1 1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA 2 TAMPA DIVISION 3 Case No. 8:06-cv-1685-T-23MAP 8:07-cv-614-T-23MAP 4 June 9, 2008 5 Tampa, Florida 6 ODYSSEY MARINE EXPLORATION, INC., 7 Plaintiff, 8 vs. 9 THE UNIDENTIFIED SHIPWRECKED VESSEL OR VESSELS, their apparel, tackle, 10 appurtenances and cargo, etc., 11 Defendant, In Rem 12 and 13 THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN, 14 Claimant. 15 16 17 TRANSCRIPT OF DIGITALLY-RECORDED PRELIMINARY PRETRIAL CONFERENCE 18 BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARK A. PIZZO, UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE 19 20 Appearances of Counsel: 21 For the Plaintiff: Ms. Melinda MacConnel Mr. Allen K. Von Spiegelfeld 22 For the Kingdom of Spain: Mr. James Goold 23 Mr. Frank D. Butler For Keith Bray: 24 25 Transcribed by: Dennis Miracle, Official Reporter

Dennis Miracle , Official Reporter (352)369-7401

PROCEEDINGS 1 2 THE COURT: Good morning. 3 We have status conferences today in the case of 4 Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc., plaintiff, versus 5 Unidentified Shipwrecked Vessels, the defendant in rem, and the Kingdom of Spain. This is Case Number 06-cv-1685-T-23MAP and 6 7 07-cv-614-T-23MAP. 8 And I also acknowledge Mr. Bray, who is a claimant in 07-614. 9 10 MR. BUTLER: Excuse me, Your Honor. Frank Butler for 11 Mr. Bray. 12 THE COURT: Right. 13 MR. BUTLER: That's 06. I'm sorry. 06- --14 THE COURT: 15 MR. BUTLER: In the 06 case. 16 -- civil-1685. I apologize for that. THE COURT: 17 Will counsel announce their appearances? 18 MR. GOOLD: Jim Goold for the Kingdom of Spain with 19 Keith Scorwitz of the Bush, Ross firm, and I'm accompanied by 20 Rear Admiral Luis Nucci of the Spanish Navy serving with 21 NATO -- or U.S. Central Command here in Tampa, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Welcome. 23 MR. GOOLD: Thank you, Your Honor. 24 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: Allen Von Spiegelfeld, and I 25 have with me Melinda --

MS. MacCONNEL: MacConnel.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: -- MacConnel -- I can't even say it -- and Mark Gordon, president and chief operating officer --

THE COURT: Thank you. Good to see you again.

MS. MacCONNEL: Good morning, Your Honor.

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: -- of Odyssey.

MR. BUTLER: Frank Butler for intervenor Keith Bray.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Butler.

The reason why I asked for this preliminary pretrial conference -- I had been discussing the matter with Judge Merryday several weeks ago and noted that -- we observed that a case management order had not been issued in either case, even though the parties had prepared case management reports, and some of those dates had already expired without the -- their adoption in the case management order, so I thought it would be a good idea to meet and see where we are to see whether these dates should remain the same, whether these cases, at least for the administration of these cases, should be separated so that perhaps they should go on different tracks, what the status of the discovery is, how much more information is needed to make some determination as to the identity of either vessel, when that determination could be made, or at least the position taken by the parties could be made as to that, and the process for raising the FSIA arguments

as well, and, Mr. Goold, how you anticipated raising those arguments, whether by a motion for summary judgment or a Rule 12(b)(1). I don't think the vehicle necessarily matters as much as procedurally, frankly.

MR. GOOLD: Yes.

But let's -- let's first take up what --THE COURT: what is the current status of discovery?

MR. GOOLD: I'd be pleased to cover that but also talk about my proposed roadmap which spans essentially all the Court has addressed vis-a-vis case 615 -- 614, however the Court would like.

THE COURT: It makes no difference to me. Let's -let -- let me just hear from Odyssey first as to the status of discovery.

And also, Mr. Von Spiegelfeld, if you would relate as well not only the status of the discovery vis-a-vis Spain and Mr. Bray but also whether other artifacts continue to be excavated or recovered over either site during the pendency of the case.

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: Okay. Your Honor, as far as the last question, no other artifacts have been excavated since the outset of this case --

MS. MacCONNEL: Allen, regarding the 35, that may not be true.

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: That may not be true in regard

23

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

to Mr. Bray's case, but it's certainly true about the other case. But anything that was excavated from the 35 -- the 2006 case is relatively minor. It's not a large item, and it's not -- and there's no identifying mark on anything.

THE COURT: So there are no ongoing search operations?

MS. MacCONNEL: Let me -- I will --

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: Yeah.

MS. MacCONNEL: Your Honor, I know that we have been back to the site, 1685. The crew's coming back, I think, tonight with reports, so I'll have more information as to what, if anything, they have gotten from that site. They may not have recovered anything else; it may have been just another visit. I'm not sure.

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: The other site has not been -- nobody has gone back to that, and nobody has touched anything there.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: As far as the discovery is concerned, pursuant to the Court's instructions and because we really want to move this along, we've provided Spain with the opportunity to go see everything that has been excavated to date from the -- from the site that they claim is the Mercedes.

They have asserted that it is the Mercedes in their

answers to interrogatories. We still don't know that it's the 1 2 Mercedes, but that's their position. 3 We've both answered the interrogatories that the 4 Court has presented to us. And other than that --5 THE COURT: Well, let me ask you, as to -- as to the identification of what Spain contends is the Mercedes and what 6 7 you suspect might be the Mercedes, the 614 case, is your 8 information going to be any better at the close of discovery, which you have as July 25, 2008, than it is as we sit here 10 today? 11 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: Well, the answer to that is 12 sort of convoluted because Spain has made this very clear assertion that it is the Mercedes. We haven't seen any 13 14 discovery other than answers to interrogatories. So we don't 15 know what they are basing that on other than their statement that it is the Mercedes. 16 17 THE COURT: So you have not -- I note that there is a disclosure of expert testimony that was --18 19 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: That's all --20 THE COURT: -- listed as May 1, 2008. 21 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: Yeah. Those dates, sort of, 22 fell apart when the Court --23 THE COURT: Okay. 24 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: -- took over.

THE COURT: All right. So that's a good reason why

we're here, then. MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: Yeah. And that's what I was 2 3 going to suggest, is I was going to suggest new dates --4 THE COURT: All right. 5 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: -- for the discovery -- ongoing discovery, because the dates that have been set forth in our 6 7 original proposal have not -- cannot -- well, were not and 8 won't be applicable -- can't be applicable. THE COURT: All right. Well, let's -- since I have 9 10 to recognize somebody first, let's start with you, 11 Mr. Von Spiegelfeld, and you propose to me, if you have some 12 dates to propose, what dates you think are appropriate, and 13 then I'll hear from Mr. Goold. And I'll also hear, Mr. Goold, 14 from you as to your roadmap. 15 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: I -- I --16 THE COURT: Let's start with -- go ahead. 17 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: Okay. I would suggest that we 18 start with the -- for disclosure of expert testimony, August 1 19 instead of May 1. 20 THE COURT: All right. 21 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: And then a month later for 22 supplemental disclosures and responses. 23 THE COURT: All right. So that would be September --24 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: September 1.

I actually have my calendar, and I can see if those

are Sundays. But I -- I've never really thought that was that 1 2 much of a big deal anyway because --3 THE COURT: That's a Monday. MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: Okay. 4 5 THE COURT: And August 1 is a Friday so --6 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: That works out nicely. 7 THE COURT: That works all right. 8 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: And then as far as the 9 completion of discovery, we had it set previously as 10 approximately --11 THE COURT: July 25. 12 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: Well, it was -- July 25 was 13 just about two months later, because after you've had your supplemental, you're going to want some time to look at what 14 15 So if it's August, September, then it would be you have. 16 the -- towards the end of October -- I would say October 23 for 17 the completion of discovery. 18 THE COURT: All right. 19 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: And that pretty much completes 20 the discovery schedule. 21 THE COURT: And you would -- you would want to keep 22 them the same in both matters? 23 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: Actually, the way we've always 24 done it in the past, Your Honor, is that --25 THE COURT: When you say "we've always done it in the

past," are you saying you've always done it in the past in this 1 2 courthouse or --3 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: Yes. Yes. THE COURT: 4 Okay. 5 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: -- is that the -- the defendant usually is one -- is about two weeks to a month behind the 6 7 plaintiff simply because --8 THE COURT: No, I'm talking about both cases; I'm not 9 talking about both sides. 10 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: Oh. Yeah, both -- yes. 11 THE COURT: I'm talking about both cases. 12 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: Both cases, yes, should be the 13 same. Yes. 14 THE COURT: What about as to Mr. Bray's claim? 15 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: The same. 16 THE COURT: Why would -- would it make more sense to 17 have his claims maybe a month later than -- than the discovery between your case and Spain's? 18 19 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: We're fine with that. I mean, 20 we don't have a problem with that. That would be fine. 21 THE COURT: Mr. Butler, Mr. Bray's claims are 22 dependent entirely on what happens between Spain and Odyssey, 23 right? 24 MR. BUTLER: I would say that's accurate, Your Honor, yes.

THE COURT: Does it matter to you whether the date's the same or not?

MR. BUTLER: It really doesn't matter, Your Honor. I was going to propose a six-month move of the dates across the board. And the reason I say that, Your Honor, is if we run into motions to compel, or something along those lines, we might find ourselves back here in front of you on a hearing like today.

And my thoughts were -- and I don't know what the time frame is as far as how fast these folks want to get the case done -- but it seems to me that moving the dates all six months forward would give us enough time that, if there's any discovery complications, that we wouldn't have to come back in on a -- on a status conference. That's the only -- that's what I came in prepared to suggest. I'm certainly able to abide by the time frames that are proposed this morning, though.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BUTLER: Yes.

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: The other reason we would not want to move back six months is -- I think Spain probably will agree, but I'm not sure -- we'd like to get this over with as quickly as possible and resolve it as quickly as possible for a number of reasons. From our perspective, there's a lot of cost involved in maintaining the artifacts that have been taken from the '14 site. And the sooner we can get a resolution of how

the -- what is going to happen with those, the better it is for Odyssey.

THE COURT: Well, I'm also aware of the fact that the legal argument and the -- the principles behind the FSIA is to resolve the immunity issues as quickly as possible so as to -- to take care of the costs and expense associated with litigation, because litigation should not have occurred in the first place, so I'm -- I'm aware of those -- that there are economic reasons, obviously, for Odyssey as well. And that's why I'm asking all these questions to see -- I want everybody to have a fair shot at getting all -- marshaling all their information and evidence so as to present argument on these issues because they're not particularly simple issues at times so...

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: There is one other factor -- and I was going to bring this up at a later date -- one of the discussions that we've been having with Mr. Goold is in regards to additional notices that we think are necessary --

THE COURT: Well, that was another matter that I hadn't brought up that I was thinking about, and that is whether -- I note, for example, I guess, in the Seahunt case that the District Court required notice to be given to the United States and I think Spain as well initially at the outset of those proceedings.

MR. GOOLD: Yes --

THE COURT: So --

MR. GOOLD: -- at the outset.

THE COURT: And we have the -- the case which I had not scheduled for today -- and that was the Italian ship -- and whether notice should be given to Italy as well so...

MS. MacCONNEL: We have.

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: We've done that --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: -- pursuant to Judge Merryday's order.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: But we think that notice should be given -- in light of the -- the assertions by Spain that this is the Mercedes -- and obviously that was -- there was some consideration given by Odyssey before that assertion was made, that flat-out assertion -- there were, and there are, manifests for the cargos that were on board that vessel.

And we think that it is necessary and is required by the -- by the law to give notice to all of the potential claimants, i.e., the people who had cargo on board that vessel. These were private individuals, merchants who had put cargo on board a vessel. Some of them were in South America. Some of them were in Spain.

And we have prepared a proposed notice to go to both a Spanish publication of general jurisdiction -- general

circulation and also some Spanish -- some South American ones, notably Argentina and Uruguay where the vessel started.

And we think -- we think that those should be -- the way the rules are set forth, you're supposed to either approve that or not approve that. And any additional notice is beyond the initial notice. That's in the Local Rule.

Actually, we've had some discussion whether I'm correct in that assertion or not.

THE COURT: Just a moment.

(Pause.)

THE COURT: All right.

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: And we've proposed -- we've made a proposed notice of which we've sent to Mr. Goold. He has responded to that. We haven't reached an agreement on what the proposed notice should say, but I have a feeling we're going to be -- either we're going to get a resolution -- we're going to resolve it between ourselves or we'll be back before the Court with a proposed notice.

The way -- the way I read the Local Rule is, it says the Court shall or may enter a requirement for additional notices. The first notice is given pursuant to the Federal Rules which simply state you give it in a newspaper of general --

THE COURT: Correct.

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: -- circulation. If -- the

1 Court can then order additional notices if it deems it 2 appropriate. 3 It's towards the beginning of the rules, I think, as 4 I remember them. 5 THE COURT: Well, obviously the difficulty -- I am 6 assuming -- and perhaps I shouldn't assume -- but I'm assuming that there will be no -- given the age of these vessels and 7 8 perhaps the state of the world economy at that time, that there may not have been insurance claims with respect to any of these 10 vessels. Certainly that would be a presumption. 11 So you're talking about the descendants and --12 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: We're talking about the 13 descendants and theoretically if it was a company, some 14 merchant -- some company that still exists, but primarily 15 descendants, yes. 16 THE COURT: Well, all right. We'll see where that 17 goes. 18 Anything else that you wanted to raise as far as 19 scheduling dates? 20 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: No. I think that's pretty much 21 it, Your Honor. 22 Mr. Goold, you've been waiting patiently. THE COURT: 23 MR. GOOLD: That's my job. Thank you, Your Honor. 24 Well, I'll address 614 first, because I'm sure it's

caught the Court's eye that, yes, as far as we're concerned, it

is the Mercedes; photographs don't lie. And we took care to put up front in our interrogatory answers --

THE COURT: I noticed that.

MR. GOOLD: -- the sovereign immunity point. So we believe that guides indeed must guide, I say with all respect, the proceedings from this chapter forward because it goes to subject matter jurisdiction which must be determined by the Court in the ordinary case at the outset. And when you're talking about a warship of another nation, the course, I believe, the Court needs to follow was chartered -- charted as early as 1812 during the Napoleonic wars by Chief Justice Marshall in -- when it was a French brig in the Schooner Exchange, 11 U.S. 116, where the Supreme Court put to the top of its docket whether the U.S. courts would consider claims against a public armed vessel of another nation.

And those principles have -- if there's one body of law that's remained the same ever since, continuing on down from there to the Eleventh Circuit and this court, it has been that. And I won't go through all the Supreme Court decisions, et cetera, but I'll just note, for example, that the Eleventh Circuit has similarly held that where it's a question of FSIA, the Court should inquire into whether it has subject matter jurisdiction at the earliest possible stage.

THE COURT: Can you point to me an FSIA case that has applied the immunity principles to an in rem action as opposed

to an in personam action?

MR. GOOLD: Yes, Your Honor. I can read off a list of cases, if you'd like. There's certainly a long line of cases where -- and more commonly, yes, it is a floating ship -- but whether it is Liberian, Angolan, Algerian, et cetera, when the owner comes forward with what is typically a 12(b)(1) motion with the declarations, et cetera, that is the first order of business and the exclusive order of business. And I'd be happy to --

THE COURT: Well, I expect --

MR. GOOLD: -- rattle off some cites, if you'd like.

THE COURT: -- I will see that in your motion.

MR. GOOLD: Yes, I suspect you will.

So as to case --

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you, with respect to the process --

MR. GOOLD: Yes, with respect to the process -- well, two parts: First -- so I would certainly envision a 12(b)(1) motion accompanied by the declarations by Spanish government people, et cetera, as to the history of the vessel, which you've seen a taste of --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GOOLD: -- in the interrogatory answer; the identity of the vessel, the special sensitivity of this vessel that you've seen a bit of as what we say is the first order of

business. And if there's one case I would respectfully refer the Court to, it would be in this court Judge Bucklew's decision in Howland v. Hertz where -- and that's 431 F.Supp 2d 1238.

THE COURT: Twelve what?

MR. GOOLD: Thirty-eight, 2006, a case involving the Bank of Indonesia where she laid out the principles regarding what was called a 12(b)(1) factual attack.

THE COURT: I'm familiar with that.

MR. GOOLD: Okay.

THE COURT: And, frankly, I was -- as you were talking about a 12(b)(1) motion, I was pondering that in my mind as to whether we needed an evidentiary hearing or whether it would be sufficient on the papers, including the affidavits, and I'm -- I understand the argument, so --

MR. GOOLD: Yeah. So my --

THE COURT: The question is whether you want to wait until the close of discovery to do this or whether you want to wait --

MR. GOOLD: Well, I think I've got to press forward as rapidly and as single-mindedly as the cases teach as well, because this is national territory of Spain, and I cannot consent to other kinds of proceedings or rulings, in fact, because it all goes to both -- especially when you're talking about a Navy ship --

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. GOOLD: -- the kinds of sensitivities.

THE COURT: The only -- I think your argument or your suggestion carries with it the counter argument that Odyssey is entitled either to depose or investigate the bases for your opinion that this is the vessel that you say it is without equivocation. Obviously, without equivocation isn't the standard of proof required here. But, nonetheless, you make a strong claim that it is.

And what do you anticipate or think would be the rational and reasonable and due process demand for Odyssey to be able to investigate your opinion?

MR. GOOLD: Okay. Well, as of now, prior to the motion, I don't think they are in any position to do so, and it would be improper and a big hullabaloo. That's not to say that it's impossible as this proceeds.

But let me be a little more specific, and that sounds so perhaps elliptical. Our burden is to come forward and make a -- what I'll call prima facie showing: This is the property, territory, history, et cetera.

Their burden is to oppose that and try to show some exception to sovereign immunity applies, but they are not, I respectfully submit, entitled to open-ended discovery. It must be narrowly tailored, if it is necessary at all, to some specific fact put in motion by the subject matter jurisdiction

question.

And I would again refer you, if I may, to the same decision by Judge Bucklew because she pulled together those cases -- and I even brought spares, Your Honor, if you would like -- that there's immunity from discovery; a sovereign is immune from, I wish, pretrial wrangling to trial itself; discovery, if any, should be ordered circumspectly and only to verify allegations of specific facts crucial to an immunity determination.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, the determination -- if -- if Spain were not -- if this didn't involve a sovereign nation, the first order of business would be identify the ship in any event.

MR. GOOLD: Right.

THE COURT: And so --

MR. GOOLD: So as far --

THE COURT: That has to be done in any event, so...

MR. GOOLD: Yeah. So now it's up to us to come forward as we envision with the declarations, et cetera, to present that to the Court. Then -- and that, by the way, would cover a lot more than your Rule 26-type disclosures in any case, because that's laying out the key facts and the -- and the -- the evidence behind them.

So my view, recommendation, request would be that we proceed with the subject matter jurisdiction 12(b)(1) motion.

I will tell you -- and I've been thinking a lot about this, as you would expect -- that I would like to do that within 60 days. Odyssey can then oppose.

If they wish to apply to the Court for discovery on something, I suppose they could, though there are a lot of cases saying that one of the duties of the Court here is to try to figure out, as you have said, how to deal with this while minimizing the intrusion on the foreign sovereign, but it's too early to say the courthouse door should be absolutely closed on that; I recognize that --

THE COURT: Well, I'm also contemplating whether an evidentiary hearing would be necessary and whether the papers would be sufficient.

MR. GOOLD: Well, that's a good question. My -right now I have tended to think of it, frankly, in terms of
papers, photos, videotapes, declarations. I wouldn't -- I'd
like to think about that a bit more, if I can. I never want to
box myself off if I -- it turns out that someone needs to
testify live certainly. But I suppose -- I still think the way
to tee it up is the -- a 12(b)(1) motion, which is a set of
brief and evidentiary submissions, at least beginning in the
form of paper and other hard media, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And you think you can have that done in 60 days?

MR. GOOLD: With a gulp, yes.

1 I'm doing things like looking through videotapes, and 2 then we've got to figure out, okay, how do you pick -- some of 3 that's tech stuff --4 THE COURT: Sure. 5 MR. GOOLD: -- but that's what I'm shooting for. Should I --6 7 THE COURT: Let me ask you, as to the artifacts 8 pertaining to the Mercedes, has -- in Spain's view, has Odyssey uncovered anything that may be the wreck of a -- or the 9 10 artifacts of a different ship, a different wreck? 11 MR. GOOLD: No, Your Honor, apart from the normal 12 unfortunate quotient of trash that you'll find anywhere on the 13 seabed, I don't think anyone on board the Mercedes was drinking a -- from a Schwepps gin and topic water can or -- there's a 14 15 fishing net wrapped around a cannon. There's that kind of 16 thing. But everything we have seen --17 THE COURT: Points to that? 18 -- from Spanish Navy cannons, Spanish MR. GOOLD: 19 Navy this, Spanish Navy that, points to the one and only ship -- the one and only frigate that exploded and sank in 1804 20 21 at a specific location --22 THE COURT: All right. 23 MR. GOOLD: -- west of Gibraltar, Your Honor. 24 that's what I have in mind as to 614. 25 On the question of notice, I think, with great

respect, that's a -- would be a -- I don't want to sound disrespectful -- a fool's errand. If there's subject matter jurisdiction -- if there's no subject matter jurisdiction, there's no subject matter jurisdiction no matter how many people might end up writing letters to this Court.

And if there are claims by descendants of the crew of this ship that they didn't get enough in terms of pension or whatever, that's obviously not a matter for this Court to deal with; that's a matter for the Spanish process under the laws of Spain. This ship was under the exclusive legal control and jurisdiction, in our view, of the Kingdom of Spain.

I could go on to 1685, if you would like, or respond to any questions, or whatever the Court wishes.

THE COURT: Well, leaving aside for a moment the roadmap that you've suggested, for argument's sake, if you would give me the dates -- well, let's do it this way: Let me hear what you have to say about -- about 1685, the Merchant Royale, and dates as well.

MR. GOOLD: Okay. A disclaimer up front: My -- my vision is a little less clear on that one --

THE COURT: So is mine.

MR. GOOLD: -- but I -- but I'll explain why. We agree everything on the seabed suggests it is this Merchant Royale. We have seen documentary evidence that that ship was in Cadiz, Spain, home of Admiral Nucci, from April through

September 1641 while awaiting to take on board a large amount of money of the crusada, the Crusade, funds -- I'll indulge the Court in a little bit of history -- that the -- were raised through the church but awarded by the Pope to the king as royal revenues for purposes of -- well --

THE COURT: Proselytizing.

MR. GOOLD: -- proselytizing by one means or another. And that was handled by the teserro henerao (phonetic), an -- an official of the crown given that responsibility.

We see strong evidence that the money, some or all of it, was put on that ship. I will tell you, Your Honor, that there's also evidence that there was a sister ship with it, and these were both British ships, as you know. And at least the Merchant Royale didn't make it.

Where did the money go? Is it there or what? We know the ship did not sink catastrophically. Frankly, Your Honor, when we've looked at the photo mosaic-type materials, there is very strong evidence, at least in the view of myself and those who advise me, that this Odyssey -- this ship is no stranger to previous visitors, and Odyssey was not the first company there. In fact, there have been statements by a gentleman who was on Odyssey's board at one point that before that, sometime in the past, he had been there.

Odyssey tells me they have not found the money. If

the money is there, we would consider it the same as a present-day counterpart, a shipment by a central bank subject to sovereign immunity, but we don't know if it is, in fact, there. I've told you what I'm told by Odyssey.

So it all revolves, at least in the first instance, on a factual question about, is it there? We would concede, I have seen no evidence as yet -- can't foreclose the possibility -- that the ship was bareboat chartered to Spain. I don't think that was the case, from what I know so far. So we are not the master of the vessel or the owner of the vessel.

The question from a management point of view -- and I suppose also shaped by the FSIA proposition -- is, okay, do we have a subject matter jurisdiction issue as to some material that may or may not be at this site, and how do we get to the bottom of that?

And the answer to that, I would respectfully suggest, is in Odyssey's hands or data bank --

THE COURT: Robot.

MR. GOOLD: -- or knowledge or Mr. Bray's, because, remember, he did an awful lot of research, got a lot of money for it. And if that information got out on the table, we could make some very more targeted decisions about where to go with this case. That was one of the reasons why I had hoped that the January order would --

THE COURT: Have --

MR. GOOLD: Sorry.

THE COURT: Have any -- I'm not familiar enough with the recordkeeping of Spain's bureaucracy at the time, although I know I -- I've read it's legendary -- but have any gold coins been recorded and -- from that site, and are any of the gold coins, if they have been recovered, traceable to this shipment?

MR. GOOLD: I -- I'll tell you exactly what I know and what I don't know. Yes, the recordkeeping is legendary, but also there are gaps, as you might expect. It's not all retrievable on a hard drive from 1641.

We see evidence, documentary evidence, that the money was gathered, came in the form of copper coins and, you know, stuff from the local church level; then it gets consolidated. Then it gets put in a common currency suitable for shipment abroad, put in standardized chests of the -- that were the -- guided by the weight a mule could carry.

We understand that the official who was responsible for this function reported a shortfall in the amount he was able to get to the Spanish army in Flanders that year. I won't specify the exact amount for fear of precipitating the treasure-hunting free-for-all that Odyssey sometimes say they worry about.

We have not as yet seen the -- any detailed

postmortem-type stuff of, where did it go? Woe is us, the ship sank, that kind of thing.

I fully expect, again, that's the kind of thing that Odyssey went through quite thoroughly long before us, and we're just, sort of, retracing their footsteps through archives, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So essentially what you are saying is that if an FSIA argument applies, it would apply to cargo that may not have been recovered that may not exist on the site. It, in effect, would be an academic answer or an advisory opinion of some sort. That if it does, the FSIA applies, and yet the Court would be on a dual track of applying either the law of salvage or the law of finds which, by my reading in the very end on a case, perhaps, like this, is a distinction without a difference because the title would ultimately go to Odyssey.

So how -- how would -- and let's assume that two years or three years from now this case is processed and Odyssey eventually gets title to whatever is under the water, the wreck, and it were to discover coins that it contends is not Spain's or at least not part of the shipment, and you say it was; what's, then, the relief? What happens next?

MR. GOOLD: I don't know. I do know that I thought about whether to bring something in the nature of a declaratory judgment that -- but it would be so conditional.

1 If this material is there and it was what the Spanish 2 records say, then it is -- whatever might happen to the rest of 3 the ship and anything else they -- broken bottles or whatever 4 else they recovered --5 THE COURT: Isn't this more appropriate for a resolution between Spain and Odyssey as to the recovery of 6 7 these items in an out-of-court settlement? I mean, isn't that 8 the wisest course and the most efficient course to -- to --9 There's some logic --MR. GOOLD: 10 THE COURT: -- take? 11 MR. GOOLD: I'm sorry; I beg your pardon, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: No, I'm finished. There's some logic to that. What it 13 MR. GOOLD: turns on is, what do they know? If they were to come forward 14 15 and say, look, Spain --16 THE COURT: They may not know any more than you do, 17 Mr. Goold. 18 MR. GOOLD: Oh, I'm sure they do. If there's one 19 thing I have faith in --THE COURT: Are you a conspiracy theorist, 20 21 Mr. Goold? 22 (Laughter.) 23 MR. GOOLD: No. No. No. I just know that they 24 bought that Bray file, the infamous Bray file, and it caused 25 them to decide to go out and look for this ship, and then the

Bray agreement recites that they had been doing their other research before that. And I have seen other glimpses of how extensive the archival search process is by them, as we've discussed previously.

So my proposal would be extend, require, beseech disclosure as to what happened with this ship and what it took on board in Cadiz, Spain, on or about September 1641, and then we can make informed judgments.

I've asked that question of Odyssey informally.

Ms. MacConnel doesn't want the people to tell me, like, when we're meeting looking at maps and so on. It seemed to me a simple matter, and then we could report back to Your Honor where we go from there.

THE COURT: And this would do what? Because if you haven't found anything on the bottom of the ocean, what difference does it make what you knew before you went out there?

MR. GOOLD: Pardon me? Oh. As to --

THE COURT: I say, if you haven't found anything at the bottom of the ocean --

MR. GOOLD: That's the risk they run. That's the risk they run. I have enough where I have reason to believe that this ship left port with sovereign immune property on it. I want to protect that position.

I will also add one more thing and then --

THE COURT: I have to say that -- I mean, the provision that you cite in the FSIA at first blush isn't near as convincing as the argument you make in the other case so that -- not that I am going to be the decider in this. It certainly very -- very well -- will be ultimately up to Judge Merryday.

But, nonetheless, without having seen the briefs,

But, nonetheless, without having seen the briefs, because none have been filed, it's -- it doesn't have the logical appeal to me that the other argument does.

MR. GOOLD: I -- I have --

THE COURT: It seems a little bit of a stretch, Mr. Goold. That's what I'm saying.

MR. GOOLD: I humbly respect your suggestion. That's easy to say if you don't live in a monarchy or have never -- in a country that's never been a monarchy. At that time the king was the monetary authority --

THE COURT: Oh, I understand, the supreme ruler.

MR. GOOLD: -- but that's a historical question, yes.

THE COURT: I understand that.

MR. GOOLD: Yes.

So my proposal, which -- my vision, which admittedly is a bit blurred, would be to require the disclosures as to what is known about the material on board with specific reference to the stuff I'm talking about. If there were elephant tusks or whatever --

THE COURT: Let's assume --

MR. GOOLD: -- that man was carrying around for his own account, we don't claim it.

THE COURT: Let's assume, Mr. Goold, that I were to take Odyssey's position on -- and reschedule the case management landscape and give these new dates for discovery, and discovery would proceed as any other case. You could propound any interrogatories you want and requests for admissions, all the tools of discovery; focus on what issue you thought was appropriate. If the current issue that you've just outlined for the Court is the one that you want to hammer on, you have at it.

Come the close of discovery -- which, let's say, is the end of the year -- you have to make some decisions about what dispositive motions you're going to file. And you know no more about whether these coins are at the bottom of the sea, because none have been recovered. And so you file your motions as best you can, and the first order of business for the Court to decide is what's the identity of the vessel. We find that it's the Merchant Royale. And you want to lay claim to some of the property, but that property has not been recovered. What are you going to ask the Court to do?

MR. GOOLD: Well, then, I would be in a holding position, that if and when -- whether that's a stay or Odyssey goes and does whatever they want --

1 THE COURT: But wouldn't the law -- wouldn't the law 2 envision the law of -- assume the Court takes the law of 3 salvage as opposed to the law of finds and the Court were to 4 conclude that -- that it is entitled -- that is, Odyssey is 5 entitled to a lien on what's recovered, and no claimant has come forward and, therefore, they are entitled to what they 6 7 recover. 8 MR. GOOLD: As to the rest of the thing, yeah. 9 Okay. Well, that's --10 THE COURT: So what happens? 11 MR. GOOLD: Yeah, I'm not in a position -- I'm trying 12 to be as candid as I can with the Court -- I'm not -- we don't claim to be the master --13 14 THE COURT: Right. 15 MR. GOOLD: -- or owner of that vessel. If there are bracelets -- there's evidence of trade with Africa, for 16 17 example -- we have no reason to think that had anything to do 18 with Spain. But I would say this -- and I think it's an 19 important point here -- that if we were to go through all of 20 the Rule 26 disclosures, interrogatories and depositions and 21 schedule all of this stuff for the -- it would be incredibly 22 inefficient when --

THE COURT: It could be incredibly expensive as well.

MR. GOOLD: And expensive, too.

23

24

25

THE COURT: And that's why I go back to my original

suggestion -- not to conduct a mediation conference right here in open court -- but it would seem to me that Spain's interest in the cargo of the Merchant Royale is not the same as its heritage and historic significance of the Mercedes. I mean, they are two different vessels and -- and two different -- what's the word? -- provenance or pedigree.

MR. GOOLD: Yes, that's true, Your Honor. And when you began, in fact, by talking about whether we're now -- should be addressing divergence of the cases, you're right. And so as to 1685 -- and I think it -- I don't want it to be the tail wagging the dog here -- it just calls for a bit of creativity and/or candor from Odyssey -- creativity by myself or the Court or candor by Odyssey -- to figure out where we go with that one.

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: Your Honor, if I might, I think there's a little confusion here. My understanding of the law is that the cases before this Court is in regards to the artifacts that have been brought before the Middle District of Florida, and that is what he -- Mr. Goold has to make a determination of whether or not his client --

THE COURT: Well, that's --

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: The Court can't --

THE COURT: As I understand the law,

Mr. Von Spiegelfeld, we're not -- we're not -- although the artifacts bring the -- bring the jurisdiction of the Court to

bear in the -- in a tremendous piece of fiction, if -- if you are seeking a salvage award, the artifacts only give you in rem jurisdiction, but they give you in rem jurisdiction not solely as to those artifacts but to the shipwreck itself, the ship itself.

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: As to -- as to continuing the salvage. But as to getting title to those goods, to the -- to whatever the goods are, they have to be brought before the Middle District.

The Fourth Circuit has discussed this in regards to the Titanic. And actually in the Titanic case -- and it's a 2002 case -- decision by the Fourth Circuit -- it's an interesting case because there some of the goods that were originally salvaged were taken to France, and some were in the Fourth Circuit. And what they said -- what the salvors said is, hey, you know, those are our goods that are in France. And, in fact, the French court awarded those to us, and we want the U.S. court to award them to us, too. And the U.S. court said, well, that's interesting, but they're in France. We don't have jurisdiction over them in France. We can't give you title to them in the United States.

And what we're talking about here is -- and the reason that Odyssey comes before the Court on these cases is to obtain the right of salvor in possession over the site.

Now, if we at some point -- and I have no reason to

believe this to be true or not true -- but let's say at some point we suddenly find big boxes of gold coins, and we bring them up, and we bring them back to the Middle District of Florida; we would then ask this Court for title to those as salvors of those coins. At that point in time if Mr. Goold says, well, those are --

THE COURT: But wouldn't you have already -- MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: -- Spanish coins --

THE COURT: But wouldn't you already have title to it --

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: No.

THE COURT: -- if this Court were adjudicated?

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: No. At that point we would be entitled to the salvage -- to -- to conduct the salvage. We'd be the salvors in possession. But we would still have to have the Court make a determination as to whether we were salvors or whether it was finds and whether we had a hundred percent title to it or if we have 80 percent or 90 percent, as in the case of the Central America. But that comes after they're brought to the Middle District.

In regards to the '14 case, I -- I can't remember all these numbers; I'm not very good on numbers -- but the 14 case, here we have a -- a large number of coins. Now, we do not have the vessel here. We're not salvaging the vessel. And the videos would show clearly that these coins are just lying

around in clumps in the middle of the ocean. They are not lying inside a hull -- they are not lying inside the hull of a ship, or anything like that. They are clumps of coins that are lying around in the middle of the ocean.

And the question is, who owns those coins? And the reason -- one of the reasons why discovery will be necessary is that Mr. Goold is going to say, well, this was our vessel, and these are our coins. And you're not allowed to touch them or have anything to do with them.

And we have to at least have the right to depose and to find out from his people why they are asserting that these are -- this is their coins, their gold, their whatever, when, in fact, there's no vessel. There's some cannons here; there's some cannons there over a large area of -- of ground. And then there are clumps of coins.

No boxes of coins -- Mr. Goold was talking about boxes of coins in regards to the Merchant Royale. None of that was found. There's snuff containers, so obviously people had bad habits back then, too. But obviously that -- that doesn't mean that that belonged to the Kingdom of Spain or anything else. It would belong to whoever wanted to use the snuff.

So the fact of the matter is, we do have two different cases altogether. In the one we have a lot of property that we're asking for title to whether it be through salvage or finds. And Mr. Goold is asserting that that's

sovereign property.

In the other case we have not -- we have very few items, and we're asking for title to those few items. And we have two people who are contending that they have a right to those -- those few items that we have salvaged. That's where we stand today.

The Court has provided us with salvor-in-possession status. And as such, we are theoretically entitled to continue salvaging those sites. That's what the law has allowed us, and this goes -- goes back to a lot of cases. The Court -- you know, we'll be glad to brief that, if the Court wants, but, I mean, that's well-established law.

And you're absolutely correct: It seems like a far-fetched fiction. But by bringing those few artifacts into the Court, that's what gives us the right of salvor in possession.

It's interesting to note that there's also an Eleventh Circuit case which holds that the mere fact that you own -- it discusses -- it doesn't -- it was not the ruling, but it discusses the fact that the mere fact that a -- an owner of a vessel -- or in that case it was an airplane -- doesn't want it salvaged gives them certain rights but only as to what they own, not as to what they didn't own.

And they don't have a right to tell a salvor, or anybody else, don't pick up what I don't own. And our position

1 is that, in this particular case, the Spanish government didn't 2 own what has been picked up by Odyssey. 3 THE COURT: What -- should England be given -- should 4 Great Britain be given notice as to the Merchant Royale? 5 MR. GOOLD: I believe that would be appropriate, 6 yes. 7 I'm -- I'm not sure I understand a fair amount of 8 what Mr. Von Spiegelfeld, my learned friend, has said, with all 9 The -- artifacts from the Merchant Royale that we've 10 seen in photographs, at least the stuff brought here or in the 11 photographs you've seen, look like typical English stuff of 12 that era. We don't claim them. They claim a right, by virtue of having brought that 13 here, as the Court has pointed out, to anything else that might 14 15 be on that ship. You've heard my position on the coins -- on 16 the royal monetary authority shipment. 17 THE COURT: Is the Merchant Royale -- do we know whether it was a naval vessel of the king's or -- or was it a 18 private vessel? You mentioned a bareboat charter --19 20 MR. GOOLD: Yeah. -- Mr. Goold. 21 THE COURT: 22 From what I've seen, it was a -- a MR. GOOLD: 23 private -- privately-owned vessel. 24 THE COURT: So I take it what -- if it's not -- if

it's not the property of the crown -- or was not the property

of the crown -- why would notice be appropriate, then, to England, to Great Britain? They wouldn't be able to raise the foreign service -- Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act, would they?

MR. GOOLD: Well, that's really Odyssey's business, not mine. But if they're so worried about descendants, then those -- there was a Captain John Lemery who was apparently the owner, entrepreneur in charge of this ship, and he would have been the master of the vessel. And it is the -- in the words of the Eleventh Circuit, it is the privilege of the master of the vessel to reject salvage, and that's why we're in a different position vis-a-vis the Mercedes, because the master of the vessel is present and active.

As to what's at the Mercedes on -- well, this will come up in the motion; but whoever jettisoned material into the sea, dismantled the ship, threw the Spanish Navy cannons overboard, took the rudder off and threw it into the sea, took the dishes off and threw the china cupboard into the sea, threw the ship's pump into the sea, ripped the hull into pieces by an explosion and threw them into the sea, et cetera, and then presumably swam away, as Odyssey would have it, and that's nonsense, but that's our burden to present to you and we will.

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: I didn't understand that. I didn't -- I didn't think I said that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not sure I understand it either. But, Mr. Goold, if -- if I keep the dates as Odyssey

suggests in the Merchant Royale case -- and obviously you can file a 12(b)(1) motion at any time -- am I to anticipate that you would file a 12(b)(1) motion in the 60-day period along the lines of -- in the Mercedes case?

MR. GOOLD: To be honest with you, I don't know. And I don't think it would be within 60 days because we've not given it the same priority as the Mercedes.

We've seen some of the documents but not all, enough to see the trail leading to this shipment, this -- talking about the 1685 case.

I keep coming back -- I apologize, I don't mean to be a broken record -- but what it takes to know where to go with this case is right there on the other side of the table. If you do want to go through the whole case management order, interrogatories, all of that kind of stuff, one, I suspect we'll have big fights about that, but it needs to be, from my point of view as to me, narrowly tailored if it's anything aimed at Spain. And I would think that Mr. Butler's six-month rollover is a lot more sensible in any event than the dates -- realistic than the dates -- well, I'm not sure about that.

I -- Your Honor, I really don't know. It's a guessing game here, and that's why it's so frustrating to me because the answer is right there.

THE COURT: Mr. Von Spiegelfeld, not to pry into Odyssey's intellectual property or schedule of recovery, but

let's say within a year's time -- well, let's make it more 2 exact. If I were to adopt the close of discovery -- it was 3 roughly October of this year -- how many more times, if any, 4 would Odyssey be over the Merchant Royale site? 5 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: Well, your -- I can say without 6 any hesitation I haven't got the foggiest idea --7 THE COURT: Maybe your co-counsel would. 8 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: -- but I will -- I will say -let me just say that from the point of view of how these --9 10 I'll go back to the Titanic case. That case started in 11 nineteen something --12 THE COURT: I understand. 13 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: -- and was still ongoing in 14 2002 because they were still going back. 15 THE COURT: And I --16 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: And I don't anticipate that --17 THE COURT: Judge Merryday and I would like to -- he has a lifetime appointment. I do not. But I'm sure that his 18 19 lifetime appointment is not something that he wants to be presiding over this particular case. 20 21 MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: My -- my -- my point is that I 22 do not anticipate this being a Titanic-type case for a very 23simple reason: If -- if there were -- if Odyssey saw great big 24 boxes of gold, they probably would have gotten them by now, so

that -- and the pictures have been shown. The entire video

mosaic has been shown to Mr. Goold and to his clients.

I don't know what he keeps referring to about we have some sort of inside knowledge. I don't know what that is. But I do know that it is -- in all likelihood all of the -- the archaeological discovery at that site will be conducted within the next year to two years.

Now, having said that, it's very possible that it's already been conducted as we speak today, because Ms. MacConnel has already pointed out that they did send somebody back. They have gone down and looked at some more stuff.

If they didn't find anything -- or if they did find something -- that will certainly make -- be more enlightening to the Court. At that point, once I have those answers, I'll be able to give you a better answer.

THE COURT: What kind of discovery has been conducted in the Merchant Royale case as far as -- have any depositions occurred?

MR. VON SPIEGELFELD: No. No depositions, nothing other than we provided Mr. Goold and his client with all of the photo mosaics, with photographs, with -- with video; and we've answered the interrogatories, and they've answered interrogatories.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else that anybody wants to discuss or add or any checklist that you have that we didn't cover?

MR. GOOLD: One procedural guidance question.

Vis-a-vis the anticipated, should the Court permit, 12(b)(1)

motion, I would expect it to include photos of artifacts, which

the Court has already ruled are not confidential. We've

5 refrained from releasing those, as you may or may not have

 $6 \parallel$ noticed.

There are also artifacts on the seabed. These are not the photo mosaics but individual cannons, dishes, pots, et cetera. And at some point I'll need to get clarification as to whether a photograph of an artifact on the seabed -- in other words, it's not a landscape but a specific artifact -- is confidential or not under your ruling addressing that of earlier -- in March.

THE COURT: Not by the protective order that you've issued, no.

MR. GOOLD: Okay.

MS. MacCONNEL: Your Honor, just one thing, if we could get some guidance to prevent us from having to come back. We do plan to publish notice in Spain, given Spain's assertion that this is the Mercedes, giving the lists of passengers and merchants we know were transporting private goods aboard that ship. What we had proposed to do was to publish our web site, Odyssey's web site, and we would have a very specific link directly to those lists -- they are rather extensive -- with the names of the passengers and the merchants

who were transporting private goods. Mr. Goold has objected to 2 I don't know if Your Honor would have any guidance --3 THE COURT: My inclination would be to resolve the 4 FSIA issue first before discussing any notice or even 5 contemplating any notice issues. 6 MS. MacCONNEL: So you would like us to refrain, 7 then, from publishing that notice? 8 THE COURT: Yes. 9 MS. MacCONNEL: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: I'm going to consider what everybody has 11 said and issue a case management order, but my inclination is 12 to have two separate tracks as to these cases. But I want to 13 think about it some more, and I'll issue the appropriate 14 order. 15 Mr. Butler, I didn't ask you if you had anything else 16 that you wanted to say. 17 MR. BUTLER: No, Your Honor. We're good for right 18 now. 19 THE COURT: All right. 20 MR. BUTLER: Thank you. 21 THE COURT: Thank you. 22 We'll be in recess. All right. 23 Thank you, Your Honor. MS. MacCONNEL: 24 MR. GOOLD: Thank you, Your Honor. 25 (Thereupon, the proceedings in this case for this

1	date were concluded at this time.)
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	$C\ E\ R\ T\ I\ F\ I\ C\ A\ T\ E$
19	I, Dennis Miracle, Official Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings were transcribed by me
20	from a digital record that was produced by the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, Tampa
21	Division, and is a true and accurate record of said proceedings to the best of my ability, based on the quality of the
22	recording.
23	
24	/s/Dennis Miracle June 20, 2008
25	Dennis Miracle Date