CONFIDENTIAL EXHIBIT 4-C

to the

GAWKER DEFENDANTS' MOTION
TO DETERMINE CONFIDENTIALITY OF
TRANSCRIPTS OF CLOSED COURT PROCEEDINGS

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, IN AND FOR PINELLAS COUNTY

TERRY GENE BOLLEA, professionally known as HULK HOGAN,

Plaintiff,

No. 12-012447-CI-011

VS.

HEATHER CLEM; GAWKER MEDIA, LLC, aka GAWKER MEDIA, et al.,

Defendants.

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HEARING BEFORE THE HONORABLE PAMELA CAMPBELL

DATE: April 22, 2015

TIME: 1:30 p.m. to 4:03 p.m.

PLACE: Pinellas Count Courthouse

545 First Avenue North

Courtroom C

St. Petersburg, Florida

REPORTED BY: Susan C. Riesdorph, RPR, CRR

Notary Public, State of

Florida

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1 wasn't noticed to be evidentiary, so there's some 2 case precedence for that. So if it' going to be 3 evidentiary, it needs to be noticed as 4 evidentiary. 5 All right. What else can we do? Mr. Harder? 6 MR. HARDER: Your Honor, Judge Case issued a 7 report and recommendation some time back, and I 8 think that my office anticipated that exceptions 9 were going to be filed and exceptions were never 10 filed. So we wanted to give Your Honor a proposed 11 order to make that an order of the Court. 12 was a report and recommendation from October 20. 13 It pertains to an issue that we would like to go 14 on confidential record to discuss. 15 MR. BERLIN: I'm not sure what the particular 16 order is. 17 THE COURT: Why don't you all have a minute 18 to talk about it. 19 MR. HARDER: Sure. 20 MR. BERLIN: Bear with me just a moment, 21 Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Please, take your time. 23 (Discussion off the record.) 24 THE COURT: Back on the record. Go ahead. 25 MR. HARDER: Can we be on the confidential

1 record, Seth? 2 I don't object to that, MR. BERLIN: 3 Your Honor. 4 Your Honor, October 20, 2014, MR. HARDER: 5 Judge Case issued a report and recommendation. 6 There was no -- there were no exceptions that were 7 filed. I think my office was anticipating that 8 they would file exceptions, so we didn't prepare 9 an order for Your Honor to sign to have that 10 become an order. So we've prepared an order, and 11 I've discussed it with Seth and he has a few 12 We were trying to resolve them, but I issues. 13 would like to give you these two documents. 14 is the report and recommendation. One is the 1.5 proposed order. Then I would like to explain what 16 this issue is about. 17 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 1.8 MR. HARDER: Your Honor, the reason we're on 19 the confidential record here and the reason why 20 this issue -- if you would like, I can let you 21 have a few minutes to review that. 22 THE COURT: Okay. 23 MR. HARDER: Shortly after Gawker posted the 24 minute and 41 second sex video, approximately ten 25

days later, Mr. Houston, who is Terry Bollea's

attorney of many years, received a call from a lawyer representing what we deem is an extortionist saying we have sex videos and we want to "sell them to you." I'm putting that in quotes. And then several months later, there was an FBI sting operation where arrests were made of that attorney and the person who had accompanied that attorney.

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One of the issues in that what I call an extortion attempt was there were allegations being made by the extortionist and the attorney that there was an issue of race that was allegedly stated in the private bedroom during or surrounding the sexual encounter between Mr. Bollea and Ms. Clem. This allegation of a sexual -- a racial statement has never -- first, it's irrelevant to the case. Second, it's never been substantiated. Allegedly, according to the extortionist, there is a tape that contains this. No one in this room or any of the parties has ever seen this tape, has ever received this tape, knows anything about this tape other than, A, an extortionist said it occurred and I think that there was a news report from many years ago, about six months before the Gawker sex tape was posted,

that the extortionist may have spoken to a reporter and may have said something about this. I think it was TheDirty.com, which is a tabloid, celebrity gossip type of site that may have had some sort of report about this.

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It was my hope and our hope that Judge Case entering this report and recommendation would have been the end of this issue. The report and recommendation says, Terry Bollea's counsel is allowed to redact out the words that are in this. It's an alleged summary of an alleged sex tape that was being used by the extortionist and/or counsel for the extortionist which has this alleged dialogue.

So pursuant to Judge Case's report and recommendation, the words were redacted out.

Gawker's side was allowed to retain a single copy of the unredacted and it's being kept in the vault of Seth Berlin's law firm. Otherwise, Gawker is not allowed to have any unredacted copies. Then there's only redacted copies of this. Again, it's the report or alleged report allegedly summarizing this alleged sex video and some dialogue in there.

Again, it was my hope that this report and recommendation would have been the end of the

Recently Gawker's counsel has been saying that they intend to make this an issue at the trial, that they intend to have it potentially be part of the public record that alleged statements relating to race were made. Mr. Bollea needs to protect himself from something like this. Your Honor may recall Paula Deen and the troubles that she had when an issue relating to race came out in a trial that she was in, and it -- in some ways it can be explained that it wiped out her business. She had something of an empire that all came crumbling down over that one issue. obviously we want to protect ourselves from any sort of allegations that come out which, A, are irrelevant to the case, B, are unsubstantiated and really have no place.

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So we're raising this because, Your Honor, we're going to be filing a motion in limine relating to this issue so that this issue can never appear at the trial. The report and recommendation, the purpose of it is to make sure that there's no public filing by Gawker, that any filing would be done under seal so that the Court can consider whatever they have to say about this, but it's not going to be part of the public record

unless the Court determines it should be part of the public record. Obviously that would be a different situation.

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So in submitting this report and recommendation and proposed order, Your Honor, I just wanted to submit it with that in mind and just to let you know that we will be filing a motion for protective order on this issue and we will be filing it under seal with a proper motion to have it filed under seal.

Mr. Berlin did point out that in the proposed order, the very last sentence of paragraph 1 is not in compliance with the court rules. And we would be agreeable to having that last sentence stricken out which would then require that anyone who wants to use this type of information would have to file a motion, kind of like the motion we had a few months ago, seeking I guess clarification or something of the confidentiality of the material, but as a precaution that it would be filed under seal rather than publicly.

THE COURT: Let me just make sure I understand. So apparently the video or the recording that Gawker published was maybe just a part of a bigger recording and this extortionist

was making some kind of a written report about the other parts? So Gawker has not seen this, correct?

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MR. BERLIN: Let me try to answer that, Your Honor. Gawker got some footage. published a small portion of the footage that it It was our understanding, piecing together the facts, that there may be more than one piece of footage. Whether they're from the same time, different times, don't know, but in an effort to understand what happened, we actually had some back and forth with Your Honor about this, including setting a procedure in place with respect to Judge Case, that sort of thing. this is not in the footage that we have. It's our understanding that this fellow, Mr. Davidson, who is the lawyer that he was talking about, put together sort of a timeline that at this minute, this is what happened, at this minute, this is what happened, and described what was on these tapes in an effort to persuade Mr. Bollea to pay the money. So we are -- part of that deals with the issue that Mr. Harder was alluding to. I hope that answered your question.

THE COURT: It did. So what would be your

objection, then, to the order?

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I only -- I want to make two MR. BERLIN: points, if I may, Your Honor. The first is that when this came up with Judge Case, we entered this There's a paragraph in Judge Case's report and recommendation noting that the report was without prejudice and that we could revisit it later. We intend to do that later, if necessary, the motion in limine stage just like Mr. Harder was addressing. I think it probably doesn't make sense to address is that relevant or is it not relevant right now. I can speak to that if Your Honor would like, but that's sort of a different topic for a later day, I think. think that it has some -- it explains a lot of what was going on in realtime vis-à-vis Gawker and Mr. Bollea and his counsel, but that can be addressed I think later. And not knowing that this was coming up today, I'm not fully prepared to do that. I would like to get my ducks in a row.

THE COURT: But at least for our purposes for now, from a confidential versus public document -
MR. BERLIN: That was the second point I was going to address, if I may.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. BERLIN: The order -- we have in place a many-page protective order that was negotiated over many weeks and that Your Honor signed. And under that order, if you want to designate something as confidential, you stamp it confidential, and you designate the lines and pages of the deposition testimony confidential. It's all confidential for 30 days until that happens, which there is a procedure for that.

My concern about this order is not the concept of, hey, can we keep the stuff that we've designated as confidential on this subject confidential and file it under seal. We can. actually had a motion object this previously that we filed, and we filed it under seal and that was an appropriate motion under the rules to do that. The concern I have was just the vagueness of the language where it says that the materials -- that any accompanying materials that the parties may wish to file that relate in any way to the matters identified. What I'm looking for is the clarity of knowing if you want something to be confidential, here's the piece of testimony that's been designated as confidential, here's the

document that's been designated as confidential. So what I would propose to do is -- I'm fine with the order. I don't love the order, but I can live with the order. It reflects what Judge Case did -- is to say any materials that the parties may wish to file on this issue be designated either confidential or confidential/attorneys' eyes order under the protective order may be filed When I say to a paralegal in my under seal. office, go through -- which we just did in connection with the summary judgment brief, just to give you a real life example -- and make sure that there is nothing in these pleadings that is marked confidential that's in anything that's publicly filed, they can do it with clarity because they have a bunch of letters from Mr. Harder saying here are the pages in the depositions that are confidential and the documents are stamped confidential, and then we can do it. The "in any way relates" is problematic, including The Dirty article that they mentioned. It doesn't say anything about this extortionist, but it does allude to this issue. It's a summary judgment exhibit. That's a public news report. It's not been designated

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confidential. It probably shouldn't be marked confidential because it was on the Internet. that got attached. It's I think the only exhibit that deals with that out of a hundred and whatever number of exhibits in the stack. But I don't want to be in a situation where later we did that and they come back and say, hey, this violates this order because it in any way relates to that. clear way of doing this is to say, let's just do this with respect to the protective order. what it's worth, on this issue, there are documents that have been designated confidential. There are documents that have been designated highly confidential. There were some documents that were ordered to be redacted and keep the unredacted original in your safe. We have scrupulously complied with all of that. there's a clear -- that has clarity for us. then we are not running the risk of inadvertently running afoul of an order.

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So I don't have a problem with the concept, but what I was looking for was something that says having been designated confidential or confidential/attorneys' eyes only under the protective order instead of "that in any way

relates to the matters identified." That seems to me to be -- there are things that could be, could not be. Is this article that we just filed yes?

Is a different article not if somebody gives it out in a public way that's otherwise the subject of -- it seems clear that if we have a protective order and the protective order was, A, was negotiated and, B, that complies with the Florida rules about keeping things confidential, that seems to be the way we ought to go.

THE COURT: Okay. It just seems that this particular report -- you call it a report -- is different than the other items that have been designated as confidential. They've been on the Internet or they've been in a book or they've been somehow published.

MR. BERLIN: Yes.

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THE COURT: Whereas this piece of paper doesn't seem -- or pieces of paper don't seem to have been published. It sounds like there's all potential hearsay, lack of trustworthiness, all kinds of other legal objections for that. I don't know if these pieces of paper have some confidential stamp across them to some degree so that they're not out there.

1 MR. BERLIN: Any documents the plaintiff, or 2 in one case a third party, produced one of those 3 documents that's related to this. They've all 4 designated them either as confidential, I think in 5 almost every case confidential/attorneys' eyes 6 only so that only lawyers can see it. 7 respected that. I think we may have views about 8 whether that's good, bad, or whatever, but that's 9 how -- the way the protective order works is they 10 get to do that until and unless we come to you and 11 say, Your Honor, you have to overrule that. 12 have to follow that, and we have. It's two and a 13 half years into the case. I'm just asking that we 14 do it that way because then there's clarity for me 15 about, okay, we've stamped this confidential. 16 know, my paralegal knows, everybody knows this is 17 Whereas "in any way relates to this covered. 18 topic," it makes it -- I think we're on the same 19 page about the concept. It just suffers from a 20 potential lack of clarity, and on something that's 21 a court order where we want to be following it and 22 following it scrupulously, that's what we would be 23 looking for. So I think that's where we are.

MR. HARDER: I would like to address this. Seth and I did talk about this. As far as a

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published media report, I don't have a problem with this order. And I think the appropriate place would be third line from the bottom where it says, dated October 20, 2014, it could have a comma and say "other than published media reports," and that could resolve the issue because I'm not trying to address public media reports.

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The problem that I have with narrowing this to things that we have actually stamped is that Mr. Berlin just said, well, what if we obtain this report or perhaps something similar from a third Well, discovery is over. Fact discovery party. ended. So if they're obtaining things from somebody, I don't have an opportunity to stamp it. If they obtain something from a person who they may think may have this, like an extortionist or the extortionist's attorney or somebody close to them, this order, if you have the language that they're asking for that it has to be stamped, that -- that document that they receive from an outside person wouldn't fall within the order and then they could potentially file it in court. way it reads right now is that anything that relates to the matters that are addressed in the report and recommendation -- which we discussed

with you this alleged race issue -- that is something that is in all of our minds. It's a sensitive issue that the report and recommendation is speaking to, and this proposed order would say if you're planning on filing anything like that, you have to file it under seal.

THE COURT: Let me ask. This report and recommendation of October 20, 2014, was that the only issue that was before Judge Case for his report and recommendation?

MR. BERLIN: There's a second issue that's covered in paragraph 5. It had to do with telephone records, which I think Your Honor may recall you ruled on that. That actually came up to Your Honor in an exception by the plaintiff, and Your Honor overruled the exception and the phone records were ultimately produced. That's I think not the point of -- if I understand it, it's not the point of what Mr. Harder is getting at.

THE COURT: It sounds to me, though, that the order accepting the report and recommendation, at this point, Mr. Harder, your argument is beyond that, right? It's beyond what was considered in the report and recommendations.

MR. HARDER: Well, all it says is that the

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report and recommendation is adopted. And I guess the beyond part is if a party is going to seek to file something that's identified in paragraphs 1 to 4 of the attached report and recommendations dated October 20, 2014 -- I'm willing to have the "other than published medial reports" -- shall be filed under seal and not in public record just so that we have a very clear understanding that it gets filed under seal.

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THE COURT: Yes. But I think Mr. Berlin's comment is to that second line, that relate in any way to the matters. So something new pops up is where I think your expansion comes up, right? I appreciate Mr. Berlin's dilemma in that all of a sudden they get information about it. How do you handle that in a way that he doesn't get in trouble with the Court?

MR. HARDER: Well, Your Honor, if they come into some sort of possession of a document that is relating to this issue and they file it in the court record, then the whole point of the report and recommendation has kind of now fallen by the wayside because they just did what Judge Case is saying you're not allowed to do. So maybe what I need to do is go to Judge Case and say, Judge

Case, can we get clarification that if anything relating to 1 through 4 is going to be filed in court, it has to be filed under seal? We're happy to go to Judge Case and ask him for that.

THE COURT: I think that what he's saying is -- it seems to me that Judge Case saw actual documents.

MR. HARDER: Yes.

THE COURT: I think what I'm hearing from

Mr. Berlin is it isn't a document that Judge Case
saw and perhaps Mr. Berlin has not seen it at this
point either, but at this point in time, some
point in time in the future, if Mr. Berlin or his
client sees something that relates to it but it's
not something that specifically Judge Case saw,

Mr. Berlin's concern is your proposed order that
says in any way relates expands on the limited
pieces of paper that Judge Case saw. So I think
that's where his concern is.

It sounds to me that you're making an oral motion, then, to extend anything else that pertains to these matters, you want to be designated as confidential until the Court or Judge Case have an opportunity to rule on them.

MR. HARDER: Correct.

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THE COURT: Does that make sense to you?

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MR. BERLIN: I understand the motion, the oral motion that he's making. It's sort of like buying a pig in a poke. It may be that it's something that is very much like what Judge Case saw, and I understand that. It may be something completely different. It may be something that's public like in the newspaper or the Internet. We're sort of quessing, you know. We have a whole bunch of hypotheticals. And with one exception that I want to get to in a minute that actually relate to this subject, we actually have -- other than a couple expert depositions, it's done. if I'm getting it, it's not through any sort of compelled court process. I don't know how I'm going to get more stuff than what we have and produced. We were obliged to produce all the documents by the 10th, which was about ten days ago, so we produced them.

My hope is that we have clarity because there's a whole bunch of what if it's this, what if it's that, where if you knew what it is, then -- if we have it designated as confidential or confidential/attorneys' eyes only under the protective order, then everybody on my team knows

this is what's confidential, this is what's highly confidential, this is what's in the safe.

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THE COURT: I think then on this order and report, I'm going to -- if something else relates -- I accept the concept that Mr. Harder says that if something else comes about that relates to that, I'm fine with that being confidential until a court rules on it, and -- but striking the last language, a separate motion seeking leave to file an extension should not be necessary. It should be necessary. Just strike the word "not," a separate motion seeking leave to file under seal as to the unrelated -- I mean as to the related shall be necessary.

MR. BERLIN: Any documents, if you file documents under seal, you have to file a motion.

THE COURT: Right. So it would read, a separate motion seeking leave to file under shall -- strike the word "not" -- be necessary. So it shall be necessary, period. Just strike the word "not."

MR. BERLIN: I still think that leaves some ambiguity.

THE COURT: It does.

MR. BERLIN: But the one thing I would like

1 to have exempted from that so that I'm not in 2 violation of this order by filing a summary 3 judgment brief is published media reports, which I 4 understood Mr. Harder to say he had no objection 5 to. 6 THE COURT: I'm taking this to rely on 7 that -- this report and recommendation and this 8 proposed order to be pertaining to racially 9 sensitive material. 10 MR. BERLIN: And there is one article that we 11 filed that arguably relates to that. I would like 12 to have just a carve-out for published materials. 13 MR. HARDER: I stipulate. 14 THE COURT: Okay. So a separate motion 15 seeking leave to file shall be necessary. 16 the word "not." 17 MR. BERLIN: Well, it wouldn't be about the 18 motion to seal. It would be that it would be not 19 covered by -- we wouldn't have to cover it under 20 seal. 21 MR. HARDER: I would say after dated October 22 20, 2014, at the bottom right, comma, other than 23 published media reports, comma. 24 MR. BERLIN: I think that would work, 25 Your Honor.

1 THE COURT: All right. Anything else? 2 I mean, the only thing I would MR. BERLIN: 3 just say is can we make it like published material 4 because published media report -- I don't want to 5 hear argument that The Dirty is not a real media 6 organization and they didn't publish it properly, 7 like it's on the Internet. I assume that's 8 covered by published media materials, something 9 published via a website on the Internet. 10 MR. HARDER: I consider The Dirty to be a 11 media organization. 12 All right. If that applies --MR. BERLIN: 13 THE COURT: Media is just very broad. 14 I don't consider it to be a MR. HARDER: 15 legitimate news source, but I consider it a media 16 organization. So it's a media communication. 17 With that clarification that if MR. BERLIN: 18 it's on the Internet, it's therefore published 19 media like The Dirty, we're not going to have an 20 argument as to whether it's a real news source or 21 it's not. 22 THE COURT: I don't know that if it's on the 23 Internet that it's the media, but I guess for 24 purposes of this, Mr. Harder is stipulating to --

is it Being Dirty? Is that what it's called?

1 MR. HARDER: TheDirty.com. 2 THE COURT: That would be a media report as 3 defined by this order. 4 MR. BERLIN: Okay. 5 Anything else? THE COURT: 6 MR. HARDER: One other -- nothing else on 7 this. 8 THE COURT: Okay. Do you have copies of this 9 that I can conform? 10 MR. HARDER: Yes. This is the order. 11 MR. BERLIN: Your Honor, I have an issue that 12 relates to that topic. I don't know if this is a 13 good time. Mr. Harder may have another issue. 14 MR. HARDER: I have an issue relating to this 15 as well. 16 I'm happy to have Mr. Harder go. MR. BERLIN: 17 All right. THE COURT: 18 MR. HARDER: Your Honor, this actually just 19 came to mind as we were having this discussion 20 relating to Keith Davidson. I don't know if 21 Your Honor feels that you can do anything about it 22 or not, but fact discovery is over in the case, 23 but Gawker is litigating a discovery issue in 24 Los Angeles in this case against Keith Davidson, 25 the attorney who was representing the

extortionist. And Gawker served a subpoena on him. He objected on grounds of Fifth Amendment privilege, which I can certainly see, and also attorney/client privilege and attorney work product. Fact discovery ended, and Gawker continues to do this litigation against Keith Davidson after discovery has closed. We're having to spend money to file papers in Los Angeles Superior Court, to show up to Los Angeles Superior Court over this. It just seems like if discovery is over, then discovery is over. Unless Your Honor has a motion for leave to reopen discovery as to this issue, it just seems like that discovery should be concluded.

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THE COURT: What is the litigation about?

MR. BERLIN: This is actually the same issue.

So that actually works out. You got a two-for on this one, Your Honor.

Because there is a potential -- I have testimony, Your Honor, from Mr. Houston who was actually involved with the thing at his deposition a couple weeks ago -- that there is some arguable connection -- we don't think there is, but there is a claim -- there is some claimed connection between this extortionist and Gawker that -- what

we have done is back in December, we issued a subpoena that finally got served in January. We had some informal discussions. We also served a subpoena on his law firm, not just him personally.

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And so forth.

MR. BERLIN: He is the attorney, yes. It's his law firm as well in part because the law firm does not enjoy a Fifth Amendment privilege.

That's reserved for people. So we were trying to get documents relating to this very subject because it relates to what's on our tape, what's on the Bollea tapes, when were they made, who's on them, what are the circumstances of the recording, what were the circumstances of the distribution.

Is he the source? We don't actually know that.

As Your Honor will recall, we've been trying to get information about this subject since early in the case. There was a subpoena to the -- I mean, there was a FOIA request to the FBI where we asked for a records authorization. That got litigated first with Judge Case. That finally went out, but it took about a year to do that. We also sent the subpoena to Mr. Davidson. And then after it was served, there was informal

discussion. Then in March we filed a motion to enforce the subpoena against his law firm only. We sort of accepted his own implication of the Fifth Amendment, but the law firm we served a Mr. Harder's firm on behalf of subpoena. plaintiff objected to the judge, which delayed the thing a little bit because they had to assign it That went a couple weeks. to a new judge. we saw an ex parte, which in California speak is not meaning what we would think it means as ex parte, but an effort to try to get it heard That was also opposed by both quickly. Mr. Davidson and plaintiff, Mr. Harder's law firm.

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Now they're taking the position that having done all these things to sort of run out the clock, discovery is over and you can't get that. It's our understanding of Florida law that where we have been diligently trying to get this for a number of months -- we have a hearing on the 1st or 2nd of May, which is next week, with the California judge on the substance of the subpoena, with Mr. Davidson's lawyer. And if the court allows the subpoena to go forward, we can get those documents, and we would actually ask -- if it's an oral motion, we would ask that the Court

clarify that although discovery is otherwise over, we can -- if we get these documents or testimony from Mr. Davidson that that would be something that we could do. Given that and just -- I'm reminded in this instance, there was an issue earlier in March about whether the plaintiff had timely designated one of his experts. And we had a hearing about it in front of Judge Case. Judge Case said, look, you set a schedule. We have to follow it, but -- this is the but part. He said there's this case called either Binger or Binger. I think he said it was Binger.

MR. TURKEL: It's Binger.

MR. BERLIN: Binger, thank you. And he said Binger vs. King Pest Control, that case resides in every trial judge's bench notebook in the State of Florida and that it's part of the case law and that it's been enforced and followed by every district court in the state, including the Supreme Court, and it makes our efforts to keep -- trial judges' efforts to keep deadlines timely and turns them into more of an aspirational mode of trying to deal with them. Because that language in Binger is so oriented in terms of allowing witnesses, allowing evidence, allowing testimony,

unless it turns on intentional bad faith or noncompliance with a direct order or disrupts the process of the court, you're basically told you have to bend over and figure out a way to cure any prejudice. This is what Judge Case told us when it was their witness. I think under these circumstances, discovery ended recently, and if we get these documents in early May, we'll still have two months until trial. They're obviously on a subject that Your Honor has previously adjudicated as relevant. When we sought documents from the FBI, we were allowed to do that. When we asked the plaintiff for documents relating to those and his communications with the FBI, those were ordered produced. Now we're trying to get Mr. Davidson's side of the story so we know what's This seems like -- it may turn out that what. there's not -- it's not useful testimony, but it may turn out that it's very useful and that's the purpose of discovery. We've been trying to do that, and we should not be precluded from doing that just because the litigation of a third party sort of -- with the plaintiff's participation has run out the clock on this. So that's where we are on this Keith Davidson thing. We would like this

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clarification that if we get these documents that we can still finish that part of the discovery. So that's really the Keith Davidson timing issue.

THE COURT: It sounds like it's sort of the cart before the horse. So it seems like you have to go to California. Let's see what that judge says.

MR. BERLIN: But the argument they're making in California is you can't get this discovery because you're out of time under the Florida court schedule. We would like to have clarification that if we're otherwise entitled to these documents that that should not by itself preclude us from getting them. The substance of it is obviously up to the Court out there.

MR. HARDER: Your Honor, I would like to address this because there was a massive amount of delay by Gawker. They received documents that had Keith Davidson's name all over them in May of last year. They sat on the issue until the end of the year, late December. They issued a subpoena to Davidson. He very promptly said, I'm asserting the Fifth Amendment privilege as to everything. This is an attorney who was arrested by the FBI for being part of an alleged extortion attempt.

Also, he was representing a client in the process, and he says, all of my communications were with my client, and that's attorney/client privilege and attorney work product privilege. So he promptly asserted all of his objections on that basis. Then Gawker waits several more months and files a motion to compel literally on the eve of the discovery cutoff in March with the discovery cutoff in mid April. They passed the discovery cutoff and they're continuing to litigate this issue in Los Angeles. Mr. Davidson is having to spend money on his counsel to oppose their motion. We're having to spend money to present to the Court a full picture of what's going on, and we're mentioning the fact that they waited and waited and waited and then the discovery cuts off and they're continuing to seek discovery. The Binger case is about expert discovery. It's not about fact witnesses.

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I just feel like Gawker is pressing everyone to stay within the deadlines and yet they want to continue discovery without any restrictions in other states. What Mr. Berlin is essentially saying is they want to try to documents from him and then if and when they get them, then they want

to take his deposition. We don't have a whole lot of time before the trial. We're opposing two summary judgment motions as well as all these other issues. I just feel like if we're going to be complying with the discovery cutoff, they should be complying with it. If they're not going to comply with it, maybe there's some additional discovery we want to take, and we can cite to Binger and say we think it's important and we're going to blow off all the deadlines of the court. I don't think anyone should be blowing off the deadlines of the court, which is why I mention this issue to you.

THE COURT: Well, this trial, just like every other trial, things are always popping up on the eve of the trial. So I think we're going to let the California court see what they do, and then someone's going to -- if that information is allowed to be produced or discovery allowed to be performed, then I'll make a ruling based on those issues. Then that's when you're both going to bring to me your timeliness argument and we'll go from there. We'll add one more thing to May 29th. Just remember the courthouse closes at five o'clock.

MR. BERLIN: Your Honor, on that subject, there is -- I appreciate what Your Honor is There is -- there's currently a motion pending in New York by the plaintiff, right, just -- this falls in the goose and gander part of There is currently a motion pending the program. in New York. You may remember when we were here in March, there was a fellow named John Cook who was a reporter for Gawker and the plaintiff wanted to take a corporate designee deposition of Gawker and have Mr. Cook be the corporate designee about some topics. We opposed that motion. Your Honor overruled us. We asked for a brief stay to figure out with Ms. Dietrick and the client whether they wanted to take an appeal. We elected instead to say, no, we'll just produce him.

(Mr. Houston left the courtroom.)

MR BERLIN: We called them and said we scheduled the deposition. He was deposed for three and a half hours last week. Despite that -- you may remember the New York court had quashed the subpoena on service grounds. Despite that, they have now gone -- and despite the fact that discovery cutoff has passed and despite the fact that that the subpoena for this witness was served

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several months after the subpoena to Mr. Davidson that we're talking about, they've gone back to the New York court to ask for reargument on the subpoena in New York so that they can get broader discovery than what Your Honor authorized under the multiple topics that were set forth in the deposition notice.

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So I wanted to bring this up for two reasons. One is I want to let you know that the plaintiff is also making efforts to pursue discovery past the discovery cutoff with respect to witnesses on our side of the table, number one. And I would submit that Mr. Cook is sort of much more tangential witness than Mr. Davidson. I'll come back to that in a minute.

The second thing is because Your Honor had already ruled, these are the topics on which this fellow can be deposed, and he was deposed on that those topics. We would respectfully request that Your Honor advise the plaintiff that further efforts to expand the scope of that discovery — which the New York subpoena was a subpoena that's ultimately issued based on a Florida subpoena — stop because we're now going to spend money in New York opposing efforts for reargument on a subpoena

to a witness that we've already agreed to produce and he's already testified. We don't think that's proper. We -- they went to New York. They didn't like the result there. They came to Florida. Your Honor says depose the guy. The guy was deposed. Then you go back to New York and say you want to depose the guy again on broader topics. It doesn't seem right to us.

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And maybe we can pause on that issue and see if we can get some clarification from Your Honor on that.

THE COURT: Would you like to respond?

I actually thought that we were MR. HARDER: withdrawing that motion, but I have to talk to my staff because we had discussions and I thought that I had said I think we're just going to pull It was actually their motion. They were the ones who filed the motion in New York. The whole concept of this -- John Cook didn't. We deposed him on the three topics, showed up. but if they had not opposed the New York subpoena, we wouldn't have been limited to three topics. would have been allowed to ask questions about anything that is relevant or reasonably calculated. To the extent that they limited us

during that deposition to subjects that were not in the three topics that we deemed to be within the proper scope of discovery, it's possible that my staff said, okay, we're going to not foreclose the ability to finish up the discovery as to John Cook.

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I actually just sent an e-mail to my staff to ask them what's going on with this. I apologize that I don't have the answer.

Your Honor, if your last ruling was let's see what Los Angeles has to say, perhaps the what's good for the gander ruling would be let's see what New York has to say. We may end up resolving this one.

MR. BERLIN: It's a little bit different,
Your Honor, because in the Cook situation, Your
Honor has already delineated here's what the
topics are, and the guy's already been deposed.
To have further efforts — the motion was their
motion. It's a motion for reargument that they
filed. We were forced to file an opposition,
which we did. We went back, look, why are we even
having this motion practice? We've already agreed
to produce the guy. He's coming and he's going to
testify about the topics you asked the Florida

court to have him testify about. Mr. Harder wrote and said, I would like to be able to ask Mr. Cook any question that I want even beyond those topics. We said, well, the Florida court has said these are the topics that are appropriate for this case. I will say there were some other questions that we thought probably weren't directly within the topics about some of the other things that he's published, but we let him answer. It wasn't vastly expansive. We tried to be reasonable about it.

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We would ask the Court -- I would like not to go away from this case management conference and then have Mr. Harder call me tomorrow and say, I changed my mind. I'm going to pursue this and then we have to litigate this in New York. I would like some guidance from the Court here that says, hey, to the extent that you're pursing a subpoena in New York that's ultimately based on a subpoena that was issued out of my court, you've already had your day with this witness and you should move on.

THE COURT: Since I've not seen the transcript of the deposition -- I'm not inviting it. I'm just saying I haven't seen it. I don't

know if the three topics were met with objections. There's too much that I don't know about whatever happened at the deposition last week. So at this point in time, it's hard for me to rule in a vacuum on that.

MR. BERLIN: What I'm asking is not that you rule in a vacuum, Your Honor. If they have an issue with what he answered and they want to come back to Your Honor, that's fine. That's -- that's because that's a Florida process that you set a motion for. What I don't want to do is having had Your Honor assume responsibility for what happens with Mr. Cook and having a war on two fronts where I'm litigating on something where we've already done what Your Honor asked. There is a relief for And also having some judge in New York have to weigh in on all this, it seems like a big waste of everybody's time.

THE COURT: Well, I don't know. Mr. Harder may have instructed his client. Let's take a little break. Mr. Harder, why don't you call your office and see what the status is. We could use a little break anyway.

MR. HARDER: Fair enough.

MR. BERLIN: Thank you, Your Honor.

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1 THE COURT: Thanks. 2 (Recess taken from 3:43 p.m. to 3:53 p.m.) 3 Mr. Harder, did you find anything THE COURT: 4 out? 5 Unfortunately, I couldn't find MR. HARDER: 6 the right person, Your Honor, because it's 7 administrative day and everyone is at lunch and I 8 couldn't get a phone call. So I'll have to 9 connect with the proper person. And if we're 10 going to withdraw this, I will communicate that 11 Mr. Berlin. If we're not going to, I will 12 communicate that to Mr. Berlin as well. 13 Thank you. But otherwise we'll THE COURT: 14 let New York see what they're going to do about 15 it. I'm not in the direct loop of that. 16 If I may, Your Honor, when we MR. BERLIN: 17 were here the last time, I made that exact 18 argument, let New York deal with it. And 19 Your Honor said, no, I'm going to have this guy 20 We said, okay, fine. come. 21 THE COURT: But now the process has started. 22 The process had already not only MR. BERLIN: 23 started, the subpoena had been quashed in New 24 York. What I'm asking is that if there are issues 25 related to Mr. Cook's deposition that we not

litigate them on two fronts. If the plaintiff wants to come back to Your Honor and say he didn't answer the right question or we need more, that's a proper argument, but don't do it in two places.

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THE COURT: I don't know what the pending motion is in New York, other than you said for reargument.

MR. BERLIN: If I can give you 30 more So what happens seconds of background. procedurally, as I think Your Honor knows, the Florida court issues a subpoena. It goes to New York, and we attach it to a New York subpoena. Ιt gets served on the guy. There was already a motion to quash which was granted. So they've now gone back and said, we would like to reargue that So it's a motion for reconsideration notion. essentially. But it's based on the Florida subpoena. And the arguments in New York are basically, hey, if the Florida court says it's okay, then the New York court is supposed to follow along. We don't want to get in the middle of somebody else's dispute.

So what I'm saying to you is that the issue in court and the presiding judge that remain in dispute is you have some say over whether we get

to continue under the subpoena in New York or if we're going to depose John Cook, it's going to be based on the deposition that Your Honor already ordered. That's what makes sense to us. That's what I'm asking for.

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If Your Honor is not inclined to do that, we can see what happens in New York. Hopefully Mr. Harder will withdraw the motion and it won't be necessary. I'm a little bit concerned if we go away today and we're not coming back until late May, we're going to end up fighting this battle on a second front in New York.

THE COURT: You could come back in earlier May.

MR. BERLIN: Fair enough.

THE COURT: Mr. Harder, do you agree with his representations as to what's being heard in New York?

MR. HARDER: Honestly, Your Honor, I just saw the motion for the first time. We have counsel in New York who filed it I think a couple days ago. I've been buried with depositions, flying out here. We just got hit with a colossal summary judgment motion, which we're dealing with, and a whole lot of other things. I also have other

clients in other cases, believe it or not.

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So I have to admit that I'm not fully -- kind of like you, I'm not fully in the loop on everything that's going on in New York. I wasn't at that John Cook deposition. It's my understanding that questions -- there may have been some that were not allowed to be asked of him because they were not within the four corners of the corporate designee deposition. What we were trying to do is have a deposition of him that was limited to nothing other than what's relevant or reasonably calculated and that is not what was given to us. The subpoena in New York originally would have provided that. There was an error that was done by the clerk, which I believe Your Honor heard from both of us that they assumed he was not an employee and he really was. They determined that he was not properly served, which was an And both counsel got on the phone with the clerk and explained that. So that's what's going on in New York.

I'm going to take another look at this when I get back. I'm going to ask everybody, do we really need this? If we don't, then I'll let them know.

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              THE COURT: Here's my concern with it.
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        he's designated as a corporate representative,
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        that's one.
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              MR. HARDER:
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              THE COURT: And I think the three categories
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        were for a corporate representative deposition.
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        If the deposition was going beyond corporate
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        representative and just let's talk to us as a fact
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        witness, then I can see why there would have been
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        limits or objections during the deposition.
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              MR. HARDER: Correct, but the original
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        subpoena that was served on him had no limits to
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        it.
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                          Yes, but that was not my ruling.
              THE COURT:
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              MR. HARDER:
                           I understand. I think we're on
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        the same page here. The clerk in New York --
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              THE COURT:
                          I'm not sure --
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              MR. HARDER: The clerk in New York made an
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        error.
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                          I understand that.
              THE COURT:
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              MR. HARDER: Because of that error, we ended
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        up being limited in our questioning.
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              THE COURT: Because of me.
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              MR. HARDER:
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              THE COURT:
                          Yes, because of the order that I
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put on the three limits as a corporate rep.

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MR. HARDER: Correct, but the original subpoena, which is still a live issue in New York, had no limits.

THE COURT: Yes, but I put limits on it. we'll stick with the limits. So here's what I think. You don't get two bites at the apple. don't think you get to ask him questions and you go to a different judge in New York and say, okay, but we don't want the corporate representative. So Judge Campbell is the corporate representative. We want corporate representative. Judge Campbell agreed with us, but she limited it to three topics. So you don't also get to go to New York and say, well, we want a corporate rep, but we don't really want it limited at all. The case stems out of here. So since the case is out of here -- we've taken lots of time on this. it's done.

MR. HARDER: Your Honor, I will withdraw whatever motion was filed. We'll end it in New York as to John Cook.

THE COURT: If there's something else that you think is an objection or something else that e didn't say or one line of questioning led to

1 something else that somebody determined that 2 wasn't as a corporate representative, I think the 3 proper thing is to bring it back to me. Then I'll 4 either expand it or not. 5 MR. HARDER: That's fine. 6 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. What else? 7 Let's just try the whole case right now. We'll 8 proffer each other's testimony. 9 MR. BERLIN: We have a few more minutes. 10 move things very quickly in this case, so it 11 shouldn't be a problem. 12 Your Honor, I just wanted to -- if you don't 13 want to hear this, I'll leave it for another time. 14 I was going to give you just a little bit more 1.5 information. I diverted from Keith Davidson to 16 talk about John Cook, but I was actually going to 17 talk about Keith Davidson. If you don't want to 18 hear any more about that, I'll --19 THE COURT: About what Davidson? 20 MR. BERLIN: Yes. 21 THE COURT: We're letting the California 22 court -- they've already started down that path. 23 I've not ruled already on anything on 24 Mr. Davidson. So let's see what California has to 25 say.

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              MR. BERLIN:
                           So Just so I'm clear, you're not
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        ruling that we can't do it; you're not ruling that
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        we can do it; you're letting the court in
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        California decide.
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              THE COURT: The court in California can
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                 Whether or not it's admissible in this
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        court or whether or not it's in any way near
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        permissible, we'll deal with that at a later time
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        because somebody is going to make the argument
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        that it's way past the discovery cutoff.
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              MR. BERLIN: I think I know who's going to
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        make that argument.
              THE COURT: Mr. Turkel?
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              MR. BERLIN: All I'm saying is that's
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        reserved for a later date?
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              THE COURT: Yes.
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              MR. BERLIN:
                           Perfect. I don't have anything
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        else, Your Honor.
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              MR. HARDER: Nor do we.
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             MR. TURKEL:
                           Nothing, Judge.
                                             Thank you.
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              THE COURT: All right.
                                      Thank you.
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                           Thank you, Your Honor.
              MS. FUGATE:
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             MS. DIETRICK: Nice to meet you, Your Honor.
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              (Proceedings concluded at 4:03 p.m.)
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| 1 | REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE |
|----|--|
| 2 | |
| 3 | STATE OF FLORIDA : |
| 4 | COUNTY OF HILLSBOROUGH : |
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| 6 | |
| 7 | I, Susan C. Riesdorph, RPR, CRR certify that I was authorized to and did stenographically report the foregoing proceedings and that the transcript is a true |
| 8 | and complete record of my stenographic notes. |
| 9 | I further certify that I am not a relative, employee, attorney, or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' |
| 11 | attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the outcome of the foregoing |
| 12 | action. |
| 13 | Dated this 23rd day of April, 2015, IN THE CITY OF TAMPA, COUNTY OF HILLSBOROUGH, STATE OF FLORIDA. |
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| 16 | Susan C. Riesdorph, RPR, CRR, CLSP |
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