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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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3	SETH JACOBY,
4	Plaintiff,
5	v. 12 MC 65 Part 1
6	THE WEATHER UNDERGROUND INC.,
7	Defendant.
8	X
9	New York, N.Y. April 10, 2012
10	2:00 p.m.
11	Before:
12	HON. BARBARA S. JONES,
13	District Judge
14	APPEARANCES
15	TANNENBAUM HELPERN SYRACUSE & HIRSCHTRITT, LLP Attorneys for Plaintiff Seth Jacoby BY: JOHN E. GREENE
16	HOOPER HATHAWAY PRICE BEUCHE & WALLACE
17	Attorneys for Defendant BY: ANTHONY P. PATTI
18	FRIEDMAN, JAMES & BUCHSBAUM, LLP
19	Attorneys for Defendant BY: JOHN PATON JAMES
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1 (In open court) 2 3 4 5 6

THE COURT: Good afternoon, please be seated.

THE CLERK: Seth Jacoby vs. The Weather Underground,

12 MC 65. Plaintiff, state your name for the record.

MR. GREENE: John E. Greene, for Movant, Seth Jacoby.

THE COURT: For the defendant?

MR. JAMES: John James, for Respondent The Weather Underground. And I would like to introduce Anthony Patti, who has been admitted pro hac vice. He's representing The Weather Underground, in Michigan.

THE COURT: All right. You're both welcome, as are you, Mr. Greene.

All right. Let me hear from the Movant.

MR. GREENE: Good afternoon, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. GREENE: May it please the Court.

Seth Jacoby was deposed at length on videotape on September 15, 2010 in an action that is pending in the Eastern District of Michigan.

THE COURT: Could I just go right to the -- sort of try to cut to the chase here.

MR. GREENE: Absolutely, your Honor.

THE COURT: We have our judge in Michigan who has essentially said she's gonna permit a second deposition of Mr. Jacoby. Why shouldn't I just honor that?

MR. GREENE: Well, your Honor, as I pointed out in the reply brief, the rights of Seth Jacoby were never really discussed. The merits of anything pertaining to him, the fact that he is no longer employed by First Look, or the fact that his deposition was videotaped, was never really addressed in that court. And it seemed that, in reading the transcript and sort of especially when the judge in that court ruled on it, it was more a matter of timing. I know that the defendants in that action argued that it would be difficult for them to defend a deposition here in New York and then prepare for a trial which I believe was set to occur in the very next week.

Before the argument, the Judge had adjourned the trial date and felt that, well, now, you have time, so that's not really a concern for you, and that was no longer a concern of those defendants. But the concern of my client, Mr. Seth Jacoby, was never addressed, which is: I have already submitted to this, I've done this at length, you have me on videotape, so if there are any indications or anything a jury needs to see as far as demeanor, or any assertions or anything that can be waived in live testimony, you have it on video.

Interestingly enough, reviewing the transcript this morning, I see that even the person conducting the deposition, Mr. Enrico Shaffer, said that at one point can you tell the jury what this actually means. So it seems that that deposition was videotaped and should be sufficient for a matter

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that my client's no longer involved in. He doesn't have a dog in that fight, pardon the pun. So he no longer wants to be involved in that. He has his own business and trying to get that off the ground. And to now be dragged back into this litigation seems unfair and unjust, your Honor. And this is a Court that still has the right to decide whether to enforce or to quash the subpoena under the federal rules. And especially considering my clients's rights, and the burden on my client to once again submit to what possibly may be a full day, or at least how it was communicated to me earlier in the opposition papers, it seems like the respondents are looking to go into something that could be, conceivably, beyond a full day. actually, your Honor, if you look back at the Notice of Deposition that the Respondent sent to the parties in the underlying action, it may be sort of form language, but it says the deposition will go on day to day until complete.

So there is a worry or concern that, now, my client is once again being dragged back into this when he has his own business and his own priorities to deal with for what conceivably could be an entire day, for what conceivably could go into issues which are unrelated to the underlying action. He has now had to retain counsel, obviously, and pay for that to come in and try to quash this. So it just seems very unfair that my client is being brought back into an action that he just has nothing to do with anymore, especially since he is

trying to start and build his own business.

We've sort of tentatively scheduled, if the Court denies the motion, a deposition date. And, funny, my client says to me yesterday, well, I have something really important to do that day, so if we have to go forward, can we start at 5:00 in the morning -- which, your Honor, I'm not starting a deposition at 5:00 in the morning, but obviously we'd work as early as possible to get him out as early as possible. But the concern still remains with Mr. Jacoby that he has his own business to tend to, he has his own priorities to tend to. And it would be, I guess, a different matter, conceivably wouldn't be here if Mr. Jacoby hadn't already been deposed, if that deposition were not already on videotape, if that deposition weren't already used in support of the respondent's summary judgment motion.

So, clearly, they felt that they had sufficient information to go forward and make their case with this testimony that they already have. The federal rules contemplate using videotape deposition testimony where a witness is beyond the subpoena power of the Court and cannot attend. So it seems that in this case it's ideal that the initial deposition was videotaped and that that could be used, instead of burdening my client to, once again, come in and discuss matters which, quite frankly, can't possibly be fresh in his mind, having no longer working there. I'm not going to

be able to prepare him the way I imagine the underlying defendants did for his initial deposition. It seems a lot fairer and a lot more practical for the videotape deposition to be used. And I think that the federal rules allow this Court to go ahead and quash the subpoena despite the rulings of the Judge in the Eastern District of Michigan, especially when my client did not have a chance to go and advocate his rights in fairness to him being forced to submit to yet another deposition.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

You're correct, I certainly have the right to quash the deposition. But I think it's obvious that I know less about the case than the judge in Michigan.

MR. GREENE: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

Mr. Patti.

MR. PATTI: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: What's new, and why do you need more information, and how is it different?

MR. PATTI: Well, I started to explain this in the brief, and I'll flesh this out a little bit further.

But the case is very much a different case than it was the day that he was first deposed. There is a terabyte of information that was supplied -- back up for a second.

This case started in the winter of 2009. We ended up

in front of the US Magistrate Judge several times just to get initial disclosures out of the defendants. And we ended up having discovery battles that took us right up to the time of Mr. Jacoby's first deposition to get them to finally hand over information. And when they did, what they dumped on us was a terabyte drive. And that, literally, means a trillion bytes of information. And I --

THE COURT: Now, who is they?

MR. PATTI: They would be the defendants and, at that time, of course, Mr. Jacoby's employer. Not just his employer, but he was the president of one of those defendants, First Look.

I heard counsel say today, well, my client has nothing do with this. But his client was in fact the -- Mr. Jacoby was -- the president of the company which held, you know, 16 million -- 16 million typosquatted domains in his portfolio. And at any given time, hundreds of thousands of them. So during that -- so we get this terabyte drive that was dumped on us. Just to give you some sense of the volume --

THE COURT: Well, I'm persuaded just hearing terabyte. You don't have to go any farther than that. But what is it you want to ask him now that is new?

MR. PATTI: Well, if I tell you what's on that terabyte, perhaps, because that gets to the heart of it.

In that terabyte, among other things, they finally

handed over their entire domain portfolio which we didn't have access to and took a special program and analysts for months to weed their way through. So, virtually, their entire domain portfolio, which is at issue in this case, has been inquired about. At the time that we deposed him the first time, all of the information we had was what my client, The Weather Underground, was able to find on its own. And at that time, we had found roughly 50 domains of ours that we -- typosquatted domains of ours that we thought were at issue. When we went through the terabytes, what we discovered is there is 273 of them. So it's pretty hard to parse out and say this little piece is new. The whole case is different. The case got amended as a result of that.

And Judge Battini, in Detroit, is quite familiar with the first deposition. As brother counsel pointed out in his papers, that deposition was used in response to summary judgment. So she knows what was in that deposition, she's looked at that deposition and agrees with us that this really doesn't cut it for, given the whole new posture of this case, to put this witness on effectively for trial. Nor would it make sense to say let's take a few snippets from the first dep, a few snippets from the second dep. What we now have is the full, complete picture. We have deposed his subordinates. We had a lot of things to say that he can be cross-examined with. And she has said: This is how I want this evidence to come in

in my trial; even though I know about the first deposition, I agree with you we need a different vehicle for this key witness, this testimony, to enter into the trial record; this is the most efficient way to do it; this is the way that makes sense.

THE COURT: What do you --I heard from Movant that you have a date for a deposition tentatively set aside.

How long do you think you need?

MR. PATTI: The judge in Detroit put no limit. And I can't say for sure how long we need. But I can say this, we're not incentivized to spend days on end in New York. I love New York, I'm from Long Island, but we all have homes and families to get back to.

My concern, because I read it in the reply brief about setting limits, which Judge Battini did not do, is that once limits are set, it will encourage gamesmanship, quite frankly, and lots of objections and ways to eat up the time.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, what is the tentative date that you have agreed to?

MR. PATTI: This Thursday. We have two attorneys on standby waiting --

THE COURT: Ready to go?

MR. PATTI: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PATTI: And so my concern -- and I -- and again,

the judge in Detroit put no limit on it -- is that once a limit gets put on it, either as to content or as to time, that just encourages lots of objections and lots of things to eat up time so that people can say, ah-hah, well, gotcha. But the reality is, since this is going to go in front of a jury, we don't have incentive to subject a jury to 16 hours of Mr. Seth Jacoby.

We're now at a point where the record is complete. We can zero in. And we don't want restrictions. But, on the other hand, there is really not any danger that we're going to abuse this witness because that would be foolish, even from a selfish standpoint, in terms of what the jury is going to hear.

THE COURT: All right.

Any reply?

MR. GREENE: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Greene.

MR. GREENE: Very briefly. A couple of things that I think are sort of important, and I think go back to my point of about what occurred in the Eastern District.

As counsel pointed out, there was no limit set. And if you read the transcript, it is because there was no limit asked.

Again, those defendants there were self interested, obviously. And their counsel represented them, not my client. These are issues or concerns that my client has that were never addressed by the judge in the Eastern District.

A couple of other things to sort of keep in mind.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENE: You know, Mr. Jacoby actually had a superior, the CEO, who we believe is still employed by First Look and has the same amount of knowledge. So if there is any cross-examination or any additional information that needed to come out during trial, it would probably, I imagine, come out from that witness.

The new information is, as counsel pointed out, is a domain portfolio, which is simply different spellings, I imagine, of different domains. But it doesn't undercut the practice; the practice of how this was vetted; the practice of how this was obtained; the practice of consulting legal counsel; the practices behind creating and finding these domain names and quote, unquote, cybersquatting. That was all asked and answered at length during the initial deposition.

So the new information doesn't substantively change what Mr. Jacoby has already testified to, which was the how, the why, the intent, or any other thing that goes towards the cybersquatting law which, again, as much as there has been an amended complaint, at the end of the day -- and I have a copy of the transcript, your Honor, I didn't provide it in the motion papers because it's protected by a protective order.

But the end of the day the questions that were asked then wouldn't fundamentally be different by the questions that

would be asked now, based on the complaint and the causes of action which are still remaining in that case. It would substantively be, in my conversations with counsel for The Weather Underground, the same types of questions. Of course, now, there are more questions which are coming up, including what his new life is now. Which I can't see how that would possibly be relevant to the underlying action.

And so, your Honor, to the extent that the deposition does go forward, and the Court does not quash the subpoena, I'm going to urge at least some modification to both put a time limit on this and to also sort of restrict what can be asked or inquired into. Because if this is supposed to be a trial back-and-forth, if this were a trial, it would be a Court or a judge who could rule on relevance, et cetera, and we won't have that here.

THE COURT: Well, what restrictions do you want. I think you alluded to not wanting any questions about his new business.

MR. GREENE: That's correct, your Honor.

In the opposition papers, in a footnote, counsel raises the fact that they intend to, or suggested that they can, sort of go into his new business. I don't see how his new business would be, in any way, relevant to the cybersquatting that those defendants allegedly either did or didn't do years ago. Time restrictions also, again, your Honor. Because my

client's concerned about getting things done. Like I said, he suggested yesterday a 5:00 start time --

THE COURT: I think that's a great idea, Mr. Greene. You are not ready, willing, and able?

MR. GREENE: You know, look, he is the client, he's paying my bill, I'll do it if he asked me to, I just wouldn't be a happy attorney defending a deposition.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

Anything further, Mr. Patti?

MR. PATTI: Very briefly, your Honor.

I'll just start with the last point first.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. PATTI: I just cannot imagine any witness in a federal proceeding can't be asked about their current employment and whether there is a connection between that current employment and the defendant's business. I think it gets to bias, and it gets to motive, and it gets to, also, the elements, rather the factors I should say, in an anticybersquat --

THE COURT: I could imagine there may be, beyond some questions, some additional questioning that might be irrelevant. But I agree with you that, basically, I'm sure there are a number of questions that would be. And it will be up to a trial judge to decide what is relevant and what is not relevant for the trial in Michigan, not me.

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I am denying the motion to quash the subpoena.

Mr. Greene, I appreciate that your client wasn't there to talk, or you were not there on his behalf to talk about the inconvenience, et cetera. But I think the fact remains that he appears to me to be an important witness. Certainly Judge Battini believed that when she made her ruling in Michigan. And so, as I say, I'm denying that motion. I'm also not going to enjoin Mr. Patti or his client in terms of prohibiting him from asking questions about your client's new business.

Now, how much time do you think you need, gentlemen.

Mr. Patti?

MR. PATTI: Our plan is to complete this deposition in a day. Obviously, if we spend half the day arguing objections, then we don't want our hands tied. But, again, our motive is to get something that makes sense for a jury to listen to, and not bore them into tears. So but that is -- our hope is to complete it in a day, and that's certainly what the plan is. Again, I'd rather not be limited to that, but I can't see us being far beyond that, if at all.

THE COURT: All right. Well, then, would you propose to ask for more time if it was not concluded in a day? I think the rules indicate that unless everybody agrees, or I order it, the deposition is limited to one day of seven hours, isn't that correct?

MR. PATTI: It is for a deposition in discovery.

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a little bit of a different territory, because the judge has -- I know that de bene esse is usually a tool of the admiralty court, which is Mr. James' specialty --

THE COURT: That's all right. I have recently had someone refer to just such deposition as de bene esse right here in my court, not in an admiralty case.

So you're saying that should be different --

MR. PATTI: We look at it as this. It's no different. The only thing that is different is the medium by which the testimony is being taken. It's no different than if he were being brought into court live. And there is no restriction on how long a person's on the witness stand in trial. But there are very good reasons why lawyers don't keep those people on the stand ad nauseam, because it backfires on us quite frankly, and it bores juries and so forth. But since there is no restriction on the time of a trial witness on the stand under the rules, and Judge Battini has indicated this is to be a trial deposition, this is to replace him being live in the court because he is beyond her subpoena power, that there should be no restrictions for that reason.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GREENE: But, your Honor -- I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. GREENE: But this is a different sort of beast.

It's a deposition this Circuit doesn't recognize. And there is

a restriction. And the restriction being that Mr. Jacoby is beyond her subpoena power, so he wouldn't actually have to appear for a trial. So this sort of takes it out of that realm of, well, this should be an exceptional circumstance where we can go beyond seven hours. And, for that reason, it should be limited as such.

THE COURT: All right. I'm not going to impose a limit, but I am going to permit the Movant, if required -- or I'm sorry, permit Mr. Patti and his client, if required, to go beyond seven hours. Hopefully, that won't be necessary and everything will be done efficiently.

I'm in Part I the rest of the week. I hope I don't hear from you but -- as much as I enjoyed meeting you -- if there are any issues at the deposition, you should call my chambers, (212)805-6187. And actually, on Friday, the judge in Part I, instead of me, will be Judge Koeltl. And his number is (212)805-0222. Again, I hope you are able to resolve everything amicably and efficiently.

And I'm not enjoining any particular line of questioning as requested by the Movant.

Okay, anything else?

MR. GREENE: No, your Honor.

MR. PATTI: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you very much. Nice to meet you.

(Adjourned)