```
1
                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 2
                      CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
 3
 4
 5
      THE HONORABLE STEPHEN V. WILSON, U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE PRESIDING
 6
 7
     ASIA ECONOMIC INSTITUTE, LLC,
     et al.,
 8
               Plaintiffs,
 9
                                        No. CV 10-1360-SVW
        VS.
10
11
     XCENTRIC VENTURES, LLC, et al.
12
               Defendants.
13
14
15
16
                   REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
17
                         LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
18
                        MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 2010
19
20
21
22
23
                       DEBORAH K. GACKLE, CSR, RPR
                         United States Courthouse
24
                    312 North Spring Street, Room 402A
                      Los Angeles, California 90012
                              (213) 620-1149
25
```

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
COURT REPORTER DEBORAH K. GACKLE

1	APPEARANCES OF COUNSEL:
2	
3	
4	For the Plaintiff:
5	
6	ASIA ECONOMIC INSTITUTE
7	BY: LISA J. BORODKIN 11766 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 260 Los Angeles, California 90025
8	
9	
10	For the Defendants:
11	
12	LAW OFFICES OF DAVID S. GINGRAS BY: DAVID S. GINGRAS
13	4072 E. Mountain Vista Drive Phoenix, Arizona 85048
14	
15	JABURG & WILK BY: MARIA CRIMI SPETH
16	3200 North Central Avenue, Suite 2000 Phoenix, Arizona 85012
17	602-248-1000 Fax: 602-248-0522
18	Email: mcs@jaburgwilk.com
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA; MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 2010; 1:40 P.M. 1 2 3 THE CLERK: Item 1, CV 2010-136-SVW, Asia Economic 4 5 Institute, et al. v. Xcentric Ventures, LLC, et al. 6 Counsel, please state your appearance. 7 MS. SPETH: Maria Speth for defendant Xcentric 8 Ventures. 9 MR. GINGRAS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Dave 10 Gingras on behalf of defendants Xcentric Ventures and Ed 11 Magedson. 12 MS. BORODKIN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Lisa 13 Borodkin for plaintiffs. 14 THE COURT: Let me first ask Ms. Borodkin -- would 15 you take the lectern. It appears that the RICO claim is no 16 longer at issue if the court denies the motion for 17 reconsideration because the court did grant partial summary 18 judgment on the extortion predicate act, and then in reviewing 19 the pleadings for the hearing today, the plaintiff, while given 20 leave to amend regarding the other predicate act, wire fraud, 21 has abandoned that claim. 22 So it appears that the RICO claim is no longer at 23 issue. If that be the case, you're seeking to remand the case 24 to the state court, correct? 25 MS. BORODKIN: Your Honor, we wanted to; however,

1	defendants indicated they believed there's diversity
2	jurisdiction and on that ground, we felt we were not able to
3	make a motion to remand.
4	THE COURT: But what is the nature of the diversity
5	jurisdiction? In other words, you're a California party is
6	the defendant a nonCalifornia party?
7	MS. BORODKIN: I understand that defendants contend
8	that the defendants are domiciliaries of Arizona.
9	THE COURT: I see. And the defendant is Xcentric
10	Ventures, Bad Business Bureau and Edward Magedson, right?
11	MS. BORODKIN: Correct.
12	THE COURT: In your view, are they separate
13	defendants or just parties that are all under one defendant
14	umbrella?
15	MS. BORODKIN: Mr. Magedson is a separate defendant
16	from Xcentric Ventures, LLC.
17	THE COURT: Let me ask the defendants a few
18	questions.
19	You can take the lectern.
20	What is Mr. Magedson's domicile?
21	MS. SPETH: He is a resident of the state of Arizona,
22	Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: What about Xcentric Ventures?
24	MS. SPETH: Xcentric Ventures is an Arizona LLC whose
25	only member is a Nevada corporation.

2

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

25

MS. SPETH: There is no such entity, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Bad Business Bureau the same?

THE COURT: All right. Back to you.

So there are a variety of state-based actions that you're alleging other than the RICO claim. Can you just, in a summary way, describe the state-based actions: Unfair business practice, intentional and negligent interference with prospective economic advantage. I mean what is the unfair business practice other than that which you've described in your RICO effort? In other words the outline of the case doesn't change; we're just sort of trying to fit it into different categories.

The outline of the case is that the defendant has this site where it posts complaints about businesses, and then it has a program where it engages those businesses who have experienced adverse comments to enter a program that the defendants have whereby the site will include an explanation or positive comments.

The defendant, as I understand it, has no control or no legal obligation to filter what is posted. Just accept that for the moment. If that be the case, how could the defendant be liable for intentional or negligent interference with prospective business opportunity?

MS. BORODKIN: Your Honor, plaintiffs are focused especially in the amended pleading on conduct of the

defendants, not of contributions of third parties. So the conduct that the amended pleading focuses on falls into a number of categories: One is the defendants' purposeful encoding of the HTML, which is the computer code that's not visible at first sight on the website but that has the effect of extending certain statements into Google searches primarily.

So what we're alleging is that they offer to change what they put in the HTML computer code behind the scenes for a price. We allege that they're not transparent with the general audience with the website, that people are not aware that that's an option that they offer. And --

THE COURT: Stop for a minute. People are not aware of what option?

MS. BORODKIN: That they'll offer to change the HTML so they can change the Google results.

THE COURT: In other words -- I'm sort of translating this into my own thinking -- that when a complaint is made and it's posted on the defendant website, the software, which enables the complaint to get onto the defendants' software, is somehow manipulated so that the negative comment is more accessible on a Google search than would be otherwise?

MS. BORODKIN: Generally, yes.

Our expert has submitted a declaration and report saying most people's point of entry to these reports is not by navigating to their website. They do a Google search for

somebody's name, they see the preview, which is the small snippet of text. They make a judgment based on that. They may or may not click through to defendants' website, but the software or computer code that you're referring to is code that defendants write. They offer to change that so that if --

THE COURT: They offer to change that to whom?

MS. BORODKIN: They offer to people who inquire about the Corporate Advocacy program and to people with whom they've become in legal disputes.

THE COURT: Oh, I see. So you're saying that -- I see. What is the unfair business practice? Is that the same thing?

MS. BORODKIN: The unfair business practice derivative of their failure to inform the public that this is the basis on which they will offer to change somebody's Google results. They have basically endorsements. We feel they're independent violations of the FTC Act where they will verify safe certain advertisers, possibly participants in the Corporate Advocacy Program.

It's not based on an independent evaluation as far as we can see, it's based on their membership in the CAP program, and the implication is damaging to others who are not members of the programs because it implies that they're not verified safe or that they're ripoffs.

THE COURT: How do you respond to that?

1 MS. SPETH: Your Honor, there is two issues that 2 Ms. Borodkin has raised: One is she has said that there's something going on with the HTML code. The issue is very 3 simple, Your Honor. If someone posts something on the website 4 5 that is automatically -- then there's going to be a title tag that's created as a result of the input of the user, that will 6 allow it to be searched by Google. It's not something that the 7 8 website does, it's something that -- first of all, that Google 9 does by searching the website, and secondly that is --10 THE COURT: That's the point. I mean the plaintiff 11 contends that what is presented to a Google searcher is not 12 something that the defendant enhances or manipulates, it's just 13 the by-product of the posting by the defendant, and the 14 plaintiff -- at least as I hear it today -- contends that 15 that's not so, that they have some expert who will say that the 16 code is prepared or constructed in a way that enables the 17 Google searcher to contact that negative information more 18 readily than otherwise. 19 MS. SPETH: Neither their complaint nor their expert 20 says such a thing, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: But let me -- well, how do you intend to 22 address these state law claims? Do you think that they're 2.3 susceptible to summary judgment?

MS. SPETH: Yes, Your Honor, under the Communications Decency Act and everyone is -- perhaps as to the fraud claims,

24

25

and the fraud claims they lack both reliance and they lack any causation to their damages --

2.3

THE COURT: Forgetting for the moment the first amendment type of defense, why would that type of defense necessarily control if what the plaintiff says is true, that you're manipulating the code to emphasize the negative information posted on your website? Wouldn't you have to deal with that by way of attempting to establish that the code writing argument that the plaintiff is offering has no substance?

MS. SPETH: Your Honor, we don't disagree with the plaintiff's expert and the way the plaintiff's expert — we disagree with his opinions, but the way he describes the process is accurate; and the process is exactly what Your Honor described in the beginning of your comments. The process is that there is a template, a software code, and when the user inputs the user's information, that's the information that creates the tagging for the title tag.

That's the way plaintiff's expert describes it, that's the way it actually happens, and that is a process by which the user inputs the content not Ripoffreport. And so under the Communications Decency Act -- and this very issue has been decided by other federal judges, Your Honor -- under the Communications Decency Act, Ripoffreport is only responsible for what they input.

1	THE COURT: Are other federal judges as capable as I
2	am?
3	MS. SPETH: I don't think as capable as you, Your
4	Honor. They made these decisions after full briefing on the
5	merits.
6	THE COURT: Federal judges are not fungible.
7	MS. SPETH: I do know that, Your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Some are better than others.
9	MS. SPETH: I welcome you to look at this issue
10	independently.
11	THE COURT: Well, then, are you going to file the
12	summary judgment?
13	MS. SPETH: We did move for reconsideration on our
14	motion for summary judgment. We already filed it, Your Honor,
15	and then we moved for reconsideration on it; and the only
16	reason that Your Honor didn't decide it was because you
17	bifurcated and you wanted to hear the RICO claims first.
18	THE COURT: That is true.
19	So now you're saying that it was briefed but not
20	addressed.
21	MS. SPETH: Exactly. At this point we've asked the
22	court to address the remaining claims to
23	THE COURT: Have you responded to the yes. Is it
24	fully briefed?
25	MS. BORODKIN: It is not. It was not on notice. We

had no meet and confer. Plaintiffs were relying on the court's statements in the order of July 19th that their motion for summary judgment was inappropriate inasmuch as the case had been bifurcated.

2.3

THE COURT: Why don't we do it, then, in a cleaner way. Why don't you refile a summary judgment motion and do that by the end of the week, Monday.

MR. GINGRAS: Your Honor, if I might, that raises a question because I'm not sure what complaint we would be addressing. There is a first amended complaint, which is the current operative pleading. I think they moved for leave to file a second amended complaint, which has neither been granted nor denied.

THE COURT: What would the second amended complaint contain that the first amended complaint doesn't?

MS. BORODKIN: Could I be heard, Your Honor, on another point? We respectfully disagree with the entire characterization of the precedent. This theory has never been raised. No federal court has addressed search engine optimization practices --

THE COURT: You know something? Obviously this is just an opportunity for the court to get some sort of preview. I have not consider the matter, and certainly I won't until it's briefed. That's why I asked if it was briefed.

Now, if the plaintiffs file a summary judgment motion

1 on the state claims, what is the operative complaint? 2 the first amended complaint or the second amended --MS. BORODKIN: I understand. Today we are here on a 3 motion under Rule 15 to amend the pleadings to permit the 4 5 filing of a second amended complaint. The difference between 6 the second amended complaint is that omits the RICO wire fraud 7 claim. This was done in response to a Rule 11 motion. 8 THE COURT: Why don't we just do this -- I mean all 9 the skirmishing about the complaint -- I mean you know the 10 complaint is -- no one sees the complaint. The jury doesn't 11 see the complaint. So why don't we just agree to strike the 12 RICO claim from the first amended complaint and let that stand? 13 MS. BORODKIN: With respect to our motion to amend 14 the pleadings, plaintiffs have wanted to do that, and we would 15 be amenable to that; however, we did file the motion for 16 reconsideration on the extortion claim. 17 THE COURT: Let me make it simple: The motion for 18 reconsideration is denied. The motion to strike the RICO claim 19 from the first amended complaint is granted. That is the 20 operative complaint. So then file your summary judgment motion with that 21 22 as the pleading, and file it by next Monday. 2.3 And then set up the schedule, Paul. 24 THE CLERK: Yes, Your Honor. 25 Filing of the motion will be September 27th; the

```
1
     opposition will be due October 4th, the reply will be due
 2
    October 12th, hearing will be November 1st at 1:30.
               THE COURT: Now, there are some other matters that
 3
 4
     are on the agenda. Apparently the defendants believe that the
 5
    plaintiff breached a confidentiality agreement by describing
     the nature of the settlement talks, but while a breach of the
 6
 7
     confidentiality attached to settlement talks is serious and an
    ethical matter, the plaintiff, perhaps mistakenly, but
8
9
     arguably, raises the matter as sort of a similar conduct kind
10
     of argument; isn't that true? In other words, you're saying --
11
               MS. BORODKIN: Yes, we were threatened.
12
               THE COURT: You view that as a threat.
13
              MS. BORODKIN: It was a threat.
14
               THE COURT: Not as a settlement discussion.
15
               And, frankly, in this context, it's not worth the
16
     court's while to parse that out. So let's just pick up all the
17
     flags, all right? No penalty.
18
               MS. BORODKIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
19
               THE COURT: Thank you.
20
               We'll see you on the appointed date.
21
               MS. BORODKIN: We have a hearing on October 4th.
22
               THE COURT: Yes, thank you.
2.3
                  (Proceedings concluded at 1:55 p.m.)
24
25
```

1	CERTIFICATE
2	
3	I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and
4	correct transcript from the stenographic record of
5	the proceedings in the foregoing matter.
6	
7	September 23, 2010
8	
9 10	Deborah K. Gackle Official Court Reporter CSR No. 7106
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	