1	PANAKOS LAW, APC Aaron D. Sadock (SBN 282131)				
2 3	555 West Beech Street, Suite 500 San Diego, California 92101				
4	Telephone: (619) 800-0529 Facsimile: (866) 365-4856				
5	LAW OFFICES OF DANIEL A. KAPLAN Daniel A. Kaplan (SBN 179517)				
6	555 West Beech Street, Suite 230 San Diego, California 92101				
7	Telephone: (619) 685-3988 Facsimile: (619) 684-3239				
8	Attorneys for Defendants				
9	SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA				
10	COUNTY OF SAN DIEG	O – CENTRAL DIVISION			
11	JANE DOE NOS. 1-14, inclusive, individuals;	LEAD CASE: Case No. 37-2016-00019027-CU-FR-CTL			
12	Plaintiffs,	CONSOLIDATED WITH:			
13	v.	Case No. 37-2017-00043712-CU-FR-CTL Case No. 37-2017-00033321-CU-FR-CTL			
14	GIRLSDOPORN.COM, a business organization, form unknown; MICHAEL J.	DEFENDANTS' TRIAL BRIEF			
15 16	PRATT, an individual; ANDRE GARCIA, an individual; MATTHEW WOLFE, an	Judge: Hon. Kevin Enright			
17	individual; BLL MEDIA, INC., a California corporation; BLL MEDIA HOLDINGS, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company;	Dept.: 904 Trial Date: June 24, 2019			
18	DOMI PUBLICATIONS, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company; EG	[IMAGED FILE]			
19	PUBLICATIONS, INC., a California corporation; MlM MEDIA, LLC, a				
20	California limited liability company; BUBBLEGUM FILMS, INC., a business				
21	organization, form unknown; OH WELL MEDIA LIMITED, a business organization,				
22	form unknown; MERRO MEDIA, INC., a California corporation; MERRO MEDIA				
23	HOLDINGS, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company; and ROES 1 - 500, inclusive,				
24	Defendants.				
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Defendants MICHAEL J. PRATT, ANDRE GARCIA, and MATTHEW WOLFE, (collectively, "Individual Defendants"), and Defendants MICHAEL J. PRATT, ANDRE GARCIA, MATTHEW WOLFE, GIRLSDOPORN.COM, BLL MEDIA, INC., BLL MEDIA HOLDINGS, EG PUBLICATIONS, INC., MIM MEDIA, LLC, BUBBLEGUM FILMS, INC., MERRO MEDIA, INC., and MERRO MEDIA HOLDINGS, LLC (collectively "Defendants") by and through their attorneys of record, hereby submit this Trial Brief.

I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Plaintiffs are twenty-two adult women who each entered into one or more written contracts to star in one or more pornographic videos. Defendant BLL Media, Inc. is the San Diego operator of a subscription-based website that features videos of adult men and adult women engaging in formulaic sexual activity in a hotel room. BLL Media, Inc. published the videos of Plaintiffs on its website girlsdoporn.com. Several of the women made a "solo" video under written contract that was published on a website called www.girlsdotoys.com.

The written contract was a single page document called a "Model/Talent Release" which each Plaintiff signed. A sample is attached to the Notice of Lodgment ("NOL") as Exhibit "A." It repeatedly specified that the videos could be used anywhere, anyhow, for any purpose chosen by the producer on behalf of the video's owner:

...I hereby give the photographer, his legal representative and assigns, those for whom the photographer is acting, and those acting with his permission, or his employees, the right and permission to copyright, and/or use, reuse and/or publish and republish videos, films, pictures or portraits of me... for any purpose whatsoever, including the right to sub license such rights; including the use of any printed matter in conjunction therewith.

The third paragraph specified that BLL Media, Inc. could "use and reuse, publish, distribute, edit, excerpt, exhibit and otherwise exploit" the plaintiff's name, likeness, performance, voice, pictures and statements, "including those of me nude or semi-nude . . . for any and all uses . . . throughout the world in perpetuity, without limitations, . . ."

Each Plaintiff also read aloud a videotaped statement acknowledging that she gave up all rights to the video and that it could be used as the producers saw fit:

I, [NAME], am doing this scene for BLL Media of my own free will and I am of sound mind and body. I am not under the influence of drugs or any mind-altering substances. I know the pictures and footage filmed today, on [DATE] will be used in a scene named [FIRST NAME]. After the scene is filmed, I know I have released all rights whatsoever to the footage. Anything contained in the footage may be used however BLL Media chooses. All other model agreements are stated in the Model Release I am willingly signing to do this scene.

A sample verbal statement is attached to the NOL as Exhibit "B." Each Plaintiff was paid thousands of dollars in cash before the video was filmed. An example of the receipts given by the model for payment at the time of filming is attached to the NOL as Exhibit "C."

Despite the written contracts, the exorbitant pay, the videotaped acknowledgment, and other protocols BLL Media, Inc. followed, Plaintiffs now refute the written contract, and claim that they were told that their videos would never be discovered by the public or published online. They claim the parties entered into an oral agreement that their videos would be released on a DVD (in Australia, population 24.6 million [per Google] versus approximately 11,000 subscribers to www.girlsdoporn.com) or sold only to an individual collector. Plaintiffs also claim to have been defrauded not just by the producer but by all Defendants regarding the distribution of the videos without regard to any particular Defendants' role in the production of the videos.

The evidence will show that the producer, BLL Media Inc., did not agree to limit distribution to a single buyer or DVD release. The women were uniformly paid thousands of dollars for videos that were intended for publication on the internet as permitted under the terms of the Model/Talent Release. Logic dictates Plaintiffs had no basis to expect the video would languish in a video store in Australia on an anachronistic DVD format but even so, that is public publication of the video In fact, in the 22 depositions of Plaintiffs, not a single woman could identify a writing confirming the terms of the so-called oral agreement, despite the existence of dozens of emails and

text messages back and forth.

As to Plaintiffs' fraud claims, each claims to have been misled about distribution **before** they signed the single page Model/Talent Release whose terms permitting unfettered use of the video contradict Plaintiffs' claims of limited distribution. The women would have discovered the fraud upon being handed the single page contract that gave BLL Media, Inc. complete discretion to use the videos any way it wished. The lack of objection at the time, versus the story they tell now for trial, strongly evidences that there was no agreement regarding limited video distribution between BLL Media, Inc. and any Plaintiff.

Plaintiffs also claim Defendants breached an agreement to keep their information confidential by releasing their identities on the internet. Even though Defendants had no such obligation (per the contract), the Defendants never released any of Plaintiffs' personal information to the public. What Plaintiffs complain about are the actions of third-parties – "internet trolls" – who ferreted out the names of the women on the internet. Again, in Plaintiffs' depositions, none of the women had personal knowledge to support the claim Defendants released their information and, in fact, Defendants have also been subjected to countless online attacks by internet trolls. The evidence may very well show that one of the Jane Does was the most notorious troll who contacted many women online. Beyond that, business reasons dictated that Defendants' did not "out" their models on the internet.

As the Court will hear, each Plaintiff's motivation in deciding to make a pornographic video was the easy money. The contemporaneous communications make that clear. Their claims as couched by their attorneys are based on regret for the decisions Plaintiffs made which resulted in consequences that they did not think through.

A. The Plaintiffs Are 22 Women who were Adults When they Shot the Videos

There are 22 plaintiffs who are described in a Glossary of Plaintiffs by their actual name, and

the Jane Doe number by which they have been referred to since this case began in 2016, attached to the NOL as Exhibit "D". They were all over the age of 18 when they shot videos for Defendant BLL Media, Inc. from 2013 to 2016.

B. Introduction to Defendants

Defendants are described in the Chart of Defendants attached to the NOL as Exhibit "E."

- BLL Media, Inc. is the main operating corporation. It is owned by BLL Media,
 Holdings Inc. Mr. Pratt operates BLL Media Inc. and is its indirect sole owner via his ownership of the BLL Media Holdings.
- Defendant Ruben "Andre" Garcia is an employee of BLL Media, Inc.
- Defendant Merro Media, Inc. provided consulting services to BLL Media, Inc.
- Defendant Matthew Wolfe was employed by Merro Media, Inc.

When corresponding and speaking with prospective models or the public, the three individual defendants used an alias to protect their privacy. Pratt went by "Mark," Garcia went by "Jonathan," and Wolfe went by his real middle name, "Isaac." Plaintiffs will go to great lengths to show that it was improper to use aliases, but it's not uncommon or improper.

The Court will hear evidence regarding several off-shore entities that Plaintiffs will characterize as part of an international conspiracy. The principal entity is an unserved defendant called Oh Well Media, Ltd. ("OWM"). It owns the world-wide intellectual property rights to the videos that BLL Media, Inc. produces in the United States and publishes under a licensing agreement. OWM was provided ownership rights to the "IP" monetized by BLL Media, Inc., in consideration of the expertise, equipment and support in the startup phase of Mr. Pratt's venture. The intent and agreement of the parties was memorialized in 2016. In short, the evidence will show that OWM, its predecessors and related entities were established prior to litigation for legitimate business purposes.

II. OVERVIEW OF EVIDENCE TO BE PRESENTED AT TRIAL

There are three operative complaints for the cases that have been consolidated for trial. These are Jane Does 1-14's Second Amended Complaint, Jane Does 15-16 Complaint, and Jane Does 17-

22's Complaint (collectively, "the Complaints"). Among them, Plaintiffs allege a total of 13 causes of action against all of the named Defendants.¹

The website www.girlsdoporn.com began operating in 2009. There are about 500 videos on the website. BLL Media, Inc, has shot video of about 600 women. The website generates revenues from subscribers who pay \$29.99 a month for access to all videos. A new video is added each week on Friday. The videos are about an hour in length. The full-length videos are accessed through girlsdoporn.com behind a paywall. Trailers of the videos are available on other websites through affiliate marketers.

As it pertains to Plaintiffs' claims, BLL Media followed its uniform recruitment and production protocols. BLL Media, Inc. posted advertisements on Craigslist for modeling jobs. From the safety and comfort of their homes, schools and offices, Plaintiffs responded to the advertisement expressing interest in the modeling job. BLL Media Inc. sent a response email notifying the Plaintiff (and all other applicants) that BLL Media, Inc. was seeking adult women for a legitimate adult gig to make an adult video in San Diego. (*See* NOL, Exhibit "F".) There was no ambiguity. Plaintiffs all expressed interest in making a video after learning the video was a porn shoot, before any discussions of where the videos would be distributed.

BLL Media, Inc. asked the women to provide clothed and nude photographs to confirm suitability in terms of age and appearance and to weed out men trying to pass themselves as applicants to get pictures of the male actors. Those women who met the qualifications were contacted by email, text and telephone to discuss filming. If a woman wanted to be in a pornographic video, BLL Media, Inc, booked a round trip flight and hotel arrangements in San Diego in her name.

Most videos were shot in luxury hotel rooms in San Diego. At the location, the women were photographed again for final approval based on their current appearance, taking into consideration blemishes or tattoos not visible on the first round of pictures. The amount of money the woman would be paid was negotiated and sometimes reduced from the original offer due to creative factors within the producer's discretion, such as the woman's appearance.

¹ Does 1-16 allege 12 causes of action, while Does 17-22 included an additional thirteenth cause of action for Declaratory Relief.

Before shooting, the women were provided the Model/Talent Release to review and sign. Some of the women were videotaped signing the Model/Talent Release which will allow the Court to observe that the women were not intimidated during or rushed through the review and signing process. Some women claim they were plied with alcoholic drinks. Jane Doe No. 1 claims she was intoxicated when she signed the Model/Talent Release, but, as the Court will see clearly from the video of her at the time, she is not impaired in any way. Defendant's expert, Mark Kalish, MD will opine that none of the women who claim they were intoxicated were based on the contemporaneous video.

In addition to the Model/Talent Release, many of the women also signed a confidentiality and non-disclosure contractor agreement. A sample is attached to the NOL as Exhibit "G". As noted above, the women were paid in cash the full agreed upon amount before filming began, and they issued BLL Media, Inc. or the producer a receipt for payment.

Finally, to ensure that there was irrefutable evidence in the event of a later dispute that the adult women were agreeing to shoot a pornographic video and give up all rights to the footage, they were then filmed reading aloud the afore-quoted statement confirming their understanding of the Model/Talent Agreement.

Once the formalities were completed, the woman and the male actor(s) were filmed engaging in a series of proscribed sexual positions. The women were interviewed on camera at several points along the way during filming. Once filming was completed, the women were free to bathe, leave, and return home on the pre-booked flight from San Diego airport.

No plaintiff was forced to engage in sex, was held against her will, or went unpaid. The shoots were conducted professionally. Women were not provided alcohol or drugs for the simple reason that it would make the footage filmed unusable.

An edited video was released on www.girlsdoporn.com within weeks or months of shooting in the discretion of BLL Media, Inc. The women's names were not used or associated with the video on www.girlsdoporn.com. Each video was simply given a sequential number. BLL Media, Inc. never used the women's real identities online.

It is not disputed that the women's videos were discussed online. It is not disputed that some women's real names were posted by third parties, but that information never came from Defendants. The Court can expect tearful testimony about harassment, and fear of being discovered while in public. Most of the "harassment" consisted of rude messages directed to the women's Facebook or Instagram accounts. Not a single Plaintiff has personal knowledge of any facts for their accusations that Defendants were behind any "harassment" as that was simply not the case.

Plaintiffs will engage in endless mud-slinging and morality plays. The bottom line, however, is that this is a case brought by adult women who contracted to do business with a legitimate pornography business. They ask the Court to disbelieve what it can see with the Court's own eyes when viewing the contemporaneous videos

III. TRIAL ISSUES RELATING TO PLAINTIFFS' CLAIMS

Plaintiffs' primary claim is that Defendants breached an oral agreement to limit distribution of the videos. While Defendants deny that there ever was an oral agreement, it would have been superseded by the Model/Talent Release and Confidentiality Agreements that Plaintiffs willingly signed.

As to the fraud claims, the Model/Talent Release was provided after Defendants made the allegedly false statements regarding distribution. As the Court is likely aware, as adults Plaintiffs had a duty to read the contract and they are presumed now to have read and understood it at the time of signing. It contained terms that directly contradicted the alleged misstatements. Those terms were straightforward, not concealed, and not difficult to understand. Plaintiffs' failure to read the contract does not excuse its enforcement.

Plaintiffs also claim that if the Plaintiffs' consent was obtained by fraud, that Defendants mere use of their images amounts to actionable statutory and common law misappropriation of likeness. Clearly Plaintiffs agreed that BLL Media, Inc. could use their images, and even they admit the images could be used publicly. The Model/Talent Release each Plaintiff signed also says so expressly. Plaintiffs claim that the alleged misappropriation entitles them to damages consisting of Defendants' profits from the use of their images despite the incontrovertible contract terms. Whether

there were any profits is disputed. In any event, the economic damages will be the subject of testimony by expert witnesses on both sides, with Tony Yip testifying on Defendants' behalf.

IV. <u>LEGAL ISSUES IN DISPUTE</u>

A. Individual Defendants Have No Liability for Claims

Plaintiffs have named Garcia, Pratt and Wolfe ("Individual Defendants") in causes of action for which they cannot be liable, namely, namely, common law misappropriation of likeness, statutory misappropriation of likeness, and breach of contract. Neither Garcia, Wolfe, or Pratt ever; (1) personally distributed Plaintiffs' pornographic videos, or (2) entered into any contracts with Plaintiffs. Furthermore, they are not alter egos of the entity defendants.

B. The Individual Defendants Have No Alter Ego Liability

1. Andre Garcia

The evidence will show Garcia has never had an ownership interest in any named entity defendant. Nor has he ever held a director, officer, or member position for any named entity defendant. Garcia has been a salaried employee of BLL Media, Inc. since May 2015. Plaintiffs will present no evidence that Garcia has ever owned, operated, or controlled any website displaying pornography, including the websites listed in The Complaints. There will be no evidence that Garcia shares a bank account with any other defendant, and no evidence that a corporate defendant has ever deposited money into Garcia's bank account to shield its income. There will be no evidence that Garcia has ever held himself out as being liable for the debts of any of the other named defendants.

2. Matthew Wolfe

The evidence will show Wolfe has never owned, operated, or controlled www.girlsdoporn.com, or posted content thereon. The only named defendants in which Wolfe has an indirect ownership interest are Merro Media, Inc., Merro Media Holdings, LLC, and M1M Media, Inc. Wolfe is also not an officer, director, member, or employee of any entity defendants other than Merro Media, Inc., Merro Media Holdings, LLC, and M1M Media, Inc. Merro Media, Inc., Merro Media Holdings, LLC, and M1M Media, Inc. each 1) has its own separate bank account, 2) maintains its own corporate formalities, 3) is adequately capitalized, and has sufficient capital to

pay all reasonably anticipated expenses, and 4) is not a mere shell entity for the affairs of each other or any other named defendant.

Moreover, Wolfe maintains his own separate personal bank account that is not shared with any named defendant. None of the named defendants deposit money into Wolfe's bank account to shield their income, and Wolfe has never held himself out as liable for the debts of any other defendant.

3. Michael Pratt

Pratt has an indirect ownership interest in 1) BLL Media, Inc., which owns, operates, and controls www.girlsdoporn.com, a website on which Plaintiffs allege their videos were published, 2) M1M Media, Inc., which owns, operates, and controls www.girlsdotoys.com, another website on which certain Plaintiffs allege their videos were published and 3) Domi Publications, on which none of Plaintiffs' videos were posted. Each entity defendant in which Pratt has ownership interest (1) has its own separate bank account, (2) maintains its own corporate formalities, (3) is adequately capitalized, and has sufficient capital to pay all reasonably anticipated expenses, and (4) is not a mere shell entity for the affairs of each other or for any other named defendant. Pratt also maintains his own separate personal bank account in which no other defendant deposits money to shield its income. Moreover, Pratt has never held himself out as liable for the debts of any other named defendant.

C. Plaintiffs' Claims Against the Individual Defendants for Common Law and Statutory Misappropriation of Likeness and Breach of Contract Fail

1. <u>Misappropriation of Name & Likeness (Common Law)</u>

The elements of a common-law action for Misappropriation of Likeness are the unauthorized use of the Plaintiff's identity to the defendant's advantage by appropriating the plaintiff's name, voice, likeness, etc. *Kirby v. Sega of America, Inc* (2006) 144 Cal.App.4th 47, 55-56.

2. <u>Misappropriation of Name & Likeness (Civ. Code §3344)</u>

California Civil Code §3344 states:

(a) Any person who knowingly uses another's name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness, in any manner, on or in products, merchandise, or goods, or for purposes of advertising or selling, or soliciting purchases of products, merchandise, goods or services, without such person's prior consent shall be liable for any damages sustained by the person or persons injured as a result thereof.

The evidence will show Garcia, Wolfe, and Pratt have never knowingly used the name, voice, signature, photograph, or likeness of any of the Plaintiffs in their individual capacities for any purpose. As such, this claim will be subject to a directed verdict upon the close of Plaintiffs' evidence.

3. Breach of Contract

The elements of a breach of contract claim are (1) the existence of a contract; (2) Plaintiff's performance or excuse for nonperformance; (3) defendant's breach; and (4) resulting damages. Here, neither Garcia, Wolfe, or Pratt ever entered into any contract with Plaintiffs. Therefore, Garcia, Wolfe, and Pratt could not have breached any contract resulting in damage to Plaintiffs.

Garcia, Wolfe, and Pratt are not the alter egos of any named entity defendants and are therefore not liable to Plaintiffs for their causes of action for common law misappropriation, statutory misappropriation, or breach of contract.

Moreover, the Individual Defendants have never (1) distributed Plaintiffs' videos, (2) knowingly used Plaintiffs' videos for any commercial purpose, or, (3) received any monies or other commercial benefit from Plaintiffs' pornographic videos. Only two of the entity defendants have posted Plaintiffs' videos on the internet, namely BLL Media, Inc. on www.girlsdoporn.com, and M1M Media, Inc. on www.girlsdotoys.com.²

D. Jane Doe Nos. 4, 9, 16, 17, and 21's Claims for Misappropriation of Name & Likeness Are Barred By the Statute of Limitations

Jane Does Nos. 4, 9, 16, 17, and 21's claims for common law misappropriation are barred by the two-year statute of limitations. See Code Civ. Proc. § 335.1. Additionally, Jane Does Nos.

² M1M Media, Inc. has only published videos of Does Nos. 1, 2, 5, 9, 12, 14, and 22 on www.girlsdotoys.com.

4, 9, 16, 17, and 21's claims for statutory misappropriation are barred by the two-year statute of limitations. See Code Civ. Proc. § 335.1.

The statute of limitations begins to run once the cause of action accrues, which is usually when the plaintiff sustains damages or injury. *Norgart v. Upjohn Co.* (1999) 21 Cal.App.4th 383, 397. While a statute of limitations does not accrue until discovery by a Plaintiff, the evidence will show that Jane Does Nos. 4, 9, 16, 17, and 21 learned of their video's release on GirlsDoPorn.com more than two years prior to filing of their Complaints.

The video release dates, date of discovery, statutes of limitations expiration dates, and complaint filing dates for Does Nos. 4, 9, 16, 17, and 21 are listed below.

PLAINTIFF	RELEASE DATE	DISCOVERY DATE (according to Plaintiffs)	FILING DATE	S.O.L. EXPIRATION
Doe No. 4	October 26, 2013	June 2013	June 2, 2016	June 2015
Doe No. 9	June 8, 2014	June 2014	December 14, 2016	June 2016
Doe No. 16	February 20, 2015	March 2015	September 7, 2017	March 2017
Doe No. 17	October 2, 2015	October 2015	November 8, 2017	October 2017
Doe No. 21	June 19, 2015	June 2015	November 8, 2017	June 2017

Even based on the date each Plaintiff claims to have first discovered the publication of her video online, the statute of limitations bars each of the misappropriation claims. Thus, Jane Does Nos. 4, 9, 16, 17, and 21's fifth and sixth causes of action are subject to a directed verdict upon the close of Plaintiff's evidence.

E. Plaintiffs' Claims for Fraudulent Transfer Will Fail

Plaintiffs' claims for fraudulent transfer fail because the evidence will show Plaintiffs cannot establish any actual transfer of an asset or that they suffered actual injury as a result of the alleged transfer, which is an essential element.

"A transfer in fraud of creditors may be attacked only by one who is injured thereby.

Mere intent to delay or defraud is not sufficient; injury to the creditor must be shown affirmatively. In other words, prejudice to the plaintiff is essential. It cannot be said that a creditor has been injured unless the transfer puts beyond [her] reach property [she] otherwise would be able to subject to the payment of [her] debt."

(Mehrtash v. Mehrtash (2001) 93 Cal.App.4th 75, 80 [citations omitted].)

Plaintiffs' only alleged harm is that they have not received compensation for their claims in this action. (SAC at ¶ 228.) Quite obviously they have not and likely will not prevail on their claims. Thus, Defendants' alleged conduct could not be a substantial factor in causing Plaintiffs' alleged harm. (See SAC at ¶ 229.) Defendants will ask that the claims be dismissed either after Plaintiffs' Opening or close of their evidence.

F. Plaintiffs Have Not Sustained Any Economic Injury

Plaintiff were paid at the time they shot the video in an amount agreed upon before shooting commenced. Under the terms of the Model/Talent Release that each signed, they have no right to further payment for any use of their images in any manner, anywhere. The Model/Talent Release states in pertinent parts:

For and in consideration of my engagement as a model by Clockwork Productions, Inc. on behalf of BLL Media, Inc. hereinafter referred to as the photographer, on terms or fee hereinafter stated, I hereby give the photographer, his legal representatives and assigns and those for whom the photographer is acting, and those acting with his permission, or his employees, the right and permission to copyright and/or use, reuse ".

I acknowledge and agree that this release shall not be subject to the terms of any union or guild agreement and that no further sums will be due to me in the connection with the use or reuse of my Appearance, the Program or any other program in television or any other medium.

You shall also have the right and I shall fully cooperate with you to let you produce, distribute, and otherwise exploit trailers and "behind-the-scenes" or "making of" program incorporating my Appearance.

Plaintiffs will have to overcome the presumption of the validity of the written contract signed by all Plaintiffs to show any entitlement to further economic damages. If they are able to establish that the written contract should be invalidated, they must then present evidence of the value of their images as used by BLL Media, Inc., beyond the thousands of dollars each was already paid.

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Based on the testimony of Plaintiffs' retained expert witness, Plaintiffs damages are speculative. Plaintiffs' expert will admit that there is no precise way for any Plaintiff to calculate revenue from a single Plaintiffs' video. Instead, Plaintiffs' expert estimated the revenues equaled the amount of revenues for the week the video was posted. Plaintiffs' expert found that the total amount of damages for all Plaintiffs combined was \$1,317,198.00. Defendants' expert, Tony Yip will testify that Plaintiffs' total damages are \$987,962.00.

As for the emotional distress allegations, Plaintiffs dismissed their claim for intentional infliction of emotional distress, leaving simple garden variety damages to be evaluated at best. Plaintiffs have uniformly claimed at least \$500,000.00 per Plaintiff without any sort of specific calculation for these damages. No Plaintiff could explain in deposition how that number was reached. The evidence will show some Plaintiffs have not sought mental health treatment while others sought mental health treatment and medication for other traumas separate and apart from the distribution of their videos, including, but not limited to, childhood trauma and abuse, and drug and alcohol abuse.

Thus, based on each Plaintiffs' individual circumstances and proclaimed harm suffered as a result of Defendants' alleged actions, Plaintiffs will have to establish that each Plaintiff sustained damages and the Court will have to determine the amount to award each Plaintiff. A lump sum award would be improper.

G. Garcia Will Plead the Fifth Amendment If Called as a Witness

The Court should anticipate that Mr. Garcia will not testify because he will assert the Fifth Amendment. Under the circumstances which are of Plaintiffs' counsel's creation, Mr. Garcia has no choice but to assert the privilege. As addressed in Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion in Limine No. 1, Plaintiffs' counsel literally threatened Mr. Garcia with the risk of criminal jeopardy unless he waived his right to attend a party deposition. (See Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion in Limine No. 3, page 3, lines 13-22). The Court should consider staying the case as to Mr. Garcia until he is no longer under risk of criminal prosecution to allow him a fair opportunity to participate in his own defense at trial.

V. PLAINTIFFS HAVE SOUGHT A PUBLIC TRIAL, WERE TOLD THE TRIAL WOULD BE PUBLIC, AND HAVE GENERATED PUBLICITY TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THEIR CASE IN THE MEDIA

Plaintiffs complain about the risk of embarrassment based on the type of questions that may be posed to them on cross examination. The Court can obviously control what questions can be answered, but Plaintiffs' implicit suggestion that the Court should limit the questions posed is inimical to the purposes of trial. Plaintiffs chose a public trial.

Further, on March 17, 2017, Judge Pollack ordered that the Doe identities of Plaintiffs who have not been dismissed are to "be unmasked or unsealed by the Court not prior to the first day of trial." (*See* NOL, Exhibit "H".) Plaintiffs thus cannot feign surprise when their identities are released on or before their day in court.

Finally, the Court should note that Plaintiffs' counsel, including Ed Chapin and Brian Holm, but not Defendants' counsel, have appeared in filmed interviews with at least one local news station. The footage is still viewable at https://www.nbcsandiego.com/investigations/San-Diego-Porn-Scheme-Heads-to-Court-507228581.html Plaintiffs' counsel has intentionally generated publicity about the case and the trial and now have the chutzpah to complain that Defendants are going to embarrass Plaintiffs. If Plaintiffs are embarrassed when the interested public and media attend the trial, they can blame their own attorneys.

VI. <u>CONCLUSION</u>

In sum, Plaintiffs are plagued by legal and factual issues, and they will not be able to meet their burden for their claims given that they willingly and knowingly assented to appear in pornography videos which could be used by BLL Media Inc. in any manner it desired.

Ultimately, each Plaintiffs' case is about regret in agreeing to film pornography videos for money and the clear and foreseeable consequences that followed.

1				
2	Dated: June 20, 2019	LAW OFFICES OF DANIEL A. KAPLAN		
3				
4		By: /s/ Daniel Kaplan		
5		By: <u>/s/ Daniel Kaplan</u> Daniel A. Kaplan Attorneys for Defendants		
6	Dated: June 20, 2019	DANAKOC LAW ADC		
7		PANAKOS LAW, APC		
8		By: <u>/s/ Aaron D. Sadock</u> Aaron D. Sadock		
9		Attorneys for Defendants		
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