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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

JUYEL AHMED, et al., Civil Action No. 00-0005 **Plaintiffs** ORDER GRANTING IN PART v. AND DENYING IN PART **DEFENDANT COMMON-**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WEALTH'S MOTION TO DIS-COMMONWEALTH OF THE MISS FOURTH AMENDED NORTHERN MARIANA, **COMPLAINT** Defendants

RUI LIANG, et al.,

Plaintiffs

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA,

Defendants

Civil Action No. 99-0046

THIS MATTER came before the court on Thursday, April 18, 2002, for hearing of defendant Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands' motion to dismiss the fourth amended complaint. Plaintiffs appeared by and through their attorney, Bruce L. Jorgensen; defendant Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands ("CNMI") appeared by and through Assistant Attorneys General Andrew Clayton, who argued, and Karen M. Klaver; defendant United States appeared by and through Assistant U.S. Attorney Gregory Baka.

THE COURT, having considered the written and oral arguments of the parties, rules as follows:

The court declined to hear argument on defendant CNMI's motion to strike because the motion had never been properly calendared.

Plaintiffs moved to dismiss with prejudice defendant Mark Zachares, who has never been served with a copy of the summons and complaint. The court granted the motion from the bench and ordered that the names of both Mr. Goldberg and Mr. Zachares be removed from the captions of all future pleadings and that no mention of them shall be made except as may be necessary to make out a claim for relief against a remaining defendant.

 In the instant motion, defendant CNMI seeks dismissal with prejudice of counts 3, 4, 5, and 7.1

Defendant CNMI's motion to dismiss count 3, alleging violation of plaintiffs' right to due process, is denied. Plaintiffs have clarified the relief sought, and from whom, at paragraphs 125 - 128 of their fourth amended complaint.

Count 4, alleging conspiracy against defendant Zachares, has been dismissed with prejudice and this portion of the motion is now moot.

Defendant CNMI's motion to dismiss count 5, alleging a common law claim for concealment of knowledge or information, is granted in part and denied in part. The court has previously ruled that it lacks jurisdiction to consider a claim based upon the Commonwealth's Open Government Act, 1 N.Mar.I. Code § 9917. A careful reading of *Restatement (Second) of Torts* §§ 536, 551, and 557A shows that the first two sections are facially inapplicable.

Given the court's recent order dismissing with prejudice all claims against defendant Goldberg, and the order in open court dismissing with prejudice defendant Zachares, counts 1, 2, and 6, which the court has previously held were sufficiently pleaded, will need to be re-pleaded to omit any claims for relief against former defendants Goldberg and Zachares in either their official or personal capacities. They may still be mentioned if and as necessary to make out claims against the remaining defendants.

However, plaintiffs have sufficiently alleged the tort of concealment under Restatement (Second) of Torts § 557A.² Plaintiffs have alleged physical harm to themselves by being allegedly wrongfully incarcerated. See e.g. Fourth Amended Complaint, ¶ 85 (Jan. 29, 2002).³ Count 5 is dismissed with prejudice except as to the common law claim based upon Restatement § 557A.

Defendant CNMI's motion to dismiss count 7, based on Article X, § 9 of the Commonwealth Constitution is granted. The court concludes on the facts of this case that payment of salaries to Commonwealth government employees or payments made or expenses incurred for operating and maintaining a Commonwealth detention facility are not the sort of "wrongful government"

The Restatements are made generally applicable in the Commonwealth in the absence of written law or local customary law to the contrary. Title 7, N.Mar.I. Code § 3401.

Count 5 survives as a common law claim over which the court may exercise supplemental jurisdiction. 28 U.S.C. § 1367. No claim has been made out in count 5 under the Alien Tort Claims Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1350 (which is the vehicle through which a torture victim claim may be pursued, *infra*), because there is no sufficient allegation that the concealment was "committed in violation of the law of nations or a treaty of the United States." 28 U.S.C. § 1350. The Torture Victim Protection Act of 1991 ("TVPA"), P.L. 102-256, 106 Stat. 73 (Mar. 12, 1992), imposes liability on an individual of a foreign nation who tortures or kills another. No remaining defendant falls within the scope of the TVPA.

expenditures" upon which a taxpayer's cause of action can be founded.

Accordingly, count 7 is dismissed with prejudice.

FOR THE FOREGOING REASONS, defendant Commonwealth's motion to dismiss is granted in part and denied in part, as set out above.

Plaintiffs shall have until 3:30 p.m., Friday, May 10, 2002,⁴ to file a fifth amended complaint that complies in all respects with the court's order of April 11, 2002, and this order. Defendant Commonwealth shall have until 3:30 p.m., Friday, May 31, 2002, to file a responsive pleading.

Plaintiff's counsel is instructed and admonished to carefully and scrupulously review all of this court's orders when drafting the fifth amended complaint. In particular, he should insure that only the remaining claims for relief and defendants are included and that the complaint is internally consistent.⁵

Specification of a date and time in an order overrides the "drop box" provisions of Local Rule 5.1.h.

For example, paragraph 129 in the fourth amended complaint repeats and realleges paragraphs 1 - 178 "above."

 Given the representations made to the court by plaintiffs' counsel as an officer of the court, and the court's familiarity with the long-standing difficulty in obtaining local counsel that has been experienced by plaintiffs' counsel, the court finds that there is good cause to waive the local rule requirement that local counsel be associated. However, the court admonished plaintiffs' counsel in open court, and does so again here, that it is his responsibility to constantly monitor the facsimile numbers and physical addresses provided to the court and opposing counsel.

After the hearing, the court realized that the address for service provided by plaintiffs' counsel is the physical address of a building located in the Capitol Hill area of Saipan and that no post office address had been give at which the court can serve its orders. Unless and until notified by plaintiffs' counsel of a mailing address, the court's orders will be, and filings by the remaining defendants may be, served upon plaintiffs' counsel at the facsimile number appearing on his most recent pleading: (670) 233-5503. Defendant's may also

serve plaintiffs' counsel at the physical address on Capitol Hill.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 19th day of April, 2002.

ALEX R. MUNSON
Judge