1	STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURT DANE COUNTY
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3	)
4	Plaintiff, ) vs. ) Case No. 18-CV-3122
5	JAMES FETZER, et al.,
6	Defendants. )
7	* * * * * * * * * * *
8	TRANSCRIPT OF TELEPHONE SCHEDULING CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
9	commencing on the 11th day of March, 2019, at approximately
10	11:10 a.m. before the
11	HONORABLE JUDGE FRANK D. REMINGTON
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14	APPEARANCES: LEONARD POZNER present with Attorneys at Law, GENEVIEVE ZIMMERMAN and JACOB ZIMMERMAN,
15	Meshbesher & Spence, Minneapolis, Minnesota, appeared telephonically
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17	JAMES FETZER appeared telephonically with no counsel
18	WTGW777
19	MICHAEL PALECEK appeared telephonically with no counsel
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21	WRONGS WITHOUT WREMEDIES appeared by Attorneys at Law, REED PETERSON, Reed
22	Peterson and Associates, Madison, Wisconsin, and ALEXANDER PETALE, The Law Offices of
23	Alexander Petale, Los Angeles, California, appeared telephonically
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25	Reported by: Colleen C. Clark, RPR Official Court Reporter, Branch 8

1	(Proceeding began at 11:10 a.m.)
2	THE COURT: Good morning. Who do I have on the
3	phone?
4	MS. ZIMMERMAN: Good morning.
5	MR. PETERSON: Good morning.
6	MR. PETALE: Good morning, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: All right.
8	MR. PETALE: Alexander Petale, Your Honor, for
9	Wrongs Without Wremedies.
10	THE COURT: Can you spell your name?
11	MR. PETALE: Yes. Alexander, middle initial J.,
12	last name Petale, P-E-T-A-L-E.
13	THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Petale. He
14	represents Wrongs Without Wremedies.
15	THE CLERK: Okay.
16	MR. PETALE: Good morning.
17	THE COURT: I heard Mr. Peterson, right?
18	MR. PALECEK: Mike Palecek.
19	MR. PETERSON: Yes, that's correct.
20	(Pause.)
21	THE COURT: Okay. Well let's just go through
22	best you can. Who else is on the phone?
23	MR. FETZER: James Fetzer, Your Honor.
24	THE COURT: Defendant. Good morning,
25	Mr. Fetzer.

1	MR. FETZER: Good morning, Judge.
2	THE COURT: Who else?
3	MR PALECEK: Mike
4	MS. ZIMMERMAN: Good morning
5	THE COURT: Mike Who else?
6	MS. ZIMMERMAN: Good morning, Your Honor. This
7	is Genevieve Zimmerman on behalf of Leonard Pozner, the
8	Plaintiff.
9	MR PETALE: And, Your Honor, Alexander Petale
10	here. I believe Mike Palecek was just about to announce
11	his presence.
12	THE COURT: Is that true? Are you on the phone,
13	Mr. Palecek?
14	MR. PALECEK: Right. Mike Palecek,
15	P-A-L-E-C-E-K.
16	THE COURT: All right. So we have for the
17	Plaintiff, Genevieve Zimmerman, Attorney Zimmerman for the
18	Plaintiff.
19	We've got for the Defendant, Mr. Palecek and
20	Mr. Fetzer, and then we've got Mr. Petale representing
21	Wrongs Without Wremedies; is that correct?
22	MR. PETALE: Correct, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: And, Mr. Peterson?
24	MS. ZIMMERMAN: Correct, Your Honor.
25	THE COURT: And Reed Peterson is on the phone?

1	MR. PETALE: Yes, Mr. Peterson is the
2	MR. PETERSON: For Wrongs Without Wremedies,
3	Your Honor.
4	MS. ZIMMERMAN: Your Honor, this is Genevieve
5	Zimmerman on behalf of the Plaintiff. Along with me on
6	the telephone is my co-counsel, Mr. Jake Zimmerman, so you
7	have two Zimmermans on the line, and also Mr. Pozner.
8	THE COURT: Good morning.
9	MR. POZNER: Good morning, Your Honor.
10	Mr. Pozner here.
11	THE COURT: Okay. Someone else was trying to
12	talk. Every time Mr. Peterson talks I think someone else
13	talks at the same time.
14	MR. PETERSON: It's just like my house, Your
15	Honor. The yeah, I'm for Wrongs Without Wremedies as
16	well, Your Honor.
17	THE COURT: Okay. I knew that. And your phone
18	is terrible. It's kind of cutting in and cutting out, so
19	I assume Mr. Petale will do most of the talking, right,
20	Mr. Petale?
21	MR. PETERSON: Correct.
22	MR. PETALE: Yes, Your Honor. This is
23	Mr. Petale, I'll do the talking.
24	THE COURT: All right. Have you gotten those
25	appearances down? Okay. So my court reporter has gotten

1 the appearances. 2 This is case 2018-CV-3122, Leonard Pozner versus 3 <u>James Fetzer</u>, et al. The appearances have already been stated. 4 5 Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. We're on 6 the court's calendar for a telephonic scheduling 7 conference. There are two motions having been filed. One 8 was a Motion to Strike the Answer, filed by the 10 Plaintiffs, pertaining to Mr. Fetzer's Answer, and then 11 there is a Motion for Protective Order on some discovery 12 issues. 13 I think the, although I did not get -- I did get 14 Mr. Fetzer's response to the Motion to Strike his Answer. Ms. Zimmerman, is there anything more you'd like to say in 15 16 support of your motion? 17 MS. ZIMMERMAN: Your Honor, no, we are -- I 18 think that we're fine on the papers. 19 THE COURT: Mr. Fetzer, is there anything more 20 you'd like to say in response to the motion? 2.1 MR. FETZER: I am going to submit in relation to 22 the second motion, Your Honor, I've been working on that In relation to the first, I would simply reaffirm 23 emphatically everything I presented in opposition to it. 2.4 25 THE COURT: Okay. Then I'm going to go ahead

and rule on the Motion to Strike the answer.

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I'm going to deny the Motion to Strike the answer, and I'm going to deny the motion not because,

Ms. Zimmerman, I disagree with your observation.

Certainly, if Mr. Fetzer was an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Wisconsin, I would reject the answer as not conforming with the applicable Rules of Wisconsin Civil Procedure.

Mr. Fetzer actually, interestingly enough, kind of caught the principle or at least the policies behind a Complaint and an Answer as joining the issue, even talking about the now century-old practice long since rejected, the general denial and the specific denial. But I think Mr. Fetzer accurately captured at least the concept that an Answer was required in the earliest origins of the Rules of Civil Procedure to join the issues to determine what the dispute was between the parties.

Certainly, Mr. Fetzer has demonstrated in that Answer that strays wildly from the four corners of the allegations set forth in the Complaint that he denies the cause of action. Therefore, in the context also of how the Answer plays out possibly on a motion for summary judgment, I'm going to look beyond the -- the formality of the pleadings and accept the Answer as joining the issues in the Complaint.

I do do that also giving Mr. Fetzer a little bit of an understanding as the courts are told we must under the -- by the Wisconsin State Supreme Court, that they're not to be held in some respects strictly to the Rules of Civil Procedure. And so for those reasons, I'll deny the Motion to Strike the Answer.

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I want to keep this case moving along quickly, as, Ms. Zimmerman, you know, I went ahead and sua sponte and denied the Motion to Dismiss, because I think the question was accurately and fairly presented on the court's calendar this morning for scheduling, and if there's one thing that's apparent, especially having read the current discovery disputes, is we need to keep this case moving in a -- with due speed and a straight direction and on a level surface.

Now, Mr. Fetzer, I want to tell you though, I want to certainly admonish you, it gets harder going forward, and even though I've given you a little extra room as a pro se litigant on your Answer, when we get to the rules of evidence, there's no real such latitude accorded at that time. There will be no -- less so latitude on it if, in fact, your requirement to comply with the evidentiary requirements not just in trial but on the possibility of a motion for summary judgment and the requirements of an affidavit. So I know you're proceeding

pro se, as Mr. Palecek is as well, but it does get more difficult. I say to unrepresented people, the good news is you can represent yourself, the bad news is you're representing yourself. So that takes care of that.

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Now the Motion for Protective Order is -- I've reviewed that, Ms. Zimmerman. I thought, Mr. Fetzer, you had at least an initial response to the motion but you say you want to submit more?

MR. FETZER: Well, I do believe it's highly inappropriate, Your Honor. The -- this case, which is, of course, of extraordinary public interest, is approachable in the basis of both direct and indirect or circumstantial evidence, and in relation to the requests that have been made, it's very important to get to the heart of the matter regarding a number of key issues, in particular with regard to the identity of the plaintiff himself, which is, frankly, in dispute. So I very much hope that the Order for Protection will be denied.

MR. PETALE: Your Honor, Alexander Petale, California. May I be heard?

THE COURT: Yes, please.

MR. PETALE: Your Honor, I believe my client, as a publisher, is very much interested in the commencing discovery with a free spirit based on certain federal Supreme Court cases, in particular, New York Times v.

Sullivan and Gertz v. Robert Welch Publishing. We have a right to determine Mr. Pozner's character or ability to characterize him as a quasi-public figure, and the discovery is very important regarding that aspect, Your Honor. So I think it's proper and it's according to Wisconsin statutes regarding discovery, that privilege -- nonprivileged relevant matter is certainly discoverable. So I think the Court should allow a free hand at this early stage of the proceeding.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. ZIMMERMAN: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$  ZIMMERMAN: This is Mr. Zimmerman. May I weigh in for just a moment?

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: We haven't received any discovery from Wrongs Without Wremedies or Mr. Petale, so if there's something they want to serve, we're obviously happy to work with them and make sure we're producing nonprivleged relevant information. But the protective order was focussed on a particular category of requests that don't seem to have anything to do with New York Times v. Sullivan or Gertz v. Robert Welch or Firestone or any of the other Supreme Court cases that have anything to do with defamation.

But, you know, I think that's outside of the four corners of our motion, because they haven't served discovery. And I'll reiterate, the Plaintiffs are more than happy to work with Mr. Petale and his client and make sure that we're providing them with information that is discoverable under the Wisconsin rules.

MR. PETALE: Your Honor, Alexander Petale from California.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. PETALE: If I may be heard?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. PETALE: Your Honor, after I was admitted pro hac vice, Mr. Fetzer indulged me by providing the discovery that he had sent, and it was my understanding, I may be wrong because I do not represent Mr. Fetzer, but I believe that in response to Mr. Fetzer's discovery, a motion was filed without a specific -- without specific objections to each form of discovery, and I don't think that's proper. I think each particular question or each particular request for admission should be addressed individually, and that objections made to it and the grounds for that objection stated in writing before the opposing party immediately files the motion objecting to all of the discovery en masse. I don't think that's proper procedure in Wisconsin to refuse to answer or

object to any of the individual questions and then just jump immediately to a motion to -- for protective order, a blanket protective order regarding discovery.

THE COURT: Mr. --

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MR. PETERSON: And, Your Honor, Peterson here.

THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Peterson. I was actually thinking because as you know, I was thinking of you and your observations as licensed to practice law in Wisconsin. Indeed, the motion in advance of an answering to a set of admissions is provided for under the Wisconsin Rules of Civil Procedure, is not unusual, and even then under the new Rules of Civil Procedure, under 804.0 -- I'm looking at it here -- Well, under Chapter 804 which interjects into the Wisconsin Rule for the first time come this year, this proportionality concept.

And so, Mr. Petale, I don't -- I welcome you to the State of Wisconsin. Certainly, the weather in California has to be better than here, but I'm not sure what you say is exactly how my understanding of the practice of law has been for the last four decades.

Mr. Peterson?

MR. PETERSON: Your Honor, I do believe the local rules require -- I'm sorry -- Local rules require parties to meet and confer before a motion is before the Court on discovery disputes.

THE COURT: Well, that's true, Mr. -- That's true, Mr. Peterson. But Mr. Petale was suggesting that before bringing on a general motion for protective order, he believed that in Wisconsin that the Plaintiffs would have had to provide a response to the individual requests to admit or request for production of documents, interpose those objections then and then contemporaneously file a motion for protective order. I know not any rule or regulation or local rule that requires that formality, do you, Mr. Peterson?

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MR. PETERSON: No, Your Honor. That hasn't been my experience, although, it has been my experience that -- that -- I guess I haven't ever dealt with a blanket objection to discovery. Generally, my experience, actually very similar to what Attorney Petale has suggested, is that there are usually objections to specific discovery requests and -- and then the parties confer about those specific objections before a motion is brought.

THE COURT: Mr. -- Mr. or Ms. Zimmerman, have you attempted to negotiate with Mr. Fetzer your concerns about the scope of his request to admit?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, Your Honor, we did, and the affidavit that was submitted along with the Motion for Protective Order includes an e-mail string that reflects

our attempts to meet and confer. This is an issue I think that we're going to need some guidance from the Court on. We have attempted to do what I think's described as an informal consultation under Dane County Rule 319, and Mr. Fetzer said he would prefer to keep all communication formal and in writing through the court. So we included the e-mail string on the affidavit saying we attempted in good faith to have a meet and confer.

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And then the Motion for Protective Order itself goes through request by request, group by group and describes the reasons that we think they are outside of the scope of Wisconsin Rules. So I don't think it's accurate to describe it as a blanket request for protective order but instead is focussed on the shortcomings of each individual group or set of requests by number.

In addition, we did provide responses on the first set of requests for admissions. There are answers to the ones that we found nonobjectionable. The only ones we raised in the protective order were the ones we thought were so outside of the rules that they didn't require a response at this time.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. FETZER: Your Honor? Fetzer. If I might?

This case is of such exceptional interests that I believe

it would be in the public interest for discovery, although it's not normally done through the e-filing system, be done so in this case so that there's a comprehensive publicly available record of the development of this case. I have already, from my first exchange with Mr. Zimmerman over the phone, had my position misrepresented by Mr. Zimmerman, because I immediately objected to him to the copy of the death certificate that had been provided with the complaint was so illegible as to be legally useless. I asked about obtaining a better copy. He told me that I could do so the same way anyone else, by writing to the State of Connecticut and submitting a fee. Now that didn't sound right to me, and I'm rather concerned, given that this is the core of his case, that he has not taken efforts to remedy that obvious defect, wherein my responses I already provided five different copies of the death certificates that are in better condition, more legible, more legally significant than the copy he submitted with his original complaint.

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So I'm very troubled that Mr. Zimmerman wants to in an informal context do things that might not be recorded and therefore escape the attention of the public. I'm therefore very concerned to appeal, if it would be possible, for discovery to proceed through the e-filing system, and I will be glad to do everything I can to

accommodate his concerns. But as I read his many filings, basically, he wants to exclude any evidence that demonstrates that Sandy Hook was, in fact, a FEMA drill, an exercise -- a mass casualty exercise involving --

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Fetzer, I'm going to cut you off just, if I might. I apologize.

MR. FETZER: Sure.

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THE COURT: Let me address your concerns. First of all, you said something obliquely. Under the Wisconsin Rules of -- under the Wisconsin Constitution, all court proceedings are in public. I'm sitting in an empty courtroom but yet the doors are unlocked and anyone having an interest in this case is free to come. There is nobody here.

And then so in response to your question about doing discovery in the e-filing, actually, the answer is no. The Legislature has changed the rules and you are not to file your discovery requests or file your answers to discovery requests. That used to be the procedure 30 years ago. It is not the procedure in Wisconsin and it is not welcomed by the court for various reasons. One is, it's inconsistent with the Rules of Civil Procedure, and second, it burdens the court system with having to keep track of those documents. And so you make a point that, well, is that outside the purview of those that might be

of interest? Yes, but under the Constitution's requirement the courts be open, clearly, it envisions that there are part -- processes in the prosecution and defense of a case that don't occur in open court.

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I want to also assure you, I will neither diminish or accentuate what anyone thinks might be the public's interest in this case. The public's interest in this case is not my concern. My concern is providing for the Plaintiff and the Defendants a fair, impartial forum for the Plaintiff to prosecute its -- his cause of action, having the burden of proof, and allowing the Defendants a full, fair, and impartial opportunity to defend themselves. My job, ladies and gentlemen, is not to set precedent in the media nationally or within Wisconsin. It's to simply allow the parties to utilize the court system to adjudicate their claims. In fact, there are rules under Supreme Court Rules Chapter 20 that caution lawyers to be careful about pretrial publicity and as it might affect this case.

So, you know, the other problem is, here's my general observation. I don't -- Mr. or Ms. Zimmerman, there are certain of those questions -- admissions that were asked that I agreed were completely outside the scope of the issues in this case as I could envision them, that is not relevant to the issues as I understand them and not

likely to lead to the discovery of relevant and admissible evidence, and so therefore, an objection would be sustained.

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However, in some instances, as I looked through the -- the answer, the questions could have so simply been denied -- the admission could have so simply been denied, that it would have been quite easy to simply say deny and then put the -- put the Defendant back on his obligation to prove the matter.

I do know that you were asking for relief from 4 through 7, 9 to 23, 26 to 42, and 51 to 59. Assuming those requests for admissions have nothing whatsoever to do with the case, don't you agree though that some of them could have easily been denied or alternatively, as allowed in the Wisconsin Rules of Civil Procedure, to simply state that the Plaintiff does not have sufficient knowledge or information upon which to either admit or deny the allegation after and upon some reasonable inquiry, Mr. or Ms. Zimmerman?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, Your Honor. This is

Mr. Zimmerman. And, absolutely, we're happy to serve

denials. I think our goal was to try to make sure that we

were addressing discovery wholistically given that there

were requests for admissions served and also document

requests, but we're happy to serve denials on those. It

would be no problem. We'll do that forthwith.

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THE COURT: Well, it just occurred to me that -that here in the structure of discovery, now more so in
2019 in Wisconsin with the limitations on the number of
interrogatories, I can only surmise in Wisconsin and
elsewhere the legislatures or congress did not see a
wisdom in imposing a numeric limitation on the request to
admit, because in a sense, admissions assist the Court's
function and increase judicial efficiency at least as to
the issues that the parties have admit.

Now, the consequences for not admitting something, you should come at the end of the case, that is, if the party who propounded the admission can prove that the Defendant had no factual basis to deny the allegation, then in theory, the propounding, here,

Mr. Fetzer, could say I want you to -- the Plaintiff to prove the costs in proving the factual allocation -- factual assertion that was in the admission.

I must confess that in now 40 years, 30, 40 -well, over 30 years of practice, I've never actually seen
that come to fruition at the end of a trial, and in fact,
I've never even heard of it being applied to a pro se
litigant because, in theory, there are no at least
attorney fee costs in proving the matter.

And, you know, the alternative is under

admissions/answers, yeah, you have to make reasonable inquiry. What that is, I'm not sure. It depends upon what's asked. But no one would expect someone who does not have the knowledge to either admit or deny to do more than that, make a reasonable inquiry, if it's not an issue that's very hard to ascertain then do so. If so -- if not, then you say -- all you need to say for my purposes is upon reasonable investigation you're neither able to admit nor deny.

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When you do that, then it would allow me,
Mr. Zimmerman, to say, well, okay, there are some facts
here that are propounded, which very well may be true, but
that you don't want to go out on a limb and say they're
true because the exposure it might place upon you for the
costs to do that. Like I said, when I looked through the
admissions, it seemed to me that from what I understand,
having read the allegations in the Complaint and from what
I understand with regard to the motion -- the position of
the parties on the motion to dismiss, it just seemed to me
that setting aside the principle of the matter and the
patent potential non-relevance, most, if not all, were
simply -- just simply not true, at least as I surmise what
Mr. Pozner's position would be.

How would you like to --

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: How would you like to proceed?

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MR. ZIMMERMAN: Sorry. Yes, Your Honor. We are happy to serve formal responses that include denials or lack of information on the request for admission.

We would ask that the Court still evaluate the request for production. Now our goal in a protective order, Your Honor, was to make sure that there was some boundary or constraint of some kind on the scope of discovery that is exacerbated in this case by what happened immediately after we filed the case, which is, Defendant Fetzer had a blog post that included my client's social security number in it.

We will work with the other parties I think to find a way to produce confidential information in this case and make sure it stays confidential, but I think part of that is to make sure that rediscovery doesn't turn into a complete fishing expedition. So if Your Honor is willing to indulge us and look at the request for production and hopefully give us some guidance about what is in or out, we would appreciate that.

THE COURT: And which exhibit is that attached to your affidavit?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Give me just a moment. I believe it's Exhibit B. I will double check. And there is a short section of the brief that addresses those.

1 THE COURT: Have you -- is one of the exhibits a 2 draft response? Okay. No matter. 3 Mr. Fetzer, you asked for this production of documents; is that correct? 4 5 MR. FETZER: Yes, I did, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: And would you like me now to rule on 7 Mr. Pozner's request for protective order, essentially saying that for reasons he'll argue, these requests to 8 produce documents he should be relieved of that 10 obligation? 11 MR. FETZER: Well, I would prefer to go through 12 them seriatim, Your Honor, and respond to each 13 specifically to ensure that there's no significant 14 suppression of relevant evidence here, which is a --15 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. -- Mr. Zimmerman, I'm 16 looking at Exhibit B. I have it on my screen. Tell me 17 which ones you want me to rule on. 18 Your Honor, our request is that MR. ZIMMERMAN: 19 you rule on all of them. None of these relate to the 20 allegations of defamation in this case. 2.1 THE COURT: Okay. Hang on a second. 22 MR. FETZER: Well --23 THE COURT: Hang on a second. I should stand corrected. Exhibit B is the admissions. I have to --2.4 25 it's Exhibit C, correct?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: I apologize.

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THE COURT: Okay. Let's go through them.

MR. FETZER: Well --

THE COURT: Mr. Fetzer wants the Plaintiff to produce the original birth certificate for Noah Samuel Pozner. What's wrong with that one, Mr. Zimmerman?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: This case is about the question of whether the death certificate is counterfeit or forgery. The birth certificate has nothing to do with the death certificate. It is a completely unrelated document. It goes to the question of whether my client's son ever existed, which is a part of Mr. Fetzer's theory, but it does not make it more or less likely that the death certificate is an authentic duly, you know, issued document of the State of Connecticut.

THE COURT: Well Mr. Fetzer, apparently as I understand, maybe he, Mr. Palecek, or maybe even Wrongs Without Wremedies is trying to prove that their allegation that the child's death certificate is a forgery is based on the fact that they claim the person never existed.

Now, I agree, Mr. Zimmerman, for the reasons

I'll go into now, that the plaintiff has carefully drafted
the Complaint in such a way so as to make much of what I
believe Mr. Fetzer is asking for to be not relevant and
not likely to lead to the discovery of relevant and

admissible, and I would -- I'm going to endeavor to apply that filter to the request for production of documents.

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So when I look at the request for production of documents, the question then becomes does it make the claim that Noah Pozner's death certificate is a forgery more or less likely. It seems to me that if, in fact, Noah Samuel Pozner has no birth certificate then that might be relevant or likely -- likely to lead to the discovery of relevant facts the Defendants hope to present to the Court that support their claim that his death certificate was a forgery.

Now you could say I don't have it, and then under the Wisconsin Rules of Civil Procedure, if you don't have something you don't have to go get it. They can go get it from whatever state the child was born. But why would that not be likely lead to the relevant and admissible to the extent that no birth certificate might make it more likely that the death certificate doesn't refer to a person, because generally feeling -- the feeling is every person has a birth certificate,

Mr. Zimmerman?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: I think, Your Honor, is that our concern is that there's -- there's no end to the -- to the potential downstream request. We're happy to produce a copy of the birth certificate or if he wants to see, you

know, an original with a stamp on it to allow him to inspect the original birth certificate. What we don't want to do though is have him then go back and say you've forged that too or the State of Connecticut has forged that too. So we would appreciate some guidance on how far down the chain of uncertainty this line of discovery would go.

THE COURT: Well --

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MR. ZIMMERMAN: But --

THE COURT: -- Mr. Zimmerman, that's a fair question but that's outside really the scope and ability of the Court today. My job is not to look that far down the line. My job is as, I guess like Chief Justice Roberts says, is to call the pitches as they cross the home plate.

Mr. Fetzer, what makes you believe that the Plaintiff has the original birth certificate?

MR. FETZER: Well, it would be very odd, Your Honor, if he's in fact the father of the alleged decedent that he not have the original birth certificate. Of course, it's my contention that there is neither a Noah Pozner nor a Leonard Pozner.

THE COURT: I understand that, Mr. Fetzer, but do you have your original birth certificate, because I don't have mine. My -- the original birth certificate, I

believe, at one time resided in the -- with the Wisconsin Department of Health and Human Services maintained by the Bureau of Vital Records. I might have a certified copy of the original which is maintained by the state, but I know of no one that walks around today with the actual original birth certificate, do you?

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MR. FETZER: Well, with the circumstances of the alleged decedent's death, he was only six years old. I think the probability of the parent, if this were all legitimate, having a death certificate -- I mean, a birth certificate under those circumstances would be far higher than normal. And clearly, Your Honor, if there is no birth certificate that increases the probability of the death certificate being a fabrication.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to rule on these much -- again, I mention Chief Justice Roberts, although I want to note he was, to my knowledge, never a trial court judge, so actually doing the things that I do are a little different than the things that he does.

Mr. Zimmerman, do you know whether or not Mr. Pozner has the original birth certificate?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: I do not, and I'll make that inquiry of him. I do -- I think he probably has a certified copy which under Connecticut law is treated as the original as long as it's a certified stamped copy.

Your Honor, I'm not sure that the original birth certificate leaves the department of vital records. I think, in my experience, every birth certificate or death certificate, frankly, that goes out the door is a certified copy.

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THE COURT: Okay. Do you think -- look it, do you think there would come a time in this case,

Mr. Zimmerman, in which you would actually introduce Noah

Pozner's birth certificate as evidence?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: I can't fathom why that would happen, Your Honor. Our goal is to focus on the allegations that are before us and not go down paths where we're trying to show that kids were murdered in a school. And, I appreciate the question. We are trying not to fly in a medical examiner to show pictures of what happened in a scene because that's -- that's not the case that's before the Court.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: But again --

THE COURT: I'm going -- I'm going to grant the protective order because to the extent you don't have the original birth certificate then it doesn't have to be applied -- it doesn't have to be produced. If for a strange reason you do have the original birth certificate, then you would produce it.

1 MR. ZIMMERMAN: I will inquire --2 THE COURT: Number 2 --3 MR. FETZER: Your Honor? Your Honor? THE COURT: Mr. --4 5 MR. FETZER: I believe Leonard Pozner is 6 actually on the phone. He was introduced earlier by name. 7 THE COURT: That's not --MR. FETZER: He could --8 THE COURT: That's not -- Mr. Fetzer, that's not 10 the way we handle these court proceedings. 11 MR. FETZER: Oh, okay. 12 THE COURT: Parties can listen in. This is not 13 an opportunity for me to engage in an evidentiary hearing. 14 MR. FETZER: I understand. 15 THE COURT: Look it, you wrote these out. 16 read all that you've drafted so far, Mr. Fetzer. I'm not going to underestimate your ability and the command of the 17 18 English language, and you simply asked for a copy of the 19 original birth certificate. 20 MR. FETZER: Yeah. 2.1 THE COURT: If -- if it exists, they will 22 produce a photocopy of the original birth certificate. 23 they don't have the original birth certificate then you're not going to get anything. They're simply going to say on 2.4 25 the statement as an officer of the court, signed by

1 Attorney Zimmerman, to say that the Plaintiff does not 2 currently possess the original birth certificate. 3 Number 2. Produce the original birth certificate for Arielle Pozner. For the same reason, if 4 they have the original birth certificate, then they'll 5 6 produce it, if they don't have the original birth 7 certificate, then there's nothing to produce. MR. PETALE: Your Honor? 8 THE COURT: Number 3 --10 MR. PETALE: Your Honor, Alexander Petale. May 11 I be heard? 12 THE COURT: Why would you be heard? These are 13 not your requests. 14 MR. PETALE: Well, it would be a request that I would anticipate I would be making on behalf of Wrongs 15 Without Wremedies, Your Honor. 16 17 THE COURT: That you're going to ask them to 18 produce the original birth certificate? 19 MR. PETALE: No, Your Honor. I'm going to be 20 asking for a certified copy --THE COURT: Well that's not --2.1 22 MR. PETALE: -- of the birth certificate. 23 THE COURT: Mr. Petale, the only way I know to 2.4 do my job is to, you know, answer this particular 25 question. I don't try to do the defense lawyer's job, the plaintiff's lawyer's job. I don't give advisory opinions.

Nothing I say here or do would prevent someone from asking
a different question or asking for a different production.

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Number 3. Produce the original report card of Noah Pozner for kindergarten. Mr. Fetzer, what's the relevance of that other than you think that if the person doesn't exist then he wouldn't have a report card?

MR. FETZER: Yes, Your Honor. I -- I can see that the request for originals was a mistake on my part. Certified copies would certainly be satisfactory in those cases where originals are unavailable or unlikely to be available. My apology for that misunderstanding on my part. I -- it was too strong a request, and I understand the Court's review here, and I appreciate it completely.

THE COURT: But, Mr. Fetzer, there's not going to be a time in which Mr. Zimmerman on behalf of his clients will ever produce a certified copy. If you'd like a certified copy, then that's something you're going to have to get. You may at some point in time, if you ask for it, Mr. Petale asks for it, you might get a photocopy of a birth certificate that bears the certification, but it is not under the Rules of Civil Procedure in Wisconsin --

MR. FETZER: Yes.

THE COURT: -- it's the Plaintiff's obligation

1 to go out and get things for you. 2 I'm going to go ahead --MR. FETZER: I understand -- -- I understand, 3 Your Honor. 4 5 THE COURT: I want to work through these. 6 original report card from kindergarten is so far beyond 7 the relevance of this case in terms of the truth or falsity of the -- of the death certificate, I'm going to 8 9 grant the request -- grant the protective order on -- for 10 Number 3. 11 Number 4 asks for report cards. Again, I'm 12 going to grant for those reasons Number 4. 13 Number -- for now some reason we jump to Number 14 7. 15 MR. FETZER: Yeah, I don't know why, Your Honor. 16 That was just a mistake. 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 MR. FETZER: Let me see. 19 THE COURT: Mr. -- Number 7. He wants -- he 20 wants -- I don't know, does -- does -- Mr. Zimmerman, does 2.1 Mr. Pozner have any records relating to the burial 22 expenses of his child? 23 MR. ZIMMERMAN: I don't know offhand, Your 2.4 Honor, but I'm happy to ask for them and see if he has 25 those.

THE COURT: I'm going to deny the request for protective order on question Number 7. It seems to me that that would possibly likely lead to discovery of relevant information. Again, if the Plaintiffs -- if the defense theory is that this is a fraudulent death certificate because no human existed, then in theory, possibly, if there were no expenses related to a funeral or burial, that might be consistent with their theory.

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Number 8. Produce all records regarding the oversight of the funeral by Rabbi Shaul. I don't know what that even means. I'm going to grant the Motion for Protective Order on the grounds that this request is vague and unambiguous. All records regarding the oversight of the funeral by the rabbi.

Number 9. Produce all original official paperwork for the transfer of the body from Fairfield. Again, for the reasons stated in 1 and 2, I'm concerned about this concept of original. Do you know what he's talking about, Mr. Zimmerman, on Number 9?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: I don't, Your Honor. Though
I'll say just in the interest of being helpful, to the
extent there's a request for the original and counsel is
willing to work with us on certified copies or inspecting
an original, we'll always do that. We'll always work with
them on that.

THE COURT: Okay. Number 9 -- Number 9.

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Apparently, the -- Mr. Pozner's child was transferred for a funeral -- for his funeral to Seattle? Is that what I surmise, Mr. Zimmerman?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: I don't know, Your Honor.

That's not something my client and I have ever talked about. I'm happy to ask him about that and --

THE COURT: Well I'm going --

MR. ZIMMERMAN: -- figure it out.

THE COURT: I'm going to deny 9. And I know

Mr. Pozner is on the phone and I understand and appreciate

the delicacy of the kinds of discussion we're having, that

the issues in this case affect the real lives of real

people, at least with regard to Mr. Pozner -- although,

there may actually be a suggestion that Leonard Pozner

doesn't exist either, so maybe I should hold back on that.

But I understand the carefully crafted cause of action in the Complaint being limited to the truth or falsity of the death certificate, and for the reasons that I stated in regard to Number 7, Number 9 seems to likely lead to the discovery of relevant and potentially admissible evidence if there was no human and therefore, no death and a fabricated death certificate, then whether or not there are records relating to the circumstances with regard to the funeral and the burial expenses do seem

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to be relevant. So if there is some paperwork about the child's transfer from Connecticut to Washington, that should be produced.

Number 10. Birth certificate for Leonard Pozner who was allegedly born in Latvia. That motion for protective order is going to be denied -- excuse me, granted. The cause of action is the truth or falsity of Noah Pozner's existence not the Plaintiff, Leonard Pozner.

Mr. Petale?

MR. PETALE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have -- as an officer of the court and having been allowed the privilege to appear in Wisconsin, do you have or possess any facts which would support the belief or allegation that Leonard Pozner, the plaintiff in this case, is not a natural person?

MR. PETALE: No, Your Honor. I -- but -- I have seen photographs of the man. I've heard his voice. I, just like any other individual, I'm perceiving it from a perspective which is just out from the media.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PETALE: I have no personal knowledge.

THE COURT: I understand that, but that -- you see how I carefully framed the question.

MR. PETALE: Yes.

THE COURT: At this point I don't generally make

any person -- natural person who brings a case before the court prove that they actually exist in the absence of some admissible evidence to think that the plaintiff is committing a fraud upon the court. So Leonard Pozner's existence is not an issue in this case and is not likely to lead to the discovery of any relevant information with regard to the --

MR. FETZER: Your Honor, may -- may I address that?

THE COURT: Who's talking?

MR. FETZER: Fetzer, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. FETZER: Defendant Fetzer. We have done national searches using two national search engines, there's not a Leonard Pozner in the United States by those two search engines. We don't even know the -- the legal address of Leonard Pozner. He has given interviews in which he said he was forced to move eight or nine times, but no one would even know where he lives in order to move eight or nine times. He's engaged in lawsuits before where he refused to show up when he was directed by the judge --

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Fetzer, all of that is not properly and relevant before the Court. Let me just ask this to Mr. or Ms. Zimmerman. Is your client, Leonard

1 Pozner, a natural person? 2 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes. 3 THE COURT: All right. That's enough for me to then grant the Motion for Protective Order for Number 10 4 and Number 11. 5 6 MR. PETALE: Your Honor, may I be heard, 7 however, Your Honor? THE COURT: Who's talking? 8 MR. PETALE: Alexander Petale, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Petale. MR. PETALE: Yes. The fact that Leonard Pozner 11 12 is a natural person does not preclude the possibility that he has a different name or is proceeding pursuant to an 13 14 identity different from his original identity at the time of his birth, Your Honor, and I think that is Defendant 15 16 Fetzer -- Fetzer's point of that particular discovery. THE COURT: Well --17 18 MR. FETZER: Your Honor --19 MR. PETALE: Numerous -- There are many, many 20 cases in the law where people are proceeding under an 2.1 assumed name, whether it is for nefarious or for a lawful 22 purpose, and I --23 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Zimmerman, do you know 2.4 what they're talking about?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: I -- I may, Your Honor. I'm not

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sure. My client was born with the name Eliezer (phonetic). He went through a legal name change in the United States after he moved here. I don't know whether that's what they're going after. That's not something that anyone's ever raised with us before.

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THE COURT: Mr. Zimmerman, as an officer of the court and having assisted Leonard Pozner prepare and file a complaint in this court, to the best of your knowledge, is Leonard Pozner the Plaintiff's legal name?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Then based on that representation to the Court in the absence of some other evidence to the contrary, I'm granting the Motion for Protective Order.

We're not getting into the birth certificates of the Plaintiff, we're not getting into the birth certificates of Veronique Haller.

We're not getting into the official nursing license of Veronique Haller Pozner. I'm granting the protective order with regard to 12.

I'm not getting into the marriage license of Veronique Pozner and Leonard Pozner. I'm granting it as to Number 13.

I'm not getting into whether or not Veronique
Haller or Leonard Pozner had fertility treatments. That

is so far beyond the scope and of anything relevant in this case. Even though it theoretically might go to the existence of the individual, I think it is objectionable on a court's balancing test and it's a grotesque invasion of the Plaintiff's privacy.

As to 15, I'm going to grant it. I don't even know who -- Well, let's see, is Reuben Vabner Leonard Pozner's original name, Mr. Zimmerman?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Who's --

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MR. ZIMMERMAN: That is Veronique Haller's ex-husband.

THE COURT: Okay. That's -- Why is that relevant, Mr. Fetzer?

MR. FETZER: Because we have proof that, in fact, Noah Pozner is a fiction made out of photographs of Michael Vabner. We have many photographs of the man who calls himself Lenny Pozner with the person we have determined to be Michael Vabner, who has been presented falsely as the decedent, Noah Pozner, which has led to the inference that the reason those many photographs exist, and they've been widely published around the world, is because he is the actual father --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. FETZER: -- of --

1	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Zimmerman, now this
2	appears Mr I don't even know this, Mr. Pozner is no
3	longer married to Veronique Pozner?
4	MR. ZIMMERMAN: That's correct, Your Honor.
5	THE COURT: Does does I assume Mr. Pozner
6	would not have Reuben Vabner's birth certificate, would
7	he?
8	MR. ZIMMERMAN: I can ask. I can't fathom a
9	situation where that would be the case, Your Honor.
10	THE COURT: I think
11	MR. ZIMMERMAN: It's not his child.
12	THE COURT: I think that's the pragmatic
13	approach to Number 15. I don't I guess
14	MR. FETZER: May I just ask one caveat, Your
15	Honor?
16	THE COURT: Who's talking?
17	MR. FETZER: Fetzer again, Your Honor. If if
18	we are able to establish that Noah Pozner actually is a
19	fiction made of photographs of Michael Vabner, may we
20	return to the question of the identity of the plaintiff in
21	this case, because
22	THE COURT: Well, Mr Mr. Fetzer, I assume
23	you your position is there is a Reuben Vabner, correct?
24	MR. FETZER: Yeah. Yes.
25	THE COURT: Okay. So as I what would be the

possible relevance of Reuben Vabner's birth certificate? 1 2 MR. FETZER: Oh, just to establish his existence 3 as Reuben Vabner. That's --THE COURT: Well --4 MR. FETZER: -- I agree that in this -- in this 5 6 first effort of mine for these demands for the production 7 of documents, I'm agreeing with your judgments, Your Honor, with the sole consideration that I would hope that 8 it would be possible to return to the question of the 10 identity of the Plaintiff. There's a whole history 11 here --12 THE COURT: I understand, Mr. --MR. FETZER: -- of --13 14 THE COURT: I understand, Mr. Fetzer. And I apologize for cutting you off. One of the things judges 15 16 have to do is keep things moving along. 17 MR. FETZER: Yeah. 18 THE COURT: And I apologize for the rudeness of 19 interrupting people. 20 MR. FETZER: No problem. 2.1 THE COURT: I'm going to go ahead and grant the 22 Motion for Protective Order. I mean, in the future, 23 Mr. Zimmerman, on these kinds of things it's just a lot easier, you make your objection and then state 24

affirmatively that he doesn't even possess it. I can't

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see the possible relevance of Reuben Vabner's birth certificate on the -- on the question of whether Leonard Pozner is a natural person or not.

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More importantly, I don't see the relevance of the marriage license between Veronique Vabner and Reuben Vabner. I'm going to grant it as to 16.

If it's not apparent to you right now,

Mr. Zimmerman, I'd like you to draft the order for the

Court's signature as I work through these -- these

objections.

Number 17. The original official paperwork related to Veronique's alleged conversion to Judaism. I don't see the possible relevance of that. Im going to grant a protective order on 17.

- 18. The divorce decree between Veronique and Reuben Vabner, not relevant. Granted.
- 19. The birth certificate of Sophie Pozner, born 22 months before Noah and Arielle. Granted. Motion for Protective Order granted.
- 20. Produce the original text message allegedly received on December 14, 2012 by Veronique Pozner, informing her of a purported shooting of Sandy Hook.

Mr. Fetzer, why would -- why do you believe
Leonard Pozner would have Veronique Pozner's text
messages, especially since he appears not to even be

married to her anymore?

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MR. FETZER: Well these are all related to, you know, the factuality of the alleged narrative of the shooting, Your Honor. I agree with the -- what Your Honor is doing here, because I see and I agree completely that many of these were far too specific and invasive.

THE COURT: I'm granting as to -- I'm granting -- at this point in time I agree with the Plaintiff's characterization that whether or not there was a shooting at Sandy Hook, whether it was a conspiracy contrived by politicians or government agencies is not relevant in this case and not likely to lead to the discovery of relevant. I mean, whether it was a fabrication or not, the sole question before the Court in the context of the Complaint in this case is whether the allegation that Noah Pozner's birth certificate was fabricated, whether that's true or not. And certainly --

MR. FETZER: But -- but --

THE COURT: -- I am -- I am going to endeavor to allow the Defendants to try to prove the truth of their assertion that the birth certificate was fabricated. The circumstances regarding --

MR. PETALE: Your Honor, if --

THE COURT: The circumstances regarding the events are so far beyond the scope of the Court's inquiry

in this matter, the Court will grant the Motion for Protective Order onto 20.

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The Court will grant 21 -- protective order on 21 regarding the original paperwork for the hiring and staffing of Veronique Pozner as an oncology nurse where she was working.

- 22. The original paperwork from changing Veronique Pozner's name is completely irrelevant.
- 23. Producing the original paperwork for the divorce of Veronique Pozner to Leonard Pozner is not relevant.

I mean, I think there is some paperwork, I don't know where Mr. Pozner was divorced, but generally speaking, in Wisconsin, all that record and paperwork is actually available -- some of it is available online on the CCAP but available by the court.

I don't believe Leonard Pozner has to produce his divorce documents that he had with regard to his wife in a case proving the existence of his child and the truthfulness of the birth -- of the death certificate.

25. Records related to any real estate transactions. Again, that's going to be granted.

MR. FETZER: Sure.

THE COURT: We're not getting into, based on the facts of this case and the allegations currently before

the Court, as to whether Leonard Pozner is a natural person.

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Now, you raised the issue, Mr. Petale, and I asked you the question. If you come back to me as an officer of the court after having some consultation with Mr. Peterson as your local counsel and you can prove to me that the -- or show me some evidence, which if true, and submitted as an officer of the court that the Plaintiff's lawyers are -- are committing a fraud on the court by presenting a cause of action in Dane County Circuit Court purportedly on behalf of a fictional person that does not exist, then I might as a counterclaim allow you to go into that.

But this case, from what -- from what I know at this point, is no different than any other case, and I've never sua sponte or entertain simply just a suggestion that it's the Plaintiff's burden to prove that he actually exists. In the absence of any counterclaim and any evidence to that extent, then I'm not going to allow the parties to stray wildly into that direction.

Number 25 fails for the same reason as to any legal transactions that he or his ex-wife may have had.

26. Records related to the use of a photo of the purported victim of the alleged Taliban massacre in Pakistan. I have no idea what that is about. That will

be granted.

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2 MR. FETZER: Well --

THE COURT: 27.

MR. FETZER: Well --

MR. PETALE: Your Honor?

MR. FETZER: Your Honor, there's -- there's a -Fetzer here again. There's a history here, Your Honor,
that this photograph showed up two years later. In other
words, Noah Pozner's a most unusual little boy because he
was not only reported to have died on 14 December 2012 in
Sandy Hook, Connecticut but again in Peshawar, Pakistan a
year -- two years and two days later his photograph shows
up again.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Fetzer --

MR. FETZER: So I --

THE COURT: Mr. Fetzer. Mr. Fetzer. Discovery is not your only avenue to gather the facts that you think support your defense of the case. If you have a -- presumably, since you're asking for it, you have a copy of some photograph, and the burden is on you or your co-defendants to try to admit that document. You can't sort of upend the rules of evidence by saying that I know that this document that appeared in a Pakistani newspaper somewhere or some newspaper regarding a massacre in Pakistan I'm going to try to get from Mr. Pozner.

I mean, I envision there's going to be a lot of things you'll try to do to defend yourself and that's fine. That's not why I'm here. I'm not saying these things -- I'm not making rulings here on the rules of evidence. I'm trying to do that I'm required to do on a request for a protective order to balance off the issues in the Complaint as I understand it today and to put the context of the discovery in its reasonable position based on the facts of the case.

So if there is some point that you want to make, you can go ahead and make the paper. It is simply, I think, irrelevant and unduly burdensome for you to ask

Mr. Pozner to give a photograph of something that happened allegedly and fraudulently with regard to a massacre that may or may not have existed.

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MR. FETZER: Well --

THE COURT: -- 27 regarding all complaints by

H-O-N-R. What is that, Mr. Fetzer?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Your Honor --

MR. FETZER: That's an organization created by the Plaintiff in this case that he has used to take down websites and photographs and anything related to Sandy Hook, in my opinion, in an effort to suppress information that would expose what happened there as having been an

1 elaborate charade. This is highly relevant, Your Honor, that 27, 28, and 29, I believe, are much more significant 2 3 than the previous, where I agree, and it was my inexperience that I was -- those were crafted improperly 4 and my mistake, for which I apologize, and I am in 5 6 agreement, basically, with all the determinations you've 7 made to this point. THE COURT: Well let me read it carefully and 8 try to understand it. You're asking the plaintiff, 10 Leonard Pozner, to produce all records relating to any and 11 all complaints by H-O-N-R. Now that's an acronym. 12 Mr. Fetzer, do you know what it stands for? 13 MR. FETZER: Well, it's the name he chose to 14 give his -- his own organization where --15 THE COURT: Okay. So it's not -- you don't know 16 if it's an acronym or not? 17 MR. FETZER: Well, it's supposed to mean honor, 18 no doubt, Your Honor. It's just a contraction of supposed 19 to be honor because he's supposed to be standing up for 20 the honor of the Sandy Hook victims, but --2.1 THE COURT: Okay. 22 MR. FETZER: -- in my judgment. 23 THE COURT: And is this a -- is this just a name 2.4 given to something or does this something have a -- is

this a legal entity, HONR?

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MR. FETZER: Well, exact legal status is very interesting and that's what this seeks to obtain is records regarding it, because we have evidence that he actually has 26 websites that he uses to attack those who are pursuing Sandy Hook through -- just to put it in the most simple language. There's a whole lot going on here, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Well how do I know that Mr. Pozner has any relationship to  $\mbox{H-O-N-R}$ ?

MR. FETZER: Oh, he won't deny it nor will his attorney. I mean, that's straight forward, Your Honor.

Just ask.

THE COURT: Mr. Zimmerman.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, Your Honor. The HONR Network is a 501.c.3 non-profit that Mr. Pozner founded after the Sandy Hook incident.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Fetzer, you're going to have to get documents directly from the 501.c.3 entity, and I say that for two reasons. One is, when you're asking for documents from the entity, which you are, because you're asking for complaints filed by H-O-N-R, the advantage down the line of the rules of evidence is if you get them from H-O-N-R directly in discovery, that then assists if, in fact, you want to make them admissible later on. Whether or not Mr. Pozner has any role in

H-O-N-R is immaterial, at least to the extent that it's a duly promulgated registered 501.c.3.

MR. FETZER: Thank you, Your Honor. I understand.

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THE COURT: Number 28. Produce all court records of any lawsuits by Pozner has brought against Sandy Hook skeptics. What's the relevance of that, Mr. Fetzer?

MR. FETZER: Well it's further evidence that his role here is really to conceal the truth about Sandy Hook. He's brought a series of lawsuits against quite a few individuals. I think the record of his role as a litigant is highly relevant to understanding who this man really is.

THE COURT: And for the reason you just stated, I'm granting the Motion for Protective Order.

Mr. Fetzer, I want to -- the reason I'm going through this somewhat lengthy exchange on the Motion for Protective Order on the -- on the request for production of documents is, it was because Mr. Zimmerman I think was suggesting that through this court's rulings you would get a sense of what I think is the appropriate course of discovery.

I'm not going -- this case is not going to be a
lawsuit over the circumstances or alleged fabrication of

the Sandy Hook event. Whether or not Mr. Pozner -- or what he's doing with regard to Sandy Hook is not relevant or germane to the issues in this case. So let me right now disabuse you of any notion that I expect Mr. Pozner either to take the bait and try to prove the existence of Sandy Hook or not.

The Plaintiff, I understand, has drafted a very carefully, discreet, and narrow cause of action. The only issue in this case is whether Noah Pozner's birth certificate is real or not and if it's real --

MR. PETALE: Your Honor --

THE COURT: -- the --

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MR. PETALE: -- death certificate.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Death certificate. I'm sorry. Thank you for correcting me. His death certificate.

Whether or not Sandy Hook ever happened or not is not relevant to this -- the -- the truthfulness or the accuracy of the death certificate. Now, I understand the -- the Defendants' overall theory in believing that it never happened, and I'm not going to take the bait and let this case go down that -- that path and into that rabbit hole.

Whether or not Sandy Hook ever happened is for another day in another place. The only question for me is

to guide the parties into engaging in discovery that either proves the death certificate was -- was true, was real, was accurate and legitimate or not. So I'm not concerned with Mr. Pozner's litigation against, quote, Sandy Hook skeptics. That's not relevant and not likely to lead to the discovery of anything relevant that will be admitted in this court.

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Number 29. As to any records of donations solicited or collected by Alexis Haller. Don't know who that is. It's never been mentioned. I don't really -- concerned over whether someone is -- someone else is collecting money for the Pozner family because of the alleged death of Noah Pozner.

Nothing I say here or do prevents you from engaging in discovery to Alexis Haller, and unless until such time Alexis Haller comes in for protective order, what Alexis Haller may or may not have done, that's up to you to inquire of him or her.

Number 30. All records or donations received by Pozner and Veronique Pozner in sympathy for alleged death of Pozner. I believe that's unduly burdensome.

I mean, I understand a loose theory that if they received donations or didn't receive donations, I mean, you could have -- a real person could die and not get any donations or a fake person could die and it could be so

fake that even they got donations. Whether or not there were donations by others over the death of this either real or fabricated person is simply not relevant.

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For those reasons, I have granted in part and denied in part for the Motion for Protective Order.

Mr. Zimmerman will draft an order for the Court's signature.

THE CLERK: You skipped 24.

THE COURT: 24, my clerk says I missed. 24.

Produce the original text message that was originally sent to Alexis Haller by Veronique Pozner informing him that there had been a shooting. So Alexis Haller. Who's that, Mr. Fetzer?

MR. FETZER: Alexis? Alexis?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. FETZER: Well it's an attempt to disentangle what appears to be a synthetic family. Your Honor, I agree with all of your rulings in relation to this thus far.

If we're turning to the second -- the other exhibit, the Second Request for Admissions, those I regard as far more important and relevant to the case as you are characterizing it here. So I -- I'm willing to withdraw those requests that you have so specified --

THE COURT: Okay.

1 MR. FETZER: -- as problematical to the case. 2 have no problem withdrawing that. 3 THE COURT: Okay. I'll grant the Motion for Protective Order on 24. 4 5 You should still, notwithstanding the 6 withdrawal, Mr. Zimmerman, you should for the Court's 7 record grant them -- draft the order for the Court's signature. 8 My understanding --10 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: My understanding on the 12 admissions --13 MR. PETALE: Your Honor, may I be heard? THE COURT: Hang on. 14 15 MR. PETALE: May --16 THE COURT: Hang on. Mr. Zimmerman, I understand as to the admissions, you're going to go back 17 18 and revise your answers to the admissions in that if there 19 is an objection I think to how you have responded to the 20 admissions, then you'll either bring on a second motion 2.1 for protective order or the defendant will bring on a 22 motion to compel. Is my understanding correct, was that 23 the plan, Mr. Zimmerman? 2.4 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Absolutely, Your Honor. 25 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Petale?

1 MR. PETALE: Your Honor, may I be heard? THE COURT: Mr. Petale? 2 3 MR. PETALE: Yes. Your Honor, I believe the Court denied the protective order as to the funeral 4 5 expenses, the burial expenses, and denied as to Number 9 as well. So I believe there were documents which 6 7 Mr. Fetzer did request that the Court agreed should be produced. 8 THE COURT: Yeah, that's why I said I granted it 10 in part and denied it in part. Mr. Zimmerman will draft 11 the order and your characterization is correct. There 12 were a piece of -- of what Mr. Fetzer had asked for that I 13 understood the relevance and as such I denied the Motion 14 for Protective Order, notwithstanding Mr. Fetzer's seeming withdrawal of the request in its entirety. 15 16 MR. PETALE: Well --17 I agree with Mr. Petale, Your MR. FETZER: 18 Honor, that I did not mean to --19 THE COURT: No problem. 20 MR. FETZER: -- exclude those that you had 2.1 granted to me. 22 THE COURT: I didn't --23 MR. FETZER: So we're good. I understand. 2.4 THE COURT: I didn't construe it that way. 25 Mr. Petale, anything final you want to say to

the Court?

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MR. PETALE: Yes, Your Honor. I think that
the -- the fact that the Court is interpreting the subject
matter of the Complaint so narrowly is not taking into
consideration the fact that at the very beginning of the
Complaint it is alleged as fact that Noah Pozner was
killed at the Sandy Hook Elementary School by a mass
murderer. So I think that is a subject matter of this
Complaint.

And if -- I think if you narrow the scope of the action as to whether or not Leonard Pozner produced a death certificate which was a forgery, it's a little bit too narrow, Your Honor, because the scope of the Complaint is somewhat bigger than that. I mean, if there's an official in the State of Connecticut that is producing fake certificates, that's really not within the control of Mr. Pozner. So I think the subject matter of the Complaint is actually whether the Defendants defamed Leonard Pozner by claiming that the death of Noah Pozner was a staged event.

THE COURT: No, I don't --

MR. PETALE: So --

THE COURT: Mr. -- Mr. Petale, I'll let

Mr. Zimmerman --

MR. PETALE: Yes.

THE COURT: -- I do not construe the cause of action set forth in Count 1, paragraph 21 through 30, and Count 2, paragraph 31 through 39, and then Count 3, Conspiracy, 40 to 43, as having a factual basis, the circumstances regarding Noah Pozner's death, but that those three counts simply are focussed on the proposition that the assertion by the Defendants that the birth -- excuse me, the death certificate was a forgery, was a fabrication, was a lie are defamation.

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So I am not concerned with necessarily the circumstances and the larger issue with regard to the things that these -- that the Defendants might want to get into, but I am construing the cause of action as set forth in the three counts in the Complaint in that fashion.

Mr. Zimmerman, did you intend in the Complaint to make a question of fact the circumstances surrounding Noah Pozner's death relevant to the defamation claim?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: No, Your Honor, we did not.

Your read of the Complaint is exactly correct. The only question here is whether the death certificate is a forgery, fabrication, counterfeit. It's not the circumstances of Mr. Pozner's son's death.

THE COURT: And Mr. Petale, I understand that your Defendants' defense as with regard to -- and certainly Mr. Fetzer's and Mr. Palecek's defense is that

the -- their claim that the birth certificate is false as 1 2 predicated on the Defendants' claim that Noah Pozner never 3 existed, is not a natural person, and therefore, if you can prove that the truthfulness of the statement, then 4 that's an ultimate defense to the defamation. 5 6 Now I know there's also an underlying issue as 7 to intent and state of mind under the Sullivan case, but, Mr. Petale, I am taking what I believe to be an 8 appropriate interpretation giving due credence to the care 10 in which the Plaintiff drafted this civil complaint. 11 MR. PETALE: But it -- but, Your Honor, may I be 12 heard? THE COURT: Heard on -- on what motion? What is 13 14 before the Court? 15 MR. PETALE: The issue of the scope of the 16 Complaint, Your Honor. THE COURT: There's no motion --17 MR. PETALE: The Court has --18 19 THE COURT: There's no motion now before the 20 Court. I've ruled on the Motion to Dismiss, I've ruled on 2.1 the -- on the Motion for Protective Order, and I ruled on 22 the -- the Motion to Strike the answer. There's no other 23 pending motion before the Court. We've also discussed the --2.4

MR. PETALE: Well there was the --

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THE COURT: We -- What?

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MR. PETALE: There was quite a discussion on the issue of the scope of the allegations so that we could refine our discussion regarding what is -- what is and is not relevant within the scope of the discovery, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PETALE: So --

THE COURT: So Mr. Petale -- Mr. Petale the --

MR. PETALE: Yes.

THE COURT: -- reason why I engaged in that discovery is there's no other way for me to rule on a Motion for Protective Order than to climbing out on a limb, a branch of a tree which purports to understand what the Plaintiff's cause of action is and what the defense. Now to the extent that these issues come up at the earlier stages of the case then the Court has sufficient knowledge if they come up later.

I've ruled on the Motion for Protective Order as
I best understand the facts of the case and for large part
I believe that the requests are either not relevant or
that they're overburdensome, they're unduly burdensome and
not likely to lead to the discovery of relevant and
admissible evidence.

Your client, Mr. Petale, neither you nor

Mr. Peterson have submitted any requests. I advise you to give some thought to my comments as to how I view this case, but if you think that you want to engage in discovery and Mr. Zimmerman wants to answer, then I don't need to get involved any further.

I rule on pending motions. I don't give a lot of advice to guide the parties on what they're going to do tomorrow.

Having dispensed with all the motions, I'd like to then go off the record and schedule this case to completion. Is there anything else anyone wants to put on the record before I discharge --

MR. FETZER: Yes.

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THE COURT: -- my court reporter?

MR. FETZER: Yes, Your Honor. Your Honor, this is Defendant Fetzer. May I understand the clarification between two different issues then.

The line of argument I've introduced that Sandy
Hook was an elaborate hoax in which no one died and
therefore any death certificate for any alleged decedent
is a fabrication is not relevant, as I understand, but
proof that Noah Pozner himself is a fiction, for example,
manufactured out of photographs of Michael Vabner, his
purported older stepbrother, is a relevant matter?

THE COURT: I don't know what to say,

1 Mr. Fetzer. You know, again, look, this case is -- is not 2 that complicated. Mr. Leonard Pozner has sued you, 3 Mr. Fetzer, sued you, Mr. Palecek, and sued Wrongs Without Wremedies because he says he can meet his burden of proof 4 in proving that your statement that the death certificate 5 of Noah Pozner was a fabrication was not true. And that 6 7 under the common law or the claim of defamation in Wisconsin that he's entitled to damages. The Plaintiff 8 has a burden of proof on the defamation claim. All the 10 circumstances --11 MR. FETZER: Which was --12 THE COURT: All the circumstances with regard to 13 what else happened with regard to other people and 14 elsewhere --15 MR. FETZER: Your Honor --16 THE COURT: -- are --17 MR. FETZER: Your Honor, that's not -- Go ahead. 18 My -- my apologies. 19 THE COURT: Are issues I know you guys all 20 sincerely and earnestly, except Mr. Pozner, perhaps not, 2.1 all the Defendants want to get into and make this case be 22 about --23 MR. FETZER: Your Honor --2.4 THE COURT: -- but that's not how I view the 25 case.

MR. FETZER: Your Honor, does the Plaintiff not have the obligation to prove that his son actually died, in other words, that this death certificate is authentic? In the absence of which it seems to me he has no case. That he bears the burden of proof that he had a son claimed Noah Pozner who died at Sandy Hook for which --

THE COURT: No.

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MR. FETZER: -- that death certificate is authentic?

THE COURT: You were close, Mr. Fetzer. You were close. I agree, and, Mr. Zimmerman, you correct me if I'm wrong, the Plaintiff has the burden in proving the defamation, the truth of the facts as set forth in the death certificate, that is, it was not a false -- falsity and fabrication, that there was a person who lived named Noah Pozner and that Noah Pozner died. You agree with that, Mr. Zimmerman?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, Your Honor. I think that's an accurate description of what we understand our burden to be.

THE COURT: But, Mr. Fetzer, you went one step further. You felt -- you said that Mr. Zimmerman, on behalf of his client, had to prove that his child died at Sandy Hook. I don't care where -- I mean, I don't want to say I'm cruel, but it's not really the Court's concern the

circumstances of his death or anything that anyone thinks about Sandy Hook or not. Mr. --

MR. FETZER: And -- and --

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THE COURT: Mr. Pozner has to prove that his child died and that the birth certificate was legitimate. I don't want to --

MR. FETZER: But, Your Honor --

THE COURT: -- keep going on. The Court's -- we're into the -- now we're well into the court's lunch hour. My staff is still here. I'd only like to attend to the issues that are currently before the Court.

MR. FETZER: May I just add one point, Your Honor? Frankly --

THE COURT: Mr. Fetzer?

MR. FETZER: -- the Defendant is going to argue the birth certificate is a fabrication -- the death certificate is a fabrication, that Noah Pozner is a fiction that was made out of photographs of another child when he was younger, and explain the context within which this took place just in order for the Court -- for the jury to understand, for it to make it intelligible what's going on here.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Fetzer, I'm not ruling on motions in limine. I'm not telling you what the trial is about. I'm ruling on the Motion for Protective Order as I

1 understand it today having carefully considered the precise words you chose in your request for production of 2 3 documents. You do what you think you need to do and certainly so will Mr. Petale, and then I'll rule on the 4 motions as they're filed at the time. 5 6 Is there anything else anyone wants to put on 7 the Court's record? MR. PETALE: Yes, Your Honor. I don't want a 8 10 Court has -- has already ruled on these issues if we're

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ruling on the initial discovery to have an effect that the Court has -- has already ruled on these issues if we're attempting discovery that is relevant and material to the issues of the case based on a prior ruling that, in my opinion, in some situations may have been too broad, Your Honor. I think that the discovery -- that the framing of the issue in the Complaint is just beyond whether Noah Pozner died and the birth certificate is -- is genuine.

It's -- the introduction of the Complaint specifically says this is "a parent's worst nightmare" that on --

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. --

MR. PETALE: -- December 14th --

THE COURT: Mr. -- Mr. Petale, your -- your admonishment is duly noted.

I'm going to go off the record now. We've
spent --

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MR. PETALE: Thank you.

THE COURT: -- more than enough time on the 1 2 pending motions. I want to schedule this case. 3 MR. PETERSON: Your Honor? I'm sorry, Peterson here, and I know the Court wants to get off the record. 4 Are we still on the record, Your Honor? 5 THE COURT: Yeah, we are. But, Mr. Peterson, 6 7 what are -- I mean --MR. PETERSON: Okay. Very briefly, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Well, no. No. I mean, I've turned 10 to Mr. Petale. Who's arguing on behalf of Wrongs Without 11 Wremedies? You are, Mr. Petale? 12 MR. PETALE: I am Your Honor. 13 MR. PETERSON: Well, Wrongs Without Wremedies 14 has two attorneys. 15 THE COURT: No, Mr. Petale has. I mean, this 16 is -- a local practice is two lawyers representing one. mean, I've asked you some questions. Is this point that 17 18 you need to make so incredibly important, Mr. Peterson, 19 that we should continue? 20 MR. PETERSON: I was going to suggest that in 2.1 the order, if the Court is narrowing the issue to simply 22 the issue of the death certificate, that that be stated in 23 the order. 2.4 THE COURT: Okay. We're going to go off the 25 record for scheduling.

(Off-the-record discussion.)

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THE COURT: Let's go back on the record. Go back on the record. We've scheduled this case.

Mr. Palecek brings up an issue of whether I should allow the Defendant leave to amend the answer to a suit or counterclaim for abuse of process. Your response to that, Mr. Zimmerman?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Your Honor, I honestly have no idea what the basis for that would be.

THE COURT: Well, let's do this. Originally I was going to -- I expected something different. I think I can tell you what the basis is. If he thinks he can get -- if the jury finds that Noah Pozner never existed and the birth certificate -- excuse me, the death certificate is a fabrication, then -- then obviously, without a counterclaim, the case is over. You don't get any damages. You're done.

He's going to say that they want damages,
because they can -- I don't know if there's an additional
element to abuse based on intent, probably so, that
Mr. Pozner knew the birth certificate -- excuse me, I
always say that -- death certificate was a fabrication and
brought this action knowing it was false in the
fabrication solely for the purpose of harassing the
Defendants, causing them damages. That doesn't seem to me

to add any additional witnesses, no additional time, just gives an argument of whether if the defense can meet that burden, whether they're entitled to some remuneration.

Does that accurately describe, Mr. Petale, what you're thinking?

MR. PETALE: Yes, Your Honor. There's an abuse of process. It's essentially a fraud upon the court that this claim that Mr. Pozner is being defamed and that the death certificate is genuine is — it is the purpose of the abuse of process is that these facts were put forth, the fact of a genuine death certificate was put forth as a part of a misrepresentation to the Court.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. PETALE: And we are --

THE COURT: I understand it.

MR. PETALE: -- on behalf of the Defendants --

THE COURT: I'm going to give you ten -- I'm going -- Here's what I'm going to do to keep this thing moving along. I'm going to give you ten days -- I'll give the Defendants -- all of the Defendants ten days to finalize their answers and assert whatever counterclaims they deem fit or cross-claims, if you want to sue each other.

Mr. Zimmerman, go ahead and look at what the amended complaint asserts against Mr. Pozner. Honestly,

if it is just a counterclaim within the same kind of transaction and occurrence as set forth in the Complaint, adding no witnesses, really sticking close to the central issue of whether the death certificate is a falsity or a fraud, then I'm inclined to allow it and you don't then need to do anything. If you think that it's not relevant somehow or another or a problem or not recognizes the statutory common law then you can move to strike it and then I'll brief it and we'll decide it then.

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MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, Your Honor. We'll take a look at whatever they send and go from there. Presumably, we'll have a responsive pleading due if it's a counterclaim, but we'll endeavor to turn that around as quickly as we possibly can so we can keep discovery moving and keep the Court's schedule.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else anyone wants to bring to the Court's attention before we finish up for this afternoon?

 $$\operatorname{MR}.\ \operatorname{ZIMMERMAN}:\ \operatorname{Your\ Honor},\ \operatorname{just\ one\ small\ piece}$$  of housekeeping.

THE COURT: Is that you, Mr. Zimmerman?
Mr. Zimmerman?

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Yes, Your Honor. I apologize.

I should have announced myself. Yes, it is, Your Honor.

On the draft order to be submitted, would you like that

submitted as a Word document and do we e-mail that to your clerk?

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THE COURT: You submit it -- go ahead and file it under the e-filing as a Word document. I hold it for ten days under the court's local rule. If I get -- if I get an objection as to its form then I might go into the Word document and make what are the changes I think are appropriate or have such further proceeding as I think is necessary considering what objections there might be.

I would only ask that -- Mr. Zimmerman, you consult with Mr. Petale. Send a copy maybe as a courtesy to Mr. Fetzer and Mr. Palecek. And, Mr. Petale, you should get back if you think Mr. Zimmerman has not accurately transcribed in the Court's order what my exact ruling is then you can certainly let the Court -- let him know and hope to come to an agreed draft, redraft, or let me know.

Now remember, Mr. Fetzer, Mr. Palecek, the order itself is nothing more than a memorialization of what I ruled. I've got a pretty good memory if it comes in, but if we get into an argument about the accuracy of the order drafted by Mr. Zimmerman, I often and likely require the objecting party then to purchase the transcript from my court reporter so we can all read and hear what exactly I said in determining whether what Mr. Zimmerman writes is

1	accurate.
2	MR. PETALE: Understood, Your Honor. Alexander
3	Petale.
4	THE COURT: All right. Anything further from
5	any of the parties?
6	MR. PETALE: Nothing further, Your Honor, from
7	Alexander Petale.
8	MR. FETZER: Thank you very much for your time,
9	Your Honor.
10	MR. ZIMMERMAN: Nothing from the plaintiffs,
11	Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.
13	I'm going to hang up on you. Have a good rest of your
14	day.
15	MS. ZIMMERMAN: Thank you, Judge.
16	(Proceeding concluded at.
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1	STATE OF WISCONSIN ) ss. )
2	COUNTY OF DANE )
3	I, COLLEEN C. CLARK, Registered Professional
4	Reporter, Official Court Reporter, Branch 8, Dane County
5	Circuit Court, hereby certify that I reported in Stenographic
6	shorthand the proceedings had before the Court on this 11th day
7	of March, 2019, and that the foregoing transcript is a true and
8	correct copy of the said Stenographic notes thereof.
9	On this day the original and one copy of the
10	transcript were prepared by pursuant to Statute.
11	Dated this 15th day of March, 2019.
12	
13	Electronically signed by:
14	Colleen C. Clark
15	COLLEEN C. CLARK, RPR OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
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