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Attorneys for Plaintiff, WILLIAM JAMES MITCHELL

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CENTRAL DISTRICT

Plaintiff,
v.
TWIN GALAXIES, LLC,
Defendants.

Case No. 19STCV12592

[Hon. Hon. Wendy Chang, Department 36]

REPLY TO MOTION FOR AN ORDER HOLDING DEFENDANT AND DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL IN CONTEMPT AND REQUEST FOR MONETARY SANCTIONS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$7,560.00

Hearing Date: September 28, 2023

Time: 8:30 a.m.

Dept: 36

Reservation ID: Reserved by the Court

Action Filed: 04/11/2019 Trial Date: 11/17/2023

INTRODUCTION

Defendant Twin Galaxies, LLC admits in its opposition that it disseminated confidential deposition transcripts in violation of the parties' protective order. Defendant's opposition also confirms that its strategy is to try this case in the court of public opinion rather than in a court of law. This Court should not countenance Defendant's blatant disregard for the parties' protective order. Although Defendant nominally trots out a First Amendment defense, Defendant ignores that it has already agreed not to disseminate confidential information and has agreed that the Court may punish it for doing so. Finally, Defendant's opposition is based on a misreading of the relevant 4855-4670-9632.1

deposition testimony, which Defendant mistakenly argues shows Plaintiff removed the confidential designation from that deposition. Plaintiff did not. Defendant has a demonstrated history of violating discovery orders and providing confidential information to third parties; as such, Plaintiff's motion should be granted and the Court should additionally retroactively designate all deposition materials confidential.

ARGUMENT

I. PLAINTIFF'S PRE-LITIGATION STATEMENTS ARE COMPLETELY IRRELEVANT TO THIS MOTION

Defendant leans heavily on statements Plaintiff allegedly made in an online video prior to the start of this litigation. See Opp. at 3. However, these out-of-court statements, allegedly made to an online magazine prior to the inception of this litigation, are irrelevant to the current motion. What is relevant, and binding on the parties, is their protective order. Defendant takes the outrageous position that a purported statement by the Plaintiff prior to the filing of this lawsuit that "the investigation into his Donkey Kong scores will be transparent and all information will be available" somehow negates the protective order in this case. Obviously no authority is cited in support of such a proposition. Defendant's reliance on a purported statement made before this action was filed confirms that Defendant's strategy is to try this case in the court of public opinion, presumably to sully Plaintiff's reputation and taint the jury pool.

II. DEFENDANT ADMITS THAT IT DISSEMINATED THE TRANSCRIPT AND VIDEO OF PLAINTIFF'S DEPOSITION TO THIRD PARTIES

Defendant admits that it disseminated the transcript and video of Plaintiff's deposition to third parties. Opp. at 2, 6. Defendant further admits that it violated Government Code section 69954(d), which prohibits a party who purchased a deposition transcript from providing it to others. However, despite admitting this violation, Defendant attempts to shrug it off by contending that Plaintiff lacks standing "to complain about Twin Galaxies' dissemination of deposition transcripts." Opp. at 6. Whether or not Plaintiff lacks standing to recover some amount of damages from Defendant's unauthorized dissemination of deposition transcripts, Plaintiff is certainly free to point it out as yet another example of Defendant's bad-faith tactics.

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Defendant agrees that a portion of the deposition was designated confidential, but he takes the position that Plaintiff's counsel thereafter retracted that designation. This is based on a misreading of what transpired during the deposition. On page 235 of the transcript, Plaintiff's counsel designates the deposition as "confidential" going forward. Tashroudian Decl. Ex. 1 at 235:16-20. On page 256, Plaintiff's counsel withdraws the confidential designation "going forward." *Id.* at 256:2-6. Defendant appears to believe Plaintiff's counsel was saying the portion of the transcript previously designated confidential is no longer confidential. Opp. at 5. That is not the case. The only thing "withdrawn" was the confidential designation *from that point forward*.

What is of particular concern is that Defendant's counsel provided the deposition to third parties *after* being informed of his misreading of the transcript and *after* Plaintiff's counsel pointing out that he was violating the Government Code.

Defendant contends it has a right under the First Amendment to disseminate confidential information. It does not. Defendant has already agreed that it would not disseminate information marked confidential. Ross Decl. Ex. A. By entering into the joint protective order, Defendant agreed it would not disseminate confidential material to parties outside this litigation. Having admittedly done so, Defendant is now in violation of that order. Defendant cites cases involving seeking a protective order. Opp. at 7, citing Fairmont Ins. Co. v. Superior Court (2000) 22 Cal.4th 245 & Westinghouse Electric Corp. v. Newman & Holtzinger (1995) 39 Cal.App.4th 1194. Here, a protective order has already been entered into. Plaintiff is not moving for a protective order; it is moving to hold Defendant and its counsel in contempt for violating an extant protective order. Conceivably, if Defendant wanted to be able to disseminate deposition transcripts and try this case in the court of public opinion, it could have declined to enter into that protective order. But it did, and must now face the consequences of violating it.

III. THE COURT SHOULD RETROACTIVELY DESIGNATE ALL DEPOSITION MATERIALS CONFIDENTIAL

As noted, Defendant's strategy is to try this case in the court of public opinion instead of a court of law. Every time a witness is deposed in this matter, Defendant and its counsel provide a copy of the deposition materials to third parties, who post the materials online. This has resulted in

the vocal gaming community publicly embarrassing, harassing, and attacking the deponent. It has resulted in witnesses refusing to cooperate with the discovery process because they do not want to be exposed to the same attacks. Consequently, the Court should retroactively designate all deposition materials confidential and prohibit Defendant or its counsel from disseminating them to third parties.

IV. THE COURT SHOULD IMPOSE MONETARY SANCTIONS ON DEFENDANT AND ITS COUNSEL

Defendant contends the Court should not impose monetary sanctions on it and its counsel because, Defendant contends, Plaintiff has failed to show that the Plaintiff's attorney's rate is reasonable. Opp. at 9. This contention is meritless. Plaintiff's counsel has stated what her rate is in this matter and how many hours have been expended on it. Plaintiff's counsel is not required to do any more than that. Counsel is not, as Defendant argues, required to state how many years of experience she has, the type of experience she has, or the facts about other fee awards she has received. See *Martino v. Denevi* (1986) 182 Cal.App.3d 553, 559 ("Testimony of an attorney as to the number of hours worked on a particular case is sufficient evidence to support an award of attorney fees, even in the absence of detailed time records"); *Margolin v. Regional Planning Commission* (1982) 134 Cal.App.3d 999, 1004-1005 ("California courts have consistently held that a computation of time spent on a case and the reasonable value of that time is fundamental to a determination of an appropriate attorneys' fee award"). Plaintiff is not seeking a loadstar. Plaintiff is seeking reimbursement at Plaintiff's counsel billing rate. Defendant cites no authority to support its claim that Plaintiff's counsel must describe her resume is excruciating detail in order to justify an award of attorney's fees.

Defendant contends it is entitled to \$10,000 in sanctions for opposing Plaintiff's motion, citing Code of Civil Procedure section 128.5(a) as the authority for sanctions. Opp. at 9. Section 128.5(a) permits the Court to "order a party, the party's attorney, or both, to pay the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, incurred by another party as a result of actions or tactics, made in bad faith, that are frivolous or solely intended to cause unnecessary delay." However section 128.5 also contains a safe harbor provision at subsection (f)(1)(b) which requires a party seeking 4855-4670-9632.1

sanctions based upon the filing of a motion to file a noticed motion, and to serve the motion 21 days prior to filing it. Cal. Code Civ Proc § 128.5(f)(1)(b). Failing to do so is fatal to the request. *CPF Vaseo Associates, LLC v. Gray* (2018) 29 Cal.App.5th 997. Therefor from a procedural perspective the request must be denied.

In addition to the foregoing, as noted above, Plaintiff's motion is not made in bad faith, is not frivolous, and is not intended to cause unnecessary delay. Defendant admits in its opposition that it disseminated confidential information to third parties, in violation of the parties' protective order. Defendant's request for sanctions should be denied.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, and those in his motion, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court grant its motion, impose sanctions in the amount of \$7,560.00 on Defendant and its counsel, and retroactively designate all deposition materials confidential in order to prevent continued harassment of witnesses and tainting of the jury pool.

DATED: September 20, 2023

MANNING & KASS ELLROD, RAMIREZ, TRESTER LLP

MITCHELL

By:
Anthony J. Ellrod
Attorneys for Plaintiff, WILLIAM JAMES

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PROOF OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

At the time of service, I was over 18 years of age and not a party to this action. I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. My business address is 801 S. Figueroa St, 15th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90017-3012.

On September 20, 2023, I served true copies of the following document(s) described as **REPLY TO MOTION FOR AN ORDER HOLDING DEFENDANT AND DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL IN CONTEMPT AND REQUEST FOR MONETARY SANCTIONS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$7,560.00** on the interested parties in this action as follows:

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BY E-MAIL OR ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION: I caused a copy of the document(s) to be sent from e-mail address norma.limon@manningkass.com to the persons at the e-mail addresses listed in the Service List. I did not receive, within a reasonable time after the transmission, any electronic message or other indication that the transmission was unsuccessful.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on September 20, 2023, at Los Angeles, California.

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