

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

In Re: FEMA TRAILER
FORMALDEHYDE PRODUCTS
LIABILITY LITIGATION

MDL NO. 07-1873

SECTION "N" (5)

THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO
Member Case No. 10-1261

ORDER AND REASONS

Before the Court is a Motion to Dismiss for Failure to Comply with Pre-Trial Order Nos. 2 and 32 Relating to Plaintiff Fact Sheets, filed by defendant Liberty Mutual Insurance Company ("Liberty Mutual") (Rec. Doc. 23976). Plaintiffs have filed an opposition memorandum. (Rec. Doc. 24176).

Liberty Mutual moves to dismiss the claims of the following plaintiffs on grounds that they have failed to comply with this Court's orders by failing to cure material deficiencies in their Plaintiff Fact Sheets: (1) Latoya Batiste; (2) Damion Batiste; (3) Latoya Batiste on behalf of Damion Batiste, Jr.; (4) Latoya Batiste on behalf of Sa'renity Batiste; (5) Lekeshia Bradley; (6) Liz Mitchell on behalf of Bria Mitchell; and (7) Shatarra Declouiet on behalf of Takerra Citizen.

A. BACKGROUND:

Shortly after the creation of this MDL, the Court issued Pre-Trial Order No. 2, which mandates that each plaintiff serve on the defendants a completed and verified Plaintiff Fact Sheet (PFS) within thirty days after transfer (or direct filing) into the MDL. (Rec. Doc. 87, signed Jan. 30, 2008). This Order, which reflected an agreement among the parties regarding case management, also established a "Procedure for Dismissal of Claims for Failure to Comply with Discovery." *See* Rec. Doc. 87 at pp. 8-9, § III(D). The Court reiterated this dismissal procedure in Pre-Trial Order

No. 32 (Rec. Doc. 1180). According to the procedure, “[w]hen any plaintiff has failed to materially comply with his or her obligations under this Order to submit a completed PFS within the timelines established..., a counsel representing a Defendant shall send to Plaintiff’s Counsel for the plaintiffs in question...a letter confirming the failure to timely file and/or explaining the material deficiency in the PFS.” *See* Rec. Doc. 1180 at p.5. This deficiency letter must notify the plaintiff that he or she “will have thirty (30) days to cure the alleged material deficiencies, or any Defendant may thereafter move for dismissal, upon an appropriate showing that Plaintiff’s claims should be dismissed for failure to comply with the Court’s applicable Orders.” *Id.* More recently, in Pre-Trial Order No. 88, the Court (1) temporarily narrowed the PFS deficiency process to twenty-three “key” questions (except for cases where deficiency notices had been served and the time for curing such deficiencies already had expired) and (2) for deficiency notices served after March 24, 2011, extended the time for curing deficiencies to sixty (60) days. *See* Rec. Doc. 22153.

B. APPLICABLE LAW:

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b) authorizes the Court to dismiss an action or claim if a “plaintiff fails to prosecute or to comply with [the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure] or a court order.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b). Because a dismissal with prejudice “is an extreme sanction that deprives the litigant of the opportunity to pursue his claim,” a dismissal under Rule 41(b) should be granted “only when (1) there is a clear record of delay or contumacious conduct by the plaintiff, and (2) the district court has expressly determined that lesser sanctions would not prompt diligent prosecution, or the record shows that the district court employed lesser sanctions that proved to be futile.” *Berry v. CIGNA/RSI-CIGNA*, 975 F.2d 1188, 1191 (5th Cir. 1992) (footnote omitted) (quoting *Callip v. Harris County Child Welfare Dep’t*, 757 F.2d 1513, 1519 (5th Cir. 1986)).

Additionally, the Fifth Circuit looks for “at least one of three aggravating factors: ‘(1) delay caused by [the] plaintiff himself and not his attorney; (2) actual prejudice to the defendant; or (3) delay caused by intentional conduct.’” *Id.* (quoting *Price v. McGlathery*, 792 F.2d 472, 474 (5th Cir. 1986)).

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37(b)(2) “empowers a district court to impose ‘just’ sanctions on parties who disobey a discovery order.” *FDIC v. Conner*, 20 F.3d 1376, 1380 (5th Cir. 1994). However, “[b]ecause the law favors the resolution of legal claims on the merits, and because dismissal is a severe sanction that implicates due process,” the Fifth Circuit has articulated four factors “that must be present before a district court may dismiss a case as a sanction for violation of a discovery order”: (1) the violation must result “‘from willingness or bad faith and [be] accompanied by a clear record of delay or contumacious conduct;” (2) “the violation ... must be attributable to the client instead of the attorney;” (3) the violation “‘must substantially prejudice the opposing party;” and (4) there must be no “less drastic sanction [that] would substantially achieve the desired deterrent effect.” *Id.* at 1380-81 (citations omitted) (quoting *Coane v. Ferrara Pan Candy Co.*, 898 F.2d 1030, 1032 (5th Cir. 1990)).

C. ANALYSIS:

1. The Batiste and Bradley Plaintiffs:

On May 20, 2011, counsel for Liberty Mutual sent a letter to plaintiffs’ counsel stating that they had not received a completed PFS for (1) Latoya Batiste, (2) Damion Batiste, (3) Latoya Batiste on behalf of Damion Batiste, Jr., and (4) Latoya Batiste on behalf of Sa’renity Batiste, among others. *See* Exhibit A to Movant’s Memorandum in Support (Rec. Doc. 23976-2). Plaintiffs provided no further PFS responses.

The deficiencies in the PFS of these four plaintiffs are substantial. They have failed to provide basic, core information about their claims. For example, they have failed to provide information with regard to: (1) whether the plaintiff is making a claim for medical expenses and, if so, the amount of the claim (III.C.9); (2) whether the plaintiff is making a claim for lost wages and/or earning capacity and, if so, the amount of the claim (IV.F.3); (3) whether the plaintiff is making a claim for mental or emotional damages, and if so, the names of providers of psychological treatment (III.C.8); (4) whether the plaintiff has ever suffered from any skin disease or any lung or respiratory disease and if so, the name, date, and description of such illness (VI.F.1 & 4); (5) the plaintiff's smoking history (VI.C); (6) the smoking history of anyone who resides with the plaintiff or resided with the plaintiff in the FEMA housing unit (VI.D); (7) the average number of hours spent in the FEMA unit each day (V.A.13); (8) what symptoms, if any, the plaintiff experienced while living in the FEMA unit (III.C); (9) whether any physician has diagnosed the plaintiff as having a condition resulting from living in a FEMA trailer (III.C.3 and VII.D); and (10) the name of any healthcare provider who treated the plaintiff for a condition that the plaintiff claims resulted from living in a FEMA trailer (VII.B). *See* Exhibits B, D, F and H to Movant's Memorandum in Support (Rec. Docs. 23976-3, -5, -7, -9). All of these questions solicit vital information that this Court has identified as essential for the purpose of moving this matter toward resolution. *See* Pre-Trial Order No. 88 pp.1-2 (Rec. Doc. 22124, as corrected at Rec. Doc. 22153). Thus, the Court finds that (1) Latoya Batiste, (2) Damion Batiste, (3) Latoya Batiste on behalf of Damion Batiste, Jr., and (4) Latoya Batiste on behalf of Sa'renity Batiste have failed to materially comply with their obligations to submit a completed PFS. The Court further finds that the defendants have been substantially prejudiced by their inability to learn the most basic facts about these plaintiffs' claims.

In addition, the record shows that these plaintiffs are personally responsible for their failure to comply with this Court's orders. The record shows that plaintiffs' counsel has tried for weeks to reach them regarding the deficiencies in their PFS, calling them for several weeks. *See* Affidavits of Plaintiffs' Counsel's Project Coordinator, Exhibits A through D to Plaintiff's Opposition Memorandum (Rec. Doc. 24176-1 through -4). Counsel has sent multiple letters, to no avail. *Id.* Counsel has also performed computer-based person searches in an effort to locate the plaintiffs. *Id.* Despite counsel's efforts, these plaintiffs have failed to provide the information necessary to cure their PFS deficiencies. Thus, the Court finds that there is a clear record of delay and contumacious conduct on the part of (1) Latoya Batiste, (2) Damion Batiste, (3) Latoya Batiste on behalf of Damion Batiste, Jr., and (4) Latoya Batiste on behalf of Sa'renity Batiste, and that the blame for this delay and failure to prosecute lies with the plaintiffs themselves, not with counsel.

Further, the Court finds that lesser sanctions would not prompt diligent prosecution by these plaintiffs, given that efforts by counsel for plaintiffs and defendants have failed to motivate them to provide the missing information necessary to prosecute their claims. In addition, the Court notes that the plaintiffs were put on notice in the Pre-Trial Order (itself the product of an agreement among the parties), that failure to cure material deficiencies in the PFS would open a plaintiff to dismissal. In a matter as large and complex as this one, clearly defined case management procedures such as this one are a matter of necessity. Therefore, for all of these reasons, the Court finds that the high threshold for dismissal under Rule 41(b) has been met with regard to (1) Latoya Batiste, (2) Damion Batiste, (3) Latoya Batiste on behalf of Damion Batiste, Jr., and (4) Latoya Batiste on behalf of Sa'renity Batiste.

2. Lekeshia Bradley:

The PFS of Lekeshia Bradley is virtually complete, providing answers to the twenty-three key questions and many questions beyond the key fields. Liberty Mutual's argument for dismissal of Ms. Bradley's claims is that she has provided information for only one trailer, one manufactured by Gulf Stream Coach, Inc., and provides no information for a trailer manufactured by R-Vision, Inc. Because of the near completeness of Ms. Bradley's PFS, the Court concludes that it should provide her one final opportunity to provide information regarding the R-Vision unit (the VIN and move-in/ move-out dates, at a minimum), if she in fact resided in one. She shall have fifteen (15) days to do so. If she fails to do so, Liberty Mutual may renew its motion to dismiss, which motion shall be well received.¹

3. Liz Mitchell obo Bria Mitchell and Shatarra Declouiet obo Takerra Citizen:

After the instant motion was filed, Liz Mitchell on behalf of Bria Mitchell and Shatarra Declouiet on behalf of Takerra Citizen provided supplemental responses that addressed the deficiencies specified by Liberty Mutual. *See* Exhibits F and G to Plaintiffs' Opposition Memorandum (Rec. Docs. 24176-6, -7). The Court finds that these two plaintiffs have materially complied with their PFS obligations at this stage of the proceedings. This ruling does not relieve them of their continuing obligations to supplement their answers to the extent that they are or may become incomplete or inaccurate and to answer the entire PFS once the temporary reprieve of Pre-Trial Order No. 88 has expired on April 1, 2012. Nor does it exempt them from future dismissal should they fail to satisfy these obligations. Accordingly,

IT IS ORDERED that the **Motion to Dismiss for Failure to Comply with Pre-Trial**

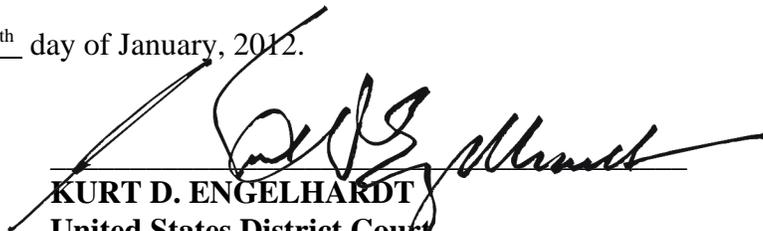
¹ In the renewed motion to dismiss, if any, in lieu of resubmitting exhibits and restating the history giving rise to the motion, the movant may refer to the instant motion and supporting memoranda, including exhibits, *provided that the movant do so by record document number.*

Orders No. 2 & 32 Relating to Plaintiff Fact Sheets (Rec. Doc. 23976), filed by defendant Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, is hereby **GRANTED IN PART**, in that it is granted with respect to (1) Latoya Batiste, (2) Damion Batiste, (3) Latoya Batiste on behalf of Damion Batiste, Jr., and (4) Latoya Batiste on behalf of Sa'renity Batiste; and **DENIED IN PART**, in that it is denied in all other respects.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the claims of (1) Latoya Batiste, (2) Damion Batiste, (3) Latoya Batiste on behalf of Damion Batiste, Jr., and (4) Latoya Batiste on behalf of Sa'renity Batiste are hereby **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiff Lekeshia Bradley shall within fifteen (15) days provide key information regarding the R-Vision unit, the VIN and move-in/move-out dates, at a minimum. Upon her failure to do so, Liberty Mutual may move for dismissal, as provided in Pre-Trial Orders Nos. 2, 32 and 88.

New Orleans, Louisiana, this 25th day of January, 2012.



KURT D. ENGELHARDT
United States District Court