IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

WILLIAM DAWS, JR., OUIDA GERSHON, BILL I. HINES, REGINA HINES, HERSHAL O. HOLT, KAREN A. HOLT, ALAN E. JOINER, MONICA L. JOINER, MARY B. KING, SARA KING, BETTY TOLBERT, RICKY W. TOLBERT, and JERRY VARNADORE,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

Case No. 2014-CA-2951

FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION,

Defend	dant.	
		1

PLAINTIFFS' NOTICE OF FILING TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING HELD ON NOVEMBER 1, 2017

Plaintiffs WILLIAM DAWS, JR., OUIDA GERSHON, BILL I. HINES, REGINA HINES, HERSHAL O. HOLT, KAREN L. HOLT, ALAN E. JOINER, MONICA L. JOINER, MARY B. KING, SARA KING, BETTY TOLBERT, RICKY W. TOLBERT, and JERRY VARNADORE, by

and through their undersigned counsel, hereby file the Transcript of the Hearing held on November 1, 2017.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this _____ day of November 2017.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court by using the *ePortal* system and served a copy thereof via Electronic Mail to:

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on this _2⁰ day of November 2017.

DAVID A. THERIAQUE, ESQUIRE

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN AND FOR LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

WILLIAM DAWS, JR., OUIDA GERSHON, BILL I. HINES, REGINA HINES, HERSHAL O.HOLT, KAREN A. HOLT, ALAN E. JOINER, MONICA L. JOINER, MARY B. KING, SARA KING, BETTY TOLBERT, RICKY W. TOLBERT, and JERRY VARNADORE,

Plaintiffs.

VS.

CASE NO.: 2014-CA-2951

FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE, CONSERVATION COMMISSION,

Defendant.

IN RE: HEARING

TAKEN BEFORE: HONORABLE KAREN GIEVERS

DATE: November 1, 2017

TIME: Commenced at: 8:00 a.m.

Concluded at: 8:30 a.m.

LOCATION: Leon County Courthouse

301 S Monroe St.

Tallahassee, FL 32301

REPORTED BY: CLAVETTE A. DONNELL, RPR

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COURT REPORTER

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PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: Good morning, everyone. Let's go ahead with the appearances:

MR. THERIAQUE: David Theriaque for the Plaintiffs $_{\ast}$ Your Honor.

MS. DAVIS: Rebekah Davis and Mr. Tracey Hartman for the Defendant.

THE COURT: Okay. We're here on the Plaintiffs' renewed motion --

MR. THERIAQUE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- for contempt and sanctions. You may proceed.

MR. THERIAQUE: Thank you, Your Honor.

As Your Honor may recall the Plaintiffs filed a motion for contempt and sanctions because the general counsel for the FWC disclosed the confidential and privileged settlement offer that the Plaintiffs presented during the court ordered mediation during the FWC's February 9th public meeting. It was broadcast on TV and live streamed and remains on the Internet. We contended and the court found that that was an intentional and willful disclosure of the court ordered mediation settlement offer. And the Court structured a sanction rather than striking the pleadings. The Court lifted the automatic stay in part based upon the mediation

violation.

The FWC appealed or actually they filed an appeal and they filed a motion at the First DCA to review the lifting of the automatic stay. The First DCA overturned the lifting of the automatic stay stating that this Court did not have the authority to lift the stay as a sanction for the violation of the mediation. So, we have renewed our motion for sanctions to ask the Court to reconsider what type of sanctions should be imposed for the violation of the mediation requirements under Florida law and Florida statute.

There are no cases that either side was able to cite to the Court where a defendant disclosed confidential mediation settlement discussions. There were a handful of cases where the Plaintiffs had disclosed. And those cases, if Your Honor recalls, the Court struck the pleadings of the Plaintiff and entered a dismissal of the Plaintiff's case.

I think what's at issue here is not whether there's prejudice so much to the Plaintiffs, but the sanctity of mediation. In all the cases that we cited to the Court in our original motion, the courts focused in on the sanctity of confidentiality in mediation and not whether or not a Plaintiff suffered a particular injury. And I think all the cases that we cited the courts struck the

pleadings of the Plaintiff.

We would argue, Your Honor, that even though there's no cases that we cited to or that the FWC was able to find pertaining to a defendant, that the parallel remedy when a defendant violates confidentiality would be to strike the defendant's pleadings, which in this case would be the answer and affirmative defenses. I think there can be no question that the violation occurred. As I said it was on TV, it's still on the Internet. The fact that the general counsel provided this information to his client is irrelevant. It was — he could have been done so in an executive session in private. But by choosing to disclose a settlement offer during a publicly noticed meeting, I think is a blatant violation.

And whether or not the general counsel contends he did not have knowledge that there was a requirement of confidentiality, the general counsel has been an attorney for over 30 years and should be on constructive knowledge of what Florida law requires. And the fact that the general counsel did not attend the mediation, well, both counsel that are present here today attended the mediation. They would have had to have conveyed the settlement offer to the general counsel and they would have been an obligation to instruct the general counsel of the confidentiality requirement of the mediation.

So, we request that the Court impose a alternative sanction other than striking the pleadings in light of the First DCA's decision and strike the FWC's answer and affirmative defenses in this case. Thank you.

THE COURT: Response?

MS. DAVIS: Yes, Your Honor.

I think Plaintiffs' counsel kind of procedurally summarized how we got here. Judge, we did, after this Court held several hearings on the issue including an evidentiary hearing regarding the type of sanctions to be entered against FWC, FWC filed both a motion with the appellate court because there's a procedure by which the appellate court can review by motion any time a stay is lifted. So, we filed that motion.

We were concerned that there was an argument that in order to preserve our appellate rights, that a second appeal might have been necessary that your order might have been a final order in regards to that sanction. So, we filed that second appeal out of an abundance of caution. It turns out I think that was not necessary. And the First DCA handled everything in the first case. So, we dismissed the second pending appeal and we're now left with just the one appeal that's still currently pending at the First DCA on a temporary injunction issue.

The First DCA did enter an order finding that the

stay should not have been lifted and for violation of any mediation confidentiality act, the portion of this Court's trial order that entered attorneys' fees and cost and mediation fees to be paid by the defendant I think is still in effect. That was not part of what the appellate court reviewed at this juncture.

So, our arguments are, number one, Your Honor, that this Court held hearings and entered an order regarding the sanctions that this Court felt were appropriate. Those were overturned by the First DCA. The Plaintiff argued, I think very adamantly, in favor of this Court's trial decision -- this Court's order to the First DCA and to this Court that what the Court had done was appropriate. They supported the order that was entered. And, so at this juncture I think it would be inequitable and unfair and there's no case law that supports a trial court being able to go back and reenter now additional sanctions against a party when an appellate court overturned just part of it. So, that's our first argument, Your Honor.

And our second argument is that the cases that bind where a plaintiff is pursuing damages against a defendant and a plaintiff violates a confidentiality, the confidentiality act that, yes, there are cases that say the striking of the pleadings can sometimes be

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appropriate and dismissal of the plaintiff's case can sometimes be an appropriate remedy. Our argument is that when it's a defendant, it's a completely different scenario because we are not pursuing any damages against the plaintiff. We don't have any counter claims. We're not trying to gain anything by this litigation. We are the one, the Commission is the one that's being sued.

And, so, if this Court were to strike its pleadings and leave the defendant in a scenario where it can't raise its defenses, it can't defend against the Plaintiffs' claims, it can't defend against the amount of damages that are being sought by the Plaintiffs that that's not the same as dismissing a plaintiff's case and dismissing a plaintiff's action. So, we think there's a distinction there. We think there's a reason why there are cases involving a defendant's violation of confidentiality acts out there and because it's a different scenario and it would be unfair and unjust and it's not a parallel situation to strike a defendant's defenses and leave them without the ability to counter or defend against the Plaintiff's claims. So, those are our arguments.

THE COURT: This is a very interesting case. I keep thinking that somebody who is -- has been practicing for just six days shy of 39 years having been board certified

as a civil trial lawyer since 1985, which is a long time in itself, that I've seen it all, I understand exactly what's going on, and there should not be a lot of area open for discussion. Things get interesting when one of the parties is a state agency with respect to the separate rules that give state agencies an automatic stay that is not available to non-government parties.

However, this is the judicial branch of government. Even the legislature has recognized the appropriateness of alternative dispute resolution methods and has placed into the statutes, the procedure for mediation. And in the statute that recognizes the importance to the smooth functioning of our judicial branch of government, the legislature has recognized the importance, from a public policy standpoint, of having parties be able to participate in a confidential matter in mediation. Particularly when mediation is Court ordered rather than just voluntarily and informally agreed to by parties.

This Court ordered mediation. The cases talk about the importance of parties complying with the mediation confidentiality, which is, of course, set out in Section 44.405. Even if the general counsel himself were ignorant or unaware of the mediation confidentiality, the party, namely the Commission, was not unaware of that because among other things, the Court order, the statute,

and the preliminary comments by every mediator that is certified in this state reminds everyone of that confidentiality.

We have a clear violation by the Commission, whether one of its people, who was the one chosen to stand up at a public meeting, claims to not be aware that does not get the Commission off the hook of its obligation to comply with the Court's order and the confidentiality that the legislature has put on the statute books to reflect the strong public policy in favor of mediation confidentiality. Not only was the -- was there the initial violation, but to this day nearly some nine months later, the information is still accessible to the public contrary to the confidentiality provision and in violation of the Court's order that ordered mediation consistent with the confidentiality provisions.

Lack of fairness, Ms. Davis, would be present if the Commission thought it could ignore the law and the Court's orders and not have sanctions beyond some attorneys' fees and mediator fees that haven't been addressed at the appellate court. Not sure in the unique posture of this case whether entitlement, review of the entitlement that the Court has previously found is stayed or not. And I'm not going to get to the merits where the Plaintiffs think they have property rights under the

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Constitution that are not able to be provided protection under the unique procedural wrinkles of this case with the initial order from October -- actually late September of 2016 being up on appeal and subject to the stay. The statute, adopted by the legislature, to provide the Court with powers since the courts have no armies to enforce their orders. We are a branch, separate but equal, based on the rule of law, and the legislature has given specific tools to the judicial branch to enforce the confidentiality. 44.406 in the statutes indicates that any mediation participant who knowingly and willfully discloses a mediation communication in violation of the confidentiality provision shall be subject to remedies including, A, equitable relief, which was what I tried to do the last time. And I accept the appellate court saying that lifting of the stay doesn't fit into the equitable relief. So, that's one. B, it provides for compensatory damages. C, attorneys' fees, mediator's fees, and cost incurred at the mediation proceeding. D reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred in the application for remedies.

The bottom line is, the Court must be able to enforce its orders and parties, including government agencies, who some would argue should be setting the example for our citizens showing that they care about

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following the law, there must be sanctions.

The Court has looked at all of the cases. Every case that has addressed the violation of the mediation confidentiality has recognized the importance that the law be followed. The fact that one piece of sanctions or one attempt at sanctions that the Court attempted to assess has been taken off the list, and I accept that, but that does not mean that the Court is powerless to follow the law. And my job is to follow the law as best I can.

Everyone has, of course, the right to seek appellate And if the appellate court decides that this review. time I'm, again, picking the wrong remedy, then they will say so. But there must be a meaningful sanction, especially in light of the nearly nine months -- I think on as of November the 9th, it will be nine months since the violations began and have been ongoing without interruption from what the evidence is before the Court. So, I am going to, for the reasons stated on the record, grant the renewed motion for contempt and strike the sanction -- strike the pleadings of the Commission, which will not end the litigation. Because, of course, there needs to be a determination of the amount of damages. The striking of a defendant's pleadings is just equivalent to entry of a default on liability. And since

the first remedy the Court attempted to fashion was found not to be appropriate, the only meaningful remedy the Court has to insist on its rules being followed and the law being followed in this very important area is the striking of the pleadings relative to liability.

So, with that, when we had the hearing yesterday on the motion to intervene of the outside dog hunting association group, we discussed talking about a possible trial date and how far down the road that should be. I have some time in December. Knowing human nature, I'm guessing that neither side wants to jump right into a trial that's 32 or 34 days down the road. But let me hear from counsel.

MS. DAVIS: We think that -- well, number one, my calendar, Your Honor, is already pretty full for December. And, secondly, our position would be that we would certainly prefer to wait until we get a decision from the appellate court on the remaining issues on appeal before we proceed to trial and damages. Because any decision of the -- once the appellate court issues its decision, that could affect how this case proceeds to trial on damages or if at all.

THE COURT: And I understand that. And this case was filed in November of 2014. So, we're coming up on the three-year anniversary of the Plaintiffs having, as

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they allege, their rights infringed on by the circumstances put in motion by the Commission.

Certainly, I would never do anything that would interfere with the ability of the appellate court to review orders. There's nothing in the matter that is presently pending that I see that would be inappropriately interfered with, if we set the damage determination for trial.

And, so, at this point my thought is to not force a holiday time trial on anybody. It's not fair to our citizens who serve as the judges of the facts any more than it's fair to trial lawyers who most likely already have holiday plans and so forth. But I want it on the trial docket.

so, you've told me you don't want it this year or until the appellate court is done. I have no idea when the appellate court is going to be done, even with the temporary injunction, which is not something that would be dispositive either way. So, given the fact the case is already well outside the Florida Supreme Court time standards, which are 18 months from the time a complaint is filed, that means by, gosh, the middle of 2016 all the trial court level work should have been completed. And clearly that didn't happen. I'm inclined to go ahead and set this on a docket that's — that meets the requirements of th rules, at least more than 30 days down

the road, but also fair with respect to time of year and so forth.

I'm thinking January or February, but I want to hear from the Plaintiffs' attorneys first. If you stipulate with Ms. Davis that not setting a trial until the appellate court is done with everything, then --

MR. THERIAQUE: Judge, I believe in light of the sanction that the Court has imposed, that even if the First DCA decides that FWC has sovereign immunity on the nuisance claim, I'm not sure if that sets FWC free from damages in light of the sanction. This Court has essentially entered a default judgment on Count I and Count II. So, we're only looking at liability, the extent of the damages, rather, excuse me. And I don't know how the First DCA's decision would somehow supersede the sanction that the Court has imposed.

I agree with Ms. Davis, I don't want the jurors to be angry at either FWC or my clients for having a Christmas trial. So, I would share the concern of a December trial. January is tough for me, Your Honor. I have got a trial January 9, 10, and 11. And then I will not be available from January 21st until February 8th. I'm taking my wife to London and Paris for her birthday, and I don't want to lose husband of the year by canceling the trip, Your Honor. But after that, late February

1 would be fine with me, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Ms. Davis, do you have any vacations? Because I believe in vacations, and I would never 4 knowingly mess up anybody's vacation. 5 MS. DAVIS: I do have one in February. So, would 6 the Court have some availability in March? Would that be 7 possible? THE COURT: I have two dockets in March Well, that 9 overlap March. One starts in mid-February on the 19th. It's a three-week docket. It goes through March 9th. 10 11 And there's a four-week docket from March 19th through 12 April 13th. 13 MS. DAVIS: The March 19th through April 13th, I'm 14 fairly open at this point. 15 THE COURT: Does that work for your, Mr. Theriague? 16 MR. THERIAQUE: Yes, Your Honor, I think I'll have 17 one three-day trial in there, but it may be canceled. 18 THE COURT: And what are those dates? 19 MR. THERIAQUE: They're still open. It's a DOAH 20 proceeding that the administrative law judge asked us to 21 check late February and early March with our witnesses. 22 That just happened about tow days ago, Your Honor. 23 we don't have it firmed up yet. 24 THE COURT: Do you have any conflicts during that time? Ms. Davis? 25

1 MS. DAVIS: I'm sorry, Your Honor? 2 THE COURT: Do you have any conflicts during that 3 March 19th through April 13th time that I should note in 4 the order? MS. DAVIS: I don't believe so. I was asking 5 Mr. Hartman if he had anything, and he didn't have his 6 7 calendar on him, so. 8 THE COURT: Okay. The pretrial conference will be 9 February 18 -- February 15th at 8:45. Jury selection 10 will be, at this point is scheduled for March 16th, and 11 then the trial docket itself March 19th. 12 Damages, how long do you anticipate that will take 13 to try, Mr. Theriaque? We have, what, 12 plaintiffs, 11, 12? 14 15 MR. THERIAQUE: Twelve, 13, thirteen plaintiffs, Your Honor. Two and a half to three days, Your Honor. 16 17 I'm just thinking that number of witnesses getting up and 18 down and getting them on, it will take two and a half 19 days. Have one expert witness. 20 THE COURT: And then a half day for jury selection? 21 That's how you're getting to three? 22 MR. THERIAQUE: Yes. 23 THE COURT: Do you disagree with his estimate, 24 Ms: Davis? 25 MS. DAVIS: NO.

THE COURT: Okay. You want discovery to cutoff 30 or 45 days before jury selection?

MR. THERIAQUE: Thirty days, please, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And disclosure of witnesses and exhibits

THE COURT: And disclosure of witnesses and exhibits if it's -- if it's 90 days, then that would be by roughly mid-December for the Plaintiff and the end of the year for the Defense. Does that work?

MR. THERIAQUE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ninety and 75?

MS. DAVIS: That's fine.

THE COURT: The order, it's a standard order, will reflect that the Court expects the parties to complete mediation before the pretrial conference. I know at some point the initial mediation that started in January was going to be carried over. I don't know if that was completed and I don't know if you-all decide that another mediation with more information would be pertinent. I would remind everyone that it's confidentiality for mediation, the statutes apply, and the Court expects full compliance with the law by people on both sides.

MS. DAVIS: So, is that the Court is going to order us to mediation again or --

THE COURT: The standard language reflects that mediation has to be completed by the pretrial conference. So, if you-all talk and say, well, we've finished it and

1 you have an impasse or whatever from your mediator, I 2 don't make you mediate again. MS. DAVIS: Okay. 3 4 THE COURT: Also, there will be a requirement that 5 by the Friday before the pretrial conference, you have 6 your staff send through the portal an e-mail to 7 Ms. Underwood the joint pretrial statement. And to 8 accomplish that, there will be a provision that says you 9 have to get together at least 10 days before the pretrial 10 so you can reach agreement on the joint pretrial statement, jury instructions, and verdict form. 11 12 Ouestions? 13 MR. THERIAQUE: No. Your Honor. 14 MS. DAVIS: No. 15 THE COURT: Okay. My thought is to -- with respect 16 to the ruling on the renewed motion to make it be very 17 bare bones incorporating the reasons stated on the 18 record. I presume somebody will order the transcript. 19 You have been doing that pretty regularly. But let me see if there's any objection to that approach? 20 21 MR. THERIAQUE: No objection, Your Honor. 22 MS. DAVIS: No. 23 MR. THERIAQUE: And we will be ordering the 24 transcript and we'll do a notice of filing.

THE COURT:

Okay. And then, of course, there will

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be the separate trial order. MR. THERIAQUE: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Ms. Underwood is out ill. So, hopefully -- if I can figure a way to do it all in one order on the Benchmark system, then everything may be in one and you may get it today. Otherwise, you'll get it whatever day Ms. Lynn gets back. MR. THERIAQUE: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you, everyone. Have a nice day. (Proceedings concluded at 8:30 p.m.)

1	CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF FLORIDA:
3	COUNTY OF LEON:
4	I, CLAVETTE A. DONNELL, Registered Professional
5	Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings
6	were taken before me at the time and place therein designated;
7	that my shorthand notes were thereafter translated under my
8	supervision; and the foregoing pages are a true and correct
9	record of the aforesaid proceedings.
10	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative,
11	employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor
12	relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or
13	financially interested in the foregoing action.
14	DATED this 2nd day of November, 2017
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17	CLAVETTE A. DONNELL, RPR NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR
18	THE STATE OF FLORIDA TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32317
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