1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA 2 CHARLESTON DIVISION 3 TRADEMARK PROPERTIES, INC. and RICHARD C. DAVIS 4 VS. 5 : 2:06 CV 2195 A&E TELEVISION NETWORKS 6 7 8 Motion Hearing in the above-captioned matter held on 9 10 Tuesday, February 6, 2007, commencing at 11:14 a.m., before the Hon. C. Weston Houck, in Courtroom IV, United States 11 Courthouse, 85 Broad Street, Charleston, South Carolina. 12 13 14 15 **APPEARANCES:** 16 FRANK M. CISA, ESQUIRE, 622 Johnnie Dodds Blvd., 17 Mt. Pleasant, SC, appeared for plaintiff. 18 RICHARD A. FARRIER, JR., ESQUIRE and ROBERT H. JORDAN, ESQUIRE, P.O. Box 1806, Charleston, SC, 19 appeared for defendant. 20 21 2.2. 23 24 REPORTED BY DEBRA LEE POTOCKI, RMR, RDR, CRR P.O. Box 835 2.5 Charleston, SC 29402 843/723-2208

THE COURT: This is Civil Action 06-2195, Trademark 1 2 Properties, Inc., et al., plaintiffs, against A&E Television 3 Networks, defendants. 4 I understand, Mr. Cisa, you have a conflict in State 5 Court, so let's get to this and kind of get you out of here. 6 MR. CISA: Judge, that's been taken care of, as it 7 turned out. THE COURT: Fine. We'll still get you out of here. 8 9 MR. CISA: Thank you. THE COURT: The motion to amend, I understand there's 10 11 no objection to that. 12 MR. FARRIER: That's right. 1.3 THE COURT: Motion to amend the complaint? Is that 14 correct? 15 MR. CISA: That's what I understand, Judge. 16 MR. FARRIER: That's correct, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Okay. So I'll give you ten days to file 18 and serve the amended complaint, per your motion. 19 MR. CISA: Thank you. 20 THE COURT: Okay. We've got motions by both sides to 21 compel discovery. Are all those motions still outstanding; 2.2. any of them been disposed of? 23 MR. FARRIER: Your Honor, Mr. Cisa and I have been 24 working, continue to work to try to resolve things. As to our

motion, there's really one issue remaining, and I can go

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through. We boiled it down to four, and if I could -THE COURT: Sure.

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MR. CISA: -- just update the Court. We were prepared to argue today, all these requests for production, No. 7, No. 8, No. 26 and No. 10. And we have been able to resolve over half of those.

THE COURT: Tell me which ones you resolved.

MR. FARRIER: No. 7 was a request in which we asked --

THE COURT: Has that been resolved?

MR. FARRIER: That's resolved.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's go.

MR. FARRIER: No. 10 has been resolved.

THE COURT: No. 8 has been resolved?

MR. FARRIER: No, No. 10 and No. 7 resolved. No. 8 and 26 remain.

THE COURT: Okay. And let's see now. Eight is all documents concerning communications between plaintiff and television networks other than A&E, including The Learning Channel. I think in light of the defendants' counterclaim, they contend that the plaintiffs broke — that you had a contract to begin with, and then that the plaintiffs broke the contract and went out and signed up with a competing network to do the same thing. That's what the counterclaim claims, isn't it?

1 MR. FARRIER: Yes, sir, actually in reverse order, 2 that they went and shopped and then breached, once they got --

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THE COURT: It seems to me that if they're going to prove that breach, they need to have available to them, the communications that you have made with other competing networks. Now, it may be that eight is too broad. I mean, all documents concerning communications between plaintiff and television networks other than A&E, including The Learning Channel. You may, in a normal course of business, have a lot of communications that have nothing to do with this lawsuit.

MR. FARRIER: Your Honor, actually, and I may -- this is our request to Frank, but we are seeking -- Mr. Cisa represents Richard Davis. We represent AETN. And what we're looking for is Mr. Davis' contact while he's shopping --

THE COURT: I'm sorry, you know, I don't pay attention to who represents who. But yeah, it seems to me that the plaintiff cannot object to that information. I can sustain the objection, because it's somewhat broad, but I think if we cut it down and focus on communications that the plaintiffs had with other networks concerning this type show or anything similar to that, I think it's something that's subject to being produced.

MR. CISA: Yes. The way I read the counterclaim, Judge, is it's founded on the ground that Davis refused to continue with the second season. We acknowledge that; we

refused to continue with the second season. And they're saying as a result of that, that they've been damaged. I was thinking that it really -- that's a given. We didn't continue with the second season.

THE COURT: If we take eight and focus it in as I've suggested, is that what you want?

MR. FARRIER: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: In that case, with that correction, I'm going to require the plaintiffs to answer eight — respond to eight, and, therefore, overrule the objection to that.

We then go to No. 26, all documents reflecting any executed or final agreement between plaintiffs and The Learning Channel or any affiliate.

It seems to me that the reasons that the defendants give for wanting that information is sound. Why should you not produce that, Mr. Cisa?

MR. CISA: Same reason, Judge, is that in their counterclaim where they allege we breached the agreement to continue with the second season, and the relationship that my client has with The Learning Channel has nothing to do with the relationship between these parties.

THE COURT: Sure it does. Sure it does. Yeah, I think it does. I mean, you know, we can't be sure, obviously, but it certainly is the type evidence that could lead to relevant evidence. And now, if that contract has some

information in it or something that's private or proprietary, then we may have to excise some of that out. But as far as the general contract itself is concerned, they're entitled to it.

MR. CISA: You've issued a confidentiality order, Judge, and I think that helps.

THE COURT: It may or may not, I don't know, I'm just suggesting if you need something else, you can get it, but I think you have to respond to 26.

Let's look at the plaintiff's motion to compel. Are all of those still outstanding?

MR. CISA: I believe they are, Your Honor. And really, Judge, I think we can kind of lump them into two different areas. One is, I sent an interrogatory saying what are the damages that you claim on your counterclaim. And they say that was premature. In my mind I have a difficult time understanding why that's premature from their standpoint, when they're claiming damages. My client —

THE COURT: I don't think it's premature. I agree with you.

MR. CISA: That's one, Judge. The other --

THE COURT: Sometimes we hold punitive damages are premature, but as far as actual damages, I think you need to be ready to go forward.

MR. CISA: Judge, interrogatories three, four, five

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and six, and the request to produce Nos. 30 and 31 -- I guess -- 30 and 31, all pertain to the same idea. What we've alleged in the complaint is that my client had an oral agreement with A&E whereby he would be reimbursed for his expenses for producing this series, and then they would split net revenues. So all of those discovery requests relate to give me information concerning your gross revenues, give me information concerning your expenses, so I can determine, based upon what my client tells me the agreement was, what our damages are. So they all relate to the same thing. What I'm asking for is --

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THE COURT: What about that, Mr. Farris; seems like that's basic information.

MR. FARRIER: Your Honor, and that's what I thought when I first began to look at this case. And what I'd like to do is take an opportunity to explain to you why this case is really different in our mind. There are really three bases for our objection. I only want to concentrate on one. And they're all somewhat different in nature.

First, we objected on the basis that the plaintiff has evidenced a propensity for publication. And frankly, that has to do with the Court's contempt powers, and we have confidence that whatever order is entered into to protect those issues can be enforced by the Court.

The second issue has to do with our ability actually to

produce data in the form it's being requested. And I'll talk briefly about that in the end.

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But the real question is, in my mind, how is this case different, that is, why should the Court seek to protect, in a little bit of an unusual nature, this damages discovery.

Because as I say, when I first looked at this case -- I do a lot of commercial litigation -- if the idea was that in every commercial case there's some sensitivity as to the financial data, then the Court would just make it a routine matter to bifurcate between liability and damages. In this case what's different about it, and as I began to look at it, are three things. First of all, the industry is different, significantly different. The parties are different in alignment. And third, the actual identity of our client is a little bit different.

The industry is different, in that there is tremendous sensitivity and nondisclosure about the actual information Mr. Cisa is seeking here. And if there was a formula for Coke in the entertainment industry, it is this type of financial data, how we price, how we negotiate our contracts with actors, with producers, how we're segmenting our financial product. It's the heart and soul of our business. For that reason, the entire industry is very reticent about sharing any of this type of information. In Mr. Linear's affidavit, which we produced to you, we've given evidence of how this has come

back to really damage us in the past when we were forced to produce certain information, and that was immediately used within the industry to try to renegotiate contracts with a group of artists.

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Moreover, the client relationship is very different in this instance. According to Mr. Davis, Mr. Davis cast himself as a direct competitor to this product, and to AETN. He's producing another Flip This House program, designed to compete with our Flip This House program. The information which he seeks can be used in the process of development of this product, and he can't very well unlearn this information.

The third issue is that our client is not a public corporation, it's not owned by public corporations, it's a private partnership in which all three partners are privately owned as well. This information has never been disclosed.

Now, at the end of the day, certainly in order for Mr. Cisa to prove his case, if he proves the case of liability, he's going to have to prove his case of damages, and certainly he'd be entitled to this information.

What we're asking the Court to do, and we realize this is a little unusual in the context of a general commercial case, but I'd like to suggest that it's not so different in an intellectual property case, which this really is sort of an intellectual property case, where one will go through an initial set of hearings to determine claims construction in a

patent case, whether or not copyright material was actually protected. And what we'd like to suggest to the Court is that we go through the damages discovery, which can be completed in short order, and that we be prepared to produce, within a very brief period of time, ten days or so, all the financial information that's being sought by Mr. Cisa. That we then engage in discovery, both on the defense of his claim and our counterclaim on damages.

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The current scheduling order has the case being tried in March; that's a little bit unrealistic. I don't want to be presumptuous, but I suspect we're going to have to enter into a revised scheduling order. There's no reason the case can't be tried in June, July. Even if we sequence discovery as we suggest, it would be a means by which the Court, as we feel like the Court is fully able to, and, in fact, should be ready to protect these significant property interests, does so typically with confidentiality order. We think the issues in this case are unique enough to adopt a little bit different approach.

So what we'd like, and we suggested this to Mr. Cisa and it's just not something he's amenable to, I don't believe, is that we have sequenced discovery, that we be required to produce damages discovery. At the close, if the motions for summary judgment on liability do not resolve the case, that we produce immediately, and aggressively engage in damages

discovery, and then if the case is surviving, we can go to trial.

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The only additional protection we'd like is a two-tiered confidentiality order, so that this information can be used by Mr. Cisa, can be used by whatever experts he uses, but is not going to be revealed to Mr. Davis, or certainly to our competitor channel, The Learning Channel.

That's what we'd request, Your Honor, and in the end it,

A, protects what we believe is a very legitimate interest on

our part, and will not delay the case. Now, I would like to

say --

THE COURT: You contend there was no contract between the parties?

MR. FARRIER: There was a single contract between the parties, which does not relate to the plaintiff's claim.

THE COURT: And what was that contract?

MR. FARRIER: That Mr. Davis would appear and participate in the second season of Flip This House. In fact, the factual allegations are pretty easy to distill. The plaintiff's allegation is that there was an oral agreement whereby the parties would split revenue fifty-fifty, and the plaintiff would have creative control over his product. Our version is exactly the opposite. There was no agreement to split revenue. The deal was Mr. Davis wanted publicity, we agreed to produce, carry the costs and production of the show,

we would retain all creative control and all profit. And Mr. Davis would have, in essence, a great deal of significant free publicity. Those two factual positions are relatively irreconcilable.

At the end of the first season we began negotiations over an actual contract. Under New York law, we believe we entered into a contract, it was all done except for the execution, and that the duty of good faith and fair dealing arose as a result of that.

Prior to that time, unbeknownst to us, Mr. Davis had negotiated another deal in which he got better terms, and breached his contract with us, causing us damage, in that we had to go hire a replacement cast. That's the case in a nutshell.

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

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MR. FARRIER: And, Your Honor, I'm sorry, one other thing I'd like to point out. This is not an insignificant motion for our client. Frank and I have had other cases together, we work well in terms of trying to resolve discovery issues. It's significant enough that the client flew a representative down here from New York for this specific issue. So this -- we don't make this -- when I first saw this, I saw it as an unusual request. It is unusual, but it's also very significant to our client that these property rights be protected.

THE COURT: Okay. Yes, sir.

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MR. CISA: Your Honor, as I understand what Richard Farrier is saying is he wants to bifurcate the liability issue from the damages issue.

THE COURT: He wants to make you show that you have a contract.

MR. CISA: Well, judge --

THE COURT: And if you don't have a contract, you don't have a case, is his statement, and if you don't have a case, then he doesn't have to come forward with those damages until he gets ready to prove his counterclaim.

MR. CISA: I understand. But, Judge, my client's going to testify. I talked to him again about this, this morning, after I talked with Richard Farrier again. His testimony is, is that I had an oral agreement with A&E whereby we agreed that we would do the pilot -- we would do this show, and I would receive as compensation, one-half of the net revenues from the show. That's his agreement. He said I had that oral agreement. They kept saying yeah, that's the agreement, that's the agreement, and we will put it in writing, but they never would put it in writing. So his testimony is going to be, whether by affidavit at a summary judgment motion or at trial, is that I had an oral agreement with Charles Norlander, who was running A&E at the time, that this was our agreement. My client --

THE COURT: Do you have any authority that an oral agreement under these circumstances is unenforceable? Does it have to be in writing?

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 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  FARRIER: Your Honor, I really am not prepared to argue that at this stage. But there is --

THE COURT: You should be. I mean, that's the key issue. I mean, I knew before I came in here, he was claiming they had an oral agreement.

MR. FARRIER: There's not a shred of evidence to support that claim. In fact --

THE COURT: His testimony is sufficient, unless some form of Statute of Frauds covers the agreement, thereby requiring it be in writing. And I don't know of any. You spoke of New York law, and I don't claim to know any New York law, I don't even know whether New York law applies to this case or whether South Carolina law or somewhere in between. And I haven't looked at the Statute of Frauds. But it seems to me that's the first place you're going to look. Because if the Statute of Frauds doesn't prohibit his establishment of a contract, oral contract, enforceable oral contract, then his testimony is enough to override any summary judgment. It creates a genuine issue of fact.

MR. FARRIER: I don't agree, Your Honor. There's a lot of his purported contract that falls into the genre of intellectual property. And there are steps that must be taken

to protect his ownership of the concepts involved that he alleges were, in essence, stolen from him by our client. A mere oral agreement about these things will not create those property rights. So it really — this is a very broad — and I know that Mr. Cisa's about to amend to restate his allegations, but it's easy enough to say we have an oral contract, and, therefore, everything is going to the jury. But this case could be significantly reduced, if not eliminated, and his damages claim likewise could be significantly reduced, if not eliminated.

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THE COURT: How are you going to prove your damages?

MR. FARRIER: Your Honor, if, in fact — that's going to be very very rough justice, which we've outlined in our affidavit. It's very difficult to attribute revenue.

However, we can attribute a lot of hard costs to our having to go out and hire another production company, to find replacement actors, et cetera. It's a really different concept, in that we are not seeking a diminution in revenue as a result of season two. What we're claiming is that because of the breach, because we had to go out with little or no notice and find a replacement cast, replacement production and so on, those are specific hard costs involved.

THE COURT: Well, if you don't know what your production costs were with the plaintiff, you can't really determine what your damages are.

MR. FARRIER: Okay. And, Your Honor, the reason for our response -- back to the interrogatory -- is that it's a little unfair for us to say we should be able to do damages discovery, we should engage in this at the same time we're asking you to hold off past summary judgment. And maybe I didn't articulate this well enough for Mr. Cisa. But the idea is, sauce for the goose, sauce for the gander. What we're going to do is move damages into another phase of discovery. We'd like to have all that occur at the same time.

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THE COURT: What about your discovery; how far has it proceeded now?

MR. FARRIER: Your Honor, on Friday, within the time frame for discovery, after -- as soon as we got the confidentiality order, we produced 7200 pages of documents to Mr. Cisa. My co-counsel from New York is out taking depositions in California today. Mr. Cisa has produced 1600 pages of documents to us, and I'd say we're moving along pretty well for a case of this magnitude. It's been filed for about six months.

THE COURT: But you didn't do any discovery till last week.

MR. FARRIER: No, Your Honor. We served discovery late summer, early fall. Frank served his discovery within a month or so after that.

THE COURT: When is discovery over?

MR. FARRIER: April 1, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Does that give you time to do what you have to do?

MR. FARRIER: It depends on the Court's ruling on damages. I think that in terms of working with the Court and working with opposing counsel, there was a discovery deadline --

THE COURT: What about it, Mr. Cisa, if I bifurcate the discovery as Mr. Farrier suggests, can you complete discovery by April the 1st?

MR. CISA: No, sir. There's no way, Judge. And,

Your Honor, this is -- I don't even know their position on

liability. Their position is pretty simple. We didn't have
an oral agreement with Richard Davis. We never would have an

oral agreement with anybody. That's not industry standards.

And we didn't have an agreement, period. That's their

position. I understand that. I don't need discovery on the

liability issue, I need discovery on the damages issue.

What they want me to do, Judge, is fly up to New York and take depositions and not ask questions about damages, and then come back, and then fly up to New York again. I just -- I understand the liability issue, Your Honor. We're not going to resolve that through discovery. I mean, I know my client was the creator of this series, he was credited as creator of this series. I know he didn't make a dime on this series. I

know he did the pilot for the series. I know he sent it to

A&E and they loved it. I know what the liability issue is. I

don't have to really deal with that. I know their position.

I just need to deal with the damages issue, Judge.

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And I just don't want to fly and -- you know, I go up there and question Mr. Norlander, he's going to say no, that didn't happen. You know, I know what their position is, Your Honor. I need to move forward with damages.

I think we're going to have to -- I was supposed to have an expert report to the other side by February 1. I can't get an expert report to the -- pursuant to the scheduling order, to the other side by February 1, because I don't have documents that I can analyze as to whether there was net profit or not. So this -- I'm going to have to move to amend the scheduling order already, because I don't have the information. I had requested it in time, to be able to get an expert lined up and do that. But they haven't produced it, so we're falling behind already. I just don't -- if we bifurcate things, Judge, we can't get it then. There's no way we can get close to April 1, I don't believe.

THE COURT: Well, you're saying you know everything you need to know about liability; the only thing that is bothering you is damages.

MR. CISA: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Well, if we bifurcate it, then the

damages are out of the picture. So it seems to me -- I don't understand what you're saying. You're saying you're ready to go on liability right now.

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MR. CISA: Well, Judge, I mean I've got an oral agreement. I mean, I know what I've got. I know their position. I know what they're going to testify, that no, there was no oral agreement. I don't know what else more there's much to do on the liability issue. The damages issue is the crucial thing. If, through discovery, I find that they didn't make any money, there was no net revenues, I think that's a problem for me. Although I doubt that that was the case, but what I'm suggesting is, is I don't really view —

THE COURT: Mr. Farrier, what do you need to do before you can make a motion for summary judgment on liability?

MR. FARRIER: I think we can move pretty quickly.

And I think that as long as we can schedule -- there are not many witnesses. We needed to get our documents in before we scheduled the deposition of Mr. Davis. I think that --

THE COURT: Why do you need to take any depositions? You know what his client's going to say.

MR. FARRIER: Well, it's one thing between knowing it and having him under oath, Your Honor. I think he's going to have to concede a lot of the facts that he's alleging in his complaint that will largely dispose of some of the issues in

the case. But I think that we can move very promptly within 45 days to be ready for motions for summary judgment on liability. There's no question that we would have to request -- it's up to the Court, of course -- that both Frank and I are going to need some additional time on this case. Can easily be ready for trial in the summer. It's not going to be ready for trial -- unless the Court so orders -- on May 7, 2007.

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of damages. I don't understand what you're saying. And I don't — and, therefore, am not convinced that these people can't furnish their damages, the money, the figures that the plaintiff wants. And I just can't believe they can't furnish that, and I can't believe it's as devastating to them as you claim it is. But I'm willing to give you the benefit of the doubt. We'll see whether they're telling you the truth at some point in time in this case. But for the time being, I don't see any real problem with accommodating their plea to put off the damage issue. I just don't think it's going to be that difficult. It might slow the case down 30 days or something like that, but that's not the end of the world.

So I think that we can -- Let's require you to file any motion you're going to file for summary judgment by April the 1st. You've got a month and a half before then, you've got all of March, you've got most of February, you can do whatever

discovery you've got to do, and then you can file your motion by April the 1st, and we can dispose of it promptly, see where we're going, and then outline the procedure for completing the rest of the discovery.

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MR. CISA: Judge, do I need to move now -- I know the deadline, like I say, expert was February 1 to the other side. They've got deadlines March 1st on naming an expert. Do we need to address any of that at this juncture, or do we just wait and see where we are after the motion --

THE COURT: What type expert are you having?

MR. CISA: Judge, probably an accounting type expert, an economist, to be able to analyze what documents they give me on the damages issue, to be able to form --

THE COURT: Obviously since we are today bifurcating that issue from the other issues, certainly your time for presenting an expert report will be opened up, be open ended, and we'll wait until we get there and then we'll see how long it takes you.

MR. CISA: Judge, does that mean that the bifurcation is -- that they cannot seek discovery on their damages issue relative to their counterclaim also, or are we going to -- In other words, if you granted them summary judgment on their claim, you still have a counterclaim out there.

THE COURT: No, what they've asked me to do is let them pursue -- to bifurcate discovery.

1 MR. CISA: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: And to let them pursue discovery on the issue of liability, whether or not you had an enforceable contract against them, first. And then assuming that they do not prevail on that, then we'd go into full discovery on whatever you wanted to.

MR. CISA: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: But I don't see any problem with giving them until April the 1st to file any motion in that regard.

Isn't that what you're asking me to do?

MR. FARRIER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Now --

MR. FARRIER: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Let's go back and look at the rulings that I've made that -- the rulings that I made on the discovery requested by the defendant. Now, do they involve damages?

Let me say this. I've ruled that you've got to answer certain interrogatories and produce certain documents. To the extent that those discovery requests involve damages, you don't have to respond to them because we're bifurcating the case as to damages. So I'm going to require you to make the responses I previously ordered, within 15 days of today. But to the extent those responses involve damages, you don't have to make them then.

MR. CISA: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

MR. FARRIER: Your Honor, one thing, just because I don't want to get away and for us to realize we've got -There's one other early date that requires mediation to be completed March 1.

THE COURT: Say what now?

MR. FARRIER: Your current order requires mediation be completed by March 1. I would think that that may be premature, but if you'd like for us to comply with that --

THE COURT: I don't think March 1 is the least bit premature. I would think if you really wanted to mediate it, you could do it.

Now, even though we order mediation, if you don't want to mediate, don't mediate. If both sides say it's futile, then obviously we don't want people spending money coming up to the courthouse to meet, when you're not going to accomplish anything.

But it seems to me, March the 1st, just looking at it right now, knowing what I know about the case, seems like a pretty opportune time to mediate. You're talking about filing your motion for summary judgment on April the 1st, that's 30 days before then, it's a good time to sit down and talk about the case. I know y'all don't like to do that, you'd like to wait till you get all your discovery done and all your billing

done and all that. But mediation doesn't have to come at the end. MR. CISA: We may need to mediate twice, Judge. THE COURT: You may not need to mediate it at all. If you don't want to mediate it, just let me know why you don't want to, and if it's a reasonable request, I'll relieve you of that obligation. Okay. Thank you very much. MR. FARRIER: Thank you, Your Honor. (Court adjourned at 11:42 a.m.) 

## REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION

I, Debra L. Potocki, RMR, RDR, CRR, Official Court
Reporter for the United States District Court for the District
of South Carolina, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true
and correct transcript of the stenographically recorded above
proceedings.

S/Debra L. Potocki

12 Debra L. Potocki, RMR, RDR, CRR