1	IN THE STATE COURT OF FULTON COUNTY
2	STATE OF GEORGIA
3)
4	AS) CONSERVATOR FOR ADULT)
5	WARD,) AND)
6	Plaintiffs,)
7	vs.) CIVIL ACTION FILE NO.
8)
9	MARTIN-ROBBINS FENCE) COMPANY; ARCADIS U.S.,) INC.; AND GEORGIA)
10	DEPARTMENT OF)
11	TRANSPORTATION,) Defendants.)
12	MOTIONS before the Honorable MYRA H. DIXON,
13	Judge, Fulton County State Court, Courtroom No. 2A, commencing at approximately 1:30 o'clock p.m. on the 17th day of August 2023.
14	
15	APPEARANCES OF COUNSEL:
16	FOR THE DEFENDANTS: Kevin Branch Claire Williamson
17	Elenore Klingler Attorneys At Law
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23	CARTILIA CARTER CERTIFIED COURT REPORTER
24	ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 (404)374-2804
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1	IN THE STATE COURT OF FULTON COUNTY
2	STATE OF GEORGIA
3)
4	AS) ADMINISTRATOR OF THE) ESTATE OF)
5	AND AS GUARDIAN OF) AND ()
6	Dlaintiffa
7	Plaintiffs,)
8	vs.) CIVIL ACTION FILE NO.
9	MARTIN-ROBBINS FENCE) COMPANY; ARCADIS U.S.,)
10	INC.; AND GEORGIA) DEPARTMENT OF)
11	TRANSPORTATION; AND JOHN) DOES 1-10,)
12) Defendants.)
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1	APPEARANCES
2	FOR PLAINTIFFS:
3	Pete Law
4	Brian Kaplan Nick Protentis
5	Matt Bottom Attorneys At Law
6	
7	FOR GDOT:
8	Kristine Hayter David Cook Ron Boyter
9	FOR PLAINTIFFS:
10	James E. Butler
11	Matt Kahn Attorneys At Law
12	
13	ALSO PRESENT: Philip Sarvin Sarah Christy
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16	PROCEEDINGS
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18	THE COURT: Good afternoon, everyone; is
19	everyone ready?
20	MS. OTTRELL EDWARDS: It's 1:30 and we will
21	start. This is Judge Dixon's motions calendar. In
22	the as conservator for Adult Ward
23	and , plaintiffs,
24	versus Martin-Robbins Fence Company, and Georgia
25	DOT 19FV300587 there's been a settlement with

- 1 thing, Your Honor. There was a -- the motion in
- limine, number one, is limited to the subject
- guardrail, I need to specify that. Subject to
- 4 that I believe it is agreed to.
- 5 MR. LAW: And the plaintiffs join
- 6 in that, Your Honor.
- 7 THE COURT: All right. The settlement with
- 8 Arcadis.
- 9 MR. BUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. There's
- some agreement on this but not an entire
- 11 agreement. Plaintiffs have settled with Arcadis.
- 12 Everyone agrees I believe that the amount of that
- 13 settlement is inadmissible. And then there is
- 14 discussion that is outside the scope of the motion
- about defendants intend to use basically
- plaintiffs admissions in judicio against them so.
- 17 THE COURT: So they go on the verdict form
- anyway because they are a defendant and there was
- a settlement. So I think they go on the verdict
- anyway, so we're all in agreement with that.
- MR. BUTLER: Yes, Your Honor, as far as
- apportionment goes they are definitely on.
- THE COURT: Right, okay.
- 24 MR. BUTLER: But I've prepared a little
- side -- excuse me, I keep on the law about the

1 admissibility of settlements in the context like 2 The first little bit is from Rule 408, this. which said that compromise are generally 3 4 inadmissible. And then there are at least three cases part of the Georgia courts that appeal talk 5 6 about it. They say that the fact of the 7 settlement is inadmissible and the amount is 8 inadmissible, that's the Court of Appeals. And we 9 propose that the Court follow the Court of Appeals 10 and say that the amount of the settlement with 11 Arcadis is inadmissible, everyone agrees about 12 that. We think the Court should also say that the 13 fact that we settled with Arcadis is inadmissible 14 because that is what the Court of Appeals has said. 15

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The third sort of component of this motion is that defendants want to use plaintiffs admissions in judicio against them at trial. That's not within the motion. In the general sense I don't disagree with that, I don't particularly like it, but I do believe they have a right to use admissions in judicio. But the motion is about the fact and the amount of the settlement. We think those are both inadmissible.

If defendant finds an admission in judicio

1 about plans that they want to use, conceptually 2 and in general I suppose they could do that, but what they don't get to do is say that Arcadis 3 4 plaintiff settled with Arcadis. Now they can 5 bring up an allegation against Arcadis I suppose, 6 but they don't get to specify why Arcadis isn't 7 there, whether it was because, I mean, 8 theoretically we dropped them, the Court kicked them out on some motion or settlement, that's 10 beyond what they get to specify. Thank you, Your 11 Honor.

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MR. LAWSON: Your Honor, the plaintiffs join on what Mr. Butler said. It's our motion number 6 as well. We join this and the only thing I would add is I completely agree with Your Honor when they settle within this time period they are a non-party and they automatically go on the verdict form as a non-party if they choose without having file a non-party against So there's no dispute on that.

My only comment would be they still have the burden of proving Arcadis was at fault as well. So we agree that the case law is clear even the fact of a settlement is improper, maybe even the fact that they were a party to the litigation

would be improper since they are now going to be
an apportioned non-party per the request of the
defendants. So I'm not sure if you addressed that
yet or whether you wanted -- if they can even say

they are a one time party or not.

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THE COURT: Yeah, I usually don't allow that if it's causing so many problems, so the amount in the fact I don't usually allow.

MR. LAW: Got you. Thank you.

MR. BRANCH: Your Honor, Kevin Branch on behalf of Martin-Robbins. So just a couple of things. Literally every case that the plaintiff cited about settlement not being admissible before of 2005 and the adoption of the apportionment standard, so the way I've experienced this a couple of times because, you know, I think we would be in difficulty given the case law in Georgia if we were not going to be able to use the pleading with the plaintiffs themselves had asserted the allegations against Arcadis to cross-examine witnesses on that point.

And it's also, if you look at the evidentiary rules with regard to keeping out offers of compromise in 24-4-408 and we filed a supplemental brief on this today, Your Honor. If you look at

it you will actually see that the language says that the evidence of settlements or negotiations of settlements are inadmissible to prove liability or in validity of any claims of any amounts. And then when you go and look at the apportionment statute it clarifies that when you are apportion fault to a non-party that in that context you not assigning liability, you are assigning fault and that party will bear no liability. So none of those rules are really applicable.

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And so what I've seen before and I know there are varying approaches, but I know I -- we just do defense work, I was a plaintiff in a case in DeKalb County that involved apportionment issues. And Judge Johns, she just as a part of the jury charges on reading the apportionment standard it simple said that Arcadis had been a party to the suit and settled in there on the verdict form, or not Arcadis, but the party in that case that we settled with would be on verdict form for apportionment.

And it just -- the plaintiff can say in that case that that's not the way to do it to clean it up so that the jury is left with some vague understanding as to what has happened here and why

this party is on the verdict form, especially when the statute specifies that. Otherwise, I've seen cases —once other case we had this where the jury literally wrote question after question after question to the Judge why is this person on the verdict form, what is the roll of this. And we literally did about like an hour, an hour-and-a half of questioning on that because the first thing that the jury wanted to know. When it was just simply in the case I had with Judge Johnson where she just read it that way. There were not questions on the issue and the jury knew exactly how to deal with it.

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So that would -- what I've experienced it doesn't become an issue of case, it's not like that in the evidence that we, and we wouldn't do this, stand up and cross-examine witness and say you've settled or you've settled, that not how I've seen this work and not what our expectations would be at all. What I would think would just be in a very simple one-sentence statement when the Court charges the jury on the meaning of the verdict form is to say why this is on the verdict form and then we just move on. That's how I've seen it done and it really just kind of fixes all

this and then we don't have this.

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MR. LAW: Your Honor, in response to any unidentified party, I don't know what this unidentified case and unidentified Judge did in some other case that Mr. Branch had his experience with, but obviously Your Honor is not bounds by that. I'd go with Your Honor's experience and Your Honor's common sense that they are non-party because defendants are blaming them for having some fault and causing or contributing the damages to plaintiff and they now have the burden of doing that. They don't have to put them on the non-party apportionment line, it's their choice. Just like Mr. Leta and any other non-party they file.

So I don't think we need an explanation that they settled, that's why they're non-party. They are a non-party because they're blaming them for partially being at fault. So we oppose this comment about it being a settlement as they propose.

MR. BRANCH: Your Honor, and that's one of issues that we run into then is, you know, the plaintiffs -- we now have a reverse in course which is when is a party this is collectively in

the filings or emails that the parties have sent to the Court. And we have a party that paid 16 million-dollars collectively to settle these cases and the plaintiffs have now just said that the defendants are blaming them and not the plaintiffs.

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And what you will see also in the cases that talk about cross-examination and these issues potentially coming off, I mean, it could become, depending on what a witness says on something, relevant for bias, intent and motive. I mean, this could be opening the doors as well because one of the things you get to give is if you have witnesses that have said things with motivation and then all of a sudden they now appear to be taking contrary positions. And we see that the plaintiffs have already switched gears from blaming Arcadis to saying that we are blaming Arcadis. That may become relevant for a point of cross-examination at some point in this case potentially with an expert, potentially with someone else.

So I wanted to point this all of this out too, you know, because if we think there's bias and intent and motive because of the witness have

change gears about how they are going to try this case. This very much could become a subject of that an omnibus motion can't decide because we might end up with a witness on the stand whose done something, they'll open the door because it's so obvious that this person has changed their opinion and we get to get into why they changed their opinion or what they've done. And so I can think of at least one witness that's going to be in this case that's given some pretty pronounced opinions and if that guy tries to backtrack one iota on this, I think we're going to see a very serious need for cross-examination about why that individual may have changed how he views this case.

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So I want to, and we have briefed this as well because there are very few cases in the evidentiary code where it says, shall, and when you look at the interpretations of when you can get into bias, intent and motive the word shall always reviews because that's when we get into those things. And so I wanted to point out as well if we have some kind of order on this it's also potentially going to be subject to the witnesses for the plaintiff need to be

1 cross-examination on bias, intent and motive for trial.

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MR. BUTLER: Your Honor, on behalf of the plaintiffs we're making a mountain out of a molehill. the Court of Appeals has been pretty clear about it, the fact a settlement is inadmissible, so is the amount. We agree with the Court that you don't get to say that they used to be a party. If Mr. Branch or someone else wants cross-examine experts on based on their deposition transcripts or any valid admissions in-judicio, he can do that. But there are two things at issue in this motion is the fact itself and the amount and the Court of Appeals has said neither is admissible. Thank you.

MR. LAW: And, Your Honor, I might add the apportionment statute takes care of all this.

Martin-Robbins will only pay their part, Arcadis will get their part to the extent they can prove that the non-party is at fault. And we not say he can't cross witness about prior factual judicial admissions here, that's not the issue here. We —to the contrary Mr. Butler made it clear that they could and we joined in that. The point is that the fact they were a party or settled is off

limits and they have the burden of proving that if

it's non-parties at fault, not us. And we made

any inconsistent position and a judicial

admission, then they are entitled to cross Ms.

on that. We didn't say that that's not proper.

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THE COURT: So I guess we just have to wait until trial. I think that my ruling is what we just talked about. The fact of the settlement nor the amount nor that they were parties will come into this case. It makes it very messy. We can't control what going on with that. I'll think about whoever that other judge was, I mean, it might make sense. I always look at if that will help to keep the jury from back time after time talking about this other defendant who they won't know is a defendant who will just be on the jury form as to apportionment, but I don't know how the case is going to be tried, so right now that's my ruling. I mean, if things change then we'll talk about them at the trial.

MR. LAW: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. KAHN: Sorry, this is Matt Kahn. I just notice that there are two defense lawyers from Freeman Mathis that haven't entered an appearance