# **EXHIBIT B**

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79BHVARC
       UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
       SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
 223344556
       RALPH VARGAS, et al.,
                          Plaintiffs,
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                                                          04 Ci v. 9772 (WHP)
       PFIZER, INC., et al.,
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                          Defendants.
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                                                          New York, N.Y.
September 11, 2007
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                                                          11:25 a.m.
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       Before:
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                               HON. WILLIAM H. PAULEY III
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                                                          District Judge
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                                        APPEARANCES
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       PAUL A. CHIN
             Attorney for Plaintiffs
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       STANFORD LAW SCHOOL CENTER FOR INTERNET & SOCIETY
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             Attorneys for Defendant Brian Transeau
ANTHONY T. FALZONE
DAVID S. OLSON
17
       BY:
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       -and-
KIRKLAND & ELLIS, LLP
BY: ALICE GARBER (via phone)
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       DAVIS WRIGHT TREMAINE, LLP
             Attorneys for defendant East West Communications ERIC M. STAHL (via phone)
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                          SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.
                                       (212) 805-0300
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                   (In open court)
THE DEPUTY CLERK: Matter on for oral argument,
 234567
       Vargas, et al. v. Pfizer.

Would counsel for the plaintiff please state his appearance for the record.
                   MR. CHIN: Good morning. Paul Chin, 233 Broadway, New
       York, New York 10279, for the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Chin.
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                   THE DEPUTY CLERK: Counsel for the defendants.
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79BHVARC. txt 10 MR. FALZONE: Good morning, your Honor. Anthony Falzone for defendant Brian Transeau. With me here beside me 11 12 is my cocounsel David Olson, and on the phone is my cocounsel Alicé Garber. 13 THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Falzone. Ms. Garber, can you hear us? THE COURT: 14 15 MS. GARBER: I can, yes. Very well. Good morning to you. 16 17 THE COURT: 18 MS. GARBER: Thank you. 19 Your Honor, Eric Stahl, on the telephone, MR. STAHL: 20 for defendant East West Communications. 21 THE COURT: Very well. Good morning to you, 22 Mr. Stahl 23 Mr. Stahl, I have basically a housekeeping question for you at the outset. East West was not a moving party on this application. Am I correct about that? 24 25 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300 3 79BHVARC MR. STAHL: No, your Honor. We joined in the motion a short separate memorandum. The original motion was and filed a short separate memorandum. The original motion we brought on behalf of both defendants.

THE COURT: But I thought I understood your part of the motion to be on behalf of Brian Transeau during the time 2 3 5 6 7 that your firm represented him. Does it also include an application with respect to East West? 8 MR. STAHL: Yes. There is a separate application for 9 East West. Part of the confusion, your Honor, might be that I submitted two separate declarations, one covering the fees that were incurred by my firm while we were representing Mr. Transeau, and then a separate declaration and a short joining memorandum that covers the fees for East West for the 10 13 entire time we represented them as well. I can break that down 14 by amount if that makes it easier. 15 THE COURT: Well, let me ask you this. 16 The \$33, 494. 50 in fees sought by your firm, is that solely related to Brian Transeau or does that also include time expended on behalf of 17 18 19 East West? MR. STAHL: The 33,494 is fees, and there was another 1,064 in costs for Brian Transeau. The separate amount for 20 21 East West was 43,385.50 plus 1,300 and change in costs. 22 23 is for East West. 24 THE COURT: Be kind enough to give me those figures 25 Somehow that particular affidavit did not make its way agai n. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300 4 79BHVARC to my file, which is what has precipitated my confusion. Gi ve me the amount on behalf of East West.

MR. STAHL: \$43,385.50 in fees and \$1,350.50 in costs. 2 4 5 6 The total is \$44,736. THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. You're welcome. MR. STAHL: Your Honor, if it helps, if you want us to e-mail a separate filing for East West to the clerk, we can do that. They were filed with the initial motion, at the time of the 7 8 9

initial motion.

THE COURT: I will find them in the clerk's file.

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12 13 14 MR. STAHL: Thank you, your Honor.
THE COURT: All right. Now, Mr. Falzone, do you wish to be heard with respect to the application?

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79BHVARC. txt MR. FALZONE: I do. Thank you, your Honor. 16 On the previous topic, there is, by the way, an Exhibit B to my declaration which summarizes and breaks down all the fees and costs that Mr. Transeau seeks by law firm. it will show the Stanford fees, the Kirkland fees, and the 17 18 19 Davis Wright fees. 20 21 THE COURT: I have those. MR. FALZONE: 22 Thank you. THE COURT: What I don't have, though, is some clear 23 summary of how many hours were expended by each of the 24 attorneys at Kirkland & Ellis in connection with the -- I have SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. 25 (212) 805-0300 79BHVARC

their hourly rates and I imagine I could tease from the record what each individual partner, associate, and paralegal But unlike CIS, where I have the total hours for each individual who is working, I don't have that from Kirkland & Ellis.

Is there some handy reference to it in the papers that I may have missed?

MR. FALZONE: There is in fact, your Honor. If you look at Mr. Taylor's declaration, submitted in support of the fee motion, if you go to Exhibit 1, the second page of Exhibit 1 has a summary of hours billed for all Kirkland timekeepers. THE COURT: All right. I have that in front of me.

MR. FALZONE: That should be helpful. THE COURT: Fine. Is there something similar with

respect to Davis Wright Tremaine as well, a summary?

MR. STAHL: I don't think it is summarized or broken out in the same way that Kirkland & Ellis did it, your Honor. We can provide that information if you like.

THE COURT: All right. I am going to ask that you

just submit a letter to me with the individual breakouts for Chan, Leaf, Lee, Brockett, Majer, and Duffy. All right?
MR. STAHL: OK.
THE COURT: I think we have cleared the hurdles

I think we have cleared the hurdles on the preliminaries. I will hear you now, Mr. Falzone.

MR. FALZONE: Perfect. Thank you, your Honor. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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This case is remarkable, not so much because BT won, but because of how little proofs, proof plaintiffs could muster in support of their claims and the profound effect those claims can have on musicians like BT. To this day plaintiffs do not suggest that they or their experts did anything before filing this claim other than listen to the two works, and on that basis filed this claim for \$10 million.

It should come as no surprise to the plaintiffs that there were commonalities between the two works because both contain rhythm elements that have been a significant part of popular music for more than 30 years. In fact, Funky Drummer is not just the name of the album on which Mr. Vargas' work appears, it is also the name of a James Brown song, that bears more than a passing resemblance to the allegedly infringed work here. So Mr. Vargas was not exactly writing on a clean slate when he started.

That brings me to one of the most critical reasons a fee award is required here. The purpose of the Copyright Act is to encourage original works of authorship, music included.

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What has happened here is one musician has imposed huge litigation costs on another based on nothing more than a passing and superficial similarity between the two works, and that has the potential to cast a very long shadow over the creative process. Now, let's look carefully at the evidence plaintiffs brought forth.

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Rodriguez, the fellow that plaintiffs said they consulted before filing suit, admitted right off the bat that the two works have different pitches, different tempos, and that the drum strikes appear in a different order, and, indeed, a transcription of the two works demonstrated that.

So then in the face of those differences plaintiffs concocted the theory that BT took the vinyl album, digitized it, and then manipulated the digitized copy to create Aparthenonia. Hence, the differences between the two works. The problem, your Honor, is there was simply no proof whatsoever to support that theory. The album Funky Drummer II was available at most for six months in 1994. There is not a single record of any sale of it to anyone, anywhere, wholesale or retail. And on top of that, it was released only on vinyl, and the undisputed facts are that BT did not even own a turntable in 2001 when he created Aparthenonia.

As for the digital manipulation theory, there was no evidence to support it either. None of the experts plaintiff retained claimed to know anything about the specific computer programs that BT used to create Aparthenonia. Rodriguez was the only one who spoke to the so-called digital manipulation theory, and he provided absolutely no support for his supposition that that manipulation was possible, much less likely to have happened here. In fact, he tried to create Aparthenonia from Bust Dat Groove at his deposition, and he SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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admitted that his recreation sounded different.

So all we ended up with at the end of the day in support of this claim were conclusory statements about striking similarity from plaintiffs' experts, two of which, as the court observed in its summary judgment ruling, flat out conceded the possibility of independent creation, and the third of which actually confirmed independent creation. It is this utter and consistent lack of evidentiary support that renders plaintiffs' claims objectively unreasonable, indeed unreasonable by any measure.

Another issue I want to address is motivations. They are difficult to discern, but they are nonetheless relevant to the fee question. Here, there is evidence to suggest that it was plaintiffs' purpose not so much to pursue the dispositive facts of this case but, rather, to keep it alive long enough to force a settlement with the remaining two defendants.

At the beginning, when BT explained that he created Aparthenonia on his computer using logic and reason computer programs, we did not see plaintiffs come forth with an expert who could speak to these issues at all. They had nothing to say about it.

At BT's deposition, we offered to have him recreate Aparthenonia from scratch, on the fly, right then and there at the deposition. Plaintiffs refused that offer.

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# After that, we offered to make available the computer SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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on which BT created Aparthenonia for plaintiffs' inspection.

Plaintiffs refused that offer.

Plaintiffs' expert Smith agreed that Fast Fourier Transform analysis, FFT, was the best tool to determine whether in fact Aparthenonia had been copied or not, and after we revealed to him his erroneous assumptions at his deposition, he was never heard from again, and we heard no further FFT-based evidence from plaintiffs at all.

So far from trying to elicit the dispositive facts in this case, plaintiff attempted to ignore them, and they continue to ignore them now.

Today in the papers they suggest the court improperly weighed credibility in adjudicating the summary judgment That simply did not happen. The problem was that the motion. plaintiffs' experts, even if believed 100 percent, simply provided no evidence that would support plaintiffs' claims here. The fact of the matter is plaintiffs have imposed nearly a million dollar litigation burden on other artists without any plausible proof to support that claim, and that cost should be shifted to them.

If your Honor has any questions about that, I would be happy to address them. If you would like me to speak to the amounts and the reasonableness of the hourly rates, I would be happy to do that, too.

THE COURT: Well, assuming that fees should be shifted SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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in this case, would you agree that fee shifting should not mean financial ruin to in this case a plaintiff?

 $\,$  MR. FALZONE: Well, your Honor, it is hard to answer that question in the abstract, that is correct. The problem here is there is no proof in the record that would reveal any such financial ruin. In fact, if -THE COURT: That may be another question that I am

going to take up with your adversary.

MR. FALZONE: That is a legitimate concern your Honor has expressed. But I would like to point out -- I will not name the amount here because it is confidential, but we identified it in our papers -- there was a significant amount of money that changed hands in settlement of this matter.

THE COURT: I understand that.

Approximately how many depositions were taken in this

16 case? 17

MR. FALZONE: There were, I believe, five. I'm not Mr. Olson might have a more precise -positive about that. MS. GARBER: I think there were six. MR. FALZONE: Si x.

THE COURT: Were any of these multi-day depositions? MR. FALZONE: I was not present at any of the

depositions. I can't speak specifically to whether they were multi-day depositions. THE COURT: (

Can anyone here speak to that? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

79BHVARC. txt MS. GARBER: I don't believe any of them were multi-day.

THE COURT: All right. Is it appropriate for a court where work may have been duplicative? 234567 to decrease a fee award where work may have been duplicative?

MR. FALZONE: Yes, it would be appropriate to reduce a fee award for duplicative work. However, here plaintiffs do not point to any work, any specific work they contend to be duplicative. And so I don't think that issue has been raised 8 I also submit to your Honor that none of the work 10 performed here was duplicative and all was necessary. THE COURT: But the staffing was -- Colin Powell would 11 be proud of the staffing. It would comport with his view of 12 13 waging warfare in any event, right? MR. FALZONE: THE COURT: ( Overwhelming force. Overwhelming force. 15 16 MR. FALZONE: With commensurate results. 17 THE COURT: No doubt about it. But I'm looking at 18 essentially three partners, three associates, a bevvy of 19 Substantial investments of time against a solo 20 practi ti oner. MR. FALZONE: Absolutely, your Honor. I would like to point out that if you look at the Kirkland time, and I am happy 21 22 to have Alice jump in if she has anything specific she would like to say about it, but you will see that the vast bulk of 23 24 the Kirkland time came from one lawyer, Julie Ahrens, who 25 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300 12 79BHVARC really took the laboring oar on this, and there was significant time from Ms. Garber and from Christopher Keegan, too. As Mr. Taylor sets forth in his declaration, he has excluded from fees and time claimed here a significant amount 4 5 6 7 of further work that was done by Kirkland lawyers. So we are certainly sensitive to that concern, that your Honor has properly raised, and it's been accounted for at least on that 8 level, and we have been very diligent in trying to trim down the time claimed and be very reasonable about it. I think as far as the amount of work that went into this, there was a lot of work necessary to prepare for these expert depositions. A lot of them involved technical issues. We came into the case late. If you remember, discovery had been closed. We had to get up to speed on the entire case and 10 11 12 13 14 15 in very short order conduct complicated expert depositions while getting ready for trial. Because if you recall, we had a 17 November 2006 trial date at one point. 18 So that task was more expensive than I think maybe it 19 would have been had we been in under different circumstances. But I think given the circumstances, our point of entry into the case, how complicated it was, how much there was to do, conduct those depos, get ready for trial, I think all of that work was essential and none of it was unnecessary, much 20 21 22 23 Less unreasonable. 25 THE COURT: Now, the initial summary judgment motion SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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by defendants, which albeit was unsuccessful, was a purely legal challenge. Accepting what you say as true about essentially the dispositive nature of performing and the FFT analysis, is there any reason that the defendants could not have performed an FFT analysis early on in the litigation in Page 6

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contemplation of some further motion?

MR. FALZONE: I think really the trouble there, your Honor, is the nature of plaintiffs' claim changed over time. This digital manipulation theory was hatched some ways into the case. It was really that theory that triggered a lot of the need for the complicated expert work. Because the task there was to determine whether you could trace individual component sounds from Aparthenonia back to Bust Dat Groove. So it was a bit of chasing a moving target.

I am not saying it couldn't have been done earlier, but I am saying it was done timely, and the results were commensurate with the force of that proof. So really until we had nailed down the theory under which plaintiffs decided to proceed, it didn't make sense necessarily to do that any earlier.

THE COURT: Given the fact that your clinic entered the litigation at a late stage, do you think that the plaintiff should bear the additional cost of your coming up to speed at a late stage in the litigation with a trial looming?

MR. FALZONE: Absolutely, your Honor. Absolutely.
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The reason for that is a symptom of the bigger problem at work When you have a plaintiff who proceeds on a claim with no evidence to support it and somebody like Mr. Transeau, who cannot afford to bring forth the proof necessary to defeat it, that is exactly when lawyers acting pro bono need to step in and set the situation right. So the fact we got into the case is exactly what should have happened and exactly what should --that is the very cost that should be shifted to plaintiffs because they are absolutely responsible for it. If that hadn't happened, your Honor, Mr. Transeau would probably have been forced to abandon the position that we now know is right. So, wes plaintiffs should absolutely hear that cost yes, plaintiffs should absolutely bear that cost.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much,

Mr. Fal zone.

Let me hear from your adversary.

MR. CHIN: Thank you, your Honor.

Your Honor, I think you touched upon this in your questioning of my colleague, Mr. Falzone, that a good theme for this case would be David versus many, many Goliaths, and all too often that is the position that copyright plaintiffs find themselves in when they attempt to bring forth their

claims against some very big companies. In this case my colleague, Mr. Falzone, suggests that we didn't do anything before we filed suit. We simply ran in, rushed in, and filed a lawsuit and started suing people. That SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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simply is not the case. In our papers we submitted copies of letters that we wrote to some of the earlier defendants asking them, hey, this is what we think has occurred, we would like to find a way to resolve this. That opportunity was turned down. We went to -- I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Did you undertake any FFT analysis of Bust Dat Groove and Aparthenonia?

MR. CHIN: Your Honor, before this case I did not know what an FFT analysis was, and, as Mr. Falzone clearly indicated, neither did the other defendants.

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Dr. Boulanger, the FFT expert, came in after they lost the initial summary judgment. They had musicologists. They had, I think his name was Dr. Ferarre or another musicologist that they tried to use. We had somebody opposing them, Matthew Ritter, a drum expert. THE COURT: But you are the plaintiff. Don't you need a basis for making allegations of infringement? MR. CHIN: Absolutely. Absolutely. The basis for our infringement was a sound engineer, who reviewed both our

composition and the infringing composition and made a determination that, yes, this is the same thing. These two things are 98 percent the same.

We had a drum expert, Matthew Ritter, who comes in and says, I've listened to the drum patterns in your composition, Mr. Chin, and I have listened to the drum patterns in the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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infringing composition and, guess what, they are identical. Not only are they identical, but they have something that usually no other drum sounds would have, ghost notes, and they occur in the same place.

Now, based on that evidence I think it was clearly

prudent for our clients to pursue this case.

Now, the FFT analysis, I have searched and searched throughout this district and the Second Circuit, throughout our I have not yet found one case in which FFT analysis has been used as evidence in support of or defense of a copyright infringement claim. I haven't found one. They haven't cited one case in which FFT analysis has been used to support or disprove a copyright infringement claim. So no, your Honor, we did not undertake an FFT analysis.

There is actually a large part of the facts that Mr. Falzone left out before going to the point where he said we

didn't present any evidence. The fact that --THE COURT: But at the end of the day, during discovery didn't your expert concede that the best way to

address the question is through an FFT analysis?

MR. CHIN: Oh, yes. Yes. After they got their FFT expert, which occurred, again, after they lost the initial summary judgment and one day or two days before the end of the initial discovery period, I get a report from this FFT analysis guy and they say, hey, Mr. Chin, take a look at this. This

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proves our case. I say, all right, I will take a look at it, but let me get my own expert. I get my own expert. What doe my expert say? My expert says, number one, the report submitted by the FFT expert is flawed in many, many respects. Not only is his methodology flawed, but his conclusions were flawed.

Number two, looking at the information presented by their FFT expert, the conclusion that I have reached, that there is extremely strong evidence that supports plaintiffs' theory that defendant used Bust Dat Groove digitally edited or manipulated to create Aparthenonia. He says that.

THE COURT: You are revisiting summary judgment now.

I wish you wouldn't do that. I made it fairly clear, at least

as clear as I can make it, in my opinion why the defendants were entitled to summary judgment in the case and why your Page 8

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79BHVARC. txt experts essentially supported the defendants' arguments. let's not go back there. 17 I didn't mean to. I was just explaining to 18 MR. CHIN: the court what precipitated us to actually hire an FFT expert in the first place. But prior to them bringing this guy in, we had no idea. Usually it is musicologists that are used to 19 20 21 22 support and defend against copyright infringement cases. 23 THE COURT: But you were the one who was advancing a claim of digital copying, weren't you? MR. CHIN: 25 I advanced that claim after our sound SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300 18 79BHVARC engineer expert, who was a sampling expert, said this is what 2 occurred. THE COURT: All right. Let's turn to another Are you asserting that attorneys who work pro bono questi on. 5 cannot recover fees? 6 MR. CHIN: No, I am not asserting that, and I think I 7 tried to make that clear in my papers. The point that I was trying to make is that under the statute the right to the fees belongs to the plaintiff -- not the plaintiff, I'm sorry, the client. And if the client hasn't been charged any fees, it 8 9 10 would seem inappropriate to award fees. That is the only point 11 12 I was trying to make. 13 Whether or not pro bono counsel in a copyright infringement case are entitled to fees, I didn't find a case on point on that. There are cases dealing with the employment laws and other federal statutes, but there wasn't one that the 14 15 16 defendants cited dealing specifically with Section 505.

My point is that the rule is that the award of fees is a right not for the attorneys but for the client, and that if 17 19 he wasn't charged any fees -- and in fact, the law does state 20 that the court cannot award more fees than the client was 21 22 actually charged. 23 THE COURT: What case says that? 24 MR. CHIN: If you would just give me one second. 25 (Pause) SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300 19 79BHVARC MR. CHIN: That case is Lieb v. Topstone Industries. It is at 788 F. 2d 151 (1986). If the court recalls, I think Lieb is a Third Circuit 4 5 6 case that I believe the Fogerty court had referenced in terms of the factors that should be considered when making a determination as to whether or not to award attorneys fees. think the Lieb case was referenced in the Fogerty case. 7 8 So, no, I am not saying that pro bono counsel are not entitled to an award of attorneys fees. I am just making a 10 point to the court that the right is to the client and that the 11 case law suggests that the award should not exceed what the 12 client was charged. THE COURT: 13 Do you agree that the defendants achieved a complete victory in this case?

MR. CHIN: I would say that the defendants achieved a success on their second motion for summary judgment on the issue of striking similarity. That had the effect of getting rid of this case. 14

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is case. To suggest that -THE COURT: But do you have any case law to support rid of this case. the argument that the degree of success courts have used in Page 9

79BHVARC. txt adjusting a lodestar calculation is measured by success at 22 various stages of a litigation rather than by success as to the claims that were brought?

MR. CHIN: Well, 23 MR. CHIN: Well, I discussed that issue in my papers.

The best that I could do was to cite two cases in which certain SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. 24 25 (212) 805-0300 20 79BHVARC courts, both district and Second Circuit courts, have suggested that the attorneys fees should be awarded for work that was done on successful claims. THE COURT: Claims. That is the point. 5 Weren't the defendants successful on all the claims here? 7 8 MR. CHIN: The defendant was successful on our copyright infringement claim, yes. 9 The point that I would like to make, your Honor, if I may, is that if -- an award of attorneys fees is discretionary. 10 Just because you win, you don't automatically get paid. 11 is not the law. In the Second Circuit the standard is 12 objectively unreasonable litigation. I mean, that is the main factor to look at. 13 14 Now, if you take the facts of this case, I am a solo 15 These are two individual plaintiffs against 16 practi ti oner. 17 fortune 500 companies, being represented by some of the most 18 prestigious law firms in the country, and then --19 THE COURT: But some of those fortune 500 companies, they settled with you, didn't they?

MR. CHIN: They didn't set 20 They didn't settle at the beginning of the 21 22 case. It took --THE COURT: They settled. You are not suggesting that Mr. Transeau is a Goliath, are you? MR. CHIN: I am not saying that he is a Goliath. 25 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300 21 79BHVARC I am suggesting is the court has to look at the case in context. It has to look at the totality of the factors.

What I am suggesting is that we -- to say that our 3

case was objectively unreasonable, given the fact that we survived the initial motion for summary judgment, that we survived -- the defendants, all five of which submitted a Rule 68 offer of judgment, which could have put us in a very precarious position had we lost summary judgment. But then we survived the summary judgment, came back, and then settled with three of the five of the defendants, tried to settle with the last two, but they chose litigation over settlement. In fact, it was the defendant BT's own conduct which necessitated the extension of the discovery schedule, which extended the time in which new counsel had to come in, to expend more money, to get these new experts, to take all these depositions. I notice one deposition in this case, your Honor. I noticed -THE COURT: So Mr. Transeau should be faulted for I noticed sticking to his principles as opposed to capitulating with a payment? MR. CHIN: I am not saying that. THE COURT: Good, because that is what I just thought

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I heard you say MR. CHIN: I'm sorry then. I must have misspoke. What I am suggesting is that a defendant shouldn't be able to benefit from his own malfeasance. The fact that he did Page 10

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       not conduct discovery within the time period required by this court's scheduling order, which then required additional time,
       additional depositions, additional discovery, precipitated by the defendants, now he's saying that was all our fault.
                  THE COURT: All right. Let me turn to another issue.
       Your clients' ability to pay. Am I really expected to believe that his income was $4,350 in 2005 and $4,369 in 2006?
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       MR. CHIN: Whether or not you believe it, that is the truth, and I can submit the tax records to support it. I
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       submitted that in my papers, that if the court required the tax
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       records, we would present them.
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                  THE COURT:
                                 How does he live?
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                  MR. CHIN:
                                His wife works.
                  THE COURT:
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                                 What assets does he have?
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                  MR. CHIN:
                                I'm not certain. I don't think he has any.
       They have an apartment. They live in an apartment.
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                  THE COURT: Is it a co-op or a condominium?
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                  MR. CHIN:
                               I think it is just a regular apartment that
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       they pay rent.
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                  THE COURT: You just thinking it as opposed to having
21
       an assertion of fact -
                  MR. CHIN:
                                They do not own their own home, I know
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                That is a fact.
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       that.
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                  THE COURT:
                                But you don't know whether they own their
25
       own apartment, right?
                          SOŬTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.
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       79BHVARC
                  MR. CHIN: I don't know if they own their own
       apartment, no.
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                   THE COURT: Well, I am going to tell you right now
       that I think that an award is appropriate in this case, but the
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       question is one of amount.
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                  I want to receive a submission from you, which will be
       placed under seal, describing precisely what occurred with the
       settlements reached with the other defendants in the case, where that money went, and I will afford your client the
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       opportunity to submit an affidavit of net worth, detailing his
       assets, and he will furnish that to opposing counsel.
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       give opposing counsel an opportunity to comment on that.
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       Because otherwise, there is an absence of evidence here about
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       the plaintiff's assets and his ability to pay.
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                  When can you make such submissions to me? MR. CHIN: 30 days.
THE COURT: That seems awfully long to me
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17
                                 That seems awfully long to me. I am
       accommodating you by giving you this opportunity. You will submit something by September 28th; otherwise, I will take the
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       motion as it is.
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                  Yes, Mr. Falzone.
MR. FALZONE: I j
                                   I just want to raise a couple of
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       questions about this exercise.
                  THE COURT: Certainly.
MR. FALZONE: Would you like me to do that later or SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.
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while we are on this topic?

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2	THE COURT: Why don't you do it right now while we are on this topic.	9
4 5 6 7 8	MR. FALZONE: I just want to make sure we are going to get the submission from both plaintiffs. There are two plaintiffs here, Mr. Vargas and Mr. Roberts. I assume we are going to do the exercise for both of them.  MR. CHIN: I can do that.	)
9 10 11 12 13 14	THE COURT: Yes. Absolutely.  MR. FALZONE: The other thing I would submit, your Honor, is it is customary for one to be able to depose a litigant who claims an inability to pay, and we would like that opportunity if it is determined that his lack of ability to pay is an issue.	
15 16 17 18	MR. CHIN: I would object to that request, your Honor. THE COURT: First of all, I suggest that we wait to see what Mr. Vargas and Mr. Roberts put forth under oath with	
19 20	respect to their assets.  If after you see those submissions, Mr. Falzone, you want to conduct a deposition, I will entertain a letter	
21 22	application in that regard.  If I think that argument is necessary, I will hear you	J
23 24 25	But it is a serious matter, Mr. Chin, and I am a firm believer in the adversarial process, and depositions are a SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300	0.5
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1 2 3 4 5	great way to get to the truth. So it is likely that I will grant such an application. But first I want to see the affidavits. Maybe it will be academic. Maybe one of these plaintiffs won lotto recently. Who knows what will be	
6 7 8 9	MR. FALZONE: Just so I understand the scope of the exercise, your Honor, is it correct that the statement of financial condition will include any and all assets that either plaintiff has control over?	-
10 11 12 13 14	THE COURT: Control over or joint control with a spouse or other person. Assets that they have an interest in, beneficially or legally.  MR. CHIN: Your Honor, if I may. THE COURT: Yes.	
14 15 16 17	MR. CHIN: With respect to your ruling on the appropriateness of imposing an award, will you be issuing a decision on that?	
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	THE COURT: I am going to write an opinion. The only reason I am telegraphing to you now what my view is based upon the submissions is so that you can impress upon your clients the importance of being completely forthright with the court and defendants concerning their financial conditions.	t
	MR. CHIN: I will do that. THE COURT: Anything further? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300	26
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1 2 3 4 5	MR. CHIN: No. THE COURT: Anything further, Mr. Falzone? MR. FALZONE: No. Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you for your arguments.	
6	(Adj ourned)	
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