UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, et al.,

Docket No. CA-03-2006

Plaintiffs,

VS.

RINGLING BROTHERS AND BARNUM BAILEY CIRCUS, et al.,

Washington, D.C.

Defendants. . Friday, September 16, 2005

2:35 p.m.

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TRANSCRIPT OF A MOTION
BEFORE THE HONORABLE EMMET G. SULLIVAN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiffs:

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great work. But your clients, I think, have hidden the ball from you and they find themselves in a very precarious position.

MR. GULLAND: Your Honor, I am unaware of any bad faith or effort to hide the ball here.

THE COURT: The bad faith would be they didn't produce everything they knew existed, though. That's the bad faith. Oh, off-site veterinary, oh, we didn't know you were talking about that, we thought it was just these couple of documents, and thank God the plaintiffs had the diligence to have a meet and confer because now we know. I mean, that's crap. And I'm not referring to you. That's just crap your clients are giving you, counsel. That's exactly what it is.

And I'm going to order that all those documents be produced. And I want someone to come in here and tell me. I'm going to set this down for an evidentiary hearing because I am truly displeased about the manner in which discovery has taken place. Those documents should have been produced prior to any meet and confer. There was a request. They had an obligation as clients to be up front with the plaintiffs and the Court. And if there were privileged documents, to say these documents are privileged so we could have litigated the privilege issue.

MR. GULLAND: Your Honor, we've never said the documents are privileged.

THE COURT: I want them produced. But I want them

also to show cause why they shouldn't be held in contempt of court, and I mean it. And if I find they're in contempt of court, I'm going to impose sanctions. I'm going to give the word monetary recovery a new definition, because they're playing games with the Court and I don't appreciate that.

MR. GULLAND: Your Honor, with all due respect, I don't think that there's an adequate basis here to reach that conclusion.

THE COURT: Fine. Then they can respond to my order to show cause, but someone is going to respond and tell me why they could not respond to a clear English request for a production of all medical and veterinarian records. They're going to do that. And if they don't, if they can't do it, I'm going to hold them in contempt and impose significant — and do you know what, I'm not going to rule out incarceration either. Because I'm sick and tired of all these efforts by litigants to hide the ball. I've seen it time and time again and I'm tired of it.

So an order to show cause will be separate and apart from my ruling to produce all of the medical records and veterinarian records. And when I say all, I mean all, every last record.

Now, if there's some research going on that is going on in an effort to prepare some documentary, that's something different. If it can be justified. If it can be justified.

Now, I'm open to someone filing something, either under seal or on the public record, in an effort to persuade me that there's a need or a basis for a protective order in that regard. And I'll just leave it at that. It may well be that a basis will exist for the entry of such a protective order. And it doesn't sound like plaintiffs seriously disagree with that if an appropriate showing can be made.

But with respect to veterinarian records and medical records, I want them all produced and I want them produced now.

MR. GULLAND: Your Honor, on the question of the protective order, Ms. Meyer said --

THE COURT: The medical records and veterinarian records?

MR. GULLAND: Yes. Focused on that.

Ms. Meyer said again and again that there's no basis here to fear that the plaintiffs are going to misuse these. Just last week, Your Honor, a San Francisco television station, plaintiff Tom Rider appeared on that. Tom Rider appeared on that station and provided a reporter on that station with copies of tapes that were produced in this litigation.

In particular, there was a tape showing the birth of a baby elephant. And Mr. Rider and other persons affiliated with the plaintiffs made a commentary on that, very one-sided in our point of view, showing the elephant chained while she was having a baby in order to protect the baby elephant and

documents out of the purview of the public.

I agree with you, misuse. And that's why I stopped counsel when she kept using the word misuse. I'm concerned about the appropriate utilization, if at all, of these documents. And it may well be that if they're discoverable and there's no privacy interest and there's no otherwise recognized objection to production of these documents, I'm not quite sure they shouldn't find their way into the public purview.

MR. GULLAND: Well, it's well settled, Your Honor, that when information that is produced in discovery is later admitted into evidence in court, then it is in the public domain and there's no way we can disagree with that.

But the purpose of discovery protective orders is to prevent all of the raw materials that are exchanged between the parties during the litigation which may contain confidential, embarrassing or other information and lend themselves to misuse, or even if not intentional misuse, misinterpretation in the public domain. That's why you have the order.

And I quite agree with you that after things percolate and we determine whether it's relevant, whether it's admissible, whether it would be appropriate to come into evidence, then if you make that determination, then it's not subject to a protective order.

But all I'm asking right now is that the materials should be protected as we are shoveling them into the --

1 THE COURT: How many materials --2 what kind of volume are we talking about for these 3 documents? MR. GULLAND: May I address that question to 4 Mr. Wolson? 5 MR. WOLSON: Your Honor, the records vary by 6 elephant, of course. But we're talking about on the order of 7 8 about 70 elephants. And the records tend to be anywhere from 9 ten to 30 pages from the ones I've seen. I don't know that I've seen them all. 10 11 THE COURT: Per elephant? 12 MR. WOLSON: Per elephant, that's right. 13 THE COURT: I'm sorry, ten to 30 pages? 14 MR. WOLSON: Per elephant, yes. I don't know that I've seen them all, Your Honor, so 15 16 there may be variation outside those bounds either way for some 17 of the elephants. THE COURT: A couple thousand pages that they 18 overlooked? 19 20 MR. WOLSON: That's right, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: They overlooked them? 22 MR. WOLSON: They overlooked them. 23 THE COURT: How could you overlook 2,100 pages of 24 documents? 25 MR. WOLSON: The answer, Your Honor, is really that

there's a disconnect at times, I think in any organization, including this one, between in-house lawyers, who are sort of coordinating the process of discovery, and people at various decentralized locations. As Mr. Gulland referenced, this is a very decentralized organization. And, in this case, records that were off-site and stored in one of the veterinarian's homes were overlooked. That's my understanding, his home office, as I understand it.

THE COURT: Someone needs to get me a declaration under oath about that, because I'm not pleased about that at all. And, again, I want the record crystal clear, I'm not faulting the law firm at all. I have every reason to believe that you did exactly what any outstanding lawyer would do, you tell your clients to get these documents and then you have to rely upon what your clients give you. So I'm not shifting the blame to the lawyers at all. But I'm displeased about an argument that they overlooked some 2,100 pages.

By the same token, I don't think the remedy is to punish anyone and for a Court not to seriously consider the pros and cons of a protective order. I would not do that and not be arbitrary in that regard. But it causes the Judge to pause when we're talking about failure to produce documents of this magnitude.

MR. GULLAND: I can surely understand dissatisfaction with the failure to produce the documents in the first round,

information together.

Mr. Gulland mentioned that the person who had the documents off-site is William Lindsey. He is their full-time veterinarian, Your Honor, and has been for years. He is Ringling Brothers' chief vet. He's been listed as a witness because of that by these same attorneys, Your Honor.

They had an obligation to go to their client and say the plaintiffs have asked for all of the medical records on each of the elephants. Dr. Lindsey must produce all of his records. Not to come here —

THE COURT: Because there's no privilege that attaches.

MS. MEYER: There's no privilege. And not instead to hide the ball. And now here we are a year and a half later and they're telling you — we've never heard this before, by the way — they're telling you the reason we didn't produce them is because Dr. Lindsey had them at his house and there was a disconnect.

That is just not acceptable, Your Honor, it's not acceptable. Dr. Lindsey is their vet, full-time vet. He's the guy who's there when the USDA inspectors come, he's the guy who's there that's always talking about how wonderful their care of their elephants is, he's the guy, he's the point man, he's their principal vet. They had an obligation to ask him for these records and not just rest on some disconnect about

some disjointed, you know, organization.

This is a huge corporation, Your Honor, a well-financed corporation. This just is not going to cut it there's some mom and pop disconnect here. William Lindsey, they've identified him as a witness in this case. So I don't buy it.

I understand you're trying to give them, you know, whatever deference they're due, Your Honor. But the notion that the lawyers had nothing to do with this. They have an obligation, just as we did, Your Honor. We produced — you haven't seen a motion to compel from the defendants in this case, Your Honor. We took our discovery obligations seriously. We gave them everything they asked for. Anything that was privileged we put it on a privilege log. We detailed it, we told them what it was and we told them why it was privileged. We're entitled to the same from them and we have not received it.

The Tom Rider documents you just heard about, the same pattern and practice, Your Honor. Did not identify the records, did not list them on the privilege log. To this day, Your Honor, they have not listed any of those documents that Mr. Gulland just told you are, of course, all covered by the work product privilege on a privilege log. They're not listed. They're not identified, they're not listed.

They took the position, as they do with a lot of the

discovery -- and I really hope you read our papers on the motion to compel, Your Honor, because this is the big problem -- they took the position that since they made a general objection to the way we defined Ringling Brothers in our instructions, we found this out later, that because they don't agree that attorneys and agents and consultants should be allowed to be part of that definition, that anything in the possession of their attorneys was nonresponsive.

They didn't claim it was privileged. This is a new claim that it's privileged. They pretended it didn't exist, it was nonresponsive, because they had a general objection concerning how we defined Ringling Brothers. As I said earlier, Your Honor, the problem is they had ten general objections. They asserted all ten for every single discovery response.

So there is absolutely no way for us to know what have they not given us and why. And that's why it took us the time it took us to sift through it, figure it all out, press them, press them, press them, press them, and now they're piecemeal belatedly asserting privileges for these things. Under Athridge they're just not allowed to do that, they're not allowed to do it.

And if you give them a protective order, and here's my problem with the way you want to proceed, Your Honor, it shifts the burden to us. It gives them what they want, a broad

protective order, and then puts the burden on my clients to come forward and ask you with respect to particular information, please let that be lifted from the protective order.

That's not the way it's supposed to work, Your Honor, under the rules. The burden is on them, the burden is on them to show that something, that there's good cause to have something subject to a protective order. Otherwise, the presumption is that these proceedings should be open to the public.

Now, I've got to address what Mr. Gulland had to say about the Channel 2 report in San Francisco. It's true, that was a videotape that they released to us, never claimed it was confidential, never claimed it was privileged, our clients have it. And Mr. Rider, as I explained, he goes around the country, he tries to talk to reporters, tell them what's really going on behind the scenes, because it is an issue of great public debate. The only reason they're allowed to have these animals that's an endangered species, Your Honor, is because our federal government allows them to have them because they claim they're conserving them.

And one of the reporters say, well, do you have anything? You say they chain their elephants all the time, Ringling Brothers say they don't chain their elephants all the time. Do you have any anything that would show they chain

their elephants? Yeah, we have this videotape that shows a nine year old elephant chained on three legs giving birth to a baby. Here it is. They gave it to us in discovery, just as you suggested.

The correspondence that Mr. Gulland referred to, they even gave the reporter the correspondence from Mr. Wolson. Do you know why we gave him that correspondence? Because the editor called us up on the phone and said where did you get this, how did you get this? We said they gave it to us in discovery, here's the letter, here's the letter from their lawyer. That's why we gave it to them.

So we just said we got it in discovery, they gave it to us, it's their videotape. That's exactly what we did. That's all we did. There's nothing nefarious about that. And they don't want that kind of information to be made public, Your Honor.

I've got to say one other thing, Your Honor, again, about them controlling the debate. They go around the country, they issue, here's an example, colored brochures handed out. This one we got in April of this year, babies, babies, babies and more on the way. All about their wonderful conservation program. They're breeding more elephants for use in the circus and they say they're conserving them.

This is what they're handing out to the public, Your Honor. Now, they didn't bother to tell the public that three

1 of these baby elephants who are depicted here. Kenny, Benjamin 2 and Ricardo, are dead, they're dead. We think the public is 3 entitled to know that. These baby elephants all died when they 4 were under the age of four in the care of Ringling Brothers. 5 They don't tell the public that. They say, babies, babies, 6 babies. 7 THE COURT: Is this a recent publication? 8 MS. MEYER: Yes, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: And it's published post-death of those 10 baby elephants? 11 MS. MEYER: Yes, Your Honor. We got it just in 12 April, April of 2005. It was picked up at the circus. The 13 three babies that are dead are at the bottom of the page. The 14 two in the corner, Kenny and Benjamin, it tells you when 15 they're born, it tells the public when they're born. It doesn't mention that they're dead. The other elephant is 16 17 Ricardo. Here he is on the left-hand page. He's at the bottom. Ricardo, born 12-05-03. Well, Ricardo died last 18 19 August. They don't mention that. This was handed out at the

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THE COURT: I didn't go this year.

circus in April of this year in Washington, D.C.

MS. MEYER: So they're allowed to do that.

THE COURT: Not because I didn't want to go. My grandkids didn't want to go.

MS. MEYER: The point is, Your Honor, I don't

begrudge them their right to issue things like this. I have no problem with that at all.

I do object strenuously, however, when they come to this Court and say the actual records about these animals, records that might show that Ricardo is dead, that Kenny is dead, that Benjamin is dead, oh, the public can't see those because those are confidential. They get to control the debate. That's not fair.

And that's my position, Your Honor.

Again, we are willing to entertain the notion that there may be some particular medical record that relates to some scientific study that they're working on.

Mr. Gulland kept talking about how they're so cryptic, they're cryptic, they're cryptic. I mean, I know in the Exemption 4 context under FOIA. If the information is so cryptic, there is case law that says, well, then how could it be of any commercial value to any competitor if it's so cryptic you can't understand it without additional information. It seems to be what he's taking. It's your cryptic.

But there's simply no basis for basically giving them what they want and again rewarding them for the practice that they engaged in here by a year and a half later giving them the protective order and making us have to come in document by document and explain to you why this should be made public.

We don't want to advocate that a particular document

should be made public. We may not rely on any of this information in the public domain, I don't know. The point is it shouldn't be held in secret, unless there's a good reason to hold it in secret.

I mean, I got to tell you, Your Honor, one of the other reasons that we want this information to be available to

other reasons that we want this information to be available to us is, frankly, the only way we've been able to figure out that there are documents that we asked for that we didn't get, because, again, they didn't tell us, they didn't list them on a privilege log, was, frankly, talking to other groups and talking to reporters. The way we found out about this baby Ricardo, we had no medical records on him at all, the baby who is dead, the way we found out about it is a Washington Post reporter wrote an article about a lion, a Ringling Brothers lion, a young lion that had died last summer. And in the course of writing that story he found out that Ricardo, a baby elephant —

THE COURT: You're saying three of these elephants are dead?

MS. MEYER: Correct.

THE COURT: When did this appear? When did this publication appear?

MS. MEYER: This was a souvenir program that was handed out by Ringling Brothers in April of 2005 at either the MCI Center or the Armory.

THE COURT: It ends, and when Asian elephants are content, they naturally make little Asian elephants creating a wondrous living legacy for many generations to come.

Endangered species? Not if we can help it. And three of these elephants are dead?

MS. MEYER: Correct, Your Honor. And they don't want the public to know that. And that's why they don't want us to have any of these records in public.

Again, Your Honor, the burden is on them, the burden is on them. They claim they're not privileged, they have some other basis for saying this information should be withheld from the public. Let them make a document by document demonstration. But don't put the burden on my plaintiffs to come forward and show that a particular document should be disclosed. That's just not the way the rules are supposed to work.

And I really think it really gives these defendants what they wanted and what their whole strategy was designed to get. And I really just don't, in the interest of fairness, in addition to the fact that that's not the way the rules work, I don't think that should be the outcome here.

I'm a little concerned that we haven't really addressed the motion to compel, because there are large categories of other records that we've never seen. There's videotapes. We asked for all the videotapes that depict their