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

TERRY GENE BOLLEA professionally known as HULK HOGAN,

Plaintiff,

Case No. 12012447CI-011

VS.

GAWKER MEDIA, LLC aka GAWKER MEDIA; NICK DENTON; A.J. DAULERIO,

Defendants.		

PLAINTIFF'S OPPOSITION TO GAWKER DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO PRECLUDE EVIDENCE OF BAD ACTS BY GAWKER (STYLED "Defendants' Motion in Limine No. 5: Statements By And Opinions of Third Parties Concerning Alleged 'Bad Acts'")

Mr. Bollea opposes Gawker Defendants' motion in limine number 5 to exclude evidence establishing Gawker's intent and knowledge of invading privacy, as follows:

This Court already **denied** Gawker Defendants' omnibus motion seeking an *in limine* order excluding any evidence of its callous invasions of people's privacy. The present motion is an attempt to relitigate the issue and to exclude evidence (most of which was marked for impeachment purposes) of additional instances where Gawker Defendants callously disregarded the privacy and rights of individuals. There is no reason for the Court to depart from its earlier ruling that this material is admissible.

"Similar fact evidence of other crimes, wrongs, or acts is admissible when relevant to prove a material fact in issue, including, but not limited to, proof of motive, opportunity, intent, preparation, plan, knowledge, identity, or absence of mistake or accident, but it is inadmissible when the evidence is relevant solely to prove bad character or propensity." Fla. Stat. § 90.404(2)(a) (emphasis added). Here, Mr. Bollea asserts claims for intentional torts, which

makes Gawker Defendants' other publications involving substantially similar circumstances admissible to show intent, knowledge of the wrongfulness of the conduct at issue, and conscious disregard of privacy rights. This evidence also is relevant to the outrage element of intentional infliction of emotional distress, Gawker Defendants' "good faith" defense to the Wiretap Act claim, and the depravity of Gawker Defendants' conduct for purposes of punitive damages.

Florida law has long approved the use of other wrongful conduct and/or prior similar acts to show scienter. Einstein v. Munnerlyn, 13 So. 926, 928 (Fla. 1893) (in action seeking attachment of debtor's property on the ground of fraudulent conveyance, evidence of other fraudulent conveyances made by the debtor admissible to show intent; reversing trial court's exclusion of evidence of other frauds); West Florida Land Co. v. Studebaker, 19 So. 176 (Fla. insurance company's intent in denying the plaintiff's claim); Smithfield Foods, Inc. v. United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, 586 F. Supp. 2d 632 (E.D.Va. 2008) (denying motion in limine to exclude evidence in extortion case of defendant's other acts of extortion; admissible to show defendant's motive); Rinehart v. Shelter General Insurance Co., 261 S.W.3d 583, 591 (Mo. App. 2008) (affirming admission of evidence of insurance company's handling of other claims in bad faith evidence; evidence was relevant to issue of bad faith and also to intent element of punitive damages claim); Johnson & Johnson Consumer Cos. v. Aini, 540 F. Supp. 2d 374, 392 (E.D.N.Y. 2008) (judicially noticing six separate federal actions for trademark infringement filed against defendant as probative on issues of intent and bad faith in action for trademark infringement); Brockman v. Regency Financial Corp., 124 S.W.3d 43, 50-51 (Mo. App. 2004) (affirming admission of evidence of other lawsuits brought by defendant in malicious prosecution action, to show malicious intent).

The evidence which Gawker Defendants complain of is, for the most part, articles

marked for possible impeachment should Gawker witnesses deny that the acts described in the

articles took place. The bad acts of Gawker described in the materials include falsely accusing a

Hollywood star of rape and publishing a sex tape featuring a famous musician.

Further, there are a number of exhibits describing a controversy relating to the posting

and later withdrawal of a story about a media executive that was alleged to have made a date

with an escort and gay porn star, which led to substantial adverse publicity to Gawker. Gawker

Defendants reacted to that controversy by making statements and taking actions indicating that

they understood the norms of journalistic ethics that they had long flouted. Gawker Media

LLC's CEO, Defendant Nick Denton, stated that this story had failed his editorial litmus test and

that the removal of the article was partially due to this but also due to his fear that the posting

would cause harm to the company's bottom line as advertisers withdrew their support for

Gawker due to the criticism the company now faced. Those materials are admissible as well.¹

For the foregoing reasons Gawker Defendants' motion in limine number 5 should be

denied.

/s/ Kenneth G. Turkel

Kenneth G. Turkel, Esq.

Florida Bar No. 867233

Shane B. Vogt

Florida Bar No. 0257620

BAJO | CUVA | COHEN | TURKEL

100 North Tampa Street, Suite 1900

Tampa, Florida 33602

Tel: (813) 443-2199

Fax: (813) 443-2193

Email: kturkel@bajocuva.com

Email: svogt@bajocuva.com

¹ Gawker Defendants complain that some of the documents contain hearsay opinions regarding Gawker Defendants, but Mr. Bollea does not seek to admit the documents to prove the truth of

such opinions.

3

Charles J. Harder, Esq.
PHV No. 102333
Jennifer J. McGrath, Esq.
PHV No. 114890
HARDER MIRELL & ABRAMS LLP
132 S. Rodeo Drive—Ste. 301
Beverly Hills, CA 90212
Tel: (424) 203-1600

Tel: (424) 203-1600 Fax: (424) 203-1601

Email: charder@hmafirm.com Email: jmcgrath@hmafirm.com

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing has been furnished by e-mail via the e-portal system this 12th day of February, 2016 to the following:

Barry A. Cohen, Esquire
The Cohen Law Group
201 E. Kennedy Blvd., Suite 1950
Tampa, Florida 33602
bcohen@tampalawfirm.com
jhalle@tampalawfirm.com
mwalsh@tampalawfirm.com
Counsel for Heather Clem

David R. Houston, Esquire Law Office of David R. Houston 432 Court Street Reno, NV 89501 dhouston@houstonatlaw.com krosser@houstonatlaw.com

Michael Berry, Esquire Levine Sullivan Koch & Schultz, LLP 1760 Market Street, Suite 1001 Philadelphia, PA 19103 mberry@lskslaw.com Pro Hac Vice Counsel for Gawker Defendants

Timothy J. Conner Holland & Knight LLP 50 North Laura Street, Suite 3900 Jacksonville, FL 32202 timothy.conner@hklaw.com

Charles D. Tobin
Holland & Knight LLP
800 17th Street N.W., Suite 1100
Washington, D.C. 20006
charles.tobin@hklaw.com
Attorneys for Intervenors, First Look Media,

Gregg D. Thomas, Esquire
Rachel E. Fugate, Esquire
Thomas & LoCicero PL
601 S. Boulevard
Tampa, Florida 33606
gthomas@tlolawfirm.com
rfugate@tlolawfirm.com
kbrown@tlolawfirm.com
abcene@tlolawfirm.com
Counsel for Gawker Defendants

Seth D. Berlin, Esquire
Paul J. Safier, Esquire
Alia L. Smith, Esquire
Michael D. Sullivan, Esquire
Levine Sullivan Koch & Schulz, LLP
1899 L. Street, NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20036
sberlin@lskslaw.com
psafier@lskslaw.com
asmith@lskslaw.com
msullivan@lskslaw.com
Pro Hac Vice Counsel for
Gawker Defendants

Allison M. Steele
Rahdert, Steele, Reynolds & Driscoll, P.L.
535 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg, FL 33701
amnestee@aol.com
asteele@rahdertlaw.com
ncampbell@rahdertlaw.com
Attorneys for Intervenor Times Publishing
Company

Inc., WFTS-TV and WPTV-TV, Scripps Media, Inc., WFTX-TV, Journal Broadcast Group, Vox Media, Inc., WFLA-TV, Media General Operations, Inc., Cable News Network, Inc., Buzzfeed and The Associated Press.

/s/ Kenneth G. Turkel
Kenneth G. Turkel