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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
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3	AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE Docket No. CA 0 PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, ET AL	3-2006	
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5	v. Washington, D.C October 14, 200 5:00 p.m.		
6	6 FELD ENTERTAINMENT, ET AL Defendants.	FELD ENTERTAINMENT, ET AL Defendants.	
7	7X PRETRIAL CONFERENCE		
8		BEFORE THE HONORABLE EMMET G. SULLIVAN	
9		COTTO T	
10	For the Plaintiffs: MEYER GLITZENSTEIN & CRY By: Ms. Katherine A. Me Ms. Tanya Sanerib		
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12	Washington, D.C. 20009 202.364.4092		
13	For the Defendants: FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI, LI	ח	
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19	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA By: Ms. Jane M. Lyons		
20			
21	Room #4872 Washington, D.C. 20530		
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23	Court Reporter: Catalina Kerr, RPR U.S. District Courthouse		
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1 Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript produced by computer. 2 3 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 4 (5:00 P.M.; OPEN COURT.) 5 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Please remain seated and come to 6 order. 7 THE COURT: Okay. 8 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Civil Action 03-2006, American 9 Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, et al 10 versus Feld Entertainment, et al. 11 Would counsel please identify yourselves for the 12 record. 13 MS. MEYER: Katherine Meyer for the Plaintiffs, Your 14 Honor. 15 THE COURT: All right. 16 MS. SANERIB: Tanya Sanerib for the Plaintiffs, Your 17 Honor. 18 MS. WINDERS: Delcianna Winders for the Plaintiffs, 19 Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon. 21 MR. SIMPSON: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 22 Simpson for the Defendant. 23 MS. JOINER: Lisa Joiner for Defendant. MR. SHAE: Lance Shae for Defendant. 24 25 MS. PARDO: Michelle Pardo for Defendant.

MS. PETTEWAY: Kara Petteway for Defendant.

want to go over. It looks like we won't be able to start this trial until Thursday of next week, so we should plan accordingly. I'm still in trial, and even though it may end Friday, there won't be argument instructions before Monday of next week, so sorry for the inconvenience, but it's the best we can do. I'll issue a final pretrial order sometime this week.

Are there any matters before Judge Facciola that he's not finally resolved?

MR. SIMPSON: There is one small issue with respect to documents that were produced by the USDA in redacted form, and those -- that issue was submitted to the judge. I'm not sure he's remembered it, but basically what happened was documents were produced to the Plaintiffs and redacted -- well, were produced to the Plaintiffs. They in turn redacted them before they produced them to us.

We objected to that. He said he would take a look at it, but I think it might have gotten lost in the shuffle here.

THE COURT: All right.

 $$\operatorname{MR}. \ \operatorname{SIMPSON}:$$ That's the only thing I'm aware of, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Was his recollection refreshed in some

way? Did you tell him?

MR. SIMPSON: We brought it up when we had our evidentiary hearing. In fact, the AUSA who was involved with that case appeared at that evidentiary hearing, but the problem is that it came up at a time when he had banned the filing of motions. So it evolved as an oral discussion before the Court and there were never any papers filed on it.

THE COURT: How does that issue impact this trial?

MR. SIMPSON: Well, because we've got a number of exhibits that have redactions in them that are kind of hard to judge in terms of hearsay because we don't know who the declarants are. In turn, it's complicated because the Government redacted it themselves.

THE COURT: Shouldn't they have been unsealed at this point anyway?

MR. SIMPSON: That's my view.

THE COURT: I mean, we are about to start a trial in this case, and it's very complicated receiving sealed documents anyway. Everything has to be hand filed. I mean, it's just complicated.

It seems to me, unless someone has some objection or some reason why there should be documents sealed during this trial, they should let me know now; otherwise, everything is going to be unsealed.

MR. SIMPSON: I think it's a public trial, Your

Honor, and I think it ought to be -- all these redactions 1 ought to be eliminated and everything filed in the public 2 3 domain. MS. LYONS: Your Honor, may I approach the podium? 4 5 THE COURT: No. You represent the United States that's not a party in this case. I don't want to spend any 6 7 time --8 MS. LYONS: I represent the agency whose documents 9 you're discussing and were produced under subpoena. 10 THE COURT: Let me hear from the parties. I don't 11 want to get sidetracked on some collateral matter. I mean, my 12 preference is to unseal everything. Is there any reason why we shouldn't? 13 14 MS. MEYER: We certainly want everything unsealed as 15 well, Your Honor. The only issue here is when the USDA produced some documents to us pursuant to subpoena, all they 16 17 deleted was the names of some people who had reported information to them on personal privacy grounds, and USDA --18 19 THE COURT: Insofar as personal privacy information, 20 that's something different. 21 MS. MEYER: Yes. 22 THE COURT: We're wrestling with that in this trial to begin now. I am very sensitive to that because all the 23 24 exhibits are going to be filed each day on the public record,

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so...

1 MS. MEYER: Great, Your Honor. We wholeheartedly 2 support that idea. We're tired of filing things under seal. 3 THE COURT: Let me just say, I think I do want to hear from you, Counsel, but my information would be to have 4 5 everything redacted with the exception, obviously and of course, personal information, personal identifiers; is that 6 7 what you had in mind? 8 MS. LYONS: Yes, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Yeah. MS. LYONS: That's all it is, Your Honor. 10 11 THE COURT: That's fine. I just don't want to get 12 sidetracked in a major issue about redactions, but yeah, I 13 mean, sure, being Social Security numbers, phone numbers, other personal information that should not be out there in the 14 15 public domain, absolutely, we'll shield that. 16 MS. LYONS: That's what I came to relay, Your Honor, 17 that the USDA has no objection to the documents being used in the form that they were redacted and produced. Under the 18 19 protective order previously, we have no objection of it being 20 used in the trial. 21 THE COURT: All right. In the redacted --22 MS. LYONS: 23 THE COURT: Although I know you, what's your name 24 for the record?

MS. LYONS: Jane Lyons. I'm sorry, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Does anyone object to what Ms. Lyons just said?

MS. MEYER: We don't, Your Honor.

MR. SIMPSON: I'm sorry. We have no objection but -- so far as personal identification. I think the names are rather important. That material was taken out as well, so...

THE COURT: What about that, the names?

MR. SIMPSON: We don't know who the declarant is.

MS. LYONS: My understanding is that some of the documents still relate to some open investigations at USDA such that the names might be sensitive. The question I got asked was whether the documents could be used in their redacted form. I can check with the Agency and get back to you.

mean, look, if there's some compelling reason why some information should be sealed because it relates to an ongoing the investigation and there's some concern about the declarant or his or her identity, that's fine. That should be protected; otherwise, everything is going to be unsealed, but I would encourage them, in fact, I'm going to direct the Government to speak with counsel for the parties because receipt of sealed documents during trial is counterproductive and it just produces all sorts of problems in connection with

the public trial. This is a public airing, finally, of these issues.

MS. LYONS: All we had in mind, Your Honor, is redacting that which was absolutely necessary to protect personal privacy interests or people who are cooperating with the Government in investigations.

THE COURT: I don't think I have any problems with that. It just depends on just what you mean by "absolutely necessary." I mean, and I've given one example, an ongoing investigation in which you have information from a source that you'd rather keep confidential. That's obviously something that should be sealed, but -- and maybe because -- I mean, I'm sure there is some other examples. Do you have any other examples in mind?

MS. LYONS: I don't. That is the only concern that the Agency raised with me.

THE COURT: All right. I would just encourage you to -- in fact, I'll direct the Government to speak with counsel for the parties to see just whether or not you can all agree on further redactions, and if not, then I'll resolve that issue, and of course, I'd be sensitive to any current ongoing investigations. All right.

MS. LYONS: Thank you, Your Honor. I'll be happy to facilitate that.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. While the

attorney for the Government is in the courtroom, it's my understanding that counsel have been able to stipulate with respect to the authenticity of documents authored by USDA, but what about other documents?

I note that you have -- both sides have people indicated on their "may call" list, and you know, if we don't need any custodians, then that's all the better.

MS. MEYER: Your Honor, just to be clear that the one stipulation that we've entered into with the Defendant is simply that the documents authored by the USDA are authenticated. We actually tried to get the Defendants to go a step further and say that the documents authored by the USDA are business records of the USDA, and the Defendant is refusing to agree to that stipulation.

All they are willing to say is they're authentic records. We'll -- to facilitate getting something further, because I thought that's what you had in mind in your pretrial order when you said by September 29th you wanted stipulations about the authenticity of business records. That's what I thought.

THE COURT: Just should have said records, period.

MS. MEYER: Because you also presumed the authenticity of records, so it wasn't clear to me what you had in mind.

In any event, Your Honor, we started this process

with the USDA whereby we tried to get certifications for each of the documents to demonstrate that they are, in fact, the business records that should come in under 803(6) of the hearsay exception and 902(11) of the authenticity rules, and we were able to get these very formal certifications with green stickers on them and ribbons with respect to at least the documents that we obtained pursuant to our third-party subpoena that we had to litigate against the USDA.

And the USDA is now in the process of giving us similar certifications with respect to the other documents, but the Defendant is unwilling to stipulate that those documents are business records, so we are -- we're not getting anywhere on that score with the Defendants.

There have been absolutely no other stipulations in this case, Your Honor. We've made -- Plaintiffs have made several attempts to have the Defendant stipulate to various things to no avail. For example, we tried to get them to stipulate to a simple chart that would have the names of the elephants, where they are located, when they were born, when they died based on their documents. All that information was based on their documents. They have refused. They want to add some more information that helps them make their case to that document.

We asked them similarly, Your Honor, to stipulate to a chart that we put together of the employees that have worked

for the circus over the years. There's a lot of attrition at the circus and there have been a lot of employees who have worked at various units with various elephants, so we put together a very detailed chart, by name, of about 43 employees.

Again -- and where they worked, what their titles were, when they worked there, all based on information that we received from the Defendant either on documents or through deposition testimony, and the Defendants are not willing to stipulate to that.

We've also exchanged proposed stipulations, both sides, and there has been no single stipulation, so that's kind of where we are.

THE COURT: No one has stipulated, so the Plaintiffs are unwilling to stipulate to their documents as well?

MS. MEYER: Pardon me?

THE COURT: The Plaintiffs are unwilling to stipulate to documents that Defendants want to introduce?

MS. MEYER: We'd be willing to stipulate to some of their documents.

THE COURT: Why haven't you?

MS. MEYER: We have. We actually have. One of their charts, we sent them a letter and said, "We'll stipulate to that chart; would you please stipulate to this chart," and the answer was "no."

So, there has been some effort, Your Honor, but we haven't been able to agree on any of those stipulations. And again, we -- the other thing is we sent over declarations with respect to some of our exhibits concerning business records where we've had the custodian of the records testify in a declaration, and in fact, all of the requirements for business records under 803(6) and 902(11) have been met.

We gave those to the Defendant. They refused to stipulate to that, so that's the answer to the question on stipulations. There are basically -- other than we've all stipulated that the documents authored by the USDA are authentic USDA documents, that's as far as it's gone.

THE COURT: All right. What do you have to say to that?

MR. SIMPSON: Just to be clear, Your Honor, we have -- we have made very few objections on authenticity grounds. The primary objections on authenticity grounds are to the videotapes. We haven't objected that USDA documents aren't authentic. We haven't objected that their documents aren't authentic. We haven't objected to anybody's else documents aren't authentic.

The real authenticity issue is to those tapes.

THE COURT: Before we leave the documents, though, are you telling me then that Defendant has no objection to the authenticity of -- let's be clear, what documents are we

talking about?

MR. SIMPSON: As to the USDA material, we don't have any objection that it is what it purports to be, a document authored by the United States Department of Agriculture, but the problem with those records and the way they're being offered is they contain multiple layers of hearsay within hearsay, affidavits by individuals the USDA investigators have interviewed, many of whom are anonymous in the documents themselves.

We can speculate about who they are, but that's one of the problems with the redactions. They redacted the names of some of the people they interviewed. So, we'll have a document that you'll be reading so-and-so blank said this about the elephants. So, that's planted in the USDA or contained in the USDA memorandum. There may be another affidavit that some unknown person signed, it's attached to a report. All that's been grouped together and lumped into the USDA category of records.

So, we don't have any doubt that it's authentic, but it contains hearsay within hearsay, and we're not going to stipulate to wholesale admissions of statements of out-of-court declarants who we don't have an opportunity to cross-examine, some of whom may be deceased, some of whom have never been deposed in this case or beyond the subpoena power of the Court, so that's the primary problem with that.

It's not authenticity under Article IX. It's hearsay under Rule 8, and just because a part of it could be considered collected in the normal course of the Agency's business, some of that is still hearsay, the Agency investigator talking to someone else.

THE COURT: What about that last point?

MS. MEYER: Your Honor, I think we might be splitting some hairs on that. I mean, we understand that an affidavit from a third party that made its way into a USDA record is subject to objection on hearsay grounds.

What we're talking about is when the USDA issues a report that says, "We find that this is what happened. We have done the investigation and we have concluded that, in fact, this elephant was physically abused." We're talking about having that record that was prepared by the USDA official, stipulated to as a business record of the USDA, that's what we're talking about.

We're not talking about third-party affidavits where they have hearsay objections. So, I mean, we tried to make that clear to the Defendants on several occasions, and there has been no dialogue, I will say that. We just get rebuffed.

THE COURT: Well, what about his argument that if the report relies on some sort of confidential information given to whoever prepared the report, then what's the -- what's the evidentiary I'm depending for admissibility as a

business record?

MS. MEYER: It's still a record that was compiled by the Agency in the course of its regularly conducted business pursuant to its investigatory powers and it can reach conclusions about the evidence that qualify for business record exception.

THE COURT: Suppose all the conclusions reached were reached as a result of unverifiable anonymous information provided by people whose names are redacted? Then, is that -- does that then become a weight issue where the Court gives whatever weight it determines this business record is entitled to?

MS. MEYER: Certainly, certainly.

THE COURT: I think I agree with you there and I think that's absolutely correct that there's a difference between the threshold for authenticity for admissibility purposes, but indeed, the underpinnings for the report are suspect, which they may be. I don't know. I haven't seen the reports. Then that seems to me that goes to weight.

Why isn't that an absolutely correct statement of law, Counsel? Doesn't it go to weight as opposed to admissibility?

MR. SIMPSON: Well, Your Honor, I think, although this is not a criminal case, we still have the right to cross-examine people who have provided information against our

client, and I think that basically you're relying on a statement by an out-of-court declarant for the truth of the matter asserted, not for the Agency's state of mind or the quality of their investigation.

THE COURT: We're talking apples and oranges, though. What she's saying is -- what Counsel is saying is that there may well be an independent basis to admit these documents as business records regardless of what the reasons or lack thereof the preparer of reports relied on.

I mean, if in the final analysis the preparer relied on hearsay, that goes to the weight, I would think, than I suppose to the admissibility. I mean, they are either business records or they aren't business -- or is it your position that the Agency can't have business records?

MR. SIMPSON: No, they can have business records but you also have to establish an admissibility for each layer of hearsay. That's Rule 805. So, they may, in some extent, given the regularity of a certain document, be able to establish that that particular report may be a business record of the USDA, but if it has attached to it a third-party statement, there has to be a basis for that admission coming from before Your Honor.

And I just point out that we -- we collected the final actions of the USDA in one exhibit, 71, all of them, together, and they objected to it. So, it's not like we're

objecting to that coming in. We don't have any problem with the final decision coming in. We put them all together in one exhibit.

What we have problems with, and we think it's going o distract the Court and slow everything down and cause confusion, is the underlying internal memoranda that had been written by low-level people who had their own opinions that may or may not have prevailed as this case worked its way up.

THE COURT: So, you both agree Exhibit 71 should become a part of the record, or do they disagree?

MR. SIMPSON: They objected to it, evidently, because they think it's incomplete. They think you need to have everything that preceded the Agency's decision. I just think that's a waste of the Court's time.

THE COURT: Could be.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SIMPSON: If I could just address the other points that Counsel brought up.

The chart of the elephants, we didn't -- we've got a chart of the elephants that's in the case. It's been in the case since 2006. It was part of our summary judgment motion. That's what we offered as one of our exhibits.

They have their own chart that raises an issue of fact about when some of these elephants were born. It's just that simple. A record says --

THE COURT: Is it heartily contested when the

elephants were born?

MR. SIMPSON: Well, with respect to one of the animals, it could be significant in terms of whether she's covered by the pre-Act exception or not, so -- and that's an issue of fact that they flagged in the motion for summary judgment back in August of 2006.

And what I found ironic is although they opposed our exhibit when we used it on summary judgment, they put it on their exhibit list for trial. So, you know, we can't win for losing.

The chart of employees, Judge, it's got I don't know how many people on there. The vast majority of them aren't witnesses in the case, so I don't know why we should in effect answer an interrogatory about the current addresses of, for example, the son of Axel Gautier, right. He's not even -- he hasn't worked for the circus in years, but they wanted us to stipulate to his current address, and we just found that to be an impermissible interrogatory served in the course of trial preparation and refused to answer it.

If we're wrong, we'll be happy to provide it, but I don't think that's a permissible use of the stipulation process.

The declarations of records custodians, we don't have -- we have not objected to the authenticity of the railroad records they want to use, but what we have objected

to and will, I think, vigorously contest are declarations of people who want to prove up videotapes. We think those people should be cross-examined because this is not a situation where, for example, a robbery occurs in a 7-Eleven and the issue is, for the store manager, was a videotape running, was it operable, did you turn it off, did you take the tape out and give it to police.

These are videotapes made by people with an agenda who also, in many respects, at least until yesterday, claimed to be fact witnesses in the case. They're not running this camera because they're objectively recording things. They're running this camera for a purpose.

We think they ought to be crossed on that. We think they ought to be asked questions about where is the original tape, what did you do, how did you edit this, what kind of special effects did you add to this. And their video compilation is a nightmare, frankly, to go through. It's got near 94 hours of uncollated, unindexed information, and we think that's a serious question before Your Honor, and it was one of the things we wanted to bring up.

THE COURT: Well, you asked for that during discovery? Did you ask for the metadata or anything else --

MR. SIMPSON: It's all been produced in discovery, but the fact of the matter is some of these --

THE COURT: You say it was all produced during

discovery?

MR. SIMPSON: Most of it. I don't think we've come across anything yet that hasn't been previously produced, but that's not really the issue. The issue is how did the people who made these films make them? That's never been probed.

THE COURT: I'm not sure I understand you. If you have a film and it's clear what the film is of, what do you mean how they make the film?

MR. SIMPSON: Well, because the classic example is filming an elephant handler hitting an elephant with a bull hook, a six-second clip that they want to show Your Honor and say, "Look at that. That's abuse of the animal." But what they don't have, presumably because the guy cut it out of the film, is what went on for the 20 minutes before he did that.

Was the elephant constantly playing with something or getting herself into trouble before he finally did that or was it just a gratuitous hit on the trunk? That, we don't know. That part of it has never been produced, as far as I know.

That little snippet is the only form that's ever been seen in, and there are numerous examples of that in this case and they're all -- seen it throughout these -- this 94 hours tape that what I think is -- you know, the Court needs to tell us. Are we going to be playing 94 hours of videotape? I don't think so. There's not enough time.

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Or is Your Honor going to force them to play what's in evidence before in the courtroom? That's a question, I think, that needs to be addressed. What about the tapes? 94 hours of THE COURT: tapes? Huh? MS. MEYER: No, we're not playing 94 hours of tapes, Your Honor. THE COURT: I know that. I know that. What did you have in mind? MS. MEYER: We are going to move some of that videotape into evidence and we have various ways we believe of getting it into evidence, including some of the videographers who are testifying. The fact that looking at -- as you said, looking at the video itself, you can tell it's the Ringling Brothers' logo; it's the Ringling Brothers' handler. I've had several -- during several of the depositions of their employees, I've showed them videotape and identified the individual, so we have ways of getting the video into evidence that we want to get into evidence. We do intend to show some of it to Your Honor during the course of the trial, particularly when we're taking testimony from some of our expert witnesses, since they relied on this video evidence. I want --THE COURT: Are these edited tapes or what?

MS. MEYER: What they are is when you say "edited,"

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they are portions of longer videotape because we can't possibly show all the videotape, so they're portions. But I do want to say, Your Honor --So if the entire tape was shown, it THE COURT: would show a frame-by-frame reference to what's being depicted in the tapes or not or what? MS. MEYER: If the clip that we want to show --THE COURT: If the entire tape was shown, would it show start to finish and could you tell that this was a tape of whatever the starting point was and the finishing point If the entire tape was shown? MS. MEYER: If the entire tape were shown, yes, with respect to -- sometimes we have produced an entire tape, five hours' worth of tape, and from that we've made a shorter compilation, both of which we've given to the Defendant. If that's what you -- if that's what you mean, Your Honor, we have not produced --THE COURT: It sounds like you're attempting to author snippets of tapes. MS. MEYER: Yes. THE COURT: They're objecting saying, "All right. Well, if you see an elephant depicted here being beaten with whatever he's being beaten with or she, then it doesn't give really the true, no pun intended, picture because what

happened for the preceding 20 minutes is not depicted."

That's their --

MS. MEYER: And they're free to make that argument, Your Honor, and I will say also every --

THE COURT: So, are they in a position to show what was going on for the preceding 20 minutes?

MS. MEYER: Your Honor, can I just make one point?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. MEYER: With respect to every single one of these individuals -- Well, I will say this: With respect to 90 percent of the videographers, we identified those people, and why we had them on our list, our 26(a) disclosures, in 2004, Your Honor. They've had four years to ask for the rest of the videotape from these people, take their depositions. They haven't done it.

They've waited now, until they know that we want to show some of this evidence, which we long ago gave them, long ago identified these people as the videographers and said why they were on our list, and now they're arguing we should keep the evidence out.

Now, they're free to argue to Your Honor if they want to, "Oh, that's just a snippet and if you had seen what happened before that you'd understand why that elephant is being hit with a bull hook," and again, that goes to the weight. And you may say, "Yeah, that makes sense to me," or you may say, "Well, the elephant is still being hit with a

bull hook..." --

THE COURT: This is your argument, regardless of what may have happened the preceding 20 minutes. The use of the bull hook is indeed --

MS. MEYER: Exactly.

THE COURT: -- the egregious act.

MS. MEYER: Exactly, Your Honor. There is absolutely no way for us to show you all of the videotape, so we're showing you what we think is a fair representation of what goes on at the circus, and we have eyewitnesses who will talk about that and say, "Yeah, that's what we've seen. When we worked there, we saw that all the time, Your Honor."

And they are free to make whatever arguments they want to, and again, they've had access to the names of these people and the videotapes involved for three to four years, Your Honor, and they have done nothing with that information.

So, I certainly don't think we should be precluded from showing our videotape evidence. It's also been relied on by our experts, Your Honor, in this case. And as you know, all evidence relied on by experts does not have to be admitted into evidence if it's the kind of evidence that they normally rely on to draw their opinions upon.

THE COURT: How many actual witnesses do you have, expert and fact?

MS. MEYER: We have --

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THE COURT: Recognizing that people put all sorts of names on witness lists, and I'm not assigning any nefarious motive to this, but you know, we tend to, when we try cases, list everyone and anyone we potentially could call as a witness. But now we're about to start this trial, and for planning purposes, I need to know --MS. MEYER: We have --THE COURT: I need to know just --MS. MEYER: All right. THE COURT: -- who are the real witnesses that you would like to call. MS. MEYER: We have on our "will call" list, we have eight expert witnesses. THE COURT: Right. MS. MEYER: One of whom, to be perfectly honest, Your Honor, we've had a hard time getting ahold of. He hasn't been deposed yet, Ajay Desai. He works in the field in India. He's an elephant researcher in India, and we have not been able to pin him down as to when he could come for the trial, so he's still up in the air. THE COURT: So, seven definite experts. MS. MEYER: Seven definite, Your Honor. THE COURT: And reports are not that voluminous, and I'm not going to -- I know I said early on and I still plan to

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do it, but I'm going to hear the direct testimony and be --
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    probably be very convenient just to say make them available or
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     them available for cross, but I want to hear it from the
     experts, so they'll all be here, right?
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               MS. MEYER: Yes. In addition, we have five -- we
    have six "will call" fact witnesses, and then we have a few
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     "may call" --
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               THE COURT: All right. We have "expected call,"
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     "will call," "may call," right, those categories?
               MS. MEYER: We have "will call/may call."
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               THE COURT: All right.
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               MS. MEYER: We have seven experts, just to recap,
     seven experts we know we are going to call who will be here.
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               THE COURT: Without a doubt, all right.
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               MS. MEYER: Okay. And we have -- and there's a
    possibility of a name that we don't know for sure.
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               THE COURT: All right.
               MS. MEYER: We have six "will call" fact witnesses.
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               THE COURT: All right.
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               MS. MEYER: And then the only other witnesses we've
     listed on the "may call" list, Your Honor, really go to this
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     issue of do we need them to authenticate some of the evidence
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    that we're relying on. And that's what we've been trying to
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    do that through declaration so we didn't have to bring them
     in, but the Defendant is refusing to stipulate to that.
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And also, while I'm up here, Your Honor, I just need to say a couple of things. One about the USDA documents that were mentioned by Mr. Simpson.

They want Exhibit 71 to come in because Exhibit 71 are the final decisions made by the policy people at the USDA not to take enforcement action against Feld Entertainment.

What we want into evidence are the investigators who did the factual investigation and who watched the evidence, for example, videotape evidence and said, "That is physical abuse," and wrote a report saying, "That is physical abuse," or wrote a report saying, "That elephant died -- that elephant's death was precipitated by the use of the bull hook."

We want that -- those documents to come in as business records of the USDA; again, subject to whatever weight you want to give them because they have something to say about them. But they want to exclude all of the underlying investigator conclusions and simply rely on the higher-up policy people who declined to bring enforcement actions under the Animal Welfare Act, and the only basis we objected to that is on completeness.

We say that can come in but this stuff has to come in, too. That's all we said, Your Honor. And again, we've gone through great lengths to get these green certifications.

I just want to show you, because they are very impressive from

the USDA.

THE COURT: Ms. Lyons created those?

MS. LYONS: No, Your Honor.

MS. MEYER: Someone at the Agency, and we've given -- you know, gave a copy of one of those to the Defendant and said, you know, it basically says -- it's not perfect, but it basically says, it's from the Secretary of Agriculture. It says, "These document were obtained in the course of the regularly conducted business activities in the U.S. Department of Agriculture," and you know, it's got a seal on it, and it's all sealed in here.

So, our position is these records should come into evidence, subject to whatever hearsay within hearsay objections they want to make. We understand that, and Your Honor could decide what weight to give these documents, so that's on the USDA documents.

We have another -- we have so many issues, Your
Honor, that are pending in this case, and I know you're aware
of that. I mean, one of them I just have to talk about
because it's causing us great concern is the notice we got a
few days ago, last week, that they have 1300 new documents and
500 videos that they have subpoenaed from a third party, and
stay tuned and they'll let us know which of those documents
they're going to rely on as exhibits in this case.

We have no idea what those exhibits are; how they're

going to be used. Here we are three to maybe a week now, because you've extended it, a week away from our trial.

THE COURT: Maybe a year.

(LAUGHTER.)

MS. MEYER: I don't know what to do with that, Your Honor. Now, after we made a stink about it, we filed -- and they filed their notice to you saying, "By the way, we're getting all this third-party subpoena material, stay tuned, we'll let you know what we're going to use as an exhibit," we filed a response saying, "Wait a second, way too late. We don't have time to even deal with 500 videos and 1300 documents."

And on Friday, a few days ago, they sent us a letter saying, "Just let us know what you want and we'll send it over to you." And my position is, a week away from trial, I don't have time to deal with that issue, Your Honor, the 1300 documents, the 500 videos.

THE COURT: And they weren't disclosed on the pretrial statement?

MS. MEYER: No, no, they were just disclosed last week. So, I need to know if any of that -- you are going to let any of that in. We've got to have some opportunity to know what it is, to review it, to figure out how if we want to counter that new evidence that's coming in. We've asked that you not allow it in, but if it's coming in, we need some --

some idea of what it is and some opportunity to respond to it.

I'm not going to have -- you said, "No trial by ambush." That was the thing that I was most concerned about, and to be perfectly --

THE COURT: I didn't coin those words, I mean, you know.

MS. MEYER: I know you didn't. Many have used that phrase, and we certainly have used it. With respect to those documents, we just found out about that they are saying, "Stay tuned; we'll let you know."

And also, Your Honor, with respect to the almost 20 witnesses that they put on their witness list after the close of discovery, which we've moved to exclude as well, I mean, that's one of our motions in limine. I mean, I don't want to start right into that if you're not ready to discuss it, but they have 20 witnesses they never identified pursuant to 26(a)(1) in their initial disclosures or their duty to supplement or in response to our direct interrogatory saying, "Please tell us who you're going to rely on as a witness."

No, they waited till after the close of discovery, and for the first time in their pretrial submissions, identified 19 new witnesses that they're going to rely on at trial.

Again, Your Honor, we feel this is classic trial by ambush and they should not be allowed to do that. So, that

is -- that's also one of the many matters --2 THE COURT: While you are at the microphone, you 3 filed an amended pretrial statement without leave of Court. Why didn't you get the leave from Court to do that? 4 5 MS. MEYER: I didn't -- I quess we didn't think we 6 needed to, Your Honor, because it was such -- they were such 7 minor changes to the pretrial statement and we thought we were 8 doing -- we thought we were doing both the Court and the 9 Defendant a favor by filing it before what was originally scheduled to be the pretrial conference. 10 11 THE COURT: Is there any new material in the amended pretrial statement? 12 13 MS. MEYER: No, Your Honor, very minor, minor 14 things. 15 THE COURT: Such as -- minor, such as? 16 MS. MEYER: We might have changed like said a 17 witness that will be instead of two hours, will be testifying for three hours. I think that's probably that, and there were 18 19 a couple of exhibits where we said, "Oh, we want to make sure 20 we can rely on the subpoena that we used to get the 21 information in order to show that it is in fact the information we subpoenaed." 22 The rest of it is typos and reorganizing some of the 23 24 exhibits that they were complaining about as being unwieldy, which is one of their complaints. So, we reorganized it in a

way that would make it less unwieldy for them, all of which we explained in a cover letter that we sent to them.

And also, Your Honor, I want to tell you that today we sent them -- because they complained about this, we did send them a red line version of the amended pretrial statement. We also brought one for you on a disk that we'll give to you so you can see exactly what the changes were, but they were --

THE COURT: I wish I had that, but you're telling me that if I looked at it, then I wouldn't see anything other than some ministerial changes then, right?

MS. MEYER: I have one for Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. What's the -- before we move on, what's your objection to it? How are you prejudiced by the amended pretrial? I agree that she probably should have sought leave from the Court, but I probably would have granted it if they told me that they were just going to make some changes. Counsel.

MR. SIMPSON: Well, Your Honor --

MS. MEYER: Let me get out of your way here. Oops, sorry.

MR. SIMPSON: The primary objection is having to shuffle papers here on the eve of trial. We spent three days trying to go through this and figure out what they had changed.

THE COURT: I agree it would have been helpful to have the red line or --

MS. PETTEWAY: Right, but I mean, there is an issue here.

THE COURT: Compare the right version, you know.

MR. SIMPSON: With respect to Exhibit No. 1, for example. Exhibit No. 1 is all the medical and other related documents that relate to 52 Asian elephants. That is thousands and thousands and thousands of pieces of paper.

If you printed it out, it's 16 boxes of documents. That's all on Exhibit 1. Now they've broken this down into other subparts that we don't think are accurate, and I've got people prepared to go through this item, chapter and verse, but now Your Honor has got before you the original Exhibit 1, which was delivered in a form we never got a copy of. We never got a copy of the flash drive they gave you. They gave us DVDs that didn't work. Then they gave us some device that looks like a toaster that's different than what you got, and I assume it's the same but we were not given exactly what the Court was given.

And now, on top of that, we've got yet more electronic -- we got a third version of this same exhibit that's broken down again, and they want you to go back and fix your stuff and us to go back and fix our stuff. It's total confusion on the eve of trial. That was the basis for the

objection.

And plus, the red line I got deletes witnesses and doesn't tell you who they are. You got to go back and figure it out, and what was kind of interesting, they dropped all their USDA witnesses.

So, I guess what they're going to do is bring in wheel barrels full of USDA documents and just give them to you with no witness to talk about them from the Government who can explain what this means, what are we doing here? Is this an inspection or is this an investigation? What's the difference? Does the company give right to counsel in this issue and not ever here or is this a surprise or you have to have an appointment to do this?

All of these are procedural matters that I think will probably bear on what Your Honor is looking at, but they've got no sponsoring witness. And I don't know, maybe I haven't tried enough cases, but I've never seen that happen where a sticker is just put on a box and it comes into evidence with no witness to explain what's going on. But I guess that's what they had in mind because they took all their USDA witnesses off the list. I don't see how you can try a case under those circumstances.

And if I could just respond briefly to some of the --

THE COURT: Wait a minute. I want to deal with this

issue first. What about this Exhibit 1? What about that, what he's saying?

MS. MEYER: It goes like this, Your Honor. Exhibit 1 is all of the records, the medical records and health records that our veterinarian, Dr. Ensley, reviewed for the elephants, and that's why it's so voluminous.

As you may recall, Your Honor, we had a lot of litigation over the Defendant's refusal to provide those records to us. You granted our motion to compel the Defendant to provide us all of the medical and health records on the elephants. They still didn't do it. We moved to enforce, and then you issued another order in September of '06 in which you said, "I want every single medical record, anything that has anything to do with the health status of those elephants produced to Plaintiff."

After that, we got a lot of material. Thank you very much. We shipped it off to our expert, Dr. Ensley, who for 30 years was a vet at the San Diego zoo, to review. He spent two years reviewing it. And based on all of that, he has now issued his expert report.

So, we identified as Exhibit 1 all of the those records that Dr. Ensley looked at that formed the basis of his opinion. They complained. They said, "This is too unwieldy." So then what we did is we broke it down into subcategories by the name of each elephant. We said, "Okay, Subcategory 1 is

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all of the Feld Entertainment generated medical records about the elephants by elephant; Subcategory 2 is all of the USDA generated, authored records about the elephants, that's Category 2 by, you know, each elephant; and Subcategory 3 is records concerning -- either generated by Feld or generated by a governmental entity concerning the inventory of elephants, 7 how many there were, where they came from, that kind of thing." So, we tried to reorganize it in a way that would make it less unwieldy, which is what they were complaining about. So, that's what we did. We didn't take any -- we didn't add anything to the records. We didn't take anything 13 out of Exhibit 1. It's all still in the grand Exhibit 1, 14 which again, this is what Dr. Ensley looked at. He was deposed about this. Their attorney asked him, "You looked at all of these records?" And he said, "Yes, I looked at 14 boxes." What about Counsel's representations that a number of USDA witnesses no longer appear? Is that 20 because of the triple-sealed documents or what? MS. MEYER: I'm sorry, say that again. THE COURT: What about your opponent's statement that a number of USDA witnesses who were --MS. MEYER: Yes.

THE COURT: Who had been previously identified no

longer appear.

MS. MEYER: That's why, because otherwise, we're going to have to subpoen them, they're going to launch a Touhy objection. We're going to have to have separate litigation over that. As you may recall, we had to have separate litigation to get the documents from the USDA, which you presided over. We were able to settle that matter.

So we were hoping that with these green certificates and the USDA saying the ones we authored were generated in the course of our regularly conducted business, et cetera, that that would be enough to get them past the business record exception to the hearsay rule, and that's what we were hoping the Court would rule on, and that's why we've gone through this before you.

THE COURT: It's one thing to file an amended pretrial statement that adds nothing new. It's quite another thing to receive one of those statements and then trying to figure out what's the difference between the original pretrial statement and the amended pretrial, and that's no fun trying to figure out word-for-word what's -- why didn't you give them a red line --

MS. MEYER: We did today. We did today, Your Honor, and we probably should have because we just didn't -- it just didn't occur to us. And we thought --

THE COURT: Had you received that document, amended

pretrial statement from the Defendant, it would have occurred to you.

MS. MEYER: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: Had you received a amended pretrial statement from the Defendant, it would have immediately occurred to you what's the difference.

MS. MEYER: Well, I will say, Your Honor, what we tried to do instead of just handing them a red lined version is we gave a very detailed cover letter explaining exactly what we did, so that's how we thought we were taking care of the matter. And now we have given them a red line version, so, I mean, we've tried to cure that problem in two ways, I guess.

I mean, the other thing I'll add, Your Honor, is there is nothing nefarious going on here. We literally thought that it made more sense to do -- do it in a one-shot deal before the final pretrial conference, all of our amendments. We had some typos, we were dropping some witnesses, things like that, than to do it piecemeal, and so that's why we did it when we did it.

We did it before last Friday, because that was when the original pretrial conference was going to be, in one fell swoop, one final amendment. We gave them a very detailed cover letter explaining what we had done.

THE COURT: All right. Absent a showing of

prejudice by the Defendant, I'm not going to strike the amended pretrial. You should have sought leave from the Court. You should have given them a compare right or red line version. It's no fun to receive one of those amended documents on the eve of trial, but I have not heard any prejudice, and I accept your representations there's nothing new there.

The parties have objected to everything. Everyone objects to everything that anyone else has to -- has an opportunity to attempt to introduce into evidence, and from where I'm seated, it's virtually impossible, absent evidence being placed in context, to determine whether there are appropriate evidentiary bases for admissibility or not.

So, I know I said in the pretrial order that I was going to put in place a procedure for the filing of new objections to exhibits something like 24 hours before. I'm going to modify that and basically follow the procedure that I've followed in the Stevens -- and am still following in the Stevens trial, which means that commencing Thursday -- and this will be in the pretrial order -- commencing Thursday of this week, Plaintiffs will have to list the witnesses whom Plaintiffs attempt to call as witnesses to testify on Thursday and also list the exhibits and the evidentiary basis for admissibility of the exhibits that Plaintiffs would like the witnesses to -- who are testifying, to either authenticate or

otherwise provide an evidentiary basis for the exhibits.

Then I'll put in place also a procedure for objecting to either the witnesses or exhibits, but I'm not going to spend any time between now and the commencement of this trial trying to determine whether documents will become an evidentiary -- will become a part of the evidentiary record in this case. That would be strictly counterproductive.

And moreover, I'm in trial and don't have the time to do it either, but I will put in place a procedure whereby that information is provided to the Court and to anyone opposing either exhibits and/or witnesses in a timely manner so that appropriate objections with reasons can be filed, and that will give me an opportunity, if I desire, to either rule on the admissibility of exhibits at trial or provisionally allow the exhibits to become a part of the evidentiary record.

In the Stevens trial, people have been basically working 24 hours around the clock only because -- well, for a host of reasons. I'm not going to do that here. I mean, time is an important factor. I don't need the exhibits -- Strike that.

I don't need the witness list and the exhibits for the next day to be filed 24 hours prior to a witness testifying or the opportunity of a party to introduce exhibits, but I do need them at least 48 hours. But how this

is going to work is that it's going to be actually in advance -- more than 48 hours because this process is going to start this Thursday, and Plaintiffs will, this Thursday, by a certain time, inform the Court of the witnesses that you intend to call next Thursday, and those exhibits that you attempt to introduce through those witnesses and the evidentiary basis for the admissibility of the documents. I don't need a brief on everything, but I need your reasons, your evidentiary reason for the admissibility of the exhibits.

And then pursuant to a schedule, I'll forward the opposing party -- and this will be the converse, obviously, when Defendant puts on his case-in-chief. I will forward the opponent an opportunity to object, citing reasons for either the disallowance of the witnesses to testify or the -- or reasons that might persuade the Court that the exhibit should not become a part of the evidentiary record.

That's the only way we're going to finish this trial in the allotted time, and I'm not extending the time for any reason. I can tell you that now.

It will probably look something like this, and I'm just modifying the procedures that I used in Stevens.

Commencing Thursday, counsel will give notice to the Court and opposing counsel of the witnesses and exhibit schedule to appear the following Thursday, and notice shall be given in all likelihood -- I'll spell all this out in the order, but

I'm giving you a preview. Notice shall be given by 9:00 a.m.

Objections should be filed that evening by 8:00 p.m. and responses shall be filed by 12:00 p.m. the next day.

For example, Plaintiff shall inform Defendant of the witnesses and any company exhibits they plan to offer for Thursday by no later than 9:00 o'clock a.m. and the procedure will start then. Then Friday, the same procedure will be followed for the witnesses that Plaintiff plans to call the following Friday, and that's the only way -- that gives the Court the option of either ruling directly on exhibits that are offered in evidence at the time when they're offered or provisionally allowing them to become a part of the record subject to subsequent rulings if and when the Court relies upon those documents.

But I'm not going to spend any time between now and the commencement of this trial. First of all, I don't have the time, but secondly, it would be entirely counterproductive since the Court has virtually no clues about the context upon which the -- either the witnesses will testify or exhibits will be introduced.

If there are any thoughts that occur to you, having just heard the Court indicate what it's going to do, then tell me now.

Essentially, I'm modifying what I said in my original pretrial document, only because what's worked in the

Stevens trial has been working very well and has virtually eliminated the need for any bench conferences. That's not to say there haven't been some skirmishes, but that's to be expected, but we haven't wasted the jurors' time with a lot of bench conferences, and I don't plan to have my time wasted with a lot of argument among counsel with respect to the admissibility or non-admissibility of exhibits.

If I can rule on the exhibit when it's offered, I'll do so. If I can do so in advance, I will. If not, then I'll do so, if it's necessary, when I issue my ruling of the case, so if there is any thought that occurs to you having heard all that, I welcome any thought that you may have.

MR. SIMPSON: I just wondered, Your Honor, what form you want the objections and the response.

THE COURT: I'll spell it out. No one has to do a brief. Basically, in the Stevens case, the pleading was filed, X witness will testify, through X witness we plan to introduce Government's Exhibits whatever they are, maybe 25 or 30, and Defendant, if they had objections, will let me know what the objections are and what the evidentiary reasons were, and by and large a lot of objections are subsequently withdrawn, but at least lets everyone know what's -- what the objections are before the next day, and then I can take the bench.

And during the jury trial, I can get the -- in a

criminal case, I can let the attorneys know before the jury comes in whether or not they can introduce certain things or not introduce certain things. It cuts down tremendously on the amount of time we waste on these bench conferences and in dealing with objections.

Today we had an issue raised that required the jurors to leave at 4:00. I think that's been the first time in three weeks that I've had the jurors leave early, so the process works. I'll spell it all out. It'll be fair, but it requires a lot of work, but this trial is a lot of work, and you know, I'm not going to extend the time. I've given you time, I'm going to stick to it, but, you know, we're all going to work extremely hard.

And then, you know, you can look -- you can look at the docket in Stevens and see what they've done. It's on the public docket. You can see the frame they've taken. It's basically -- no one -- every now and then someone filed a motion -- I mean, a pleading that's several pages that supports the admissibility or not of some document or some argument someone wants to make, but I mean, it's not been a waste -- certainly it's not been a waste of the attorney's time. It's certainly not been a waste of my time, and it's enabled us to finish this trial probably in advance of the 30 days we thought it would take to try the case, so I'll spell it out in the order.

1 The standing of API, I mean, what's your argument? 2 Is it informational organization argument that you make for 3 API? 4 MS. MEYER: Yes, Your Honor. It's a two-part 5 standing argument. It's that -- it's both informational injury that they are being denied information under Section 10 6 7 of the Endangered Species Act. It's our position that if Feld 8 Entertainment wants to engage in the activities it is engaging 9 in which take the Asian elephants, it's required to apply for and obtain a permit from the Fish and Wildlife Service, which 10 11 it has not done. 12 THE COURT: In eight -- that organization doesn't rely upon Rider for standing then; is that right? 13 14 MS. MEYER: Pardon me? 15 THE COURT: You don't rely upon Rider's standing for what organization standing, do you? 16 17 MS. MEYER: It's a different standing theory, but as you know, you only need one Plaintiff with standing. 18 19 THE COURT: I can understand that. I'm just saying, 20 you don't -- your argument is not just because Rider has 21 standing, the organization has standing? 22 MS. MEYER: No, no, no. It's a separate argument, 23 Your Honor. It's both, again, an informational injury 24 argument that we make under a long line of cases, FEC versus Akins, Public Citizen versus Department of Justice where the

depravation of information that would flow to someone by operation of law creates an injury in fact, establishes causation and redressability.

And in addition, we're making a Havens Realty argument that because API has to spend so much time and its own resources monitoring what goes on with the circus because the circus is not complying with the obligations under the ESA to apply for a permit, those resources have to be diverted from other endeavors that API normally would spend those resources on and that falls squarely within the organizational injury that superior courthouses cognizable under Havens Realty.

THE COURT: Can the Court address and resolve this standing issue as part of this nonjury trial, or is there something I need to do prior to the commencement of the trial?

MS. MEYER: No. We have an obligation to prove the elements of standing, and we are intending to -- we have on our witness list, Nicole Paquette, who is the official from the Animal Protection Institute who will be taking the stand to explain each of those elements, Your Honor. So that's what we're planning to do.

THE COURT: So, your answer is no, it's not necessary that the Court, on an in limine -- in a in limine manner resolve the issue of standing of API prior to the trial. Probably isn't.

MS. MEYER: Correct.

THE COURT: I mean, perhaps Daubert is not necessary.

MS. MEYER: Yes.

THE COURT: But let me hear from Defendant about that. What do you have to say about that?

MR. SIMPSON: Well, Your Honor, we think Your Honor got it right in July of '01 when you denied the organizational -- the other organizational plaintiff's similar arguments on standing.

THE COURT: Well, here we are seven years later.

MR. SIMPSON: I know, but the law hadn't really changed, and API's standing is no different than any others.

It's the same kind of thing. That is, their informational injury stems not from an action by my client or an inaction by my client. It stems from the Government's failure to do something, and Your Honor pointed that out.

The law hasn't changed, even though the cases -that's still the principle. So we think API is no differently
situated than the other organizational Plaintiffs, and as a
result of that, we think they do depend on Tom Rider, and if
Your Honor doesn't believe this man with respect to his claim
of an esthetic injury, and we don't think Your Honor can
address his esthetic injury in any event, then I think this
case is over. I think it's gone.

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Now, I do believe that there's probably an issue of fact about whether he has this attachment to the elephants. He'll say he does. We think -- we don't think that's believable, but that's for the finder of fact. THE COURT: So, bottom line is you don't disagree with that issue being resolved as part of the --MR. SIMPSON: No, we thought about maybe another summary judgment motion, but you made very clear you didn't want to do that, so I will carry it with the case and I think it's something that comes up at halftime during Rule 50, but I do think they've got the burden of proof on that, and I don't think that --THE COURT: I think they -- they know that. They don't back-pedal from that. They know that, right? MS. MEYER: Yes, Your Honor. MR. SIMPSON: And I think it's not changed at all since you ruled the first time. It's very annoying for people standing THE COURT: out there and looking in. Just tell them to come in and have a seat or go elsewhere and look at someone else's courtroom. It's very unnerving. Zina the elephant. Zina, the seventh elephant, while you're there. MR. SIMPSON: Yes, sir. Apparently, he's an oversight, Zina. THE COURT:

Zina, she was an oversight.

MR. SIMPSON: Well, it's like having seven grandchildren and forgetting the name of one of them when you're asked who your grandchildren are.

THE COURT: That's what happens, yeah.

MR. SIMPSON: So, I kind of think that's something that is -- has some significance to this case, but the bottom line is, we -- his deposition was taken in October of 2006, his own lawyer asked the question, and he left her off the list. We moved for reconsideration in the fall of 2007 on summary judgment.

THE COURT: Come on in and have a seat. Join us. How are you today?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'm well.

THE COURT: All right. Good. You're more comfortable sitting down anyway. That's great.

MR. SIMPSON: And Your Honor issued an order that limited this case to six elephants, and that was based on Tom Rider's sworn testimony.

Now, they've not sought reconsideration of that, so we think Zina is out of the case. Whether Zina is in the case or not, we don't think it's -- her treatment is no different. There has been no taking of the elephant Zina, but on the other hand, they never sought reconsideration of that order, so it's a valid order at --

1 THE COURT: That order was issued in October of '07, 2 right? MR. SIMPSON: Yes, sir, October 23rd, I believe. 3 25th. What about that? What about THE COURT: 4 5 Zina, the overlooked elephant? 6 MS. MEYER: Actually, her name is Zina, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Zina, sorry. 8 MS. MEYER: What happened was the Defendants, when 9 they moved for summary judgment, they put together the exhibit 10 that listed the elephants with whom Tom Rider worked, and Zina 11 was left off the list. They based it on some testimony he provided when he was asked could he name the elephants, and he 12 named them all and he forgot her at the time. 13 14 But prior to that, in his interrogatory responses, 15 he had already identified, he had already said, he formed a close personal relationship with all of the elephants in the 16 Blue Unit with whom he worked. They don't dispute that one of 17 those elephants was Zina. So, it's really not the kind of 18 19 thing that really should be a disputed fact at this point. 20 In fact, Your Honor, shortly after your rulings 21 allowing the inspection of the elephants, we wrote them a letter and we said, "By the way, Zina got left off the list 22 accidentally." They agreed. They let us inspect Zina. 23 24 was part of the inspection, and as we pointed out, Your Honor,

the relief in this case is supposed to conform to the

evidence. Mr. Rider worked with Zina, he has a relationship 1 2 with Zina, he's very fond of Zina, he accidentally left her 3 off the list once when he named --So, in other words, even if he didn't 4 THE COURT: 5 disclose now, a basis could exist after the trial to conform the evidence to -- I mean, to conform the --6 7 MS. MEYER: Exactly, Your Honor, exactly. 8 THE COURT: Conform the pleadings to the evidence, I 9 guess. 10 MS. MEYER: That's right, Your Honor, and Mr. Rider 11 will be talking about Zina at the trial. 12 THE COURT: All right. I've touched on sealed 13 matters. Judge Facciola put in place a protective order, 14 I mean, we're a trial time. That protective order 15 seems to me should be vacated and parties should be able to -and the public docket should be able to receive evidence, as 16 17 appropriate, with the exception of any private information. And I don't think anyone just fundamentally 18 disagrees with that, but what should I do? I don't want to 19 20 vacate Judge Facciola's order. 21 MR. SIMPSON: I would suggest, Your Honor, the 22 proper procedure is if a exhibit is received into evidence,

then it becomes a part of the public record.

THE COURT: All right. And that's another thing

we'll follow as in the Stevens case, and this is something

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that counsel will have to do. There is probably some media interest in this case as well.

The exhibits in Stevens were filed by the proponent of the exhibit each day on the ECF docket -- on the ECF docket and that way the Court doesn't have to utilize its resources to assist the parties with receiving and then preparing or modifying some sort of exhibit so that the -- so it can be displayed on the public docket.

Again, take a look at the Stevens docket and see how it's worked, and that's worked extremely well. And it has worked extremely well without the Court having to utilize its very precious but nonetheless limited resources.

There are procedures for -- let's see, in the Stevens case, there were wiretaps and they were received in evidence. I think if there are tapes that are admitted in this case or whatever, videos, I think that the parties -- you probably need to talk to John Cramer anyway, or what's Joe's last name, the ECF person? Joe Hughes?

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Burgess.

THE COURT: No, Joe Burgess, about the receipt of videos, audios, et cetera, into the evidentiary record. I know we addressed that. Whatever the procedures are, they have been followed and they have been followed quite well in the Stevens case, so I'll put in place those procedures in this case as well.

It's not going to be the Court's responsibility to make public any exhibits received into the evidentiary record. It's the parties' responsibility. That will be part and parcel of the pretrial -- the final pretrial order the Court will issue.

The Daubert objections, I'm going to resolve Daubert issues during the course of trial or indeed after trial. I'll issue a final pretrial order. It's contemplated by Rule 16, probably before the end of this week, and also I did overlook one -- courtesy copies.

After today's -- from this day forward, all courtesy copies of any future filings, including post-trial briefs, shall be submitted to the Court in three-ring binders as well with copies of principal and authorities -- copies of principal points and authorities included.

The parties shall also submit a copy of the principal points and authorities relied upon in pretrial briefs in three-ring binders by no later than October 16th, which is just a few days from today. I think Friday, I believe.

There are three motions pending. The motion in limine to exclude irrelevant evidence regarding other elephants. Let me ask Plaintiff a question about that. If I were to allow that evidence to come in, it could come in in the nature of some sort of 404(b) evidence or evidence

pursuant to 406 or so or 403. How many incidents are we talking about, though, because I don't want to get sidetracked with a lot of sub-trials about 404(b) evidence. I don't want a lot of cumulative evidence either. So, just what are we talking about?

MS. MEYER: Your Honor, we have several grounds for

MS. MEYER: Your Honor, we have several grounds for that evidence coming into evidence.

THE COURT: I understand the grounds. I want to know what the evidence is, though. I don't want to get sidetracked with a lot of sub-trials in this case. I understand the grounds that you're relying upon to -- for the admissibility. I'm talking about the evidence itself. Give me a proffer as to just what the evidence is and whether or not it's cumulative.

MS. MEYER: The evidence is eyewitnesses who either worked for the circus or who have been able to observe the circus in operation who had seen handlers hit elephants with bull hooks and who have seen elephants in chains and who have seen --

THE COURT: How many incidents are we talking about?

MS. MEYER: How many incidents are we talking about?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. MEYER: Well, we're talking about -- as I said, Your Honor, we only have six fact witnesses who are taking the stand, so those witnesses -- some of those witnesses will be

talking about that, and there are -- there are documents that also corroborate the witness' testimony with respect to those practices, so I mean, it's a large part of our case is to show that this is a routine practice, that this goes on every day with respect to all of the elephants.

THE COURT: Look, for instance, in some trials evidence of prior bad acts is admissible to show motive, intent, but normally it's a prior bad act or two or three. What are we talking about in terms of the acts? Let's assume 404(b) was the evidentiary lynchpin for admissibility. How many acts are we talking about? That's my question is that's --

MS. MEYER: I don't know really how to -- I'm not trying to be evasive, Your Honor. I'm not trying to -- I'm trying to figure out a way to explain it. We're talking about years of abuse of the elephants, and we'd like to show that this is a routine practice that has gone on and continues to go on every year all the time throughout the organization.

These are not aberrational incidents the way they are trying to be painted by the Defendant. This is a routine practice, and in order to show Your Honor that it's a routine practice, we need to show you evidence that lots of different handlers engage in it with respect to all of the elephants, no matter where they are, what's going on, what year we're talking about, which unit we're talking about. It's pervasive

throughout the organization.

And that's what our -- that's the heart of our case, Your Honor, because, of course, the Defendant wants to focus on just a few of the elephants and say -- and then pick apart the evidence and say, "Oh, that doesn't prove your case. That doesn't prove the take."

And for example, as Dr. Ensley, again our vet expert says, you have to be able to put in context -- as a vet, when you're looking at the records on a particular elephant and you see injuries and other signs of abuse, you have to know that in context, in order to draw conclusions about it. An analogy, Your Honor. If a child in a home has a broken arm, the parents might be able to say, "Oh, she fell down the stairs." If every one of the children in that home has broken limbs and bruises, that's probably indicative of something going on in that household, and that's the kind of evidence that we have, and we believe it falls squarely within the definition of relevant evidence under 401 of the Federal Rules of Evidence.

It tends to show the probability that what we're saying about the seven elephants that Tom Rider knew is correct, and it's prior bad acts, it's evidence of a routine, all of which, which comes in under 406. We've pled this in the very beginning, Your Honor, and we think it's absolutely critical that we be able to spend our time -- and again, it's

our decision, I guess, how we spend our time and you may decide we've wasted some of our time by putting some of this evidence on, but we believe it's critical.

THE COURT: Let me approach it from a different way. How much time do you need to make your point? If I allow it to come in under 401/404, how much time are you --

MS. MEYER: Well, you've given us -- you've given us -- I think what happened here is you've given us 48 hours.

THE COURT: Not what I've given you. How much time of the 48 hours do you plan to spend on 401/404 material, or is that your case?

MS. MEYER: That's our case. I mean, we have a lot of evidence about these elephants, too, but it's all in the context of this is how it's done. That is our case.

THE COURT: So, without that then, you have your experts talk about the seven or six elephants, right, or Tom Rider talk about the six or seven elephants?

MS. MEYER: That's what we'd have to do, I guess, and we would be severely prejudiced if we had to do that, Your Honor, again. As I explained, our experts have said you cannot look at this in isolation. You have to look at what's going on at the circus in order to draw conclusions about what's going on with these particular elephants.

So, you know, I don't know how else to say it, Your Honor, other than our case relies on this evidence very

heavily. Again, this is how we pled this case, Your Honor. There is a routine practice. This goes on in the lives of these elephants every single day. These are not aberrational incidents, and it's very important that we be able to spend our time demonstrating that to the Court.

THE COURT: All right. Counsel.

MS. JOINER: There's a lot in there, but maybe I should start by saying that during the inspections,

Plaintiffs' experts were not able to find any wounds on any of the six or seven elephants that are in this case, so that's the starting point.

And remember that this case is about esthetic injury to Mr. Rider, and so what we have to deal with is evidence of any kind of harm to the elephants that are at issue, vis-a-vis, Mr. Rider, and it's not going to work. This is not a Title VII case. There is no pattern or practice language in the ESA statute. It's not a Section 1983 case where you have to bring in policy or practice because respondent superior doesn't work, and it is not a class action case. This is not a class action case about FEI's entire herd.

And when we look at what is left and what has been narrowed down, what Plaintiffs want to do -- because they don't have evidence of any -- any type of injury or harm that their experts -- fresh wounds from the bull hooks that their experts were able to find during the inspections, they want to

play videotapes from the Red Unit, they want to talk about, for example, Baby Elephant Ricardo who died from a virile infection which has absolutely nothing to do with tethering or the use of a guide in any way, shape or form. They have a couple of witnesses on their list that I think are just to go back and rehash a criminal trial from Mark Oliver Gebel in 2001 where he didn't even have to mount a defense and was acquitted without doing so, and I'm not sure what the purpose of that is here when we have summary judgment orders twice that narrow this case down to six, or at most, arguably, seven elephants.

And that is the primary objection. It's a relevance objection, and even if Plaintiffs want to try to slot this into 404(b), which is character evidence, it still doesn't work because character evidence has to go to the laundry list that's included in that rule, which are things like motive and intent.

The statute -- those must be issues of the claims that have to be proven, and again, the ESA doesn't have that. That's not an element of Plaintiffs' case in this instance. There is no intent that is required there. The statute is conduct occurred and is it a taking or not, and ultimately Your Honor is going to have to decide that.

If intent is an element of the statute, then I guess all the witnesses are going to be coming up and explaining

their state of mind. I don't -- I wasn't planning on that analysis, but if that's going to be folded in here, then I guess we need to and readjust with that.

But the summary judgment rulings should be controlling, and the case was narrowed down, and part of those October '07 rulings were to reject Plaintiffs' efforts to inject a Red Unit component into this case. That was Archele Hundley, that was Margaret Tom, that was Robert Tom. I had to go depose all those witnesses because we presented it to Judge Facciola, and he said, you know what, we are at the discovery phase, the discovery is what it is and Judge Sullivan ultimately has to decide what's admissible.

When I deposed those witnesses, I asked them, had you ever worked at the Blue Unit, had you ever worked with, and went down the laundry list of these six or seven elephants that were supposedly still in the case; the answer is no, no, no, no, no, no, no.

So, what Plaintiffs want to do is they want to back-door evidence into this case on issues that you've already granted summary judgment to the Defendant on under the guise of saying, "Well, it's permissible by 404(b)."

It's not permissible by 404(b). It's not going to any issues that they need to prove.

The other issue that I want to talk about there is 403, the unfair prejudice still serves as a check on 404(b),

so to the extent that it's unfairly prejudicial, it's still -it still serves as a check on 404(b), and we think that it
is -- the purpose of it is to show conformity of actions, and
if you try to think of analogous situations, I know in the
briefing we talked about in an employment context, right.

Because Plaintiffs keep saying pattern and practice. In an
employment context, if a company has an office in Washington
and an office in Virginia, you don't necessarily get to take
discovery and talk about everything that happened in the
Virginia office when the claim is rested in Washington.

In terms of elephant handling, I tried to think of something that would be analogous with animals. Handling elephants, you can say generally, yes, in free contact you use a guide, you use voice command, you cue the elephant, there are cue spots on the elephant to try to get it to do things, but that's where the generalities stop.

At that point it becomes situational in terms of the elephant that is involved, the handler that is involved, the circumstances that are occurring at the time, so maybe it's akin to -- maybe it's akin to horse racing where you can say, yes, in a horse race, the horses are running and the jockeys are on the horses and they know how to ride the horses, but what exactly they're doing and what the horses are doing, vis-a-vis, each other is different with every single race.

So, I don't think that we can make these broad

generalities of, well, this happened on the Red Unit to an elephant that's no longer in the case to which Plaintiffs have no right to relief and turn around and say, "Well, because it happened here, even though we can't find it on the six or seven that are left in the case, we'll just go ahead and admit it."

And throughout the briefing, what I noticed, I think at two or three times in Plaintiffs' response to this motion was, "Okay, well, we have time limits and it's a bench trial, so the judge can just basically take it under advisement." I suppose that's one way to go about it, but just because it's a bench trial, and I understand we can be a little bit more liberal in terms of how we proceed in the courtroom and how we approach evidence, doesn't mean that the rules of evidence entirely just fly out the window, and well, we just start talking about all kinds of things that at the end of the day, Plaintiffs have no right to relief on and have no claim.

THE COURT: What about the impact -- what about API? What's the impact of API -- if API has standing, does that affect or not the receipt of evidence about all the elephants?

MS. JOINER: Well, I did go back and look at Ms.

Paquette's deposition, and I focused on the portion where I asked her about the notice letters, and this kind of goes back to the issue of can you incorporate prior notice letters or not.

But setting that aside for the moment, her testimony was that she sent her notice letter in '05, okay, but the API notice letter, and she had the earlier ones attached to it, and I went through those instances and said, "In this instance, in this example, does API have any direct knowledge of this?" The answer is no.

So, there is no direct firsthand knowledge. What -what I'm understanding from the response brief is that
Plaintiffs want to say, "Well, you know what, the 2001 order
that Your Honor did doesn't count because API wasn't in the
case at that time." It doesn't change the situation in that
API is an organizational institution. The Government is not a
party to this case. There is no informational injury here.

And I need to go back and look at the Havens Realty case closer, but my understanding is that the private party that was the defendant in that case had an obligation to provide information to the Plaintiff and that gave rise to their claim. FEI has no obligation to provide information to these Plaintiffs. There's no -- there's no claim in terms of informational injury. There's no standing here for these people because the Government is not a party.

So, I don't think that API is uniquely situated and any different from how Your Honor ruled back in 2001, vis-a-vis, the other organizational Plaintiffs. I don't think that that works for them.

THE COURT: All right. What about that last point,
API?

MS. MEYER: Your Honor, the issue of the

organizational Plaintiffs' standing was left open by the D.C. circuit. It didn't reach the issue. It left the issue open. It said it did not need to reach the issue because all of the organizational Plaintiffs were seeking the same relief as Mr. Rider. So, we don't believe -- we believe that we can still pursue standing on behalf of API.

THE COURT: I don't necessarily disagree with that, and I don't think that the Defendants necessarily disagree with your opportunity to pursue standing.

Assume, for purposes of our discussion, that he has standing. What's the impact on evidence?

MS. MEYER: The impact on the evidence is that we can present any evidence that tends to show that any of the pre-Act elephants who you've said have remained in the case are in fact being taken, and we say all of the evidence concerning any elephant, any mistreatment of any elephant, the chaining, the bull hook use by Feld Entertainment is pertinent to demonstrating that this is the kind of treatment all the elephants get, including the pre-Act elephants.

THE COURT: What about API's notice requirement?
Was there indeed a notice requirement for API?

MS. MEYER: API did a notice letter and put Feld

Entertainment on notice of its claims, which is the same claims that the other claimants have, which is that Feld Entertainment is taking the elephants by striking them with bull hooks and keeping them chained for many hours at a time and days at a time when they are on the train in chains, and that has always been the claim that that's been made here.

And the notion that you decided summary judgment —
the only — the only grounds that you ruled on summary
judgment with respect to the other elephants, Your Honor, was
not that you found there was no taking going on. You simply
said that the elephants that are covered by the permit, you
didn't find you could use the citizen suit to do anything
about that, but you certainly didn't rule that they are not
being taken.

And all of the evidence that shows that they are in fact being taken is relevant both to Mr. Rider's claims and to -- and to the practices that the API complaint's about, and as long as we're having a trial, we think you should be able to put on all our evidence and let you make a decision, instead of truncating it all right now and only allowing us to present evidence with respect to some of the elephants.

The only thing I want to add, Your Honor, we cited in our brief on this, their own employees under oath in depositions admitted that the elephants are treated the same, regardless of which unit they're on or when they were

obtained. With that concession in the record, Your Honor, we certainly should be allowed to present evidence of mistreatment of elephants by handlers in the different units at the CEC, et cetera.

In addition, Your Honor, the evidence also shows that the handlers move around, they go between one unit and another unit, that the elephants move around, so the notion that we should not -- that this information is not relevant just doesn't -- it just doesn't meet the task for what is relevant information under 401.

Again, does it have a tendency, a tendency to show that what we're saying is more probable than not? If all of the other elephants are beaten on a daily basis and all of the other elephants are kept on chains for their entire lives, does that tend to prove that we might be right about the seven elephants? I suggest it does, Your Honor, and I think that my client should have a right to put that evidence on.

Now, as to whether it's unfair prejudice, this is a bench trial. We don't have a jury that we have to worry about. I think you are perfectly capable of deciding if -- we agree it's prejudicial to them because it helps us make our case.

THE COURT: That's not the test.

MS. MEYER: The test is, is it unfair, and we don't think it's unfair for you to see the evidence that shows that

this is the routine way these endangered elephants are treated by Defendant, regardless of where they are, which elephants they are, this is how it's done, this is how they keep them under control, they dominate them, they make them do tricks on demand with bull hooks, force, and constant chaining, and we believe that we're entitled to make our case on that, Your Honor.

I will say -- I do have to also say, Ms. Joiner's very self-serving statement that none of our experts found any evidence of harm when they inspected the seven elephants completely incorrect, Your Honor. You have their expert reports. You can read them. They found lots of evidence of injuries on those elephants, and they think it's very important to see it in context, very important to see it in context.

We have documents that talk about the elephants.

Their own internal documents that talk about Lutzi as one of these seven elephants. Lutzi was hooked so badly by her handler that there was blood dripping all over the arena.

That's one of their documents. Now, they want to say, "Oh, that's an aberrational. That's cheap. Their own person was lying or making that up, it didn't really happen." That's one of their defenses.

Well, shouldn't we be allowed to show that, no, this is the way it goes, this is the way it happens, this is what

their routine practice is? 1 2 Again, Your Honor, from the get-go in our complaint, 3 this is how we pled this case, and I think we should have an opportunity to present the evidence that demonstrates that 4 we're correct on our claims. 5 6 THE COURT: I may not be able to finish everything. 7 With respect to the exfoliation issue, though, your remedy is 8 extreme. You're asking that all -- none of the certificates 9 should become a part of the evidentiary record. Where are the certificates? Is that an issue still 10 11 pending before Judge Facciola or not? The six --12 MS. JOINER: You ruled last week, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: I'm sorry? 14 MS. JOINER: You ruled on that on Friday. 15 THE COURT: He did? 16 MS. JOINER: And said they were not discoverable. 17 THE COURT: He did. 18 MS. MEYER: No, no, no. If I could speak to that, 19 Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Well, the ruling speaks for itself. 21 MS. MEYER: What Judge Facciola ruled was that he 22 accepted Ms. Joiner's representation that they lost the 23 documents, and therefore, that's the end of the story. 24 We would state --

THE COURT: And the documents were what, lost prior

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to this person being disclosed as an expert; is that correct?

MS. MEYER: No, no, you're mixing two issues, Your There is two issues for this exfoliation motion, the Honor. motion in limine that we filed. One has to do with that fact that Dr. Friend, who's one of their expert witnesses, destroyed 60 hours of videotape taken of the Ringling Brothers' elephants chained on the train, and he destroyed the evidence -- he admits this -- he destroyed the evidence pursuant to a contract that Ringling Brothers made him sign that said the videotape that he was taking, even though it was pursuant to a USDA contract, a USDA award, Ringling Brothers made him sign a contract that said, "We own the videotape" -even though, again, taxpayers were paying for the study -- we own the videotape and when you're done with the videotape, we don't want the public to see it. You must promise not to release it to the public, not to release it to the press and to destroy all of the videotape."

And that is what he did. He testified to that at his deposition. He destroyed it all. All of this occurred after our lawsuit had been filed, Your Honor, in which one of our claims is that the constant chaining of these endangered elephants, takes them in violation of Section IX of the Endangered Species Act.

THE COURT: The tapes, though, weren't they created and discarded before this man was declared an expert? Isn't

that their argument?

MS. MEYER: That has to do with his obligation, I think, but our -- what we're complaining about really -- we do complain about what Dr. Friend did, that remedy -- you know, we have asked for remedies against him, but our principal argument on that, Your Honor, is that Feld Entertainment engaged in exfoliation of critical evidence here.

This evidence again, Your Honor, was created after our lawsuit was filed and after we had a claim about the chaining of the elephants on the train.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, at some point did someone -- did this doctor have a duty to preserve the tapes, and if so, at what point did he have that duty to preserve the tapes?

MS. MEYER: There is two duties here, Your Honor.

One is he had -- we believe he had a duty because when he entered into his contract with the USDA, because the USDA has regulations, which were also printed in the contract that he signed, that said you must keep any data that you generate as part of this contract for three years.

THE COURT: All right. He signed that contract when?

MS. MEYER: He accepted the award. With the USDA, I think it was in 2000, might have been 1999, that contract.

But there's also a duty on behalf of --

THE COURT: Before this lawsuit was filed.

MS. MEYER: The USDA?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. MEYER: I'm not sure when he signed his contract with USDA, but the more important duty that's been violated here, Your Honor, is the duty of Feld Entertainment to preserve evidence that they know or should know would be pertinent to this case.

THE COURT: When did that duty arise to preserve the evidence?

MS. MEYER: Feld Entertainment's duty? It arose in July of 2000 when we filed this case because this was one of our claims, and they entered into their contract with Mr. -- with Dr. Friend in August of that year requiring him to destroy all of the videotapes taken of the elephants on the train, which is what he did.

60 hours' worth of what would be dynamite evidence for us, Your Honor, is the only way I can say it. I mean, if I had -- was able to put a video camera inside the Ringling Brothers' train for 60 hours, I'd have pretty good evidence to support my client's claims that those animals stand in chains on the trains for days at a time, sometimes as much as 70, 80, 90 hours in cramped dark rail cars and that that is a take in violation of the Endangered Species Act because it harms them, it harasses them and it also causes wounds on their legs from

the chains.

It's central to our complaint, Your Honor, which again was filed before they entered into a contract with Dr. Friend saying you must destroy these videotapes, and he did. So, we feel that that is a very severe situation that calls for severe remedies.

Now -- and we've asked for Dr. Friend's testimony with respect to what he observed on those videotapes -- actually his graduate students observed on those videotapes. He should not be allowed to testify to that in the trial. We also asked for Your Honor to draw certain facts from the nonexistent videotape that would have been established had we had the videotape that corroborates our claims.

The other matter that you started with, which are the documents that Ms. Joiner lost after you ordered her to -- ordered Feld to produce them twice, these are part of the medical records, Your Honor, that you ordered them to produce twice. When they finally did produce them after you issued your motion to enforce your earlier order, they had taken six pages out of the middle of a document and said -- and redacted it and said "nonresponsive."

We pursued those pages with Magistrate Facciola. We made arguments that he should at least look at them in-camera. He agreed with us. He ordered them to deliver those documents in-camera, and the answer was, "We can't find them anymore.

We're sorry. We apologize to the Court." That was their answer. And Judge Facciola last week said that's fine with him, they apologize, that's the end of that.

Now, we would seek reconsideration on that for one very strong reason, Your Honor, which is that they have relied as exhibits in this case for their side on 150 of the same kind of documents, these health certificates for the elephants. They're relying on 150 of them to prove the elephants are in great shape, but the six pages that we wanted, they can't find and just accept their apology, they can't find them, but just trust them, they had no relevant information in them.

We think particularly when we had --

THE COURT: Well, maybe a missing evidence instruction is appropriate. You know, it might be if this were a jury trial and if those documents were peculiarly in control of the Defendants and for some reason they just disappeared. I mean, there was an affirmative act to redact those documents.

MS. MEYER: Exactly.

THE COURT: For your review.

MS. MEYER: Exactly.

THE COURT: And they somehow or another they just disappeared.

MS. MEYER: Exactly. That's right, Your Honor.

That's what we've asked for. To be perfectly honest, I mean,
I think we have a strong argument for both of these matters,
irrespective of what Judge Facciola accepted last week from
Ms. Joiner. Particularly, again, because --

THE COURT: Does the remedy, though, require an appeal from his order or not?

MS. MEYER: I thought we could just move -- ask you to reconsider his ruling on that.

THE COURT: This trial is about to start. I threw it out there. I don't know. We put in place a process. I put in place a process for the magistrate judge to consider, in the first instance, discovery disputes.

MS. MEYER: Right.

THE COURT: We do have the local rules that address what the remedies are if someone disagrees. We are on the verge of the trial and you query whether that ruling -- basically he said -- he didn't impose any sanctions. He just accepted the statement.

MS. MEYER: It's a very -- it's a very terse order. He simply said, "I accept the representations made by Ms. Joiner about those documents, and her representations were, A, I can't find them, and, B, we're pretty sure they were nonresponsive." So he just said, "Okay."

So, before I sit down, Your Honor, you probably have other things you want to talk about. I have a few things I

absolutely have to address today.

THE COURT: I think we're running out of time today.

It's 6:30.

MS. MEYER: If I could just mention two of them, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Just a minute. I want to get through my list first. There is another motion you have to preclude Defendants from relying on witnesses not timely disclosed. And you say that the names of those witnesses weren't disclosed pursuant to Rule 16 but they argue that they were disclosed pursuant to Rule 5.

You know who these people are. You can't claim surprise with respect to who those people are.

MS. MEYER: Oh, Your Honor, absolutely, Your Honor. They have just so violated the rules here, Your Honor, and what's particularly frustrating about it is I went out of my way several times to find out who they were going to call as their witnesses, and the response we kept getting was we don't have to tell you. You're supposed to look at the initial disclosures we've given you as we supplement them and from that list decide how best to use your depositions and decide -- decide which depositions to take. We only had 15 depositions in this case, Your Honor.

What they did is after the close of discovery, when they were required to list their pretrial disclosures, they

listed 19 people that they never listed before the close of discovery. Now, we never --

THE COURT: Never at all.

MS. MEYER: Never at all. Now, they're saying,
"Well, you knew they existed, you knew they worked for our
company because we answered interrogatories that said give us
a list of your employees and they gave us a list of a thousand
employees, and" -- but that's not what the rules say.

The rules -- 26(a)(1) says you have to disclose the names of witnesses you may -- that may have discoverable information, that you may be relying on for your claims or defenses, and 26(e) says, as you go, you need to supplement, supplement. We did it the whole way through.

And then what happened, Your Honor, was last fall in November, we had a hearing before judge magistrate -Magistrate Facciola when we had like three -- we were coming to -- we had three depositions left, and I said, "Your Honor, could we please find out who their witnesses are." We also had a separate interrogatory, by the way, that had asked them to identify their witnesses they were going to rely on at trial. And I implored Judge Facciola, "Please, we only have three depositions left. I would like to know who they're calling as their witnesses."

And the answer I got from him and the defense counsel was, "We don't have to tell you as long as we disclose

them under 26(a)(1). That's all we had to do." They didn't disclose these people under 26(a)(1). They didn't disclose them until they did their pretrial disclosures pursuant to 26(a)(3).

And that's the problem, Your Honor. We had no idea they were going to rely on these individuals to present their defense in this case, and consequently, we didn't depose some of these people. A couple of them we did depose to get evidence for our case, but that's very different than knowing that your opponent is going to rely on them for their case.

It's a different kind of deposition. It impacts what kind of strategy you use to get other kinds of witnesses, rebuttal witnesses, other kinds of documents. I had no idea, till after the close of discovery, that they were relying on these 19 witnesses, some of whom include our clients, and that's one of the things I have to -- I have to address or I'll be killed by my clients.

THE COURT: How are you prejudiced by them?

[To Ms. Joiner] I see you standing, Counsel. I'll give you a chance. Just have a seat.

[To Ms. Meyer] How are you prejudiced by them enclosing -- including people on your witness list?

MS. MEYER: Because I didn't know they were going to rely on them as witnesses. I didn't know they were going to rely on them as witnesses. I didn't know they were going to

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rely on Eric Glitzenstein, who is my co-counsel.
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               THE COURT: But he's designated as 30(b)(6), though.
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               MS. MEYER: That's true. That's true.
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               THE COURT: That shouldn't come as any surprise.
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     You designated him.
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               MS. MEYER: For discovery purposes. They took
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     discovery from him.
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               THE COURT: They may offer to introduce his tape or
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     whatever --
               MS. MEYER: They have. They have offered to rely on
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     his videotape.
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               THE COURT: What's wrong with that?
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               MS. MEYER: It's better than having him come as a
     live witness.
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               THE COURT: That's your choice. He's going to
     testify. So, if you want to have the tape come in, that's
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     fine, but he's going to testify.
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               MS. MEYER:
                          Okay.
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               THE COURT: These other people, you're saying, they
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     didn't disclose at all under Rule 5. They didn't do that at
     all.
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               MS. MEYER: That's correct, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Not at all.
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                          That's correct. That's correct.
               MS. MEYER:
     did not disclose them until after discovery was over and in
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their final -- in their pretrial, their 26(a)(3) disclosures. They named these people as witnesses, and some of them, they didn't even disclose them until their pretrial statement.

On August 29th they added some. But the total comes out to about 19 witnesses, including most of their "will call" witnesses, Jerome Sowalsky, Kenneth Feld, Eric Glitzenstein, okay, I understand they can use his videotape. Jerome Sowalsky, Kenneth Feld, never identified by them as witnesses they would be relying on for their case. These other "may call" witnesses, all these handlers, never on the list, never on the list.

And, Your Honor, they're taking the position that we should have figured it out. We should have figured it out because these people's names are mentioned all the time, and Julie Strauss, who is one of their witnesses they added, she's their Feld's in-house counsel. She came to the deposition so I should have known they were going to call her as a witness. That's literally what they say, Your Honor. By that logic, I should have known the court reporters would be called as witnesses.

The way it's supposed to work is you're supposed to identify the people you may be relying on for claims or defenses under 26(a)(1), you're supposed to supplement under 26(e), and then when you finally get to your pretrial disclosures, you narrow that list down. Of all these people,

here is who we are going to rely on. That is what we did. 1 2 That is not what they did. 3 And Your Honor, you said back in June, no trial by surprise, no -- I stood up here and I said, "The one thing I 4 want to make sure, I have two things, Your Honor, I want to 5 make sure this case goes to trial. I want to make sure there 6 7 are no surprises." 8 This is -- this is beyond surprise. This is an 9 ambush. THE COURT: What about Rule 26(e), isn't there 10 11 another way of providing you with notice or not? 12 MS. MEYER: 26(e) says you're supposed to supplement your 26(a) disclosures. 13 14 THE COURT: All right. 15 MS. MEYER: But not wait until the pretrial 16 disclosure to -- and discovery is over to tell your opponent 17 who you're calling as a witness, Your Honor. 18 Even the way 26(a)(3) is written, which is the pretrial disclosure, it says you must disclose the names, and 19 20 then it says, and if not already provided, the addresses. 21 THE COURT: But these names came out in some sort of 22 discovery, though, that you conducted. 23 MS. MEYER: Again, Your Honor --24 THE COURT: None of these names are completely new.

Didn't you?

MS. MEYER: No, Your Honor, they give us a list of a thousand employees. That isn't -- again, Your Honor, the 26(a) disclosures are intended -- they never said -- they didn't even say, "Here's a thousand people we may rely on under 26" -- if they'd done that, you might have a -- they -- maybe there would be better argument here. Here are 26(a)(1) disclosures, a thousand people. No, they didn't do that. They said here are 26(a)(1) disclosures, a few people.

Then they waited till after discovery was closed, depositions were over and then they put on their trial list 19 more people that they had not disclosed as people they may call as witnesses in the case, and we just don't think that's appropriate, Your Honor, under the rules. It's just not the way it's supposed to unfold, and we were very diligent about every time we came up with a new witness that we thought we might be relying on, we sent them a letter and told them.

Even when I deposed one of their people, and in fact, if I thought he gave me good testimony, I wrote them a letter and said, "We may be relying on this person," so that they would know. They waited till after all of that was over, discovery was all over and then they suddenly came up with this whole new list of the witnesses they were intending to rely on, Your Honor. And I also want to add again, we had gone beyond the 26(a)(1) disclosure obligations. We had actually asked them to identify these individuals.

THE COURT: All right. What's your response to that, briefly?

MS. PETTEWAY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. The inquiry here is whether there is any harm or prejudice to Plaintiffs, and Plaintiffs --

THE COURT: What about disclosure? Did you ever disclose these names, and if so, how?

MS. PETTEWAY: Yes, Your Honor, we did, and that's set forth on pages 7 and 8 of our opposition to Plaintiffs' motion. 10 of these witnesses were disclosed in response to an interrogatory which asked FEI to identify its employees who worked with its elephants.

Ms. Meyer referred to a chart of a thousand employees that were disclosed to Plaintiffs, but the fact of the matter is all of these witnesses were disclosed previously prior to us giving them the 1,000-name chart on January 30th, 2008.

A number of these witnesses were disclosed in Plaintiffs' own initial disclosures. They were disclosed by Plaintiff Tom Rider in his interrogatory responses. Mr. Rider alleges that some of the witnesses at issue were some of the elephants' abusers.

Again, five of the witnesses at issue are Plaintiffs themselves, Mr. Rider and the representatives of the organizational Plaintiffs who were deposed in this case.

There is no surprise here.

And furthermore, we complied with Local Rule 16.5 and put all of these witnesses in our pretrial statement. For Plaintiffs to say that they are unaware of these individuals is disingenuous.

THE COURT: All right. January 31, what document was filed; what disclosure was made?

MS. PETTEWAY: On January 30th, 2008, FEI amended our answer to Interrogatory No. 5. That's the interrogatory that asked us to identify our employees who worked with our elephants. This interrogatory was the subject of a number of correspondence between Plaintiffs and Defendants. We argued about the scope of that interrogatory, what was required to respond to it.

Plaintiffs continually complain that we had not provided enough information, and in January of 2008, we provided them with the scope of information that they asked for.

But all of the witnesses at issue that were disclosed in response to that interrogatory were disclosed previously on March $3^{\rm rd}$, 2005 and on January $31^{\rm st}$, 2007.

THE COURT: All right. What about that?

MS. PETTEWAY: And that's all set forth in our motion with the citations.

THE COURT: All right. Briefly.

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MS. MEYER: Your Honor, there are rules that apply here. They have not complied with the rules. The January 30th, 2008 disclosure she's talking about was "Here is a list of a thousand employees." January 30, 2008 was the last day of discovery, Your Honor, the last day. "Here is our list of a thousand employees." THE COURT: Did you ever seek to reopen to take their depositions or anything? MS. MEYER: No, because we already knew who they had identified as to who their witnesses were going to be. were in great shape. We had already --THE COURT: I'm sorry. If I accepted what counsel said as being truthful, and I do, you're saying on the last day of discovery they disclosed these people but you never sought leave to take their depositions; is that correct? MS. MEYER: No, no, no. THE COURT: Is that correct? MS. MEYER: No. THE COURT: You did seek leave to take their deposition? MS. MEYER: THE COURT: They gave you the names January 31. the very latest you got the names January 31. MS. MEYER: Not the names. I'm saying on January 30th, Your Honor, they gave us a thousand -- a list of a

thousand individuals. They're now trying to use that to say that they complied with their 26(a)(1) disclosures.

THE COURT: All right. I can read the pleadings. Thank you. What about the last exfoliation issue?

MS. JOINER: I have to just correct a couple of things. I can't let them go.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. JOINER: I want to make it clear, Counsel told you repeatedly FEI ordered Dr. Friend to destroy this evidence. Dr. Friend testified at his deposition and also in his declaration, the contracts that he entered into with the three circuses that were involved in this USDA study was his idea. FEI didn't order him to do anything.

He had these circuses -- it's boilerplate language, they're attached to our brief. He had -- he asked these circuses to enter into it to make them feel comfortable that there wouldn't be resale, and the Court can look at the language of those contracts for himself. FEI did not in any way, shape or form order Dr. Friend to destroy anything, but under that agreement, he had the right to tape over, and that's what he did, and we explained that in our briefs, so I need to make that clear.

The notion that Plaintiffs are holding FEI to a preservation date of 2000, we did set out in our brief. This is not the preservation date that Plaintiffs themselves have

complied with, so I want to make sure that we're clear on that, and we also explained in our briefing what had happened in the interim, which is Mr. Froemming, the person who entered his contract, died in 2003, and the legal office doesn't have a copy of this.

So, by the time this case came back down from appeal and went up into written discovery phase in 2004, the company was not aware of this. But I also want to point out, during Dr. Friend's deposition, Plaintiffs' counsel asked him repeatedly, "Well, during the course of your USDA study, what did FEI do? Did they talk to you? Did they want to know?" The intention of the questioning was, clearly, did FEI interfere with your study and skew the results?

And he was steadfast. No, no, no, no, and he didn't know that there was litigation ongoing. So, I want to -- I want to make it clear to the Court the division that was occurring. He was there doing a USDA study for the USDA, but that was basically it. He was looking at the company's elephants. They didn't participate other than to let him observe the elephants.

So, I want to make clear -- and I also want to point out in our brief how the claims that they're making about what these tapes would have shown is contrary to their own evidence, including what Mr. Rider has said about what he did on the train, which was clean it out while he was riding in

it, so I just want to point that out as well.

In a portion in here we talk about how Plaintiffs are not a part of the protected class of persons that the USDA regs that they're trying to rely on cover, so the argument that, well, you should have saved it for the USDA means you should have saved it for me doesn't apply in this instance.

And I do want to go back to the notion of the missing pages that we can't find. And I did apply -- I did apologize to Judge Facciola, and I apologize to you and to Plaintiffs' counsel and to our own client because I tried to make it clear in our papers that this was the result of how counsel handled documents when we processed them in October of 2006.

The client did turn it over, but we are comfortable with what that fax was and we went back and checked with the client and it was a batch of interstates, and there are other animals that are involved in interstates. It's not just elephants that are traveling on the unit. And we've explained that in our declaration. I got the declaration from Mr. Gaipo, who was the recipient of the fax that is at issue, and Judge Facciola ruled on this.

This is in one of the orders that came out on Friday and says, "The Court has now reviewed Defendants' supplemental explanations and sustains the claims made therein in their entirety as they relate to the following documents." And the

two that are at issue in the exfoliation motion are part of what he does, and he drops the footnote and says, "Counsel cannot find the originals of these redacted documents."

So I apologize because it takes a lot of time and energy, you know, when somebody challenges what's going on, but we did represent to the Court what that document was and what happened with it.

THE COURT: That's Defendant's version. Why shouldn't the missing evidence instruction apply? Why shouldn't the Court construe that instruction when considering all the evidence in this case.

MS. JOINER: Well, I think that Judge Facciola is in a good position to assess this. He has seen our other redactions that we have made, and the example, again, that we cited in our brief was at the evidentiary hearing, as to Plaintiffs' discovery, he issued an order that says, "Look, counsel made representations to me all the time about what happens in discovery, and I accept those."

And, you know, as FEI's counsel, we're now making a exception and it should be accepted just like Plaintiffs' counsel's was.

THE COURT: All right. There were a few matters you wanted to bring to my attention, what are they? We don't have a lot of time. It's almost 7:00 o'clock. It's been a long day, and I'll give you a few minutes, but otherwise, you can

submit them in writing.

MS. MEYER: One is -- one is, Your Honor, I just want to make clear that since you said that Feld can rely on Mr. Glitzenstein's deposition.

THE COURT: I didn't say that at all. I said that's an option available.

MS. MEYER: Okay. I need to clear up -- I want to make sure that Mr. Glitzenstein can attend the trial as counsel for the Plaintiffs and not be excluded from the courtroom, even if he's going to be relied -- if his deposition testimony --

THE COURT: Then you need to focus that into your consideration then. It's your option. He's going to be called. That's no surprise. He's going to be called either to testify. As I understand, the Defendants have agreed to allow his videotape to become a part of the evidentiary record. Fine with me.

MS. MEYER: Right, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It's his choice. If he's a potential witness, he's not going to sit at counsel table, that's for sure.

MS. MEYER: Here is what I want to know, Your Honor. If they rely on his videotape, is he allowed to serve as counsel in this case or not?

THE COURT: I don't have any problems with that. If

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THE COURT:

Sure.

he's going to testify as a witness in this case, then he'll be treated like any other witness in this case and he won't be allowed in this courtroom because I'm going to invoke the Rule on witnesses. MS. MEYER: That's fine then. If the ruling is that they can rely on him, we agree to have him --THE COURT: My understanding is -- and maybe I'm My understanding is that one offer that was under wrong. consideration or made was that his tape could become a part of the evidentiary record in lieu of him being called to testify. MS. MEYER: Right. THE COURT: That would be fine with me. MS. MEYER: Okay. In which case --THE COURT: If that happens, then I see no reason why he can't sit at counsel table as co-counsel. That's what I wanted to clear Great. MS. MEYER: up, Your Honor. And then the other thing is I do need to let the Court know that two of our witnesses, because of the change in the trial schedule, have some problems with being available on certain dates, and I hope that we're going to be able to accommodate that as things go. THE COURT: To the extent I can, I certainly will. MS. MEYER: Okay. Should I tell you now what they are?

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MS. MEYER: Okay. One is Nicole Paquette, who we
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     spoke about earlier who was the director of Animal Protection
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     Institute. I may have her title wrong, but that's essentially
     her role, will not be available to testify until
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     November 1<sup>st</sup>. And the other problem is, which is --
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               THE COURT: Wait a minute, November the 1st?
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               MS. MEYER: Yes. So she has --
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               THE COURT: Why can't that person testify by way of
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     video?
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               MS. MEYER: She's in Africa, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Is she there now?
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               MS. MEYER: Yes. And she left today.
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               THE COURT: She left before the trial even started,
     so why should I be sympathetic?
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               MS. MEYER: Pardon me?
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               THE COURT: Why should I be sympathetic? She left
     before the trial even started. The trial is supposed to start
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     next week.
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               MS. MEYER: I know, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: She decided to leave.
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               MS. MEYER: Well, the problem is, Your Honor, she
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     had a longstanding family commitment that did not interfere
     with the original trial.
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               THE COURT: Why can't she testify by way of
     telephone?
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1 MS. MEYER: I don't know. I guess we could explore 2 that, but I guess what I was --3 Is there some need for her to be THE COURT: 4 physically present to testify? Is she a fact witness or 5 expert or what? 6 MS. MEYER: She's a fact witness. 7 THE COURT: Why does she need to be here? It's not 8 a criminal matter. Why does she need to be here? Why can't 9 she testify by way of phone? 10 MS. MEYER: I would have to check with her. 11 what we were going to suggest, Your Honor, is if there was 12 some way to take her out of order and put her on at the end of 13 the case. 14 THE COURT: It would be -- but I don't want to 15 unduly prolong this trial. I really don't. MS. MEYER: Right. Well, the other one is a little 16 17 more problematic, Your Honor, because it's one of our experts, Ben Hart who is not going to be -- he's also out of the 18 country and is not going to be available until November 9th. 19 20 Now, he's been deposed by the Defendant, and if 21 necessary, we would -- you know, we could use his deposition testimony in lieu of his live testimony. 22 23 THE COURT: Where is he? 24 He's also in Africa. MS. MEYER: 25 THE COURT: When did he leave?

1 MS. MEYER: He's leaving tomorrow. He's -- it's 2 work related, elephant research. 3 THE COURT: Well, when did you learn he was going to leave? When did you learn this other witness was going to 4 leave? Maybe you could have done something to accommodate 5 them before they left, such as videotape them, their direct 6 7 and cross-examination, it could have come in. 8 MS. MEYER: I'm not sure when we knew, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: I doubt that seriously. You don't know 10 when they told you? 11 MS. MEYER: I'm not sure. I would have to consult 12 with my co-counsel. 13 THE COURT: Why don't you consult with whoever you 14 have to consult with. 15 (PAUSE.) MS. MEYER: Ms. Sanerib will address that. 16 17 MS. SANERIB: Nicole Paquette was deposed in this case by videotape, so we have her videotape deposition. 18 19 my best recollection is she made her plans to go to Africa 20 before -- yeah, before the original trial date was set, November 7th. 21 22 THE COURT: Let me ask you: What's the hardship then of her videotape deposition becoming a part of the 23 24 evidentiary record in lieu of her live testimony? Is the Plaintiff prejudiced?

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MS. SANERIB: There's a few additional questions that we'd like to ask her at the trial that were not asked at her deposition. THE COURT: Well, then the second question would be for both of these people, why can't they -- why can't they participate by way of phone? MS. SANERIB: And I think we'll use that technology. We will explore that with both of them. THE COURT: And to the Defendants, are there objections if they participate by way of phone? MR. SIMPSON: Well, Your Honor, I don't know. be old-fashioned, but when a trial date gets set, you clear the decks. You make your schedule available to the Court. Your universe revolves around the trial, and there's no excuse for this. There is just no excuse for this. I think -- I want Dr. Hart in that witness box so you can see him when they ask him what his expertise is, i.e., the urination of a house cat, you know. I want him to -- I want you to see the reaction. We have a right to that instead of have him talk on the telephone. And Nicole Paquette --THE COURT: He's going to be back when, November the 9th2 MS. SANERIB: That's correct, Your Honor. And the other one, she'll be back when? THE COURT:

MS. SANERIB: Nicole Paquette will be back by

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November 11<sup>th</sup>.
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               THE COURT: I thought it was November 1st.
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               MS. SANERIB: Sorry, November 1<sup>st</sup>. And Dr. Hart
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     returns on November 11<sup>th</sup>.
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               THE COURT: Why do I need to see these people?
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               MR. SIMPSON: Well, I think -- I don't know. Hart
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     is their lead expert, I guess, and the other one is a relevant
     witness on API's standing to sue. We think they're critical
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     witnesses that their credibility ought to be assessed by the
     finder of fact live, not by long distance.
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               THE COURT: Did you know that they weren't going to
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     be present?
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               MR. SIMPSON: No, absolutely not. We did not know
     that, and we took discovery depositions of these people.
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     There was no trial deposition where all the objections were
     preserved and direct was put out. This is unfolding as we
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     speak. I didn't know about this until five minutes ago.
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               So I think they take the risk. Either they come
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     when the trial's been set and when the Court has ordered that
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     it be done, or they don't come, period, end of story.
               THE COURT: I agree. Why shouldn't they just come
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            It's nice that they're in Africa doing what they'd like
     back?
     to do, but this is a trial. Is this your star witness, Dr.
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     Hart?
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MS. SANERIB: No, Your Honor, we have several star

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witnesses in this case, and to be clear on the record,

Dr. Hart definitely has expertise in elephants in addition to
other animals. And to be clear -- I also want to make it
clear that when both of these individuals were deposed in this
case, they both would have been available for trial. Nicole
Paquette was deposed before the close of fact discovery,
before we ever had a trial date.

THE COURT: The trial date wasn't settled. There wasn't a trial then. So why doesn't the Court know that they weren't going to be available? I have a stake in this as well.

MS. SANERIB: Our biggest problem is when Dr. Hart was deposed --

THE COURT: When did you learn that these people were not going to be available for trial?

MS. SANERIB: Your Honor, the only time that these people became unavailable for trial was after our trial date was moved from October $7^{\hbox{th}}$ to October $20^{\hbox{th}}$.

Both of them adjusted their schedules so they could be here at the beginning of October for our trial, our original trial date, and when the trial date got moved, that is when they had already made their plans to go to Africa and would not be able to appear during the new trial slot.

MR. SIMPSON: Well, Your Honor, you know, you're not a concierge and a travel agent, and it's their problem. And

we've got an elephant right now at the CDC who is about to give birth. That's a critical issue for two of our witnesses, but they're making themselves available for this trial one way or the other. We are not in here seeking a continuance. So it's not like they are the only people in the universe that have alternative issues in their life.

But this is a trial that they wanted. They've been yammering about it for years to get it, and you set it down, so they should have planned around this. And now all of a sudden we find out they can't come. Well, too bad. Maybe you should dismiss API as Plaintiff and strike Hart's expert report. I think that would be an appropriate thing to do. Or show up -- have him show up.

MS. SANERIB: And Your Honor, I apologize --

THE COURT: They made these decisions to leave. If this were to a jury trial, they would be out of luck because a jury trial would commence and conclude before they return, so it's really startling that they decided to leave. The Court wasn't informed that there were any impediments, no one informed there were any problems with moving the trial date, so it seems to me they've traveled away from the jurisdiction at their own risk.

MS. SANERIB: But actually, Your Honor, I do want to be clear, in our last hearing regarding the trial dates when you talked to us about moving the trial, we made it very clear

at that point in time, and I don't have the cites in front of me, but that was going to cause a problem for some of our expert witnesses and some of our other witnesses in this case, that if we moved this trial from October 7th to October 20th, we were going to have these issues with our witnesses, and you said we would work around that at that time.

We did not think it was a serious issue, and that's why -- we didn't mean to hide anything from you, from the Defendant, from anyone. But at that point in time you said we would work around these witnesses who had made plans based on the original trial date of October 7th, and so I apologize for any inconvenience now, but that's what you said then.

THE COURT: The problem with this is, there are a couple of problems. One that comes to mind is, the Defendants are prejudiced. I mean, this is a nonjury case, but presumably, at the close of the Plaintiffs' case, they'd have an opportunity to attempt to persuade the Court they're entitled to judgment, but under this scenario, Dr. Hart won't even be back in the jurisdiction until November the 9th, arguably, long after the Plaintiffs' case-in-chief is completed, and indeed, probably -- probably after this trial is concluded.

So what am I supposed to do? Deprive Defendants of their right to seek a judgment at the close of Plaintiffs' case-in-chief to accommodate a witness who didn't even tell me

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that he wouldn't even be available for trial until three or four days before the trial and he's away in Africa? We can't do anything about it? MS. SANERIB: Well, we are happy to have --THE COURT: The same thing would apply to the other witness. November the 1st, this trial may be over. Today is the 13th. If it were to start the 20th -- maybe not, but it's pretty close to it. What am I supposed to do? They have a right --Defendants have a right to a fair trial also. What am I supposed to do? Just keep the record open until they decide to come back to America? MS. SANERIB: We can keep the record open, or as you suggested, we could have these individuals --THE COURT: That's very generous of you to suggest to the Court how the Court should manage its own time, just keep the record open. MS. SANERIB: Well, the alternative is, as you suggested, this is -- we can have them appear by telephone, by video conference, there is technological solutions we can explore for that. THE COURT: You can pay for it, also. We're not paying for that. So, if you want to explore that, that's

fine, but I'm not inclined to keep the record open as you so

generously suggested. I'm not inclined to do that at all.

1 What else is on your list, besides these two 2 witnesses who aren't available for trial that you wanted? 3 MS. MEYER: I did want to also clarify the exclusion 4 of witnesses issue. As I read Rule 615, that rule does not 5 authorize the exclusion of a party. Mr. Rider could be in the courtroom. 6 7 THE COURT: Parties have a right to be present. 8 MS. MEYER: Okay. And does that also apply, Your 9 Honor, with respect to organizational representatives of 10 the -- the representatives of the organizational Plaintiffs as 11 well? 12 THE COURT: Probably so, but I've -- I haven't 13 thought about that. Probably a representative at least. 14 have no problems with that. 15 MS. MEYER: Okay. And the other matter is, Your 16 Honor, you haven't ruled yet on the -- our motion to preclude 17 the witnesses that were named after the close of discovery, and they've also subpoenaed some of these individuals, and I 18 19 need to be able to advise them as to whether or not those 20 subpoenas will be quashed or they have to actually come here and appear on the date that they are --21 22 THE COURT: I'll rule on that. I'll issue a ruling. 23 What else? 24 MS. MEYER: Okay. The only other thing that I wanted to mention, Your Honor, is -- actually two things.

the expert reports going to be made exhibits? That wasn't 1 2 clear to me. We've given them to you and we are --3 THE COURT: If an evidentiary basis exists for their receipt into the record, they will be received. 4 5 doesn't, then they won't. 6 MS. MEYER: All right. And with respect to the 7 lifting of the various protective orders that you talked about 8 earlier, I'm unclear as to how that's going to work. I mean, 9 our position is that now this case is going to trial, there's no reason to be filing things under seal, particularly when 10 11 the protective order --12 THE COURT: I've already indicated. I've already 13 ruled that there will be no further filings under seal with 14 the exception of private material. 15 Now, private material will be Social Security numbers, cell phone numbers, private identifying information 16 17 for some sort of confidential source with the Government, but otherwise, anything filed in this case should be filed on the 18 19 public docket and not sealed. 20 MS. MEYER: All right. All right. Thank you, Your 21 Honor. 22 THE COURT: Anything else from Defendant? MR. SIMPSON: Just very briefly, Your Honor. 23

would seek the Court's guidance on how you actually want to

handle the -- I know you said you wanted to do everything

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electronically, but when we actually have witnesses in the box, do you want us to just use the videos to bring up documents or does Your Honor actually want paper?

THE COURT: I told everyone earlier on, months ago to contact John Cramer for the use of this equipment. We are now past the day of passing up paper to exhibits, so I expect everyone -- and I'm not going to use this trial as a learning experience for people to become accustomed to using this equipment. So, if you haven't spoken with John Cramer, I suggest you do so.

MR. SIMPSON: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If you're going to use --

MR. SIMPSON: Well, we're going to and our appointment is tomorrow. But I just wondered on top of the electronic, does Your Honor actually want to have the document physically in your hand or would you prefer to use the screen as well?

THE COURT: No, I use the -- I have a screen up here. We do -- all these exhibits back here are exhibits in the Stevens case. At some point we are going to require the filing of paper, do I need them in advance? I don't know.

I'll spell all this out in a order, the final pretrial order that I'll issue in the next day or so, but in all likelihood, probably at least one paper copy of all exhibits in three-ring binders like you see up here.

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That's in addition to the Court having received in the Stevens trial electronic versions of all exhibits as well. MR. SIMPSON: Yes, sir. The only other thing is we have -- I have sent a subpoena to counsel for Mr. Rider and we have not gotten a response. I assume he's coming but we've --THE COURT: He's a party or was a party. I assume he'll be here. MR. SIMPSON: Well, in theory, you would think so. (TO MS. MEYER) Are you going to accept the subpoena or not? I mean... THE COURT: Is he going to be present or not for this trial? MS. MEYER: He's coming and is going to testify, Your Honor. We have moved to preclude them from relying on him as a witness because they never identified him as a witness, but he is coming and he -- we've always said he's There's no reason to doubt that he's coming. He's coming. coming. He is looking forward to it, Your Honor. THE COURT: What is your prejudice if they call him in their case-in-chief? How are you prejudiced? MS. MEYER: I didn't know they were planning to use him as a witness. THE COURT: If they do, how are you prejudiced? MS. MEYER: It might have informed my decisions

about additional people I might want to call or additional

1	avenues of discovery that I would want to pursue if I knew
2	they were going to rely on him for their case. They are
3	perfectly willing to I mean, able to cross-examine him. I
4	have obviously no problem with that, but I didn't know they
5	were calling him as a witness for their case.
6	MR. SIMPSON: I would suggest, Your Honor, that that
7	illustrates the follow-up motion to exclude the witnesses. I
8	mean, how can they possibly be surprised that the Defendant is
9	going to put the Plaintiff on the stand?
10	THE COURT: Hardly. Anything else from anyone?
11	MS. MEYER: Your Honor, I do want to make sure that
12	we give you the red line version of the amended pretrial
13	statement.
14	THE COURT: Have they received it, the Defendants?
15	MS. MEYER: Yes, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: All right. Parties are excused. Thank
17	you.
18	THE DEPUTY CLERK: This honorable court now stands
19	in recess.
20	(PROCEEDINGS END AT 7:03 P.M.)
21	*_*_*
22	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER To Catalina Worr gortify that the foregoing is a
23	I, Catalina Kerr, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the
24	above-entitled matter. Catalina Korr
25	Catalina Kerr Date