1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
2	EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI EASTERN DIVISION			
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4	THE SOCIETY OF LLOYD'S, )			
5	Plaintiff, )			
6	v. )No. 4:03-CV-01113 HEA			
7	ROBERT W. FUERST, ET AL., )			
8	Defendant. )			
9	MOTION HEARING			
10	BEFORE THE HONORABLE HENRY E. AUTREY UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE			
11	MARCH 16, 2004			
12				
13	APPEARANCES:			
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## (PROCEEDINGS STARTED AT 10:55 A.M.)

THE COURT: This is the matter of The Society of
Lloyd's versus Robert Fuerst, Hord Hardin, Harold Ilg, Walter
Klein, Meade McCain, John Shillington, Cynthia Todorovich, and
Michael Todorovich in case number 4:03-CV-1113 HEA. The
matter is before the Court for hearing on certain motions
filed by the parties. Plaintiff is present represented by
counsel; defendants relative the motions are present through
counsel. Are the parties ready to proceed?

MR. FRAPOLLI: Defendants are, Your Honor.

MR. HANNAFAN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: There are various motions before the Court for hearing. I leave it to you all to decide which one you want to proceed on first since you all did the work in filing it.

MR. HANNAFAN: Your Honor, Blake Hannafan on behalf of The Society of Lloyd's, and I would suggest, Your Honor, that I think it probably makes the most sense to discuss the defendant's Rule 56F motion which they have requested additional time to take discovery, respond to the summary judgment because I think if Your Honor -- depending on Your Honor's ruling on that motion, the others may take care of themselves.

THE COURT: Good enough.

MR. HANNAFAN: I leave it up to the defendants as

well.

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MR. FRAPOLLI: I don't have an objection to that, Your Honor.

MR. KOHN: That is fine with us, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That makes sense. All right. Let us proceed.

MR. FRAPOLLI: Good morning, Your Honor. Judge, I think that there is a lot of paperwork that's been filed and a lot of arguing back and forth about whether or not there's a need for discovery. I think I can boil it down to this. There has been a couple of exhibits that have been filed by the defendants. They are not admissible evidence. They are not intended to be admissible evidence. One is a Time article that talks about the fraud that was committed by Lloyd's. Ιt not only talks about it in terms of a reporter's viewpoint, but also there is information from the New York Attorney There is hearings that have been held in the General. Congress, and I think it is fairly clear that there came a time when Lloyd's knew they were in trouble. They knew they had asbestosis claims that were going to ruin Lloyd's, and they came over to get new investors. And there's also the affidavit of Michael David Friedman who is an attorney who handled the case for the Names over in England. And I say to this Court this, that if you read the Time article and you read the affidavit from Michael David Friedman and you come to the conclusion that those matters if proved and if true wouldn't make a difference to this Court in terms of interpreting Missouri Revised Statute as to the recognition of foreign judgments, then there is no need for discovery. But if it matters to the State of Missouri as to their public policy that Lloyd's comes over and intentionally and fraudulently induces investors, then I think we have the right to present evidence, vis a vis discovery, to be able to present you facts that are admissible to argue against the motion for summary judgment; specifically, the declaration of Mr. Demery.

And counsel's right, there are the 160 pages of exhibits. There's only a couple, that was a mistake. But nonetheless, the deposition of Mr. Demery presents the following story, and the story's important because you read it in every brief that they file -- or almost every brief that they file, and it's in their complaints about all the cases they have won. They said we have had these issues litigated over in England, and they say we shouldn't be allowed to re-litigate these issues here now. They say that the law is clear that an enforcement action is not an attempt to re-litigate the issues. And I say to this Court and in response to that that if you look at the affidavit of Michael David Friedman, you will see that we never got to litigate this issue in the beginning, never once. England, while the

mother of our common law, does not recognize fraud by the omission. And as startling as that sounds -- and there is another reason why that's startling -- as startling as that sounds, that means exactly what you know it means and what I know it means and what plaintiff knows it means. It means they could come over and not tell Missouri Names that they have gotten hit with tremendous asbestosis claims that were going to ruin their company unless they got new investors. You were in the Circuit Attorney's Office, my guess is you know what that kind of a scam is called here in Missouri. Now the fact of the matter is this, Judge, if you believe that that's okay, that Missouri public policy would allow that to occur, then there is no need for discovery.

Now the interesting thing about all the cases that they cite in their complaint and they cite in almost everything I get about all the cases they've won is this, and it's really -- one of the main cases is the Ashenden case.

And in the district court -- it was really interesting because the district court said this about the Ashenden case: It said it is clear the Ashendens have been denied a meaningful pre-deprivation hearing in the English Courts that entered the motions for summary judgment against them due to the Pay Now and Sue Later and the Conclusive Evidence clauses. Now the Pay Now and Sue Later clause means that they can take your property. You can't file a counter claim. You can't file a

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Now just to be real clear, later on the Names file a setoff. lawsuit against Lloyd's, but then they run into there is no such thing as fraud by the omission. The Conclusive Evidence Rule basically says you can't dispute our calculations, and that was held -- upheld later on. So what Ashenden says is this, it says, Look, okay, we may not like this and you've been deprived of your pre-litigation right to offset and counter claim, but you can go over in England and litigate this. In fact, several of the cases they cite tell us we -the Names can go over to England. What none of the Courts may have known -- it is kind of hard to know what evidence was presented to the Courts in those cases, but I believe I'm accurate in saying that in the Ashenden case, there wasn't an affidavit such as Mr. Friedman basically saying, Well, you really can't go over to England because they don't recognize fraud by the omission.

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It is also not true that American Courts always uphold British Court judgments, and I have cited a couple of cases. But the basic fact of the matter is that if it is repugnant to public policy, the United States Courts can ignore a British judgment. And in fact, I even attach as an exhibit, wrongfully by electronically but then gave it physically, a case from the English Courts called Adam and others versus Cape Industries where the Court goes through the United States default judgment and their procedures to see if

it made sense to enforce the judgment.

So to recap this point, I believe that we're entitled to come to this Court and conduct discovery both as to what Mr. Demery has said has occurred, and that is that everything was litigated over in England, nothing -- you know, that there were no additional facts. I think we should be able to take Mr. Demery's deposition. There are two cases presently pending, which I notified the Court, in Washington and -- in the state of Washington and in the state of Florida where Mr. Demery's deposition has been taken within the last couple of months. Same arguments were made and the Court allowed his deposition to be taken. I think we are entitled to some discovery in order to bring to this Court in admissible evidence the matters that are in that Time article and the matters that are in Michael David Friedman's affidavit.

MR. HANNAFAN: Yeah, go ahead, Mr. Kohn.

MR. KOHN: Your Honor, my name is Alan Kohn, and I represent one of the defendants, Mr. Shillington, and I join in Mr. Frapolli's remarks. I would just like to make two more points very briefly. The Missouri Statute says that one of the defenses in the foreign judgments action, that's Section 511.780, it says one of the defenses to the foreign judgment actions is that the defendant in the proceeding in foreign court did not receive notice of the proceedings in sufficient time to enable him to defend. Now we don't believe --

Mr. Shillington, we don't believe he received any notice. We can't find anything in his papers that would indicate that he did receive notice. We want to check that out. We want to submit interrogatories and a request to produce documents to buttress our argument that he did not receive notice. They say that some sort of a notice was sent to him on May 28, 1997, and then a default was obtained against him 27 days later. Well, we say that is inadequate notice. We should have more than 27 days to respond, even if we got notice, and we said we did not have notice, so we want time to flesh that out so that we can file meaningful documents in opposition to the motion to dismiss.

The final issue that we want to call to the Court's attention is the same statute in Missouri says that the judgment can't be enforced if the proceedings in foreign court was contrary to an agreement between the parties under which the dispute was to be settled otherwise in proceedings in court. Well, frankly, we don't know whether we come under that rule, but we do know that in 1996, that was sometime before they took a judgment against my client, there was an agreement. The Secretary of State of the State of Missouri entered into negotiations with the plaintiff, and an agreement was reached by which the amount of any judgment they could take against us would be less than the full amount. That is our understanding. We want some time to look into that. I

Mr. Shillington. It would seem that it did because it applies 2 to all Missouri residents, and we want to find out if we got 3 4 the benefit of that judgment -- of that agreement. third party beneficiary to it. We want to find out whether 5 that agreement gives us grounds to say that if they can get a 6 7 judgment, it should be for less than the full amount as we

want to find out whether that agreement applies to

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think the Missouri agreement says, but we don't know that for sure. We want time to look into that. They know it. 9

could submit interrogatories to them. Presumably, the State 10

12 their deposition even. Maybe we could get document production

of Missouri will help us on that without us having to take

13 from them. But we want time to pursue this.

You know, finally, I would say, Your Honor, they had every right to file their motion for summary judgment now. understand that, but Your Honor's management order contemplated summary judgment to be filed in the fall. to give us another 60 or 90 days to pursue this thing will not interfere with the Court's orderly administration of justice because the Court didn't even anticipate that they would file a summary judgment until the fall. So I think by giving us this time, the Court has not delayed justice.

MR. HANNAFAN: Your Honor, Blake Hannafan on behalf of Lloyd's. Just touching on Mr. Kohn's last point, certainly our motion for summary judgment was filed properly.

management order set a deadline. It did not set a beginning. I am not going to rehash that. I think it is certainly proper. I am unaware of anything that says that we need to inform the defendants when we are going to file summary judgment. And at the time of the case management order, we wanted a track one designation. Your Honor had a track two, but this case is right for summary judgment.

Addressing the points raised by defendants' counsel, Your Honor, the Ashenden case, Judge Posner from the Seventh Circuit said it best when he said that each enforcement of a foreign judgment in the United States is not supposed to turn into two suits. It's supposed to be a collection action.

Mr. Frapolli and his clients are trying to make this a second suit. The discovery that they want that they raise in their motion to compel and also their Rule 56F motion, Your Honor, relate to, as he stated, fraud from Time magazine article, the Pay Now Sue Later clause, and the Conclusive Evidence clause. That has already been resolved, and they are barred from going forward.

Your Honor, as I think you're probably aware, the General Undertakings that were signed by each defendant state -- paragraph 2.1 states "the rights and obligations of the parties arising out of or relating to the member's membership of and/or underwriting of insurance business at Lloyd's and any other matter referred to in this Undertaking

shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of England." Paragraph 2.2 says that "each party irrevocably agrees that the Courts of England shall have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute in controversy." This arises out of their Underwriting, Your Honor. The fraud was raised. They admit that. In their brief they say that they litigated the fraud claims in the Jaffray case in England and they lost. The Pay Now Sue Later and the Conclusive Evidence clauses also, Your Honor, contrary to Mr. Frapolli's implications, the English Courts did not say you can't bring a counter claim, you can't ask for setoff. They said that the Pay Now Sue Later clause was valid and enforceable. They said you can come and file your suits in a separate case. weren't prohibited from doing that, and hundreds of Names did Same with the fraud. The Conclusive Evidence again unlike Mr. Frapolli stated, Conclusive Evidence did not prevent them from challenging Lloyd's calculation. They were allowed to challenge it. It would only be found in error if they were able to show manifest error in the calculation. That is what the English Court found, and that's what was upheld in the Court of Appeals in England.

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The Conclusive Evidence clause and the Pay Now Sue

Later clause have been addressed by several Courts in the

United States as well, Your Honor; in particular, the Seventh

Circuit in the Ashenden. With regards to the Pay Now Sue

Later clause, Judge Posner in his opinion in Ashenden said it is almost identical to the multi employer pension funds under federal law where the money is taken out and then they come back and deal with it when they withdraw, which has been as Judge Posner said found constitutional and doesn't violate due process. He also addressed the Conclusive Evidence and said again, they were able to raise these defenses, and any claims, they have to go to England.

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Now Mr. Frapolli mentioned at the beginning that the Time magazine article, which is several years old, discusses this fraud, alleged fraud, by Lloyd's, Your Honor. problem that knocks down that point is that the Missouri Statute says that the judgment had to be obtained by fraud -and this has been discussed by a couple of cases, Your Honor, in identical suits by Lloyd's including the Mullin case and the Shields case in Tennessee, which we have attached to our summary judgment opinions -- they say it is fraud on the Court, meaning bribery, things of that nature with the Courts. Whether Lloyd's committed fraud or not doesn't matter. certainly our position is they did not, and those claims were raised in England and decided. However, the statute does not say that a foreign judgment is unenforceable if there was fraud committed between the parties; it says fraud on the There hasn't been any showing of fraud on the Court. And certainly, Your Honor, as we have listed in numerous

cases, United States, Eighth Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the Seventh Circuit did a significant discussion on this. The system -- the English system of law and justice is above reproach. As Judge Posner said, any argument otherwise borders on risible. They cannot say that they did not get a fair shake in England. And every Court, Your Honor, in the United States that has dealt with this has agreed on that.

And Mr. Frapolli mentions that we cite these cases. It is not because we are great lawyers on all these issues. It am not saying that's why we should win this. The thing is, there is nothing in their favor on the Pay Now Sue Later, the Conclusive Evidence, the choice of forum. Also with Mr. Demery's declaration and deposition, Your Honor, we cited in our briefs, a number of other district courts have also decided this and have said the enforcement under the Uniform Act is a very narrow issue. Our summary judgment, Your Honor, is a very narrow issue, and it is whether the judgments are recognizable and enforceable. So the Time article certainly -- the fraud by Lloyd's, that's already been decided, and they can't re-litigate that here.

With Mr. Friedman's affidavit, Your Honor, I'm confused as to why defendants think they need discovery from my client. If Mr. Friedman has all this information and these affidavits, then they can certainly use that in their response. They haven't submitted an affidavit in this case.

They keep referring to one that was submitted in the Shield's case in Tennessee, Your Honor, in which the Court's opinion completely ignored it and granted summary judgment in Lloyd's favor on identical issues. So Mr. Friedman, whether they can get an affidavit from him, I don't know, but that's certainly not up to us.

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Mr. Frapolli also mentioned that there is this fraud by the omission. Again, as we have pointed out in our brief, the defendants don't like English law, and that is too bad. They signed the General Undertakings which says that it will be construed under English law. The Seventh Circuit again addressed this and says all laws are not going to be the same. All ideas of due process are not the same. Not every justice system and not every country has identical laws to the United States, but when you agree to those and you have exclusive jurisdiction. And again, the General Undertakings have been upheld by Eighth Circuit Courts of Appeal that they are valid and that they need to go to England to have these resolved. Now if he doesn't like the alleged fraud on the omission, but he says -- he implies that Lloyd's is a company that comes over and is fraudulently trying to save their own hide. is not the case, Your Honor. Lloyd's is not an insurance company. Lloyd's is a regulator of an insurance market in They are a parliament established and sanctioned corporation. It is not like an Allstate Insurance Company

where they are the ones paying it out. The people that were paying out losses on the alleged asbestos claims were the defendants and the Names. They are the ones that are the insurers, not my client. They are merely in charge of regulating to ensure that when claims are made, they get paid.

I'm almost done, Your Honor, and then I will stop.

Again, the calculations on the Conclusive Evidence, that's already been resolved. Their interrogatories and document requests, they want to go over these computations of how the Equitas premium was calculated. That was upheld in England. It was confirmed on appeal. Every other Court has agreed that that should be upheld. Finally, Your Honor -- well, two more points and then I will be done, Your Honor. Mr. Demery's deposition has been taken in two other cases as Mr. Frapolli mentioned; however, they were voluntary. It was done by phone. The Court did not rule that Mr. Demery had -- did not order him to come and give a deposition.

Finally, with regards to the State agreement that Mr. Kohn discussed, again, the summary judgment papers are here. Mr. Frapolli, last time we were here, we didn't have a State agreement. He now has one and has supplied that to the Court and us. Again, Mr. Kohn said that they are not sure if they are entitled to that. Their argument has been that Lloyd's entered into an agreement with the State of Missouri. They are not claiming that Lloyd's entered into an agreement

with their clients. And I know Mr. Kohn says that he believes they're third party beneficiaries. I disagree. There is nothing that states they are third party beneficiaries. That is for another day. However, if they have the State agreement, again that is something they can raise in summary judgment right now. They do not need discovery from Lloyd's or depositions. So Your Honor, we would respectfully request that the defendants be denied any of their request of discovery and respond to our motion for summary judgment.

THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Frapolli?

MR. FRAPOLLI: I'll be brief, Your Honor.

Mr. Hannafan's mistaken about Mr. Demery's deposition. I assure you it wasn't by consent in Florida, and it wasn't by telephone. Mr. Demery actually had to show up in Florida to give his deposition. I think Mr. Hannafan didn't listen to my argument on one point. I just want to make it -- I didn't say to this Court as he thought I did that we were not able to raise the issues later on in another lawsuit. We were able to raise the issues. They were issues that were not heard by the Court because the English Court decided that fraud by the omission is not recognized by their legal system. So we get to the point, and Mr. Hannafan said and I wrote it down here, it doesn't matter if there's fraud. Well, maybe it doesn't matter. Maybe after your reading what I have asked you to read in which you already probably have read, you will say it

doesn't matter if they came over here to commit a fraud. In my heart and according to Missouri law, I believe it would be repugnant to Missouri public policy to allow it. I do think it matters if there is an intent to deceive. I don't understand this point about Lloyd's -- I mean, I do understand that Lloyd's isn't an insurance company, but if Lloyd's comes over and signs up the Names and they know there is a bunch of losses, I don't know if I understand how that gets Lloyd's off the hook.

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Let me just cover a couple of other things really It's in -- maybe it is one of those "what is" means. auick. Raised, litigated, already resolved, those are the words you hear from the plaintiff. It is already resolved. already been raised. It has already been litigated. What is your definition of that, Your Honor, and what is the definition of that in Missouri law. Does raised, already litigated, already resolved mean the following: When Lloyd's got into this problem, they thought up this scheme called Equitas, and what they did was they did a forced agreement with the Names. They didn't even notify the Names of the The Names had previously told Lloyd's that they agreement. would not allow their agents to enter into any additional agreements with Lloyd's. They were discharged, and Lloyd's appointed their own agents to accept service. Now the fact is that Lloyd's say that doesn't matter because if you read the

general agreement, all the Courts have said that's okay, but all the Courts have said you go to England to litigate this -most of the Courts have said you go to England to litigate this, and I wonder if those decisions would have been different if they would have found out that fraud by concealment wouldn't be heard over there. And I think that's just the crux of the information. Does it matter to Missouri It may not matter to other states. It may be that they look at the facts and they say that people can come over here and do these kinds of actions and it is not repugnant to their state, but there is no State of Missouri decision that says that it isn't repugnant to Missouri. And in fact, there is plenty of Missouri cases, and I have cited a couple of them in my brief, that will look at fraud and repugnant to public policy as to sister states judgments, and if they do that for sister states, surely, you know, we can do it for England.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. HANNAFAN: May I just real briefly, Your Honor, unless Mr. Kohn has something.

MR. KOHN: No, go ahead.

MR. HANNAFAN: First of all, Your Honor, I want to make sure that it is abundantly clear that Lloyd's denies that there was any wrongdoing, any fraud in Missouri or anywhere else.

THE COURT: I kind of figured.

My point, Your Honor, was that under MR. HANNAFAN: the statute, it has to be the fraud on the Court. other point with regards to Mr. Shillington, Your Honor, which I forgot to mention, Mr. Kohn raised that he was a default in England. As we said in our summary judgment papers, he was sent a letter from his agent, and as Mr. Frapolli mentioned, the agents were appointed by Lloyd's to accept service. was part of the General Undertaking. That was upheld as well, tried in England and found to be acceptable and affirmed on But with regards to Mr. Shillington, Your Honor, the appeal. issue of the notice, he was sent the letter. Mr. Kohn says then he had 27 days. A default was entered; however, as we state in our summary judgment, Mr. Shillington still has never tried to have that default set aside in England as well. certainly like in the U.S. Courts had that option. do it. And that's all I have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Kohn.

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MR. KOHN: Just one thing on the agent. They say, and it is in their papers that they sent, his agent sent a letter. Well, that is another discovery we want to do because it is my understanding that he agreed to a certain agent, and then -- and he knew he had agreed to a certain agent. He gave that agent certain instructions along with everybody else not to accept an agreement they had with Equitas, and then Lloyd's fired his agent and unbeknownst to him appointed another

agent. So they are relying on an agent that he never agreed to, and we wanted discovery on that. They did an end run on instructions to the agent he knew he had, appointed another agent, and had that agent allegedly send a letter to him, which he says he never received.

MR. HANNAFAN: Your Honor, on that point, if they have documents to that, there's certainly things they can raise in a response to summary judgment. Again, they don't need discovery from Lloyd's. That's it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Although I understand what you said, Mr. Frapolli and Mr. Kohn, I'm a little amiss -- not amiss, it is still unclear to me as to the basis for your Rule 56F motion. And you know, there are some substantive, albeit procedural, issues that you address with regard to this that when I try to put them within the framework of what this suit is all about, I see them being out here someplace, a little bit out of the box, and I think that considering that and especially the issue of fraud in relation to my understanding of the type of fraud within the statutory context and even as you describe it, Mr. Frapolli, maybe it is just me, but I'm inclined to deny the motion on 56F.

MR. FRAPOLLI: Judge, if I could just respond very briefly. There is two things at work, and there is no Missouri case that defines what fraud on a Court is, and I will concede the point that most Courts have said that it is

not intrinsic fraud, that it's intrinsic. Mr. Hannafan talks about bribery. That is the case. What we are relying on is the Missouri statute that talks about that the claim for relief on the judgment is repugnant to the public policy of this state, and that is where I was addressing my -- and I would say that --

MR. FRAPOLLI: Right, exactly, that if we can come to the Court, as I said, and say to you if we could prove all of this, would not the Court consider that a justiciable issue as to whether or not it violates the public policy of Missouri. If the Court in reviewing those accusations says, Look, those allegations, even if true, would not -- do not merit discovery, they wouldn't represent a violation of Missouri public policy, well then that's the Court's decision in that regard. The only thing I would say is that if the -- as to the motion to give us time to discover, if you would at least give us time to file a response to the motion for summary judgment based on what we do have, then I would ask that on behalf of my clients.

THE COURT: What about the motion to compel? That's with regard to the deposition of Demery?

MR. FRAPOLLI: Yes.

THE COURT: Which kind of is connected with your Rule 56F?

23 1 MR. FRAPOLLI: It is, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Is there anything in regard to that specifically you want to address? Just the motion? 3 4 MR. FRAPOLLI: I think you have heard the arguments, Your Honor. If you have a specific question, I would be more 5 6 than happy... 7 THE COURT: No. I think the motion to compel is 8 denied, too. Considering the going back and forth that we 9 have done -- well, that you guys have done since the motion was filed, it would probably be appropriate to give you some 10 additional time to file whatever you need to file in specific 11 12 opposition of their motion. Do you have any problem with that, Mr. Hannafan? 13 14 MR. HANNAFAN: No, Your Honor. I'm not sure -- I 15 mean, I guess it would depend on how much time, but I 16 certainly don't have an objection to a modest extension, Your 17 Honor. THE COURT: Eighteen months -- no, just kidding. 18 19 MR. FRAPOLLI: That will be fine, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: 18 months would be good, yeah. 21 By agreement. MR. KOHN: 22 THE COURT: By agreement of the parties, yeah. Twenty days? 23

MR. FRAPOLLI: Could we have 30?

I would like to have 30, Your Honor.

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1 have got to do some work here. We are having some communication issues that we have to resolve. 2 THE COURT: Oh, you twisted my arm here, Mr. Kohn. 3 4 Yeah, 30 days. 5 MR. FRAPOLLI: Thank you, Your Honor. 6 MR. KOHN: Thank you. 7 MR. HANNAFAN: Your Honor, just from a housekeeping 8 matter, we had a motion for protective order regarding Mr. Demery's deposition. Is that going to be granted, and 9 their motion to compel of his deposition denied? 10 11 THE COURT: Yeah. Or one way you could look at it is 12 that I guess if the motion to compel is denied, then the protective order is moot. 13 MR. HANNAFAN: Moot, okay. I just wanted to make 14 15 sure it was clear. 16 THE COURT: Yeah. 17 MR. HANNAFAN: Thank you, Your Honor. I appreciate it. 18 19 THE COURT: Yeah, there is one more. There is 20 Defendant's Fuerst's, Hardin's, Klein's, McCain's, and 21 Todorovich's motion to compel regarding affirmative claims.

MR. HANNAFAN: I'm sorry, Your Honor? They had a motion to compel interrogatories and documents. They also had a motion to compel Mr. Demery's deposition, the Rule 56F, and then our motion for protective order. Those were the four

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1 unless I am missing one.

MR. FRAPOLLI: No, those are the motions that are pending.

THE COURT: All right. Was this one then with regard to -- oh, production of interrogatories, right. Okay.

MR. HANNAFAN: So that would be denied as well?

THE COURT: Right.

MR. HANNAFAN: Your Honor, one other thing. I know we did it on our motion for summary judgment. We had filed a motion for I think it was four or five additional pages. We had filed that along with our brief and motion. The basis was that there are eight defendants and --

THE COURT: It was a page limitation.

MR. HANNAFAN: It was a page limitation, and I wasn't sure if that would be granted.

THE COURT: And I think you filed it at the time that you filed the motion.

MR. HANNAFAN: We did, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The request for leave and the motion were filed at the same time. I just -- when I looked at that, I just kind of assumed that it was moot, although I didn't say anything since it was filed and it was over the page limit. So either way, I can show it as moot since it has been filed anyway or I can show it as granted, which is less confusing for recordkeeping purposes. We'll show it as granted.

## CERTIFICATE

I, Angela K. Daley, Registered Professional Reporter and Certified Shorthand Reporter, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed Official Court Reporter of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.

I further certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings held in the above-entitled case and that said transcript is a true and correct transcription of my stenographic notes.

I further certify that this transcript contains

pages 1 through 26 inclusive and that this reporter takes no
responsibility for missing or damaged pages of this transcript
when same transcript is copied by any party other than this
reporter.

Dated at St. Louis, Missouri, this 29th day of March, 2004.

/S/Angela K. Daley Angela K. Daley, CSR, RMR Official Court Reporter