

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. 10-2201

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. 23523). Plaintiffs have filed an opposition memorandum. (Rec. Doc. 23595). Liberty Mutual has filed a reply memorandum. (Rec. Doc. 23659).

Liberty Mutual moves to dismiss the claims of plaintiff Billy Wilkinson on grounds that he has failed to comply with this Court's orders by failing to cure material deficiencies in his Plaintiff Fact Sheet.

A. BACKGROUND:

In Pre-Trial Order No. 2 (Rec. Doc. 87), as amended in Pre-Trial Order No. 32 (Rec. Doc. 1180), this Court mandated that each plaintiff serve on defendants a completed Plaintiff Fact Sheet (PFS), to be treated as answers to interrogatories under Fed. R. Civ. P. 33 and responses to requests for production of documents under Fed. R. Civ. P. 34. In the event of material deficiencies in a plaintiff's PFS, the Order provides that defendants' counsel shall notify plaintiff's counsel by letter that the plaintiff has thirty days in which to cure the specified material deficiencies, after which any defendant may move for dismissal, upon an appropriate showing that the plaintiff's claims should be dismissed for failure to comply with this Court's orders. (Rec. Docs. 87 and 1180). In Pre-Trial

Order No. 88, the Court temporarily narrowed the PFS deficiency process to twenty-three “key” questions and, for cases where the deficiency notice was served after March 24, 2011, the Court extended by an additional thirty days the time for curing deficiencies (Rec. Doc. 22124, as corrected in 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:

On May 20, 2011, counsel for Liberty Mutual sent a letter to plaintiffs’ counsel stating that they had not received a completed PFS for Billy Wilkinson, among others. *See* Exhibit A to Movant’s Memorandum in Support (Rec. Doc. 23523-2). On June 27, 2011, counsel for Liberty Mutual sent an additional deficiency notice to plaintiffs’ counsel, seeking a completed PFS for Billy Wilkinson. *See* Exhibit B to Movant’s Memorandum in Support (Rec. Doc. 23523-3). Plaintiff provided no further PFS responses.

The deficiencies in the PFS of Billy Wilkinson are substantial. He has failed to provide basic, core information about his claims. For example, he has failed to provide information with regard to: (1) whether he is making a claim for medical expenses and, if so, the amount of the claim (III.C.9); (2) whether he is making a claim for lost wages and/or earning capacity and, if so, the amount of the claim (IV.F.3); (3) whether he is making a claim for mental or emotional damages, and if so, the names of providers of psychological treatment (III.C.8); (4) whether he 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 smoking history of anyone who resides with him or

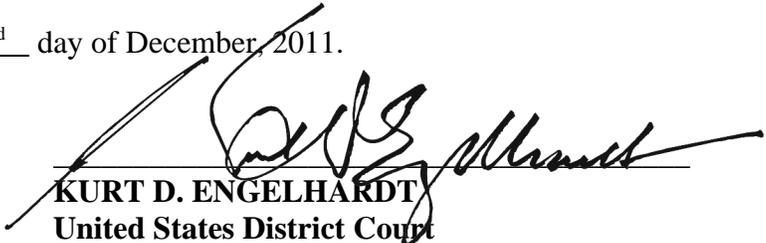
resided with him in the FEMA housing unit (VI.D); (6) the average number of hours spent in the FEMA unit each day (V.A.13); (7) the bar code for the FEMA unit (V.A.4); (8) what symptoms, if any, he experienced while living in the FEMA unit (III.C); (9) whether any physician has diagnosed him as having 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 him for a condition that he claims resulted from living in a FEMA trailer (VII.B). *See* Exhibit C to Movant's Memorandum in Support (Rec. Docs. 23523-4). 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 Billy Wilkinson has failed to materially comply with his obligation 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 this plaintiff's claims.

In addition, the record shows that Mr. Wilkinson is personally responsible for his failure to comply with this Court's orders. The record shows that plaintiffs' counsel has tried for weeks to reach Mr. Wilkinson regarding the deficiencies in his PFS, calling him twice daily for several weeks. *See* Affidavit of Plaintiffs' Counsel's Project Coordinator, Exhibit A to Plaintiff's Opposition Memorandum (Rec. Doc. 23595-1). Counsel has sent multiple letters over the course of two years, to no avail. *Id.* Counsel has also performed computer-based person searches in an effort to locate him. *Id.* Despite counsel's efforts, Mr. Wilkinson has failed to provide the information necessary to cure his PFS deficiencies. Thus, the Court finds that there is a clear record of delay and contumacious conduct on the part of Billy Wilkinson, and that the blame for this delay and failure to prosecute lies with the plaintiff himself, not with counsel.

Further, the Court finds that lesser sanctions would not prompt diligent prosecution by this plaintiff, given that efforts by counsel for plaintiffs and defendants have failed to motivate him to provide the missing information necessary to prosecute his 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 Billy Wilkinson. Accordingly,

IT IS ORDERED that the **Motion to Dismiss for Failure to Comply with Pre-Trial Orders No. 2 & 32 Relating to Plaintiff Fact Sheets (Rec. Doc. 23523)**, filed by defendant Liberty Mutual Insurance Company is hereby **GRANTED**, and the claims of Billy Wilkinson are hereby **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**.

New Orleans, Louisiana, this 2nd day of December, 2011.



KURT D. ENGELHARDT
United States District Court