UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

JANE DOE and JOHN DOE,

Civil Action No. 1:04cv1361

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Alexandria, Virginia

April 29, 2005

YUSUF ABDI ALI,

10:00 a.m.

Defendant.

TRANSCRIPT OF MOTION HEARING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE LEONIE M. BRINKEMA
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFFS:

SCOTT A. JOHNSON, ESQ.

Cooley Godward LLP One Freedom Square 11951 Freedom Drive Reston, VA 20190-5656

FOR THE DEFENDANT:

JOSEPH PETER DRENNAN, ESQ.

218 North Lee Street, Third Floor

Alexandria, VA 22314-2631

ALSO PRESENT:

YUSUF ABDI ALI

OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER:

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(Pages 1 - 30)

COMPUTERIZED TRANSCRIPTION OF STENOGRAPHIC NOTES

PROCEEDINGS

THE CLERK: Civil Action 2004-1361, Jane Doe, et al. v.

Yusuf Abdi Ali. Will counsel please note their appearance for the record.

THE COURT: All right, counsel, you need to put your names on the record.

MR. JOHNSON: Good morning, Your Honor. Scott Johnson of Cooley Godward for the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Johnson.

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MR. DRENNAN: Good morning, Your Honor. Joseph Peter Drennan for the defendant, who is present.

THE COURT: All right. Now, the matter that's before the Court today is the plaintiffs' motion for a voluntary dismissal without prejudice on terms and conditions, and I understand, Mr. Drennan, that you're not opposed in principle to the concept of a voluntary dismissal. You would like to see it probably with prejudice, but I think you recognize that the unique facts of this case do suggest that there has to be some leniency in this respect.

I think the real issue today that we need to decide are the specific conditions under which such a dismissal will be granted by the Court. I am concerned about the status of this case for many reasons, Mr. Johnson. One, of course, is the logistical problems associated with the ability to get discovery in this case. It is certainly the normal practice that a person

who's going to sue in a court be able and willing to come into that jurisdiction to prosecute the case.

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Now, I recognize the realities of certain types of litigation, of which this is one, that that may not always be possible. At the same time, it is absolutely unreasonable to require a defense attorney to have to travel to areas of the world where there are definitely issues of risk to his safety and health in defending a case, and so I have to balance these interests.

It is also a problem in that this particular defendant, I had the clear impression from the papers I've seen, is not able to go most likely out of the country without jeopardizing his status in the United States, and he has a right to be present certainly at the deposition of the plaintiffs who have brought this lawsuit.

So in thinking about this issue, which I know Judge Poretz also has under consideration, and we touched on this once before but I don't think in the level of detail that I anticipate, on this issue about where discovery or where the depositions of the plaintiffs would occur, I think we can resolve that issue in a moment, depending upon some other factors, but what I want to understand right now is, Mr. Drennan, you have already issued interrogatories to the plaintiffs, correct?

MR. DRENNAN: That is correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And my understanding is that you are still extremely dissatisfied with the specificity of the responses, or

has that now been corrected?

MR. DRENNAN: Well, I am indeed, Your Honor, particularly with regard to the issue of documentation of who these people are. I have yet to see a single document that corroborates the -- or vets the identity, the true identity of the people involved.

I understand from one of their interrogatory responses, they each -- actually, the same array was sent to each party, and each, each party in response to the pertinent interrogatory indicated that he or she, as the case may be, was present outside of Somalia at the -- sometime in 1990 in one of these refugee camps that were, that were administered at that time, and I know from my knowledge of the region that all refugees get IDs, and I haven't seen any sort of identification.

I understand further that the, that the plaintiffs traveled to Nairobi for interviews at the U.S. Embassy there on, I believe it was, the 19th of this month, just last week, and I have yet to see any documents evidencing, you know, how they identified themselves when they presented themselves at the embassy.

That's among others -- I have not brought on any sort of motion to compel because I've been quite busy dealing with other aspects of the case. We've been here almost every Friday for the last couple of months.

THE COURT: All right. What I'm going to do in this case is I am going to grant the plaintiffs' motion for the

voluntary dismissal without prejudice on specific terms and conditions, and if those terms and conditions are not satisfied, then this dismissal will result in a dismissal with prejudice.

First of all, the plaintiffs must within 30 days provide full and complete responses to the discovery that is outstanding, both the documentary evidence that's been requested and the interrogatory answers, and satisfactorily satisfying that discovery obligation is a precondition to this case being refiled.

If there have been proper responses, then that suggests to the Court that there's a real case to go forward, and it gives you the right to file the case again.

But my concern is there are serious allegations that we've not totally addressed at this point about an extraordinarily -- about this case being beyond the statute of limitations. There is a very serious allegation that's still unresolved in this case that the plaintiffs are actually being used by political forces to not so much file a genuine individual lawsuit on their own behalf but to raise -- or to try to use some political leverage out of a case out of this Court that could have an impact on a foreign sovereign's efforts to develop a program of reconciliation and reunification.

We all know that the U.S. State Department may yet weigh in on this case. There are all sorts of concerns that this Court has about whether this is appropriate litigation and appropriate in this jurisdiction, and so I want to make sure that if this case

is going to go forward, it goes forward as a legitimate civil litigation and not something else.

The plaintiffs should be able with all the time that's passed and apparently all the resources that are behind this litigation to be able to answer what do not appear to the Court to be unreasonable discovery requests. So the discovery that is outstanding as to the plaintiffs, that is, the interrogatories and the document requests, must be satisfactorily resolved within 30 days.

Now, I can tell from your body language, Mr. Johnson, this is giving you concern, so why don't you tell me why that's a problem at this point.

MR. JOHNSON: May it please the Court, Your Honor, I don't believe it's a problem that we respond. In fact, I believe we have responded. I was surprised in that really in this case, the reason we've been before Judge Poretz on a couple of occasions is not as a result of any discovery delay or lack of diligence on the part of the plaintiffs; rather, it's been the difficulty in getting any kind of responses at all out of the defendant.

We had served discovery in January. It was due in February. We only received the written responses and the privilege log a few weeks ago.

And so I want to make sure I understand -- I don't believe that there's been any particular issues raised by Mr. Drennan other than perhaps --

THE COURT: He's telling me he doesn't know who the plaintiffs are in this case or he has no confidence in the identity of the plaintiffs.

MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, certainly if we have that documentation, you know, we're more than happy to provide it, and we will seek that documentation without question. I just wanted to make sure that there wasn't perhaps a misunderstanding, that I believe the plaintiffs have been very diligent in responding to all discovery issues that have been raised.

THE COURT: Then you won't have a problem with this.

But what I'm saying is within 30 days -- if I dismiss your case today, you've got to make sure within 30 days that you have complete, full answers to the currently outstanding -- when I say "outstanding," that is, that discovery that has been filed by Mr. Drennan as to the plaintiffs. If there are third parties or others, I'm not as concerned about that. It has to be fully answered.

Now, Mr. Drennan has identified one issue that he's dissatisfied with, which is a clear identification of who the plaintiffs are in this case. I also thought as I read through things that at least in the deposition answers, there was a great deal of unclarity about dates and where things happened, but did I misread that, Mr. Drennan, or are you satisfied with the rest of the information?

MR. DRENNAN: Your Honor, this is something that, that

has recently come up where upon the defendant's having filed the declaration first and then having given his deposition, at some point in some of the pleadings that were coming back from the other side, I noticed that there was some equivocation about when certain events took place based on the, on the defendant's answers.

Well, the plaintiffs are bringing this lawsuit, and they make very, very serious allegations concerning occurrences in the mid-1980s, and we were just a little troubled about that. And I mention that in my most recent memorandum to the Court simply because in our view, respectfully, it's illustrative of what appears to have been an inadequate, palpably inadequate pre-suit investigation.

But the, the answers are -- the sworn answers are what they are, and I was just planning on -- and that's why we're so anxious to take the depositions of these plaintiffs, so that we can get the appropriate amplification of what these specific allegations are.

THE COURT: All right. Then other than the identity of the plaintiffs, you're not dissatisfied substantively at this point with any of the discovery you've gotten from the plaintiffs?

MR. DRENNAN: I think that that's a correct statement, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. That's going to be a very easy precondition then for the plaintiff.

MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, if I may just seek clarification, so I understand, if we do not have any written documentation identifying the plaintiffs, and I don't know that that's the case at this point, it seems to me that our honest and truthful answers to the interrogatory requests or any document discovery would, in fact, be that it doesn't exist or we don't have it. To me, that would satisfy any duty that we have to respond to those requests.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not going to give you an advisory opinion. You have to do what you have to do, and we'll see where we go from there.

MR. JOHNSON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, if I may just briefly address the issue of -- I know Your Honor has raised a question about an alleged political motivation for this case. I'm concerned that it's simply a red herring that's been raised by the defendants in this case -- the defendant in this case.

There really is no political motivation in this case whatever. This is simply the situation where we're trying to represent two plaintiffs that have suffered some very serious wrongs, and I just want to go on the record to clarify our position on that. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Now, the single largest issue is where these depositions are going to occur, and here's how I think

we solve all problems: First of all, as I thought about this issue, there are two levels of problem here. First are the broad discovery depositions, which obviously in most civil cases, there'd be a round of discovery depositions of parties, and then, of course, if the case survives pretrial motions, when it goes to trial, the parties are present in court to testify, and that creates issues in this case as well.

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I think the best way of handling this concern is to do a video deposition run from this courthouse to whatever location the plaintiffs are. That allows the plaintiffs the flexibility of anywhere in the world they want to be. It allows the defendant to be present throughout the deposition because he would be able to see and hear the individuals as they're being questioned.

It allows -- the technology exists now that would allow counsel to be right here in the United States and to question the people over the video link. It enables this Court to administer the affirmation so that if there is any false statements, those individuals could be prosecuted by this United States Attorney's Office for committing perjury because it would be a crime made in the presence of the Court.

The technology exists. It is expensive, and in my view, the plaintiffs would have to bear the entire cost of that. That would allow, I think, everything to go forward.

Now, in addition, my recommendation, although I'm not wedded to this, is it seems to the Court that the deposition

should be more in the line of a de bene esse deposition than a discovery deposition; that is, the likelihood of these plaintiffs being able to come to this courthouse if the case gets to that point and appear in the courtroom is probably problematic, and therefore, rather than expending counsel's time twice, we ought to be able to do that questioning in such a way that there is basically substitution for actual trial testimony, and to ensure that that goes smoothly, the Court is willing to make itself or one of the magistrate judges, or I guess we need Judge Poretz, available to actually preside over that questioning so that objections that were raised similar to what would be raised during a trial can be ruled upon by the Court and a clean videotape can be constructed.

I think that solves the problem of trying to figure out where the depositions occur, avoids almost all the logistical issues that have been raised in the various motions that are before Judge Poretz. I think it gets around all the concerns, Mr. Drennan, that you've had about oath administration and the ability to have your client confront his accusers.

And the issue, of course, is the logistics. The Court itself I do not believe has that kind of technology. We have some technology, but when we've had overseas interactive depositions, we've had outside agencies provide the technology for that. I know it exists in the private sector, and the burden would be on the plaintiffs, who seem to have great financial resources

available to them, to be able to work that out.

If that can't be worked out, then the only alternative would be -- and I see it's a very unsatisfactory one because it denies the defendant his right to be present at those depositions, and so I really think this is the only way you can go and accommodate all of those issues.

Now, Mr. Drennan, let me hear you because I know you originally when we talked about a video deposition had some concerns.

MR. DRENNAN: Your Honor, I have some, I have some concerns about this. I understand the Court's ruling, and, and I do think that to an extent, it accommodates the, the issue of the presence of the defendant.

Your Honor --

THE COURT: And it avoids your having to travel outside of Virginia, frankly.

MR. DRENNAN: Well, well, Your Honor, that's -- I'll tell you that's never really been the issue. I mean, as I mentioned to the Court before, I've been to the Middle East. I've been to areas where there have been travel advisories.

I, I had some profound concerns about travel to Somaliland. I think that I would be at serious personal risk, and indeed, especially in view of who I represent, and the State Department advisory reflects that all American citizens are well advised not to go to anywhere in Somalia at the present time,

including the --

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THE COURT: It's off the table. I'm not --

MR. DRENNAN: I understand that, but if Your Honor is inclined to allow video depositions, here -- of course, noting our exception to that, to that ruling, I want to see these people, and I want to see them right across the table from me, and if that means that my client has to be present by a video link but that I'll be there, be it in Ethiopia or Djibouti or, or any other country, I'll do it that way, but I don't believe that I should be constrained to be delimited to seeing these people on a video.

I want to be there, and also, there's a latent issue, Your Honor, we haven't raised because it's been quite apparent to me for quite some time that the case has been coming to this, but these people are claiming physical injuries, and I have in my discussions with counsel, have broached the issue of IMEs, and the response was, well, you shouldn't be entitled to IMEs.

We didn't bring the matter on formally by way of motion, but Judge Poretz obiter dictum has indicated that he believes that the plaintiffs should be required to give IMEs if the defendant asks for them, and that's another issue that needs to be accommodated.

And I've stated to the, to the plaintiffs' counsel that if, if the plaintiffs withdraw any claim that they sustained physical injuries and are not asking for any damages premised on any physical harm that they claim to have suffered, I'll withdraw

my request for IMEs.

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These people are making very serious claims against my client. My client is dubious about the validity of the claims, and that's a latent issue that upon a refiling of the case, that would need to be addressed.

THE COURT: What's the nature of the physical injuries alleged in this case?

MR. DRENNAN: Well -- and, of course, Mr. Johnson will correct me if I'm inaccurate in any regard -- but generally speaking, the allegation with regard to the female is that she sustained a beating that was so severe that it caused her to sustain a miscarriage. Now, that's -- I'm not asking for an IME to verify whether she had a miscarriage. I'm not --

THE COURT: Twenty years ago, that would be almost impossible.

MR. DRENNAN: No, no, no, no. But the other gentleman has -- tells a tale of receiving a number of gunshots and being left for dead, and even though those allegations are considerably remote in time as well, that -- the credibility of those allegations is rather suspect, and we respectfully submit that an IME would be appropriate with regard to John Doe.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. DRENNAN: In addition, Your Honor, with regard to the issue of a video link, the, the posture of the case before this motion was brought on had your plaintiffs requesting the

issuance of commissions for the taking of a number of nonparty depositions in Ethiopia.

It's invariable that if the case goes forward, there will need to be certainly from the plaintiffs' standpoint, unless they're not going to put on any other evidence aside from the, the ipse dixit testimony of the plaintiffs, that there will be other depositions taking place involving people from that part of the world that presumably would not be able to travel here, and the question arises as to whether those would be depositions that would be video link depositions so that the defendant has an opportunity to be present as well.

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Johnson?

MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, if I may, to address the -well, first off, to address the video conference issue, I know we
had raised it earlier, and in fact, the Court had raised it
earlier, and we understood from Mr. Drennan that was not something
he was interested in, and therefore, we did not pursue that
option. That does sound like a good option.

I will note that the -- this is a pro bono matter that we are helping to support. Indeed, the resources of the plaintiffs are not abundant by any stretch, and the plaintiffs themselves are certainly by our standards here in the United States not very well off.

I would like to, to raise two points: One, the issue of the IME. We have not denied -- rejected any claim for an IME. We

have not seen any motion or request before the Court with regard to an IME, and it doesn't seem appropriate at this time for that issue to be addressed by the Court.

Second, in terms of the issue of other nonparty witnesses, it doesn't seem to me that it's our burden to provide a video link for the defendant in order to sit in and watch those depositions and that there's no issue with regard to local rule 30A that those other witnesses be brought here. So I don't believe that's a burden that the plaintiff should have to bear in this situation. Thank you.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not quite sure how the due process rights of a civil litigant extend to third-party depositions.

Certainly in order for the defendant and defense counsel to be able to meaningfully address those third-party depositions, they have to be able to interact to some degree either before or after the deposition or during the deposition. I mean, often parties are not present with third-party depositions. I think we'll face that issue when we come to it.

But what I'm going to do, as I said, is I'm going to grant plaintiffs' motion for the voluntary dismissal, and as I said, the conditions that I'm going to impose are first of all, as I said earlier, that there has to be a response to the identity questions and document requests that have been -- that are outstanding.

There cannot be any duplicative discovery in any newly

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filed action. Now, that does mean that if there has been outstanding discovery by either side and that side has not been satisfied by the quality of the response, I will permit a motion to compel or renewed request for that discovery, but to the extent that something has already been resolved or answered, there's not to be any duplication in the newly filed action.

I'm very concerned about the statute of limitations because I think, frankly, this case is already way beyond any reasonable time period, and I think that's ultimately going to be a very serious issue in this case, but because I'm only going to give the plaintiffs 45 days in which to refile a new action, I will stay the statute of limitations only for that 45-day period but no further.

The new action cannot be brought unless the plaintiffs and the defendant can work out this video deposition. I'm going to go with my instinct on that, but the plaintiff has to make all the arrangements in terms of the equipment, in terms of the payments for it, everything. You'll need to clear with my chambers time when we can do it, and I will see whether we're going to use the 7th floor courtroom that does have some technology in it or whether we need to do it here.

Now, will those depositions be in English, or will a translator be necessary?

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ JOHNSON: Your Honor, I believe the translator will be necessary.

THE COURT: All right. You're going to have to make all the logistical arrangements for the translator and, as I said, the videographer, everything, and then clear it with the Court, and I want a time estimate as to how long you think these depositions will last, all right, in other words, whether we're going to be in court for a day or two days.

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Now, since I'm going to be -- I or Judge Poretz will be presiding, there isn't going to be a lot -- that's one of the other reasons why I wanted to do this. I've read too many deposition transcripts where there's all sorts of objections and back-and-forth among lawyers. It's not going to happen this way. I may give you a little leeway since this is going to be a combined discovery and potential trial deposition, but this may very well be the plaintiffs' only time to testify in this case.

And frankly, if the testimony is not solid, it may lead to a very early motion by the defense. I expect this to be a real case, as I said, with real litigants, and not some sort of thing made out of the ether, and so the plaintiffs have got to be able to respond appropriately to the questions that are being asked of them.

So the two of you need to consult with your calendars, with your best estimate as to the time that's going to be needed.

Now, the other thing in terms of time, what's the time difference between wherever this -- and the plaintiffs don't have to be in Somalia or any other place. You decide where they should

be, but remember, there's a time gap, and I'm not coming to court at 5:00 in the morning to accommodate their schedule. So you're going to be working off of -- I'm willing to start 8:30-ish here, not much earlier than that.

And the other thing is I don't want to tie up my court reporter on this process. Although I'll be in session, the record, the official record -- and I'll check with Ms. Thomson and make sure we can do it this way -- is going to be that video record. So whoever the videographer is, I'll swear them in as official court reporter, but I think that's it, because it's not technically a trial, it's a pretrial matter, but I don't think I should have to use court resources for it. I think that will be sufficient, and then if the videotape is played at trial, we would capture that as part of the trial record. So I think we can work it that way.

In terms of any third-party depositions, Mr. Drennan, I'll let you brief that issue. I'm not sure how that's going to work at this point, but let's get the plaintiffs' depositions taken care of first.

And I think that pretty much covers the issues that you were concerned about in terms of the prefiling conditions. The defendant's not giving up any of the defendant's rights to object to any of these depositions, including the video deposition. I don't really think in a civil case you're going to have a legitimate argument that your inability to be in the same room

with the people is prejudicing your client.

But I also do agree, although there's not a formal motion on the floor, that certainly as to John Doe, because gunshot wounds would be even 15 or 20 years later able to be, I think, medically confirmed, that the IME is a reasonable request given the nature of the allegations.

Now, again, if those change in the complaint, in the new complaint, then, of course, it may not be necessary, but in thinking through the prefiling decisions, you need to recognize that if you're still alleging physical damage to John Doe from gunshot wounds or other sort of physical items that could be detected with an examination, that he will have to -- if it's a reasonable request, that he would have to sit for an IME, and then working that out is something you'll have to figure on. Okay?

All right, are there any other conditions, first of all, Mr. Johnson, that you're concerned about? Again, 45 days is your time limit, so you're going to have to work with your technology people. If they need to come over here and look at the courtroom to see how it would be set up, talk to Ms. Travers, my courtroom deputy, about making those arrangements. All right?

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Your Honor. I do have one point. Do I understand the Court's discussion of the IME at this stage is simply a suggestion that the parties work together to try to make arrangements for that IME if a motion is filed?

THE COURT: I'm basically alerting you that one of the

things you have to be thinking about if you refile this case for these two plaintiffs is that John Doe, if he's still claiming physical injuries of the sort that was described in court, that is, gunshot wounds, is going to likely have to be examined for -sit for an IME. That's out there. It's just something to consider in your evaluation about whether there should be another

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right?

filing in this case.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you, Your Honor. The other issue, again, I would just note my objection with regard to having to actually provide any identification documents or otherwise. We will certainly within, as I understand it --

THE COURT: How could these people travel to Ethiopia?

Is Ethiopia allowing foreign nationals inside its country without there being some paper?

MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, as I understand it, they did, in fact, receive some sort of visa or pass to travel to, to Nairobi. So they have not yet traveled to Ethiopia. It was travel to Nairobi to get their -- or to apply for their U.S. visa, their nonimmigrant visa.

So I just can't -- I can't represent to the Court right now what actual document they received. It just occurred on the 19th. We actually had a difficult time even reaching our plaintiffs because of a -- some confusion in the U.S. Embassy.

1 Their passports -- or the -- presumably, I guess, Your Honor, the visa materials they received to travel were inadvertently locked up in the office, and they had four or five days spent in Nairobi until they could get another plane back to Somalia.

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So it may very well be there are documents we can provide, and certainly if we have them and they're responsive, we will provide them. My only concern and noting the objection was if we don't have anything, I would not want that to be preclusive of us refiling the suit.

THE COURT: We'll have to work that out when we get there.

MR. JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right? Mr. Drennan, anything you wanted to add?

MR. DRENNAN: Just one thing, Your Honor, and I don't want to repeat myself, and I won't, but with regard to the terms and conditions respecting the video deposition, all we would ask is that there be at this point -- because I could see this as being a potential stumbling block in conferral with counsel -that there be an explicit provision regarding the depositions going forward in a place where there is, is some infrastructure and where there is not a State Department advisory of potential death to an American citizen, because I want to have the option of being there present physically to see these people face to face.

THE COURT: You understand --

MR. DRENNAN: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Wait, wait. You understand then I'm not going to require the plaintiff to pay those costs.

MR. DRENNAN: I understand that, Your Honor, and -- but the plaintiffs have already represented to the Court in their earlier filings that they could get their, get plaintiffs to Addis Ababa. If there is to be a video deposition, let it be Addis Ababa rather than Somaliland, which is a place that is essentially beyond the pale for any American to go, particularly this American, who represents Colonel Ali in this case.

MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Unless, Mr. Drennan, you've got some case law that says that it's a clear violation of due process or other rights that your client and you have for you to be physically present during this deposition, I think putting that additional burden on the plaintiffs is unreasonable.

Now, again, the video has got to be good. If it's -and so there's a lot of burden already on the plaintiffs to get a
really decent company, and obviously, if the plaintiffs are in
Somalia, whoever they hire as their videographer folks have got to
be able to go into that country with their equipment. There has
to be a location.

So it may very well be that it isn't going to happen there anyway because the logistics for whoever the company is that does this may be that they don't want to or can't get into the

1 country, and so it may take care of itself in that manner. All right?

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But unless you can show me -- and I'll give you a few days to see if you can come up with some case law that says definitively that I'd be committing, you know, reversible error to say to you, no, you're going to have to live with these video depositions under these circumstances or make the decision to go where they are, but -- in other words, I'm forcing the plaintiffs to bear the cost of the entire video program. To add the additional costs that they must travel to a certain location for the video matter to go forward simply because you might want to be present I don't think is reasonable.

Now, again, the reality is that they may have to travel anyway, and if that is the case, Mr. Johnson, you need to give Mr. Drennan clear notice of that. In other words, if your company says, "We're not going to go there to take these depositions," then you're going to have to still make arrangements for your clients to travel.

And then, Mr. Drennan, at your own cost, if you decide you want to be present in the room when they're being questioned, that's your option.

MR. DRENNAN: Your Honor, one, one further consideration that we believe is appropriately aired here is the fact that our government does not recognize the self-proclaimed republic of Somaliland, and to have a deposition go forward from

that territory could very well present some very touchy diplomatic
issues.

We recognize the government of Ethiopia. We recognize the government of Djibouti. We do not recognize the self-proclaimed republic of Somaliland.

And au contraire, there's actually every indication that, that I have from my sources that, that our government is watching very carefully the, the efforts of the transitional government to set up shop, so to speak, in Mogadishu or in some other capital city, and this -- allowing this exercise to go forward could, could have some very profound and unpleasant reverberations in that region.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not ordering the deposition to occur anyplace. I'm just saying wherever it occurs, it occurs.

And the State Department has had a lot of time to weigh in officially on this case, and we still don't have their position. If you want to contact your people over there and get an advisory opinion, clearly, if the State Department indicates that the United States government believes it would be against our national interests to allow this deposition to occur there, I'll cancel that location and require the plaintiffs to travel elsewhere, but I don't have that in this record.

And I'm not ordering that it occur there. I'm just saying the plaintiffs will be deposed by a video deposition because no matter what their situation is, it's pretty clear

1 Mr. Ali cannot leave the United States and be able to -- he'll
2 have a problem, I suspect, coming back here. That's the
3 logistical problem he's got.

MR. DRENNAN: Yeah.

THE COURT: And I want to make sure that he has the right to be present at that deposition. That's how I'm balancing this. So that's the parameters of it.

MR. DRENNAN: All right. Your Honor, there is one final point, and that relates to the issue of costs. Your Honor related to us in, I believe, a hearing that was held on the 1st of April or thereabouts that this, this problem of the plaintiffs coming here should -- I believe Your Honor used the term should have come as no great surprise to the plaintiffs.

We have been to court on -- to be sure, some of these trips to court have been with regard to discovery issues regarding the defendant, but an identifiable portion of my considerable efforts on behalf of my client in this litigation have been in dealing with this very issue that was eminently predictable from the outset, and the plaintiffs now are being essentially given an indulgence to refile, and we believe that in addition to the -- and again, I understand the position of the Court, but with regard to the limitations issue, we believe that, that we, we've suffered and continue to suffer prejudice.

We've also suffered a rather not inconsiderable incurment of costs in the way of attorneys' fees of having to deal

with proceedings that relate to these issues that we're talking about now.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not awarding fees, but I think it is fair to put counsel on notice -- and it sounds as though this is a case that perhaps is more driven by counsel or others than the litigants themselves -- but Rule 11 might very well result in the award of fees and expenses on -- in terms of the second case, if it gets filed and there's not a good faith reason to believe that, for example, the statute of limitations defense will not be successful and that this case can properly go forward with two genuine plaintiffs whose identity is known and who are going to be able to comply with the requirements of any litigant who comes into federal court, that is, to be available for the necessary discovery, etc.

I'll face that issue when it comes, but, Mr. Johnson, you're just on a general notice that as an officer of this Court, you've got to be sure that if this case proceeds and you continue to, you know, increase the costs for the defendant, that there's a genuine basis to let it go forward.

Again, there are lots of legal issues floating around in the periphery of this case that haven't really been addressed yet. And you also, both sides, I think, have a genuine interest in making sure that the State Department moves on the questions that are before it concerning this case, and, Mr. Johnson, your firm is involved in the other case as well, and I think the same issue

applies there.

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I mean, the defendants are in a different position, but the overall concerns, if they are real, as to the status of Somaliland and what's going on there and any effect this litigation might have on that I would expect the State Department will let us know.

But in any case, I've granted your motion. Hopefully, you understand the restrictions. We'll put some of them in an order, but the fullest explanation will be in the transcript.

All right, anything further?

MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, can I just briefly, I would like to note an objection to the video depositions just to the extent that if we do find some sort of problem in having the video deposition arranged, certainly that sounds as though that's something that it's up to us get arranged, and we will, you know, move quickly forward to try to secure that and the details and logistics of that kind of deposition, in terms of, in terms of costs, I would just note at this point that certainly any costs that have been incurred so far in this matter would be reasonably covered by -- and because our discovery would continue forward into a subsequent case, that costs really shouldn't be an issue.

And I understand the Court's admonition with regard to making sure we have a valid case and valid plaintiffs, and certainly we take that to heart and without question will uphold our responsibility to make sure that we have a valid case with our

plaintiffs. It's our position that indeed we do. 1 THE COURT: Have you met your clients? 2 3 MR. JOHNSON: I have not, Your Honor. THE COURT: Has anyone in your firm met your clients? 4 5 MR. JOHNSON: Yes, they have, Your Honor. That's good. 6 THE COURT: That's a good start. All right. 7 8 In any case, that's the ruling of the Court. again, you've got 45 days to get this all worked out. 9 deposition doesn't have to occur within that time, but, you know, 10 11 that's a prefiling condition, that we're all set to go. 12 MR. JOHNSON: Just so I understand then --13 THE COURT: You've got 45 days in which to respond to the defendant, that shouldn't be that difficult, and to get all 15 the logistics set up and in place for the video deposition. 16 MR. JOHNSON: So that's 45 days in which to refile a new 17 complaint and to have arrangements for video depositions in place. 18 THE COURT: Right. 19 MR. JOHNSON: It doesn't have to occur by then. 20 THE COURT: Correct, but it has to be set up so you know 21 who the company is, you should know who the interpreters are going 22 to be, you should know where it's going to occur, you should have 23 a time frame. You will have talked to my chambers and gotten the dates to do it, in other words, it's ready to go.

Now, it may not be able to go as soon as you file the

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complaint, but it obviously has to go relatively quickly because among other things, you're going to get a scheduling order in this case if you refile, and it's going to be probably a slightly shorter scheduling order since you've had a chance to do discovery, and we'll see where it goes from there. MR. JOHNSON: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right? Thank you. MR. DRENNAN: Thank you, Your Honor. (Which were all the proceedings had at this time.) CERTIFICATE OF THE REPORTER I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.