UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

HONORABLE ANDRE BIROTTE, JR., JUDGE PRESIDING

WILLIAM MORRIS ENDEAVOR ) ENTERTAINMENT, LLC ,

Plaintiff, )
VS. )
WRITERS GUILDS OF AMERICA, WEST, INC., )
et al.,

Reporter's Transcript of Proceedings MOTION HEARING
Los Angeles, California TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 2020

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|  | 1 | TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 2020 10:43 A.M. |
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|  | 3 | PR O C E E D I N G S |
| 10:43:25 | 4 | $\sim \sim \sim$ |
| 10:43:25 | 5 | COURT CLERK: Calling civil case 19-5465. William |
| 10:43:34 | 6 | Morris Endeavor Entertainment, LLC versus Writers Guild of |
| 10:43:41 | 7 | America. |
| 10:43:42 | 8 | Counsel, please state your appearances for |
| 10:43:46 | 9 | the record. |
| 10:44:03 | 10 | THE COURT: Why don't we start with the |
| 10:44:05 | 11 | plaintiffs. |
| 10:44:08 | 12 | MR. SOMERS: Good morning, Your Honor. Patrick |
| 10:44:09 | 13 | Somers on behalf of CAA, Your Honor. |
| 10:44:09 | 14 | THE COURT: All right, good morning. |
| 10:44:13 | 15 | MR. MARENBERG: Good morning, Your Honor. Steve |
| 10:44:15 | 16 | Marenberg on behalf of the United Talent Agency. |
| 10:44:15 | 17 | MR. GREENSPAN: Good morning, Your Honor. David |
| 10:44:18 | 18 | Greenspan for WME. |
| 10:44:18 | 19 | THE COURT: Good morning. |
| 10:44:21 | 20 | MR. KESSLER: Good morning, Your Honor. Jeffrey |
| 10:44:21 | 21 | Kessler also on behalf of WME. |
| 10:44:22 | 22 | THE COURT: All right, good morning. |
| 10:44:23 | 23 | For the defense. |
| 10:44:24 | 24 | MS. LEYTON: Good morning, Your Honor. Stacy |
| 10:44:27 | 25 | Leyton on behalf of defendants and counter claimants. |



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THE COURT: Good morning.
MR. BERZON: Good morning, Your Honor. Stephen Berzon on behalf of WGA and defendants and counter claimants.

THE COURT: Good morning.
MS. LEE: Good morning, Your Honor. Rebecca Lee on behalf of the counter claimants.

MR. LITWIN: Good morning, Your Honor. Ethan Litwin on behalf of defendants and counterclaims.

MR. SEGALL: Good morning, Your Honor. Anthony Segall on behalf of defendants and counter claimants.

THE COURT: All right, good morning to you all. We're here on this motion to dismiss the counterclaims.

I did not issue a tentative in this case. I've got a number of questions that $I$ wanted to ask, try to get some clarity on some things. Why don't I start with the plaintiffs.

Who from the plaintiff has drawing the short
straw? Would that be you, Mr. Kessler?
MR. KESSLER: Well, Your Honor, we have divided it up. So I'm doing the standing arguments of both the antitrust and RICO.

THE COURT: All right.
MR. KESSLER: I don't know if want to start there, but we have each of the subjects divided up.

THE COURT: All right, that's exactly where I want to start with, antitrust and RICO. So, why don't step to the lectern please.

MR. KESSLER: Very good, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right. So, just assume, just for the sake of this discussion, and I'm making this -admittedly, it's a big assumption.

But let's assume, okay, that I -- that
somehow the guilds don't have standing to bring this antitrust claim, wouldn't the individual writers, though, have standing? I mean, because it strikes me that --

Aren't they selling their own talent in the same labor market as the agencies, and then -- and wouldn't they have a claim that there was some sort of -- that these collusive packaging agreements restrained their ability to trade.

MR. KESSLER: So, Your Honor, we need to break it up for the price-fixing conspiracy and the boycott conspiracy.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. KESSLER: I get to the same place, but the analysis is a little bit different for each one.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. KESSLER: With respect to the alleged price-fixing conspiracy, the market participants are the

| 10:46:43 | 1 | agents who sell the packages and the studios who purchase the |
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| 10:46:48 | 2 | packages. |
| 10:46:49 | 3 | The alleged claim of injury to the individual |
| 10:46:53 | 4 | writers is that the studios will have less resources |
| 10:47:00 | 5 | available because they're overpaying on a package fee, and |
| 10:47:05 | 6 | therefore there will be an indirect effect on the writers in |
| 10:47:10 | 7 | their separate transaction for their compensation. |
| 10:47:16 | 8 | That takes them out of the market under |
| 10:47:20 | 9 | Eagle, which is the case that's directly on point. Your |
| 10:47:24 | 10 | Honor may remember in Eagle there was a Union plaintiff and |
| 10:47:29 | 11 | there were seamen plaintiffs. The seamen are the writers. |
| 10:47:35 | 12 | And the claim there was that the seamen actually were paid a |
| 10:47:45 | 13 | percentage of -- based on the amount of tuna that was sold on |
| 10:47:48 | 14 | the ship that was allegedly being price-fixed. So their |
| 10:47:53 | 15 | compensation was actually indirectly but tied to the very |
| 10:47:57 | 16 | claim of the price-fixing. |
| 10:47:59 | 17 | And the Ninth Circuit said: No, both the |
| 10:48:03 | 18 | Union and the seamen are not the right plaintiffs in this |
| 10:48:09 | 19 | market, because when you do the AGC analysis, they clearly |
| 10:48:13 | 20 | were direct victims. The direct victims here allegedly would |
| 10:48:17 | 21 | be the studios who are fully capable of bringing their won |
| 10:48:22 | 22 | claims, and you don't give standing to the other parties who |
| 10:48:25 | 23 | claim injury because as a matter of antitrust policy, they're |
| 10:48:30 | 24 | just considered to be too remote, it's too complex to divide |
| 10:48:34 | 25 | up the injury between them, it's -- |





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You know, there is another doctrine called Illinois Brick about preventing indirect purchases in federal cases for passthrough. All of these are related.

And, importantly, Your Honor, this analysis applies not just to the damages claims but to the injunctive relief claims as well because under the Cargill case in the Supreme Court, the very same antitrust injury market participation requirement that applies for the damages portion of their claim would also apply to the injunctive relief portion of their claim.

So, I think that takes care of the price-fixing conspiracy analysis, unless Your Honor has more questions on that particular part of it.

THE COURT: I guess the question $I$ have is:
Should the Court perhaps take a more wholistic view?
I mean, you're saying that the market should be restricted to just those. I think you said you buy the packages and you sell the packages; but given sort of the relationship here with the talent, shouldn't that market be expanded to include them or --

MR. KESSLER: So, under their own allegations, Your Honor, these are entirely separate transactions. And, in fact, I would direct your -- Your Honor's attention to paragraphs 270 and 71 of the Complaint and also 333 and 278 of the Complaint.



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In 333, the allegation is that these transactions are so separate -- and I'm now quoting the Complaint: "That virtually no writer had ever seen a packaging agreement."

So, in other words, they allege entirely separate transactions, which is what they are, that there is a --

THE COURT: I'm sorry, you're saying that that paragraph suggests that they allege a separate transaction? I thought they were saying basically they're just kept out of the loop.

MR. KESSLER: What they're saying, Your Honor, is that there is a sale of a package that is separate -- if you'll look at all these paragraphs -- from their agreement, which they sign as a writer, you know, to perform their services there, and that they don't even see this separate transactions. Not that it's --

It's not that they don't see their own deal that they're party to; they are literally not a participant. And you can see this, Your Honor, because the package involves putting together the directors, the actors, you know, others who are there all in this thing.

And so, the writers, they're not a party to that sales transaction. They --

It's not that they have no relationship to
it. They're just like the seamen in the Eagle case. The Eagle case, they had a direct --

In fact, the seamen, frankly, had a more direct connection than the writers do here. In that case the claim was, the buyers of tuna from the ship were fixing low prices to purchase the tuna. The Union claimed this was therefore providing less money to the ship, the vessel owners, and this would have two effects: It would create less money available for their members and fewer jobs, and so there would be indirect effects of the Union. And Eagle said that that's not at all within the AGC standing; and, second, with respect to the ship owners, of the seamen, even though their compensation was linked to how much was sold and less was going to be sold, they were out of it.

And here is the important point of the Ninth Circuit, just handed out to me by my colleague. They noted that generally -- I'm quoting, Your Honor, from Eagle: "Employees have been denied standing where their injuries were merely derivative of that of the employer."

And that's exactly what we have here. If there is a packaging fee overcharge and it's the way they make their claims, it's derivative of the injury to the employer, because they're saying the employer paid too much, and therefore there was less for me. That's derivative.

Now, let me be very clear, Your Honor. They
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have other claims in this case, the employees, about packaging. They claim it's a conflict of interest, they claim it's a breach of fiduciary duty. None of that is linked to this price-fixing allegation.

In other words, whether or not the agents overcharged on the price of the package in a conspiracy or whether they completely competed and had separate prices, there would be no linkage to the actual claims of the writers here. The only linkage they claim for the price-fix is there will be less money available for me. That's what's in their allegations. That is exactly what the Ninth Circuit has rejected as being sufficient injury.

So, on the price-fixing one, I don't think, frankly, it's a close question in this circuit because of Eagle. Although I think AGC, which applies in all circuits, leads to the same conclusion. But Eagle is so squarely on point to this that $I$ don't see how they could have standing individually for that.

Would Your Honor like me to move on to the group boycott part of it, because that's --

THE COURT: To the RICO part?
MR. KESSLER: Well, no, the group boycott of the antitrust.

THE COURT: Go ahead.
MR. KESSLER: Because that's the second element.



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THE COURT: Yes.
MR. KESSLER: So, the writers' problem with the group boycott claim, this is the claim, Your Honor, that there was a conspiracy by the agents after June 19, 2019, to not individually bargain on a new code of conduct with the Union.

Now, that date is extraordinarily significant. They do not allege any conspiracy before June 19th. It's only on June 19.

Why is that significant for the individual counter claimants? Each of the counter claimants in their allegations fired their agents in April of 2019, because that's in the Complaint in their allegation. That's every single, individual counter-claimant because they were following what we've claimed, and Your Honor knows, we believe was a -- on a lawful group boycott of us.

But the point here for standing is that once they've made the decision, there was nothing that we did that required them to fire us as their agents three months before. So, they abandoned us in April.

When they allege we engaged in a conspiracy in June, we were no longer representing them. So that anything that they would be claiming can't be connected --

And again, the case law is very specific on this in terms of: You make your own decisions, you inflict
your own consequences, you then can't blame it on an alleged boycott that took place months later.

But even if they were to somehow convince Your Honor that: Oh, but we want them to do a code of conduct, and they we'll hire them back, which I guess is what they would say. The problem with that is there is no AGC connection to this. Why? Because if you assume there was a conspiracy that ended, all that would mean is that we would then individually negotiate with the Union.

There is no way to know what deal we would make. There is no way to know individually whether --

In fact, they're independently, the agencies have said they won't agree to this code of conduct. So, you might negotiate, and you might never still agree to a code of conduct, or you might negotiate a different deal.

The uncertainty of how this would affect a particular writer who may or may not in the future decide to rehire one of these agents or not, there have been other agencies who have signed the code of conduct, they may switch to that. This is the exactly the indirect, remote, outside-the-realm injury that AGC would not allow with respect to the group boycott claim for the individual writers.

And, frankly, it's not even clear what their antitrust injury claim is. The allegations is by having


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fewer writers in their brief, it reduces the quality of agent representation. That's sort of what they identify. But when you look at their Complaint, there are no such allegations in the Complaint. And we pointed this out in our brief. Their allegations are that the conspiracy is going to affect the quality of the studio productions, you know, that there will be, you know, worse product for Hollywood whether it's TV or --

There is no quality allegations even linked to this in terms of the writers. So, I think for both antitrust claims, Your Honor, there is no individual standing on the antitrust claims.

Does Your Honor have any other questions on
that? Or I'll move to the RICO standing.
THE COURT: No, I don't on that.
MR. KESSLER: Okay.
THE COURT: With respect to RICO, if I understand correctly, you're arguing the injury to the guilds and the writers hasn't been proximately caused by the agencies and the packaging fees. But the question that comes up in my mind is, isn't it foreseeable, though, I mean, that these packaging practices would reduce the production's overall profit, and that arguably would reduce the compensation for the writers.

> What's your response to that?



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MR. KESSLER: Okay. So, I'll first, Your Honor, break this up, their claim for injunctive relief and their claim for damages. The first most important, the point on injunctive relief is, in the Ninth Circuit there is no injunctive relief available under RICO. So, we don't even have to discuss it, but they make that a big part of their relief. So, we're only talking about the damages.

Now, on the damages in RICO, there are two parts to that. The Union claims they can assert associational representation for the writers damages from RICO. They don't claim their own damages.

We submitted in our case for Your Honor, for damages claims, there's no associational standing. So, since there is no injunction and there's no associational standing for damages, the Union is out. So, now we're down to the writers on their individual claims.

So, the claim at issue in RICO is that AGC applies, that's in this circuit clear and under the Holmes case in the Supreme Court but with a twist: There is no antitrust injury requirements. The antitrust injury is only for antitrust. So, it's the rest of RICO, we're talking -of AGC. It's about remoteness, proximate cause, specificity.

The problem you have here is the alleged RICO Act, which my colleagues will address we do not think is remotely a criminal act, but assuming, for my purposes, that

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a package fee could be the RICO predicate act. Have any of these individual writers met the Twombly pleading standards to suggest a specific injury to them from a RICO criminal predicate act? And the answer is no. And I'll use the example --

And, by the way, you have to assess this, Your Honor, writer by writer, because now we're not in a class, we're not -- the group that's there.

So, if you look at my client, for example, Ms. Stiehm, who alleged, there is nothing -- and, again, I would challenge counsel to identify anything Ms. Stiehm has pled in her Complaint to say: Here is a package fee that was paid -- which would be the criminal act -- and here is the adverse consequence that has come to me, Ms. Stiehm, as a result of that package fee.

It doesn't -- there is nothing in the Complaint like that.

THE COURT: Isn't the response: We can't, because we didn't know what the packaging agreements were beforehand.

MR. KESSLER: Well, then, in all due respect, Your Honor, they have no basis to plead injury under RICO in other words, you have to have a basis to meet the -- a combination of the RICO proximate cause standard, which applies to damages, you know, it's very familiar, Your Honor, because it's derived -- the AGC derives it actually from the





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common law. It's: Remoteness, proximate cause, derivative, you know, types of injury. They have to combine that with Twombly to give some specifics.

It's not enough to make a conclusory
assertion. And here, Your Honor, I come back to where I started. The assertions that it's a conflict of interest, that it's a breach of fiduciary duty, that doesn't stem from the fact that this is an alleged criminal act to pay the fee. If you look at what the criminal act has to be, and my colleague will talk about why this doesn't make sense, it has to be an interference in the collective bargaining process.

So, again, for these individual claimants to somehow argue this alleged criminal interference in the collective bargaining process, assuming had some impact on them individually that they can trace, then even assuming they could plead that, there is nothing in the Complaint like that. There is nothing that tries to say instead what you get is -- we think it's a breach of fiduciary duty, we think it's a conflict of interest, $I$ think I've been hurt. Some of them say: I think my agents made more money than $I$ did. Assuming all those are true, none of them meets the RICO standard.

And the RICO standards in this court in particular, in the Central District, in terms of proximate

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cause had been applied quite strictly. I mean, frankly, Your Honor, I know that because I've actually lost a RICO case in the Central District at the motion to dismiss stage because I didn't have sufficient proximate cause pled with regard to that. I got leave to replead, and I did something else.

But the point is, Your Honor, it is completely their burden to do that. So, again, Your Honor, I think on standing that it simply doesn't exist either for the antitrust claims or for the RICO claims.

And one last point, Your Honor, unless you have anther question, both AGC and Eagle were granted on motions to dismiss. And I think that's important because what that shows is that these type of determinations really can easily be made on the face of the pleadings. It's not like this is something --

Nothing is going to change the factual
relationship here based on -- based on discovery, for example.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
Let me just see, what else did I have?
I had a question. My next question dealt with the supplement jurisdiction.

So, who's drawing the short straw on that, if anyone?

MR. MARENBERG: I have, Your Honor.
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> Steve Marenberg.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. KESSLER: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Thank you. I suspect you'll be back up again.

But, Mr. Marenberg, so, again, if I were to dismiss all of the Guilds's federal claims as you request, okay, shouldn't the Court still exercise supplemental jurisdiction? Because you still have federal claims that are at issue in the case, and wouldn't these state law claims -aren't they compulsory counterclaims that have to stay with the case?

MR. MARENBERG: So, Your Honor, the answer to the last question, specific question is no, they are not compulsory counterclaims. Under Rule 13, because they were pending in state court at the time that our claims, that you rightly mention would stay, were filed, the counterclaims are not -- the -- the counterclaims are not compulsory counterclaims, they are permissive counterclaims.

Now, in either --
THE COURT: Okay. So, they're permissive counterclaims. But they come from the same transacting requirements.

Look, it's not like I'm wanting for
additional work. But, I mean, why would it makes sense to

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litigate all this and then say: Oh, you know what? We're all done here after who knows how many years of going back and forth. Go back across the street and deal with the state claims.

MR. MARENBERG: So, let's assume whether they're compulsory or they're --

THE COURT: Permissive.
MR. MARENBERG: -- or they're permissive, there is some nexus between the two.

THE COURT: Right.
MR. MARENBERG: And so then we're into considerations such as economy, convenience, fairness and comity.

THE COURT: Well, I can address the convenience part of it, but $I$ don't think anyone wants to hear that answer. But go ahead.

MR. MARENBERG: So, let's take the issue that you just mentioned, which is: Is there some overlap that really makes it more efficient to litigate those claims here along with our claims? And I think the answer is: Although there is a surface similarity, when you get -- dive below the waves, there is very little.

Our antitrust claims focused on the conduct of the WGA and whether they've conspired with show runners, with artisan managers, with others, and with their writer

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members to boycott us. The focus is on the conduct of the WGA and these third parties.

The focus of their counterclaims is on the question of whether the agencies have breached some duty. I mean, when you get to the core of their claims, the core of their claims is, that the agencies have a conflict of interest and have breached their fiduciary duties to the writers. And that's not really involved at all in our antitrust claims against the writers Guild.

So, can I say that there is no nexus? No, I wouldn't say that there is not any overlap, but when you start analyzing what these claims are, they are very different.

Now, it's actually even worse here in terms of efficiency, because in addition to the --

What you'd be talking about retaining under your hypothetical are the individual claims of seven individual counter claimants, all of whom have claims that will vary on their individual circumstances.

There will be issues like what was disclosed to them in their individual circumstances? What injury did they suffer? And so we will be trying, in addition to our straightforward antitrust claims against the WGA, what would be left are a panoply of seven different complaints on the basis -- brought by seven different individuals against three

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different agencies, all of whom have very different relationships with their clients. And so there is no efficiency when you really get down to thinking about it. And now let's talk about the issue of fairness, which is one of the other considerations. What's unfair about sending the individual plaintiffs back to the forum that they initially chose to raise these claims when it all started?

The first to sue in this case were not the plaintiffs in this case but the counter -- the counter claimants. They chose the Superior Court of Los Angeles as their appropriate venue when they brought what their core claims are, breach of fiduciary duty and constructive fraud. They thought that that was a perfectly fine venue, and it was only when that case got assigned to Judge Highberger in the complex division, that they started back-peddling, seeking to bring these cases -- bring these claims somewhere else.

There is nothing unfair about sending them back to the superior court to Judge Highberger where their claims will get very specific attention in the complex courthouse.

THE COURT: Is there a risk of inconsistent rulings and decisions? I mean --

MR. MARENBERG: I don't think there really is a risk of inconsistent rulings here. In other words --
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Well, I'm sorry, I got distracted by --
I don't think there is a risk of inconsistent rulings here. Our claims of a group boycott are very different.

Now, it may be, and I don't believe that this is true, that some individual plaintiff, for example, take Barbara Hall has sued my client for failing to refund commissions that she allegedly paid to UTA. I don't believe that's true, but maybe she wins that. I don't believe she will, but it's not inconsistent with the result of our antitrust claims of a group boycott against WGA. And so when you get down to that factor, it also doesn't favor in terms of keeping those claims.

And then there is comity concerns. And all of these are state law issues, whether it's the UCL -- the unfair competition claims, whether it's a breach of fiduciary duty claims, whether it's the constructive fraud claims where there is a variation on the elements and what's required among California courts of appeal. The better solution in terms of comity is to send them back to the California courts where a good California judge can resolve issues of California law.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Counsel.
The other area I wanted to discuss, at least from my notes --






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Who's dealing with the breach of fiduciary duty? Is that --

You're getting some exercise.
MR. MARENBERG: I drew that straw as well, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So, if I understand correctly, your -- the core of your --

Well, one of the arguments that you make is that the decision by the agencies not to disclose these package in terms of the writers, it's not a breach of fiduciary duty because the AMBA expressly allowed for packaging. Okay, I get that. But does --

Is there anyone at AMBA that specifically says that those terms of the packaging not be disclosed to the writers?

MR. MARENBERG: The answer to that is the AMBA does not affirmatively say you don't have to disclose these terms, it just says you can engage in this.

The point that we're making on the breach of fiduciary duty claims is -- are really twofold. One, the premise of the fiduciary duty claim, the way it is pled in the Complaint is that packaging is always a conflict of interest. Right? And there is no basis for that assumption.

So, there is no breach of fiduciary duty if packaging is not always a conflict of interest.

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And, second, they're speculative. We don't know on the basis of any individual plaintiffs whether they were harmed or not by packaging.

THE COURT: That's because they don't know what the terms of the packaging deal are.

MR. MARENBERG: No, because of the nature of the transaction.

For example, let's assume that UTA did a package with ABC studios for a show on ABC network, and the allegation is, as Mr. Kessler explained is, because of packaging, and we took a fee out of the front -- out of the budget for each show, there is less for everybody else.

THE COURT: Right.
MR. MARENBERG: Right? Well, how do we know who's suffering from that, quote, "less"? It may be that ABC might have hired more grips on that show, or they might have filmed it in a different location, or they might have paid an actor more or the director more. It is too speculative to suggest that the writer would have gotten more. And that's the problem with these claims.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.
All right, if we could just for a moment -I'm going to shift over to the writers Guild. I think last time Ms. Leyton drew the short straw, but I don't know if that's changed this time around.

MS. LEYTON: Your Honor, I'll be addressing all of the claims except the antitrust claims, and Mr. Litwin will be addressing --

THE COURT: Okay. Great. All right, so, then why don't we start with -- I'm sorry, Mr. Litwin, on the antitrust. Okay?

MR. LITWIN: Yes.
THE COURT: You've heard Mr. Kessler talk about why the writers still don't have standing. I'd like to hear your response.

And I will tell you, the reason why I didn't do a tentative is because I'm torn on this issue. Does the Guild have standing? I mean, given their, sort of, representation. I get it that they are representing the writers, but can they have standing to go forward with these claims? I have some trouble getting my head around that, so...

MR. LITWIN: Yes, Your Honor, and Ms. Leyton will address in her presentation associational standing in greater detail, but the guilds certainly have associational standing to bring claims for injunctive and declaratory relief on behalf of Guild members.

And I just need to correct a couple of misstatements that the agencies have made both here today and in their briefing. First, they allege that the guilds are


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bringing treble damages claims as part of their antitrust claims. That's just manifestly untrue.

We set forth our remedies at paragraphs 429, 450, 476 and 498 of the Complaint. It is solely whether under state law or under federal law claims for injunctive and declaratory relief only. Only the individual counterclaimants are seeking damages in this case. And that's a very important distinction.

Secondly, Mr. Kessler argued here today, as he did in the Reply brief that we've somehow concocted this new theory of harm. What they write in their brief at page 4 of the Reply brief they say, quote: "Counterclaimants have concocted a new theory that the agency's support for supposed packaging model caused reduced quality of representation services." This quality of representation injury is not pled in the answer and counterclaim. Mr. Kessler said as much today.

I would point Your Honor to paragraph 424 of the answer in counterclaim where we indue plead that Guild members have suffered an antitrust injury due to the illegal conspiracy because, quote: "The quality of the talent representational services available to Guild members has been substantially reduced."

Can't be clearer than that.
And before Mr . Kessler gets up and says





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that's a conclusory allegation, Your Honor, let me say that that's based on several specific allegations in the Complaint.

I'd point Your Honor to paragraph 313 where we say that the agents are incentivized to protect the studio's interests at the expense of their clients and detailing the ways in which the agencies, quote, "priorities their relationships with the studios over the interests of their clients, including by failing to negotiate the highest possible compensation for their clients."

At paragraph 314, we note that the head of William Morris Endeavor said that the top executives at Warner Brothers, the studio, was his most important client.

And at 321 we say that packaging fees have deprived television writers of conflict-free and loyal representation in their negotiations with studios.

And that is clearly a reduction in quality pled.

THE COURT: As it relates to all of those paragraphs that you just discussed, what's your response? I think Mr. Kessler said that's all speculative. How do you know any of this?

MR. LITWIN: Well, first of all --
THE COURT: I mean, I know you say that president of WME says that's a statement, I get that. But how do you


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know that -- that the agents are incentivized to -- to protect the studios and not the client? How do you know that the talent is not getting the funds or benefits that they should?

MR. LITWIN: So, the first reason, Your Honor, is that many writers have complained to the Guild and given specific examples, including one that we cite in the Complaint where the agent affirmatively said to the studio: I'll get my client to accept less money than he was currently making. I can --

Give me a minute, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Take your time.
MR. LITWIN: That was at paragraph 318 of our Complaint. And that's just one of several examples of how we know that the packaging model is costing our clients money.

But if $I$ can turn to the standing issue in the main, Your Honor, the agencies have said, both here and in their papers, that these are separate transactions. And they're entitled to argue that. They're entitled to develop evidence. That's not what we plead. And that's just the disputed issue of fact for discovery.

But what's pretty clear, and what we do allege in our pleadings and argue in our briefs is that packaging isn't a market. They say we lack standing because we don't participate in a packaging market, but a market is

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created when somebody sells something to a buyer, and agents can't sell packages because they don't own any of the constituent elements of that package.

They don't own the writing services, they don't own the scripts. For that matter, they don't own the director services, acting services or anything else that they're selling. And I think it's generally acceptable under U.S. law: You can't sell what you don't own.

The agents provide intermediary services.
They broker transactions between the writers who are selling their writing services and the studios who purchase those writing services.

The agencies do not buy the writing services and then resell them to the studios. They're simply retained by writers to sell on the writer's behalf what the writers already own. And this is true regardless if a project is packaged or not.

The relevant transactions at issue here in our claims are the sale of writing services by writers to the studios. The packaging fee is simply how the agent is compensated for brokering that deal.

The agents are hired to negotiate the sale of the client's writing services only. But for brokering the sale of a writer's services to a studio, they have nothing else to sell unless they're working for some other talent.



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They don't get a packaging fee unless they're selling a talent services to a studio.

Mr. Kessler also said, and he misrepresented what our injury claim here is, he said: I think that studios have less resources to pay writers. That is not what we allege, and this is absolutely critical to the standing argument.

What we allege is that the budgets for a project are fixed, and that a packaging fee reduces dollar for dollar the money in that budget that could go to anything else, including paying writers.

THE COURT: But is that an important point that the budget could go to anything else? So, it could go to writers, but it could not go to writers, right?

MR. LITWIN: That is true, but we have alleged, Your Honor, not only in specific cases where it hasn't gone to writers but also we have shown through macro evidence that writer salary is stagnated during the period the packaging fees were exploding. And that is certainly an issue that we would seek discovery on to -- and, you know, later on in this case. But that is the key allegation here, and that's what distinguishes this case from Eagle.

I want to turn to Eagle for a minute, Your Honor. The agencies are completely distinguished from the vessel owners in that case.


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The vessel owners were the employers. Here the agents are the intermediary. They work for us. The vessel owners owned the fish that they were selling to the canneries. The agents, as $I$ just said, don't own the writing services they're selling to the studios.

Similarly, the Guild members are in a completely different position from the seamen and the Eagle crew. The crew had no direct dealings with the defendant canneries. The crew only dealt with their employer, the vessel owner. And indeed in that case, the crew argued they should be deemed to be quote, "indirect sellers." That's not what we're alleging here.

We allege specifically and repeatedly that we deal directly with both the studios and the agents because the agents are the intermediaries.

Here, the writers specifically retained the agents to broker the deals on their behalf. The agents are the writer's agents. The writers also deal directly with the studios because the studios are their employers.

The crew of the Eagle had no ownership interest in the fish. They had at best the derivative interest in the proceeds of any sale. Here it's undisputed that the writers own their services and their scripts.

In fact, Your Honor, this entire case can be summed up by the fact that the agency so vociferously argue


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that the Eagle case applies. They rely on Eagle because they don't see the writers as their clients. They see the studios as their clients, and they see the writers, quiet frankly, Your Honor, as the fish who they get to sell at their whim at their discretion.

THE COURT: So, let me ask you --
Well, I think I know some of the answer. But we talked about Eagle, a case that I think one side likes to talk about, the other side doesn't. What about Lenhoff Enterprise? In that case, it sounds eerily similar, you know, talking about, you know, this meeting that occurred back in the '90s, a 3-3-10 rate. So, how is that --

You know, in that case, these allegations were not sufficient. How is that different?

MR. LITWIN: It's differently only because the agencies have totally misrepresented what happened in that case. So if I could walk Your Honor through it.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. LITWIN: The agents' argument, as they say on page 6 of their Reply brief, the Lenhoff dismissed the exact same price-fixing claim. Counterclaimants assert here that the agencies conspired to fix a 3-3-10 packaging fee.

But Lenhoff only asserted one antitrust
claim. It's at pages 20 to 23 of the Third Amended Complaint. In that claim he sets forth a claim for

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exclusionary conduct. There is no reference to price-fixing in that sole antitrust claim.

In fact, if you look through the entirety of
the Third Amended Complaint, the term "price-fixing" never comes up. An allegation of price-fixing never comes up in the entire Complaint, and I challenge Mr. Kessler to come up here and quote from the Third Amended Complaint where it refers to price-fixing.

Now, on page 76 -- on paragraph 76 of the Lenhoff claim, he sets forth his allegation, and it's an allegation among UTA and ICM, two agencies, to jointly monopolize the scripted TV market and exclude smaller agencies. That is not anywhere close to this case.

Now, after the Third Amended Complaint was dismissed, Lenhoff moved the Court to reconsider its ruling. In support of that motion, Lenhoff submitted a sworn declaration that recounted details of a confession that was made by Sam Haskel, who was the former TV head at William Morris, and that's pled in detail at paragraph 350 of our Complaint.

Now, importantly, the substance of that declaration, which was submitted on the motion for reconsideration was not before the Ninth Circuit. What the Ninth Circuit said, and I quote from the Lenhoff decision: "The district court's denial of Lenhoff's motion for


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reconsideration is therefore not properly before us." And Lenhoff noted specifically in its appellate brief, quote: "The Complaint did not plead this 1990s agreement to fix the price -- to fix the package series price. That's at page 14, footnote 8 of his opening appellate brief.

Most importantly, Lenhoff didn't move to -to amend his pleadings to make a price-fixing claim at any point. The only relevance that he asserted in argument, both in his brief and before the Ninth Circuit was that this new evidence of a price-fixing conspiracy only was relevant to show the cozy relationship among the agencies, nothing more.

So, it was completely irrelevant to the issue before the Ninth Circuit, which is whether Lenhoff had stated a cognizable antitrust claim about a conspiracy among the agents to eliminate a specific paragraph about outside funding in the Screen Actors Guild contract. It had nothing to do with this case.

The Ninth Circuit's ruling in fact was specifically limited to the pleadings, and the Ninth Circuit never opined on the sufficiency of any allegation regarding price-fixing because there was no price-fixing claim to opine on.

What the Court said is, with respect to Lenhoff's argument that the Uber agencies conspired to fix
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the 3-3-10 packaging fee. The Third Amended Complaint makes only a passing reference to the Uber agency's charging such a fee. Those allegations are at paragraph 53 of the Lenhoff Third Amended Complaint, and in that paragraph, he only alleges that they charged that fee.

There is no reference to any conspiracy, any price fixing or any antitrust violation associated with the charging of a packaging fee.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.
Let's talk about the group boycott claim for a second.

MR. LITWIN: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: What do you allege are the specific factual allegations that show that these agencies actually conspired not to bargain with the Guild?

It strikes me that, if anything, that people didn't want to negotiate. But what would you contend are the factual allegations to show that they conspired not to bargain?

MR. LITWIN: Your Honor, and before I go into the specific factual allegations, let me say you're exactly right. When the guilds --

THE COURT: Should I mark that down?
MR. LITWIN: Please. I'm happy to specify if you like.
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The guilds revoked consent to collective negotiations on July 19th. From that point on, any coordinated negotiation among the agencies regarding the negotiation of a contract with the guilds was an antitrust violation.

They could have done many different things, here, Your Honor. They could have said individually: We want to negotiate, but we're not negotiating on these packaging fees.

THE COURT: What authorities supports the notion that that is antitrust violation? I mean, you just --

It's a group decision that they made not to bargain.

MR. LITWIN: You cannot make a group decision.
And it's --
You cannot take a group decision when the -when the guilds have not consented to collective negotiation. That's the whole point of a guild's -- a union's ability to consent to collective negotiation.

They're not an employer. They don't have rights under the labor laws.

THE COURT: All right.
MR. LITWIN: So, it's just like if Wal-Mart and K-Mart and maybe a bunch of other companies that I think of because I'm old, and they're all going out of business, if
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they got together and went to, you know, Samsung and said: This is how we're going to negotiate with you, and behind the scenes they're agreeing on what their negotiation strategy is, they're not allowed to do that.

They could have done any -They could have said individually, we don't want to talk to you. But that's not what they did. And we have specific evidence of that, Your Honor. At paragraphs 392 to 94, we recount the e-mail trail that came in on June 25 th in response to an offer to individually negotiate with us. And there was an initial e-mail that came that said, you know, we don't want to talk to you outside of the ATA. And then Karen Stuart, the executive director of the ATA said: This is great. Can I share this with the group? And once she shared that e-mail with everybody else, shockingly, we got the same responses back. That is direct evidence of a coordinated negotiation strategy.

But, secondly, we also know that their negotiation strategy committee continued to meet after June 19th. Guild members were specifically told, and we allege this in our Complaint, in our claims, rather, that this committee whose purpose was to strategize on negotiations with the Guild continue to meet well after June 19th, and incidentally, well, after we had written a cease and desist
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letter to the agencies telling them to knock it off.
THE COURT: Okay.
MR. LITWIN: Now, I do have a --
I'm sorry, Your Honor.
THE COURT: I have some questions I want to shift
in the RICO claims. Is that Ms. Leyton?
MR. LITWIN: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.
MS. LEYTON: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right, Ms. Leyton, with respect to the RICO, okay, again, I just want to make sure I understand. Your argument is that these repackaging fees, they violate the Section 302 of the Labor Management Relations Act.

But hasn't that statute been narrowly
construed to apply to payments made by employers in collective bargaining? I mean, these agencies, they're not Union representatives. And so I'm trying to see how this fits into -- as a RICO case.

MS. LEYTON: No, Your Honor. That statute has not been narrowly construed to apply only to the collective bargaining context.

Initially, I'd like to point Your Honor, direct Your Honor to the terms of the 302, and the terms of 302 talk about it being a crime and being the basis for a racketeering conspiracy.

THE COURT: Right, for an employer --

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MS. LEYTON: Exactly. To provide anything of value to any representative of his or her employees. And so that does not talk about only labor organizations. The labor organization is -- is the term that is used to mean a Union. So, it is to any representative of any of its employees.

THE COURT: So, then, just indulge me for a second.

So, under that interpretation, could an employer or would an employer violate Section 302 by making payments to the employees' attorneys in litigation?

MS. LEYTON: Your Honor, if the attorney is representing -- if the attorney were exercising delegated authority from the Union to represent an individual writer in some kind of negotiation, then in that case it would not be a difficult question, that there would be a 302 violation.

THE COURT: But -- and help me understand. I thought the whole purpose, is probably the wrong word, but isn't the whole theory behind 302 is to prevent like kickbacks and bribes?

THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: In essence you're saying these are kickbacks or bribes?

MS. LEYTON: Your Honor -- yes, Your Honor, that these are kickbacks or bribes.

The 302 is phrased so that it doesn't require


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any showing --

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\text { This -- this particular provision of } 302,
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some of the other ones are different, does not require a showing of any intent or effect of bribery. It doesn't require them to show that this has the effect of changing someone's allegiance. It can be an innocent purchase of a dinner. It can be in Korholz case, which is cited in the papers. It was somebody providing basically a loan to a Union official who was trying to deal with some difficult economic circumstances.

THE COURT: In those cases -- I mean, any payment, whether it's known or unknown? I mean, it just strikes me as odd to say this is a kickback or a bribe that everybody knew about from 1990 something until the present day. But I mean is that your position? It doesn't matter whether it was done out in the open or in secret, just this payment -- this packaging constitutes, in essence, a kickback or a bribe.

MS. LEYTON: Yes, Your Honor. It is very clear that 302 does not depend on whether something is done in the open, whether it's done in private, whether it's done with the intent to bribe or with some innocent intent to help somebody out.

And in fact, the purposes of 302 are very much implicated here. The Union could be deducting these above-scale individual negotiations on its own. The Union

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doesn't have to delegate this authority. Under their reasoning, if the Union were negotiating the above scale bargains for individual writers and were getting something from the employer, the Union would be guilty of a 302 violation.

Here the Union has delegated that authority to agents that are -- were franchised by the Guild and the agents were getting a thing of value from the employer. That thing of value that they're getting, in fact, we've alleged, presents an inherit conflict of interest in every case whether the agents happened to act fairly or overcome that conflict of interest or not. It presents an inherent conflict of interest which is exactly what 302 targets.

And I'd actually like to point, Your Honor, to a couple of cases that $I$ think support this point.

THE COURT: All right.
MS. LEYTON: The United States versus Ryan case, and that these are both cited in our opposition papers, explains: That Congress did not mean the narrower NLRA definitions to apply to the definitions of term under 302, which is part of the Labor Management Relations Act, and in fact Congress considered when it was adopting 302, an amendment that would have made it applicable only to entities that represented two or more employees, and Congress decided not to amend the statute in that way.

| 11:40:01 | 1 | And so Congress decided to -- specifically |
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| 11:40:03 | 2 | decided to have the very broad language, any representative |
| 11:40:06 | 3 | of any of its employees. And that's different from |
| 11:40:10 | 4 | language -- the language in other subsections of Section 302, |
| 11:40:14 | 5 | which are specifically targeted at labor organizations. |
| 11:40:17 | 6 | I'd also like to call Your Honor's attention |
| 11:40:19 | 7 | to the Tenth Circuit case Korholz, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{Z}$. That was a |
| 11:40:25 | 8 | situation where a company did provide a loan to a Union |
| 11:40:29 | 9 | officer, and the defense was that the Union wasn't the |
| 11:40:34 | 10 | majority bargaining representative at that plant. And what |
| 11:40:36 | 11 | the Tenth Circuit held is that doesn't matter because the |
| 11:40:38 | 12 | Union and the Union official had been authorized by three |
| 11:40:41 | 13 | employees to negotiate and deal with the employer on terms of |
| 11:40:44 | 14 | employment. And so because some individual employees at that |
| 11:40:48 | 15 | plant had authorized the Union or the Union representative to |
| 11:40:50 | 16 | act on their behalf, that implicated 302 and was covered by |
| 11:40:55 | 17 | Section 302. |
| 11:40:56 | 18 | THE COURT: Okay. It just strikes me as a very |
| 11:41:08 | 19 | broad interpretation of 302. I -- I understand your point, |
| 11:41:12 | 20 | but I guess I'm sort of concerned that this is now viewed as |
| 11:41:16 | 21 | criminal conduct, in essence, but it's been going on for 40 |
| 11:41:22 | 22 | years and no one said anything about it? And this whole time |
| 11:41:27 | 23 | I guess we're to believe, either, A, they didn't realize |
| 11:41:31 | 24 | those criminal conducts, or they did but it wasn't worth |
| 11:41:35 | 25 | raising? Is that -- |

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Again, I guess, it's more -- less of a question and more of a statement. I guess I'm just concerned about what to me seems a newfound interpretation, one that $I$ am concerned --

I'm not sure that's the intent of 302 , but I'll let you argue any more on that. I think you've addressed it, but I'm just being candid with you. I'm just -- I'm concerned about this interpretation.

MS. LEYTON: Sure, Your Honor. There are often disputes over whether 302 covers particular types of actions by employers. In fact, there was an extension that the Eleventh Circuit made to cover neutrality agreements. Sometimes people had not thought of whether this is a violation of 302 because there was not the attention focused on this practice.

And I would like to point out, this is not a common practice with the Sports Unions. The Sports Unions have codes of conduct that prohibit this type of kickback arrangement. This is a practice that has been ubiquitous and has been increasingly common in Hollywood, but it is not the only practice that may have been going on for many, many years that people did not previously call it as unlawful. And -- and so that is our position here.

THE COURT: All right. Are you dealing with associational standing?



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MS. LEYTON: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Okay. Walk me through this. I just want to hear from the source how the Guild has associational standing to bring these state law claims for breach of fiduciary duty, breach of contract and constructive fraud. It strikes me --

Aren't --
In essence, you're asking for damages on
behalf of these -- of -- of your members, aren't you?
MS. LEYTON: No, Your Honor. The Guild is not seeking damages. The individual counter claimants are seeking damages. The Guild in its associational capacity is seeking --

THE COURT: Injunctive --
MS. LEYTON: -- injunctive and declaratory relief.
On the breach of fiduciary duty and
constructive fraud, we're only proceeding in our representational capacity.

And actually, there is a California decision, the market -- California Court of Appeal decision, Market Lofts Community Association, which is a 2014 decision that we've cited in our opposition papers which upheld a homeowner association bringing a breach of fiduciary claims on behalf its members, and in that case, the defendants made very similar arguments to the arguments that are made here, that




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they would be deprived of the opportunity to present their individual defenses.

But the court held that there was a community of interest regarding the relevant legal and factual questions, that the factual defenses went to the merits and could still be raised, and that the fact that there might be individualized issues in some cases didn't deprive the association of associational standing.

And I'd like to explain a little -- I'd like to go into the merits of these claims a little bit to explain why that makes sense. The elements of a breach of fiduciary claim are the existence of a duty breach, and that it caused some kind of injury, doesn't require quantification of the injury.

The elements of constructive fraud are similar, fiduciary relationship breach, reliance and harm.

Our allegations establish these elements on a systemwide basis. We allege, and there's really no dispute, the packaging fees are the standard mode of compensation in Hollywood. That's the 3-3-10 model. That last 10 percent is a profit percentage that the agencies make in some cases.

In every single case, the higher the costs of the program, the lower that 10 percent percentage will be. So it is as if a lawyer had a reverse-contingency interest in his or her client's case, in every case where the agent has



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the possibility of getting that 10 percent of profit participation on the end. The agent has an interest in the costs being lower. The costs include the costs of talent, including the writers, and so the more the writers get paid, the lower profit percentage would be at the end of the day. Now, maybe on some cases the agents nonetheless treat their clients fairly, maybe the lawyer could overcome that conflict of interest, but the conflict of interest is still present and it still needs to be subject to a knowing waiver.

I'd also like to point out that in every packaging fee arrangement, the agency is benefiting as an independent party in that transaction which gives rise to an inherent conflict of interest that doesn't depend on the facts of individual deals.

The restatement third of agency, Section 8.02 explains, and I'm quoting here: "An agent has a duty not to require a material benefit from a third party in connection with transactions conducted or other actions taken on behalf of the principal or otherwise through the agent's use of the agent's position.

And the case law explains that this creates an inherent conflict of interest when the agent is benefiting from the transaction even if the ultimate deal that comes out at the end is fair. And that's the Roberts decision that we


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cited in our papers, the California Court of Appeal decision that says: It's irrelevant whether the transaction is ultimately fair to the principal. The agent still has to fully disclose the nature and amount of the benefit that -that he or she is getting, and a real estate agent who gets any undisclosed profits violates his or her fiduciary duty." And the example --

THE COURT: Go ahead.
MS. LEYTON: An example I think makes clear why that is the case. If an attorney were negotiating a severance arrangement, and the attorney were getting paid by the employer but representing the employee, the attorney would, even if that could be waivable, and we don't assert that the conflict is non-waivable here, but even if you assume that's a waivable conflict, the attorney would certainly have to disclose the fact of payment and the material elements of that payment to the client.

THE COURT: How does that fit in or not fit in with -- I guess you call it -- is it AMBA or the Artist Managers Base Agreement, which I thought releases agents from the duty to disclose these agreements. If that in fact is the case, I mean, if they don't have to disclose it, and doesn't --

And didn't AMBA or the Artists -- AMBA give the writers notice that these packaging agreements could or




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would take place?
MS. LEYTON: Your Honor, I think the other side acknowledged when they were up here that the AMBA did not specify authorize the agents not to disclose packaging and did not expressly waive any conflicts.

Through the AMBA, the Writers Guild -Prior to the AMBA, as Your Honor is aware from the last time that we appeared before Your Honor actually did not want to allow packaging but ultimately conceded after being sued by a predecessor William Morris to allow some forms of packaging. It placed restrictions on packaging and required agencies to comply with certain rules, but in that agreement, the parties reserved their position on the lawfulness of packaging.

That agreement --
Even if that agreement did purport to waive a conflict, however, California law says that it's not just disclosing the existence of a conflict, an agent or a fiduciary has to disclose the material terms so that the writer can decide Do I want to agree to this type of representation, or do I want to insist on a commission instead? And otherwise the waiver is not valid under California law.

THE COURT: All right. So, I'm just putting in some notes here.




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Next question I have --
I'm moving around. It's talking about the breach of contract claim by Barbara Hall. Couldn't there be a pretty strong argument that -- that that breach of contract claim is barred by the statute of frauds?

MS. LEYTON: Your Honor, it's not barred by the statutory of frauds, and that's for two reasons. The first reason is that we've shown partial performance, and they claim that that's really only -- that Ms. Hall performed by continuing to have her agent represent her, by continuing to have her agent collect commissions.

They say that that's really the same as
Ms. Hall doing nothing, but they cite a case where basically somebody did not contest a will, so the only part-performance was purely inaction.

Here Ms. Hall still was represented by the agent. She still was paying the agent through commissions and through the packaging fees. So she was part performing.

The other reason is the reliance, detrimental reliance excuses the statute of fraud. And so there are two separate reasons.

And Ms. Hall detrimentally relied because she allowed the agency to continue collecting double commissions and continue to represent her.

THE COURT: Okay. I think that's all the



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questions that I had.
MS. LEYTON: I have --
THE COURT: If there is some other points you wish to raise. We've been going at this for almost an hour now. So, I'll allow you a brief opportunity to address any other points.

MS. LEYTON: Yes, Your Honor. I'd like to address a couple of points about relief and about a supplemental jurisdiction, and then a little bit more on the conflict of interest issue.

On supplemental jurisdiction, these claims whether they're compulsory or not, and they actually did not in their Reply briefs contest that these claims were compulsory counterclaims, but they're so -- they're inextricably intertwined, these claims.

Our defense in the antitrust -- part of our defense in the antitrust claim is coverage by the labor exemption. The question -- part of the question there is whether the Union is pursuing the legitimate interests of its members, and the Union's legitimate interest.

That is, that is the core of what we are doing here. The Union is seeking to stop this conflict of interest because it is depressing the compensation of the writers. That is the same issue that is -- that is central in the breach of fiduciary and constructive fraud claims.

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So, the discovery will be completely overlapping. The issues that this Court will need to decide will be overlapping.

And I would like to point, actually, that it was not that we dismissed this case from state court after it was assigned to Judge Highberger. The case was assigned to Judge Highberger, a status conference was held. Judge Highberger asked the parties: Shouldn't this all be -You've got your claims in federal court, you've got your claims in state court, shouldn't these all be in a single case? That was Judge Highberger's suggestion, that they should all be adjudicated in a single case.

THE COURT: Note to self, I should send an angry gram to Judge Highberger.

MS. LEYTON: Well, Judge Highberger may have intended everything to move into his court. So, he might have been trying to do you a favor, Your Honor.

But I would also point out that in that case the agencies actually argued that the UCL claim could not be adjudicated in state court because the 302 issue was properly decided only in federal court. Our UCL claim or unfair compensation law claim is based on 302, which essentially is a federal issue.

I'd also like to turn to the question of relief. This was a new argument that was raised in their reply papers. So, first of all, I'd like to point out on

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RICO, it is not that we are only left with our damages claims. We also have a claim under the Declaratory Judgment Act for declaratory relief.

The Ninth Circuit case that says that RICO itself does not provide a cause of action for injunctive relief, which we acknowledge forecloses our injunctive relief claim at this stage. There's a circuit split. The supreme court has taken the issue before, and we'd like to preserve that issue, but that case says nothing to indicate that RICO actually displaced or implicitly appealed the remedy that is available under the Declaratory Judgment Act.

The Declaratory Judgment Act provides both the Guilds and the individual counter claimants with the ability to seek a declaration that these payments violate 302, whether we can get injunctive relief or not.

They also raise the new argument in their Reply brief that we can't get injunctive relief for the Guild or for individual counter claimants because the agents have all been fired.

But the cases that they cite, they cite the Hangarter case, and they cite other cases, where there was really no possibility that the injury that was at issue could recur. The disability policy had expired, and it was only an individual. Or in one case people were trying to challenge statutes that were not affected by.


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But we allege in our Complaint at paragraphs 244 to 249 that the writers want to remain with these agents, that the reason that the writers are not with the agents is because the agents are engaging in conflicted practices.

Their antitrust claims in their affirmative case against the Guilds make clear that the agents want to continue representing writers. So, this is nothing like the cases where there was no possibility of recurrence of injury.

I'd also just like to point out that the agencies are still getting packaging fees, they're still committing 302 violations from deals that were made before the writers fired their agents. An example of that can be found in paragraphs 308 and 309.

And in addition, there are some members of the Guild that still are represented by agents. They allege that in their Complaint, that most Guild members have fired their agents but not all, and the Guild still has a duty of fair representation to all of its members prevent the conflict of interest.

I would just like to go back, if Your Honor will indulge me for just one moment on the -- on the nature of the conflict of interest and the breach of fiduciary duty.

THE COURT: Okay.
MS. LEYTON: We've explained, and I'd like to point to the specific paragraphs in our Complaint where we've


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alleged this, that there are inherent conflicts of interest in every single packaging fee transaction that must be disclosed and must be waived.

That establishes the fact of harm under California case law, and the fact of harm in breach of fiduciary duty and constructive fraud cases is intentionally relaxed by the California courts.

All that we have to show is deprivation of unconflictive representation, deprivation of information. The extent of the harm, whether it's net harm, that's a separate question that may be relevant to the extent that individuals are seeking damages, but it's not an issue about whether we've established the elements of the claim.

But the conflict that is present in every deal, one is something that I -- that I already mentioned, which is that the agency's interest in getting a 10 percent profit participation in these shows, that their interest in maximizing their profit is in conflict with the writer's interests and maximizing their compensation because the higher the show budget, the lower those profits will be.

A second way that that conflict is present in every single case is because the agency's interest in maximizing its packaging fee, because it's getting an independent -- an independent profit from that transaction is in conflict with the writer's interest in getting the maximum

| 11:55:40 | 1 | possible compensation that's available given the studio's |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11:55:46 | 2 | budget. |
| 11:55:47 | 3 | A third way that we've alleged - |
| 11:55:48 | 4 | And that's alleged in paragraphs 11, 311, 316 |
| 11:55:53 | 5 | and 503. A third way that this inherent conflict is present |
| 11:55:57 | 6 | in every packaging fee deal is that the agency interest in |
| 11:55:58 | 7 | having a favorable relationship of studios so that they can |
| 11:56:02 | 8 | continue to independently profit from these transactions |
| 11:56:06 | 9 | conflicts with their aggressive advocacy and negotiations on |
| 11:56:09 | 10 | behalf of their writer clients and their aggressive |
| 11:56:12 | 11 | enforcement of the terms of the writers's deals. That's |
| 11:56:15 | 12 | alleged in paragraphs 11, 310, 313 and 14 and 503. |
| 11:56:21 | 13 | Just a couple of more points, the fourth way |
| 11:56:23 | 14 | that this inherent conflict presents itself is that the |
| 11:56:26 | 15 | agency's profit share comes out before the writer's profit |
| 11:56:31 | 16 | participation in these deals, and so the higher the agency |
| 11:56:34 | 17 | profit share, the less money is left over for the writer to |
| 11:56:37 | 18 | get as profit participation. That's alleged in paragraphs |
| 11:56:41 | 19 | $308,309,325$ and 26 and 503. |
| 11:56:47 | 20 | And the final way is that the upfront three |
| 11:56:49 | 21 | percent and the deferred three percent both come from the |
| 11:56:52 | 22 | show's budget, and that conflicts with having money that is |
| 11:56:55 | 23 | available. And that's also -- all of these conflicts are why |
| 11:56:59 | 24 | this is also a 302 problem and absolutely implicates the |
| 11:57:03 | 25 | interests that are at the heart of 302 of ensuring |




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unconflicted representation.
There is no reason my Congress would have intended for a Union not to be allowed to take a thing of value from an employer but to allow a Union to delegate its authority to another entity that then obtains things of values to an employer that present an inherent conflict.

And I would like to -- unless Your Honor has further questions, I would like to just close out this part of my argument with a quote from the restatement which explains why there is this rule, that an agent or a fiduciary cannot benefit from something that the agent is participating in on behalf of a principal, and that's Comment $B$ of the restatement 8.02: "An additional rationale for this real rule stems from a" --

THE COURT: Slow down, slow down, slow down.
MS. LEYTON: Sorry. "An additional rationale for this rule stems from risks to a principal's interests that may arise when an agent pursues material benefits from third parties in connections with actions taken on behalf of the principal.
"For example, an agent's interest in acquiring a benefit from a third party may supersede the agent's commitment to obtain terms from the third party that are best from the standpoint of the principal.
"Although the agent may believe that no harm
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will befall the principal, the agent is not in a position disinterestedly to assess whether harm may occur or whether the principal's interests would be better served if the agent did not pursue or acquire the benefit from the third party."

That is why the agents under 302 cannot be taking this packaging fee at all, and under California law, if they are going to be taking a packaging fee need to disclose the fact that this creates a conflict of interest, not just that they're not getting it, which writers may or may not know, but knowledge, as we've explained, doesn't excuse the duty to disclose. But the fact of the conflict of interest and the material terms of the -- of the packaging fee arrangement.

It's the principal's decision whether to consent to this conflict of interest. It is not the agent's decision whether the agent can still fairly represent the writer, despite the inherent conflicts of interests that are present.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Leyton.
Mr. Kessler, I assume you have nothing to say in response.

MR. KESSLER: So, we're going to divide this up. I'm going to deal with the standing issues. Counsel for CAA will address the RICO criminal 302 issues and the associational standing issues, and Mr. Marenberg will be

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cleaning up on what's left --
THE COURT: All right.
MR. KESSLER: In terms of that.
Very quickly, Your Honor, I'll start
backwards on the RICO issue.
So, it's conceded there is no injunctive relief in this circuit, I mean, you know, maybe the Supreme Court will rule differently some day. Your Honor lives in the Ninth Circuit, there is no injunctive relief.

You can't avoid that through the Declaratory Judgment Act. Why? Because there is a constitutional requirement under Article III that there has to be a case, a controversy before you could seek a declaratory judgment.

So, you can't go in for an advisory opinion and say: Nobody has standing because no one -- and we'll get to why there is no damages -- but I would like to get a declaration whether or not this 302 is a criminal violation for some transactions applying to who? Okay? It is absolutely precluded that the declaratory judgment action is not a way out of this in terms of that.

So, you come down to, if there is no injunctive relief, who has suffered any damages?

Well, the Guilds don't claim even that
they've suffered damages from RICO. You know, we've heard that. They claim that the members have suffered damages from




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RICO in terms of that.
And the problem here again is once you get to the members, it's got to be individualized. So, Your Honor has to look and see: Has any specific, allegedly, criminal act of packaging resulted in a harm to a specific writer?

And, again, I said -- challenge them: Where is the allegation for Ms. Stiehm? There is no allegation for Ms. Stiehm about how she's connected in harm to any packaging fee. You can go one by one. The closest they make is one of the counterclaims, someone says: Oh, my agent made more money. Well, maybe that's some conflict of interest claim, but it doesn't connect it to a criminal RICO violation for damages within the proximate cause regarding that.

So, Your Honor, I would submit that there just is no standing either for the Guilds or with respect to their individual members on RICO.

Now, let me go to the antitrust.
So, counsel directed you to paragraph 424, and said, I guess, that I didn't mention 424, somehow misrepresented what they claim. I embrace paragraph 424.

So, 424 is where they allege, in conclusory fashion, but they allege the following. "Counter claimants, the Guilds and their members, including the individual counter claimants have suffered antitrust injury due to the illegal conspiracy because Guild members," this is the first
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one, "purchased talent representational services at artificially inflated prices. So, let me start first with that part of it, and there's a second.

Whether or not there was an alleged price-fix to the studios or package fees has nothing to do with the Guild members paying their fee to the agency. In fact, it's the opposite. In a packaging fee, the Guild members pay no fee to the agency.

So, there can't be any connection between an alleged price-fix of packaging fees and any inflation to a fee that you don't even pay in packaging, and there is no logical connection between that either.

So, you can't get any connection on that, and certainly the Guilds suffer no harm if their members paid, allegedly, higher fees to the agents, and they pay none in packaging. And, in fact, the Guilds in the Complaint specifically agree they are not in the talent representation market. So, they're out of anything about the first part of 424.

The second part of 424 is that the quality of the talent representation available to Guild members has been substantially reduced. That's the one that Mr. Litwin focused on. But let's look at that.

The price-fix claim could have nothing to do with that. Whether or not the agencies allegedly fixed how


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much they're charging the studios would have no connection to whether their representation was higher quality or lower quality to their writers. In other words, they make the same claim that merely doing their packaging is -- affects their quality, it's not the alleged price-fixing of packaging. So, there is a complete, total failure to connect this to the antitrust injury.

What about the group boycott. You heard
Mr. Litwin really didn't say much at all about the issue of the June 19 versus the April problem, which is the fundamental problem in the whole group boycott idea. You did hear something from them: Well, it could occur in the future. It was done in a different context, this was raised not -- not in the antitrust context. But in the future they may decide to rehire the agents, if --

And look what you have to do to get to that chain. The group boycott has to end, and there would be, if there was one, there would be individual bargaining, step one. Step two: An agency would have to agree to the code of conduct, which is no evidence that they would, because they said they don't individually like it, but let's assume they would, then after doing that, they would have to be rehired by a specific agent's -- a specific talent, and that somehow in this -- this is a claim for treble damages -- as a result, there's been damages incurred.


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What are the damages that would have been incurred in the interim? How would you figure out --

As Your Honor said, if you allege that the studios paid too much or there is a conflict or the claims about participation and back-end profit, that money could go to anyone. It could go to the directors, it could go to the actors.

In fact, they agree, the packages of all those different parties. So, this, again, just doesn't come within any ambit of AGC.

Finally, Your Honor, I want to say that I believe they had a confusion with respect to Eagle as to who is who. I agree with them that the agencies here are not the equivalent of the ship owners in this claim. In other words, the -- the analogy to Eagle is that the ship owners were like the studios, they were the ones who were the victim of the alleged price-fixing conspiracy, they were the one who would be hurt, who would have less resources, supposedly, available.

And in that line of analogy, the writers were exactly the seamen. They were the ones who worked for the studios, like the seamen worked for the vessel owners who were the victims. They were the ones who had some connection to, say, you know, I'm going to get less money out of this. The seaman had a direct percentage connection, they actually




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were tied to it, and still the Ninth Circuit said: You are not within an antitrust injury zone.

So, for all of these reasons, Your Honor, I
just don't believe that they could overcome the standing issues with respect to either of the federal claims.

Unless Your Honor has any other questions, I'm going to turn it over to my colleague.

THE COURT: No, I don't. Thank you.
Mr. Somers, welcome to the party.
MR. SOMERS: I'll started by saying that Mr. Kendall sends his regret. He's recovering from knee surgery. So I have the tall order of filling in for him.

And I want to start with the 302 , because I think your instincts are naturally right. Is, this is a statute, doesn't remotely come to applying to this situation.

I think all we have to do is take a step back and look at what the allegations are, because here you have terribly serious accusations that the talent agencies are racketeers who received criminal kickbacks from studios and studio executives. And by any measure of common sense, we know that those allegations are preposterous, and we can start with AMBA for the past 43 years. There is an agreement in place that said packaging is allowed. They put in structures and rules for packaging to be done. It was an agreement between the Union and the talent agencies. And so


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packaging has been done out in the open. That's right in their counter claimants.

Paragraph 280 says that: The knowledge of packaging in the 33 end-structure has been out in the open and widely reported, and everyone is -- is, you know, aware of the practice.

THE COURT: But just because it's out in the open, that doesn't -- I mean, that's not a waiver, or it doesn't mean it's okay.

MR. SOMERS: Correct. It's not a waiver, but it gives you, you know, gives credence to your instinct: Is this criminal activity? Are people behaving like a crime is occurring? And the reason they aren't is, this statute doesn't apply.

So, we'll start with the first principles of, you know, why was 302 passed? And you can look at the Supreme Court's decision in Arroyo which comes after the Ryan decision, and it says when 302 was passed, it was to deal with problems peculiar to collective bargaining. The provision was enacted as part of a comprehensive provision of federal labor policy in light of the experience acquired during the years following the Wagner Act and was aimed at practices which Congress considered ininimical to the integrity of the collective bargaining process."

That -- that conclusion was based on a rich
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body both of the legislative history and the statutory scheme to which 302 was a part, and it matters because talent agents have nothing to do with collective bargaining.

That's a term of art in labor law. To be a representative in the collective bargaining sense means that you are in charge of a bargaining unit. The decisions and things that you make, the deals that you do bind the whole Union. That isn't a talent agent.

A talent agent represents an individual writer and negotiates various terms for that writer that don't have any impact on the rest of the writers. It's a transaction-specific deal.

And more importantly, they talk about the delegation of authority to -- to the talent agencies. But the talent agencies, and there are no allegations to this effect, have no influence on the Union. That tells you that 302 doesn't come remotely in the vicinity because there is not a concern that somehow a payment to a talent agency is going to corrupt the labor organization and influence the power that they have to bind all of their members.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this. Just looking at, just a strict language of 302 , it says: "It makes it a criminal offense for any employer or association of employer.

Would you agree that the employer in this scenario would be the studio?
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MR. SOMERS: Yes.
THE COURT: Okay. "To pay, lend or deliver or agree to pay, lend or deliver any money or thing of value to any representative of his employees."
"Employees" is the talent, correct?
MR. SOMERS: Yes.
THE COURT: And the representatives of those
employees, that's not the talent agency?
MR. SOMERS: No, it's not.
THE COURT: Who's the representative of the employee?

MR. SOMERS: You can look at the meaning of "representative" because it's defined in the statute, and that's in 152, Subsection 5. It defines it as -- not Subsection 5, Subsection 4. And it defines a "representative" as an "individual" or a "labor organization."

Now, talent agencies are decidedly not labor organizations.

THE COURT: Are they individuals?
MR. SOMERS: No, they're not, because an
individual is a natural person. And so the only person that could arguably be an individual would be a talent agent, and claims aren't brought against talent agents, but then there would be no sound basis to bring a claim against talent
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agents because you have to set the entire statute.
And what the Supreme Court has made clear, going back to Arroyo, is that the context and purpose of the statute is to address the collective bargaining process, and a talent agent has nothing to do with that process.

Indeed, the fact that a talent agent is competing with other talent agents to get the best deal for their writers shows that their duties are fundamentally different.

And in fact, if you look at the allegations of the Complaint, in allegation 335, they say that the talent agent's duties are consistent with California rules on agency principals. It's not being bound by federal labor law, and that tells you that what talent agents do is different.

THE COURT: All right. And are you arguing about breach of fiduciary duty?

MR. SOMERS: I handling the associational standing issue.

THE COURT: All right, go ahead.
MR. SOMERS: So, there I think there were some very interesting things that reflect the fact that these are highly individual issues.

Mr. Litwin said that in his discussion that you have some members have come forward and given specific examples in which people have done, you know, have harmed



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them by not doing good deals. Well, that reflects that these are individualized issues, that you need, you know, the actual member who was allegedly harmed to come forward to get evidence from that person and make an assessment: Is there a breach of duty? Is there a constructive fraud?

And maybe the best way to illustrate this is that if the Union came and said: We're going to bring a claim on behalf of Meredith Stiehm and bring her fiduciary duty claim and bring her constructive fraud claim, there is no question that we would have to get evidence from Meredith Stiehm and have her participation in the case.

If you did it with Meredith Stiehm and Patty Carr, the same conclusion would be that we would need evidence from these two writers, and anyone associated with the writers, their lawyers, their managers and the like, and here they're trying to do that but multiplied by 14,700.

And when you do that, that unfairly deprives the, you know, counterclaim defendants of their right to test the evidence, to obtain the evidence, to present transaction-specific evidence to show whether things were properly disclosed or not. Even taking Ms. Leyton's point of saying that you have to fully disclose the terms in order for there not to be a conflict.

Well, that's testable, and the only way to test that is to find out what the individual knew, what was



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disclosed to that person, what were the circumstances surrounding them. For a fiduciary duty claim, you also look at the sophistication of the principal you're representing to understand what -- what they might have known; and according to the Guild, they say that they regularly educate their members about packaging.

Well, it's a plausible inference that some members are fully aware of how patching works, and they could still nonetheless decide to go forward with that, and the only way to properly evaluate that is to have the individuals participate, and you just can't do that on a, you know, wide basis without -- without their involvement.

THE COURT: All right, thank you, Counsel.
Mr. Marenberg, was there anything else you wish to raise at this time?

MR. MARENBERG: Let me just address a couple of questions that you -- that you raised with the other side. But let me make one point on the racketeering act that Mr . Somers did not.

THE COURT: All right.
MR. MARENBERG: In paragraph 15 of their answer, they have admitted that in the deals that they are signing with agencies who are subscribing to the code of conduct, that there is a sunset clause that permits these agencies to continue to package for years.
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They don't believe their own argument here. If this were truly racketeering activity, they could not be signing deals with agencies that would permit racketeering activity to go on for years.

Now, let me deal with one other point on that -- on the definitional issues. One case that's come up recently in the Supreme Court that might bear on this and that you might want to take a look at is the Nantkwest case versus Lancu, I think is the name. And it deals with the issue of, sometimes people get down in the weeds and look at individual terms of a statute and say: This is what it means.

In that case, it had to do with whether the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office could collect fees in certain instances. And if you read that statute literally without tying it to the context and the historical practice of the statute, you would have come out to the wrong conclusion, the conclusion in that case advocated by the patent office, that they were entitled to fees because after all, that's what the statute said.

And the Supreme Court said: No, no, no. You've got to look at the context of the statute and you've got to look at the historical precedent. And fees can't be just construed literally. You can't get down in the weeds like they're inviting you to do here. Your inclinations



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about this statutes are exactly right.
Now, let me just deal with a couple of points that you asked about to my -- counsel for the other side. One is Lenhoff. I was there, so I have something to say about that. We don't say that Lenhoff is binding precedent on this. What we say is that the Ninth Circuit dealt with a situation where there were three complaints, and the Ninth Circuit in the Lenhoff opinion addresses the allegations of -- that there was a price-fixing of a 3-3-10, and they say that doesn't cut it.

And they also addressed the evidence that was -- I think in paragraph 349 that was cited here, which was some evidence that there was an agreement to fix prices. And the Ninth Circuit, if you'll look at the end of the opinion, they basically say nothing in the record -- which includes the allegations that are at 349 here, is sufficient to change the conclusion that there is nothing that they could say to amend their Complaint to state a price-fixing claim.

And so Lenhoff does deal with this. It's a persuasive opinion. It's not binding.

Now, in any event, the real reason on the pleadings that they haven't alleged a sufficient agreement is not Lenhoff, it's Twombly, it's Kendall versus Visa, and it's Musical Instruments. And they just don't do it under those

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cases.
I want to talk about the boycott allegations and whether they're sufficient because you asked about those. And, basically, I think we now have some clarity that the boycott concerns a conspiracy that had to have occurred, if it occurred at all, after June 19, 2019, when the Guild withdrew their permission to collectively bargain.

The only allegations that there was a refusal to individually bargain are the following: One, there are allegations that Karen Stuart of the ATA circulated an e-mail. Now, that proves nothing, and it doesn't get them over the hump of Twombly. That's Klein versus Caldwell Banker, 50 years ago when $I$ was in college. The Ninth Circuit established that you don't visit on the members of a trade association the sins of the trade association itself. And I was reaffirmed in Kendall versus Visa. So that allegation means nothing.

Then, there are a couple of specific
allegations of refusing to bargain individually in this Complaint. And one of the things I have -- I learned in law school, in civil procedure, is not only can you not plead enough and not satisfy -- lose under Rule 12 but you can plead too much and lose under Rule 12.

And if you look at the allegations that they pleaded here, there are two statements in there of agencies


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refusing to bargain individually. One is from an agency called Gersh, the other is from an agency called ICM. There are --

When it comes to the three --
And neither of those agencies are sued here, nor is the ATA.

When it comes to the agencies that have been sued here under the antitrust laws, two of them, WME and UTA say: We would prefer that you negotiate through the ATA. And that is -- there is nothing irrational or wrong about that, because as they've admitted, it's in the agency's individual interest. You can't infer agreement from that, because it's in the agency's rational interest to prefer to bargain collectively. It's probably also in the writer's interest, but it's certainly in the agency's interest. And neither of those agencies refuse, like Gersh or ICM, to bargain individually.

And then the third agency here, CAA, there is nothing about them at all on the conspiracy claim, no allegation whatsoever. So, they haven't pleaded enough on that boycott, and your instinct was correct on that.

Finally, on the remand issue. I don't want to spend a lot of time on this because I think we've gone over it sufficiently. But I --

We have never said, again, that would be an

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overstatement that there was no overlap at all. Rather, when you get into it and start examining really what the overlap is and how extensive it is, it's not that extensive.

And if you're thinking about discovery in
this case, the discovery is blown up if we include discovery about the individuals' claims of antitrust violations or RICO violations, or if you just get -- let's assume that they're gone as they should be, even if we include discovery about the breach of fiduciary duty and constructive fraud claims, because we're getting into questions of who said what to whom, what was the affect of packaging on these individual members, what would they have gotten absent packaging.

Some of these individuals don't have back-ends, and so nothing said about back-ends apply to them at all. Others are show runners, and of course they know that their shows have been packaged. They see the budget to the show every day.

So, we're getting into vastly broader
discovery if we keep the individuals' claims once the RICO and the antitrust claims and the Guild's associational claim are dismissed, and they really should go back to Judge Highberger, who's perfectly capable of addressing claims of state law in state court.

THE COURT: All right, thank you. Ms. Leyton --



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MR. KESSLER: Your Honor, if I may --
THE COURT: Mr. Kessler, we've been at this since
11 --
MR. KESSLER: It was a question that you asked that I don't think we actually answered, but if Your Honor --

THE COURT: I think we're okay.
MR. KESSLER: Okay, fine. All right.
THE COURT: And, Ms. Leyton, just in the interest of time, I've got another criminal calendar in less than an hour. I'd like the focus to be on this 302 claim.

MR. MARENBERG: Your Honor, can I just say -- I misspoke. It's paragraph 125 for the record, not 15. I misspoke.

THE COURT: Okay. All right, thank you.
MS. LEYTON: Okay, Your Honor, the other side on the 302 issue says that collective bargaining means inherently that that means bargaining by the exclusive representative that combined others. That is an invention of the plaintiffs here.

302 nowhere says that that is what collective bargaining means or that is what 302 targets. "Bargaining" is dealing with an employer regarding the terms and conditions of the employee's employment. The central term and condition of the employment in almost every employment relationship is wages, and that is exactly what the agents




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do.

And to the extent there is any question about that, the Korholz case says it does not matter if the entity that is the representative that is getting something of value is the exclusive representative of the employees in the workplace as long as their representative is authorized to deal with the employer on their behalf.

THE COURT: And just run this by me one more time, because I thought Mr. Somers said that 152 paragraph 4 defines representatives as an individual or labor organization. And your response is, that the agents are individuals, or are they labor organizations --

MS. LEYTON: Your Honor, I have a few responses to that. The first response is that the definition that the other side has pointed to is in National Labor Resignations Act, the NLRA, which was actually passed ten years before the LMRA. The LMRA is what adopted Section 302.

So, the definition that is in the NLRA is not even necessarily applicable to the LMRA.

The LMRA does say that the terms that we are using should have the same meaning as they are used in NLRA.

But in United States versus Ryan, the court -- the Supreme Court considered an argument that that meant that the terms of 302 , the term representative, should have the same narrow definition that it has under the NLRA,
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that it should really mean a labor organization.
And in that case, the Supreme Court rejected it and talked about 302 having a broader reach and nothing tied to the terms as they're used in the NLRA.

I'd also like to point out that the terms are
not the same. The term that is defined in the NLRA is representatives, plural.

As Your Honor has quoted from 302, 302 is using representative in singular and is also saying: Any representative of his employees.

It is a term that is used in context. We know from Ryan that Congress rejected a narrowing construction of that term, and that it is a different term. In addition, I would like to say that if their argument is really that the individual agents can be liable here but not the agencies, themselves, first of all, I'd like to say that makes no sense, that Congress would have allowed a payment to go to a middle man, to go to a middle entity, and there are numerous cases, including some that we've cited where the payment actually went to a business entity, not to a Union or an individual. So it makes no sense that Congress would have allowed that. And we've cited cases explaining that that's not the case.

But to the extent that the agencies are serious about that, it appears that they are inviting us to

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amend our Complaint to assert a defendant class action against all of the individual agents in these agencies.

If that is what the agencies would insist 302
intends, $I$ highly doubt that that's what Congress meant when they attempted to prevent conflicts of interest. But at the very least, the agents themselves are committing the violations.

And to the extent that they're arguing that the fact that this is out in the open, that the Guild has not stopped it somehow means that this is not criminal, that is simply not the case. 302 targets any receipt or any offer of anything of value. It can be an innocent thing in the Malhall (phonetically spelled), Eleventh Circuit decision, it was a --

THE COURT: You mentioned that earlier. I get that. I guess --

Can we just take a step back on 302, just looking at sort of the intent or the purpose behind it. What's your response --

Again, you heard the plaintiffs say, like, these talent agencies, they have nothing to do with the collective bargaining agreements. And isn't 302 -- wasn't the purpose of 302 to deal with issues with respect to collective bargaining agreements?

MS. LEYTON: My first point would be that the



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agents are absolutely exercising the delegated authority of the Guild here. If the Guild chose to do these above-scale individual deals, the Guild would have the exclusive right to bargain all of these individual deals.

There are collective bargaining agreements that provide for different wages for different groups of workers, and there are collective bargaining agreements that authorize a Union to make above-scale deals. The Guild could do that if it elected. It's delegated that authority, and they are exercising the same authority that the Guild would have.

But in addition, 302 does not talk about only collective bargaining. 302 has provisions that specifically apply only to labor organizations. But this provision of 302 applies to any representative of any employees.

The agencies, actually, in many cases represent multiple writers. In the packaging fee context they are always representing multiple employees, multiple writers and other talent if they're getting a packaging fee. So, this is absolutely --

The concern that Congress had was that when there is a collective bargaining relationship, when there is a relationship between an entity that is representing employees and negotiating terms with an employer, and it doesn't have to be a Union, it can be a worker center in some
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cases, if they're bargaining on behalf of individuals. But when an entity is negotiating with an employer on behalf of a worker or workers, and we know that it doesn't have to be more than one because Congress rejected that reading, if it is bargaining with an employee, employer on behalf of workers, that entity cannot take a thing of value from the employer because that presents the danger of an inherent conflict of interest, and the 302 conflict, unlike the conflict of interest under California law is not waivable, the Union would not be able to waive that on behalf of the employees.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Ms. Leyton.
MS. LEYTON: I'd like to just make a couple of other points, and I know Your Honor is short on time, just to respond to specific point --

THE COURT: You got three minutes.
MS. LEYTON: Okay, thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Three minutes.
MS. LEYTON: First I would like to say that the Ninth Circuit decision that held that injunctive relief is not available under RICO, it was a specific statutory interpretation decision, it was not about Article III standing, we have explained why here the unions and the individuals have Article III standing to seek declaratory relief.
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To say that there is a very attenuated chain that would be required before these agencies would ever start representing these writers again, but presumably, if this Court holds that the payment of a packaging fee violates RICO, they will not continue to be -- to take packaging fees. And in that case we have specifically alleged that the individual counterclaimants who are members of the Guilds would want to go back to their agents, they also don't respond to our points that the agencies are still getting packaging fees, that a declaratory judgment would have the effect of stopping those, and that they still represent some writers that are members of the Guild. All of those would give article standing in this case. There is no requirement that there be a cause of action other than under the Declaratory Judgment Act here.

One point before my colleague will ask Your Honor's indulgence, just on the proximate cause issue, we've outlined the harms that are befalling the writers, the specific harms on a systemwide basis, they are in many ways far more specific and far less speculative than the harms that the Ninth Circuit held were sufficient to establish proximate cause under RICO in the Diaz case that we've cited in our opposition brief.

We've alleged wage suppression, denial of employment opportunities, deprivation of unconflicted

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representation, failure to disclose information that the writers are entitled to know, and writers having to pay other professionals to do things that the agents should be doing. We've also alleged the Guilds' organizational harms in expanding resources to stop the conflicts and in the form of lost dues revenue. And those are more than sufficient under Diaz to establish proximate cause under RICO.

MR. LITWIN: Your Honor, I apologize. There were just some new things that came up.

THE COURT: Mr. Litwin, look, I think I've given you all a lot of time here. I mean, you've been here most of the morning. You've seen the other cases. You've got two minutes. I've got other cases I have to deal with.

MR. LITWIN: I appreciate it, thank you very much.
Your Honor, first on the Lenhoff case, responding for Mr. Marenberg, despite what he says, he did not contradict his cocounsel when she argued to the Ninth Circuit regarding the alleged -- the -- the declaration regarding 3-3-10, quote: "And that's not what they alleged here. What they alleged at the last minute, they didn't actually file an amended notice of appeal related to a conversation that one of the talent agencies who's not a named defendant had."

I mean, it's pretty clear. It's not a
price-fixing case. It doesn't control here. It's an

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unpublished decision with a different game and different facts. It is just simply irrelevant.

Turning to Mr. Kessler's argument about paragraph 424, about artificially inflated prices, again, $I$ refer to our allegations that the budgets of projects were fixed, that when a packaging fee is taken directly out of and dollar for dollar, money that should have gone to you and went to the agency instead, you paid that representational fee. It's not like they're giving away these representational services for free. The agencies aren't charities, and the same thing, even if a commission is paid, because when a commission is paid, very often the full salary for the writer goes to the agency. The agency withholds their 10 percent and then it goes to the writer. So, it's the same type of dynamic.

Finally, regarding quality and the link between quality, we allege specifically at paragraph 350, that in response to the studio's efforts and for the purpose of preserving their ability to earn packaging fees, the conspiracy went to the heart of packaging. If there wasn't a conspiracy in the but-for world, we're not here today because packaging doesn't exist anymore.

Turning to the group boycott claim. The agency's claim that they have the exclusive right to procure employment for talent, the agencies here, sitting here at



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this table, have a 70 percent market share, and they have a right to negotiate individually with us but not collectively. In the St. Paul case, Your Honor, the Supreme Court case cited in our brief, the Supreme Court wrote: "The four insurance companies that control the market in medical malpractice insurance are alleged to have agreed that three of the four would not deal on any terms of the policyholders of the fourth."

And what the Supreme Court said about that is that, in a sense, the agreement imposed even a greater restraint on competitive forces than an horizontal pact not to compete with respect to price, coverage, claims, policy and service. Since the refusal to deal in any fashion reduced the likelihood that a competitor might have broken ranks as to one or more of the fixed terms. And that is exactly what we're alleging here.

It isn't the substance of the June 25 th e-mails that matters here. It is the undeniable fact that they were coordinated. And Mr. Marenberg tries to say this was just the ATA, and they're not a defendant here. No, it was the ATA and each of the agencies coordinating their conduct together, and that is verboten under the antitrust laws.

THE COURT: All right, thank you very much. I appreciate the arguments from both sides. There is much more
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I'm going to have to look into as a result of the arguments. So, this matter will remain under submission until the Court issues its final rulings.

Have a wonderful weekend and safe travel for
those who are traveling.
Thank you.
COURT CLERK: This Court is in recess.
(Recess taken.)

> C E R T I F I C A T E

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the stenographically recorded proceedings in the above matter.

Fees charged for this transcript, less any circuit fee reduction and/or deposit, are in conformance with the regulations of the judicial conference of the United States.
/S/Anne Kielwasser
1/30/2020
Anne Kielwasser, CRR, RPR, CSR
Date
Official Court Reporter


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