submitted an extensive privilege log which we color coded so that we could show documents that had been ordered produced originally by you, subject to the earlier motions on privilege issues, and then that showed the documents that were at issue here. And that is how you meet your

And that is how you meet your burden under 1424 of the Code of Civil Procedure. And it has the information that is required to be on a privilege log so that the other side can review it and make challenges.

And in this case the plaintiffs have never come forward and made an individual document-by-document challenge. They simply said all the investigation materials should be produced.

But if you look through the privilege log and see the information contained on it you will see -- and you alluded to this in your questions to Mr. Watson -- that a number of the documents on here are clearly attorney/client privileged.

They have attorneys that are -meetings with attorneys including the
general counsel of Citgo as well as
outside counsel, and there is no basis
for releasing those. A number of the

documents refer to attorney meetings or attorney interviews, and that would require the disclosure of attorney mental impressions, which would be opinion work product.

And that isn't even subject to the balancing test of need and hardship and so forth that can allow for the release of work product protected documents in some instances.

So, what you have is an extensive privilege log that gives the information necessary to make challenges so you can see the basis for the assertions of privilege under either attorney/client privilege or work product, and plaintiffs have never addressed that.

But we met our burden of establishing privilege through the privilege log. In addition, in the original briefing we submitted an affidavit from in-house counsel of Citgo explaining the formation of the investigation team — and referring to the privileged investigation team — which explains that that investigation team was set up at the direction of counsel and worked at the direction of counsel to help Citgo prepare for the defense of the inevitable litigation.

So, again, we've met our burden

of showing that these documents are privileged. In addition, in past -- I feel like it's a past life at this point, Your Honor. But we had hearings on the privileged investigation team, and you heard evidence about how the teams differed and how they were separate and so forth.

And so, to some extent you've heard some information about why the privilege team was formed and how that's different from the other investigation team. So, we have met our burden.

And then as you pointed out, the burden would then shift to them to show that the documents that are protected by work product and that are not attorney/client privilege and that are not opinion work product could be released under the standard which as you pointed out would be need, hardship, prejudice, of not receiving that information.

And I strongly disagree that there is any prejudice or need for these documents. And I don't want to go on and on about it because you've heard a lot of this. But there is no prejudice because they have had access to witnesses and lots of other documents that contain the same

information or that gives them everything they need to do to prosecute the case.

You and I were both at the trial several years ago, and the plaintiffs did not seem handicapped at all by the information that they had. They had plenty of information to prosecute their case.

But I would also point out -and I think this is important -- the
purpose of the privilege investigation
team was to study the root causes of
the releases. It was to investigate
primarily the causes. And both
investigation teams were focused on why
did the event occur, and how did the
oil get out from the containment area.
That was the principal focus.

And as we discussed at the beginning of this hearing that isn't really what these cases are about anymore. These cases are about causation and damages. Punitive damages are out of the case.

THE COURT:

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You would concede, though, there is not a pleading which stipulates to liability as to the ongoing litigation.

MR. ISENBERG:

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Well, there is actually in the Arabie case because this is still part of Arabie, and we filed that stipulation in Arabie. And so this is a

THE COURT:

There are some additional plaintiffs you're saying it would apply to?

MR. ISENBERG:

Yes. It would apply to the Arabie case, we filed it in the Arabie case. So -- and I apologize for this, but I can't remember if the stipulation was in Division "G". I think it might have only been in Arabie.

But that is -- it's not going to be an issue, I assure you. Citgo will stipulate to fault just like they did in Arabie, in the continuation of Arabie and Biddy and any other of the Cox/Baggett cases before this Court.

Judge, I'd be happy to answer any other questions you have.

THE COURT:

With that stipulation with the trial that we've had with all of the previous findings and then having the partial documents, what is the prejudice to the defense if they received the balance of those

documents?

MR. ISENBERG:

You know, that's a good question, Judge. I'm not sure there's prejudice, but as many parties do -- both plaintiffs and defendants -- we want to maintain the protection of confidentiality of documents.

There are plenty of attorney/client privileged documents that aren't particularly harmful or helpful to a case that you withhold simply because you want to maintain the integrity of the privilege. And it's not typical that you voluntarily produce confidential documents to an opposing party, even if it's not material at this point.

So, we have the right to assert our confidentiality over those documents and don't want to give them up. But I agree with you; I don't think it will make a bit of difference in the trials if they happen. And at this point --

THE COURT:

From a practical standpoint you don't believe it would have much effect, but basically to maintain the integrity of the standards --

MR. ISENBERG:

True.

Court said that the record didn't support the punitive award, that there wasn't enough evidence of conduct in Houston, that it was more Lake Charles. I don't think they were accurate about that, and some of the things that they said on the facts I don't think was supported, but they made the call.

Who's to say if we had not gotten all the stuff that the record might have been different? You know, that we might have seen something that would have changed it and tipped it more towards Houston as opposed to Lake Charles? But they got to hold on to stuff that we didn't get to see.

So, now they're saying we have enough to prove whatever. And that's not his call. Citgo doesn't get to say what they think we should have. They don't get to say -- when their lawyer comes in and says, Judge, we don't think fault is gonna be an issue in any cases you have, and so, therefore we don't have to give these documents.

Well, this talks about benzene, and benzene is a damage issue. That's a cancer-causing chemical and it deals with fear of cancer. And it's directly contrary to their argument at the last trial that benzene wouldn't have made it down to the Calcasieu refinery, that

the benzene would have evaporated. No this is when they test the water, and it had high levels of benzene.

And so, this is contrary to one of their damage arguments. This deals -- they're contesting exposure. These interviews are factual -- however you want to couch them -- deal with exposure. They deal with what got out, wherever it went, those types of things. And so, they are important.

And again, even if they're not they're not the ones that get to say. We get the equal opportunity to say whether they're important or not. Mr. Isenberg, with all due respect, doesn't get to say what is important for our case.

And he's talking about them as investigative documents because that's what -- if you'll look at them -- they're stamped attorney/client privilege. It just shows you, Judge, they attempt to withhold by any means they can withhold it.

And Citgo hasn't played fair. They didn't play fair when they were building that tank. They didn't play fair when they leaked this stuff. They haven't played fair in giving information. They took the Fifth Amendment.

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He says, oh, we could have deposed the people. Well, we attached deposition excerpts to our motion, Judge, May 7th, 2008, almost two years after the event, and they're still taking the Fifth Amendment.

You know, that's a little bit disingenuous to come in here and say we could have gotten the information by deposition when their witnesses are taking the Fifth Amendment two years after the event. And they have statements taken five days after the event, and they don't want to give it to us.

And Your Honor hit the nail on the head when they're talking about this is work product. It's not work product. There are no mental impressions on these documents.

And so, for them to talk about withholding some attorney's mental impressions, then maybe they can give us a better idea of what they're talking about, because the documents like this that were generated from this, quote, "investigation team", do not have mental impressions, they're just facts.

And they're facts that both sides should have. They're facts that both sides need to have. And it's

unfair. And it's not the law for them to have access to them and us not to. For Mr. Isenberg to go into court -- and I appreciate his compliments that we were adequately prepared, we did a good job the first time -- but I want to see what else is out there, and if there's other stuff.

And if this case ever finishes, Judge, I'm going to go ask Mr.

Isenberg, I'm gonna say, "Craig, tell me the best document that we missed." You know, because we're dealing with a million documents.

We're dealing with witnesses that take the Fifth Amendment.

We're dealing with this investigation team here and investigation team there. And if we're getting it all, Judge, we're just -- we're working hard, we're a little lucky. But that shouldn't be the case, we shouldn't have to be lucky, we should get the stuff that they have, too.

Thank you, Judge.

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RULING

THE COURT:

At this time the matter before the Court has to do with the assertion of a privilege by the Citgo defense team, which is being challenged by the Arabie, et al plaintiff's group.

I do respect Mr. Isenberg's position with regard to maintaining the integrity of the position whether he feels that it would have any practical or prejudicial effect directly to the litigation before us, and that causes me some concern.

However, I am going to rule at this point that the documents that were designated as a privilege, they do contain a number of matters that appear to be convoluted, including some factual information, some attorney/client information as well as potentially the work product in anticipation of litigation.

It is noted also that unique to this case is the factual witnesses who were initially uncooperative with substantial time that's gone by. That's established.

The Court has found a prior finding of civil fraud with regard to the handling of some of these

documents.

That waiver or privilege was waived and documents were shared with the plaintiff, that has been evaluated.

In addition, there has been some sharing of partial documents that were contained in this privilege log and work product protection to the detriment of others.

It would appear that this situation is unique, factually, and that the intent of the privilege in this Court's position was to act as a firewall or a shield basically to keep information that should have been discoverable and relevant away from the plaintiffs and their evaluation.

I am going to order that the documents will be -- the privilege will be waived. The documents will be submitted to the plaintiffs.

I am going to sign a judgment, but I will also sign a Stay that will withhold the release of those documents until legal delays have lapsed with regard to review from the higher courts if that's what they wish to do.

Again, this ruling is uniquely based on the factual findings and circumstances of this case as it has progressed since it started in both trial and subsequent motions, and would

not necessarily be the Court's position in a one of first impression in another type, but it's the history of this case that the Court finds and will rule in that manner.

I will defer costs to the merits. I will sign a judgment on presentation.

MR. WATSON:

Thank you. Are our memos in the record, Your Honor?

THE COURT:

You would have to ask the clerk about that.

MR. WATSON:

All right.

THE COURT:

If you wish to -- you may want to say at this point what you wish the record to reflect with regard to your position, both of you, so that at least if there is something missing in the suit record, it could be supplemented without surprise.

MR. WATSON:

Our memorandum and attachments is what we're interested in being part of the record. And --

THE COURT:

What I have that initiated it was actually a -- we had a motion for a status conference that was submitted,

1	a memorandum in support of the renewed
2	motion to compel.
3	MR. WATSON:
4	And that's our memorandum, then
5	I'm
6	THE COURT:
7	That you're referencing?
8	MR. WATSON:
9	Yes, sir.
10	THE COURT:
11	. Any objection to those being
12	considered, Mr. Isenberg?
13	MR. ISENBERG:
14	No, Your Honor.
15	THE COURT:
16	Then I have from the defense
17	just so that I I had the December
18	4th correspondence of defendant Citgo
19	Petroleum's supplemental opposition to
20	plaintiff's renewed motion to compel.
21	I assume you're making that in
22	reference to the original motion to
23	oppose.
24	MR. ISENBERG:
25	That's correct, Your Honor.
26	The original opposition to plaintiff's
27	motion to compel was February 7, 2011.
28	So, we would like to have that noted
29	for the record as well.
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DEBRA HOOD, CCR, CDROfficial Court Reporter
Fourteenth Judicial District Court
Lake Charles, Louisiana

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THE COURT:

I would also ask at this time, Mr. Isenberg, if you would review the record. If there are liability issues or stipulations that need to be put waiving liability on certain plaintiffs, that that would clean up the pleadings within the next 15 -- I'll give you 30 days because of the holidays. If you feel that there needs to be something filed Mr. Watson can review it.

I just want to make sure that my written record is in proper posture and that we have the issues limited for trial as to just causation and damages.

MR. ISENBERG:

Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT:

And I do find that the information overlaps to where I see causation as a relevant issue in obtaining this information specifically with composition and findings that may have been out there by the first privilege team.

So that's the relevant portion. Even though there wasn't a formal objection, there was an argument of relevance early on.

MR. WATSON:

Thank you, Judge.

1	MR. ISENBERG:
2	Thank you, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT:
4	Who is going to prepare me a
5	judgment?
6	MR. WATSON:
7	We will, Your Honor.
8	THE COURT:
9	All right. Submit it to Mr.
10	Isenberg for review.
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12	(Proceedings Concluded)
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