1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Bruce E. Cooperman (SBN 76119) Amy L. Rice (SBN 112736) WASSER, COOPERMAN & CARTER, P.C. CONFORMED COPY ORIGINAL FILED Superior Court of California	
12	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
13	COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES	
14	COUNT OF BOS ANGEBES	
15	In re Marriage of CASE NO. BD 514309	
16	JAMIE McCOURT, [Assigned to Hon. Scott M. Gordon –	
17	Petitioner,	
18	PETITIONER'S NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION IN LIMINE TO ADMIT	
19	FRANK H. McCOURT, JR., INTO EVIDENCE PETITIONER'S TRIAL EXHIBITS 1, 2 AND 3 – THE	
20	Respondent. UNALTERED VERSIONS OF MARITAL PROPERTY AGREEMENT EXECUTED	
21 22	BY RESPONDENT IN CALIFORNIA ON APRIL 14, 2004; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT THEREOF	
23	Date: August 30, 2010	
24	Time: 8:30 a.m. Dept.: 88	
25	Action Filed: October 27, 2009	
26	Trial Date: August 30, 2010	
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	10401.00002/54313 MARRIAGE OF McCOURT L.A.S.C. CASE NO. BD 514309 PETITIONER'S MOTION IN LIMIN	Ē

TO ALL INTERESTED PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD: 1 2 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on August 30, 2010 at 8:30 a.m. in Department 88 of the Los Angeles Superior Court, located at 111 North Hill Street, Los Angeles, California 90012, 3 Petitioner Jamie McCourt, through her counsel of record herein, will appear and move the Court 4 for an order in limine admitting into evidence Petitioner's Trial Exhibits 1, 2, and 3, unaltered 5 versions of the "marital property agreement" signed by Respondent, Frank McCourt, in California 6 on April 14, 2004, before they were altered by attorney Lawrence Silverstein of Bingham McCutchen. 8 Petitioner's motion is based on this Notice, the attached memorandum of points and authorities, all of the Court's files in this matter and upon such other and further evidence and 10 argument as may be presented at or before the hearing on the motion. 11 12 Respectfully submitted, 13 DATED: August 18, 2010 14 WASSER, COOPERMAN & CARTER, P.C. 15 KINSELLA WEITZMAN ISER KUMP & ALDISERT LLP 16 17 18 Dennis M. Wasser Attorneys for Petitioner Jamie McCourt 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

Frank and Jamie McCourt were married on November 3, 1979. At the beginning of this proceeding, Frank proffered a "marital property agreement" (the "MPA") signed by both parties and notarized by their attorney, Lawrence Silverstein ("Silverstein") of Bingham McCutchen ("Bingham") in Massachusetts on March 31, 2004. This document included an Exhibit A that according to Frank made the Los Angeles Dodgers, including their stadium and surrounding land (the "Dodger assets") his separate property for all purposes, including divorce. As the Court is aware, and as it is set forth in detail in our trial brief, we believe that the MPA proffered by Frank is invalid as a matter of law for several independent reasons. As the Court is also aware, Jamie has always contended that the purpose of the MPA was to preserve the protection that the family's residences had in Massachusetts against claims by business creditors, and that neither she nor Frank intended or understood in 2004 that any agreement would diminish her rights to the Dodger assets if the parties were divorced.

Earlier this month, Frank and Silverstein made three stunning admissions that completely undermine Frank's case and confirm Jamie's consistent story that she never understood that any agreement was intended to deprive her of her marital property rights in the Dodgers assets.

Discovery had earlier revealed that Jamie and Frank in 2004 signed two versions of the "marital property agreement," one of which was signed by both parties on March 31, 2004 in Massachusetts (the "Massachusetts version of the MPA") and one signed by Jamie on March 31 in Massachusetts and by Frank on April 14 in California (the "California version of the MPA"). Three copies of each version were signed, resulting in a total of six copies. After the California version of the MPA was discovered, Frank and Silverstein initially contended that the California version of the MPA was in fact identical to the Massachusetts version except for the date and location of Frank's signing.

However, earlier this month: <u>First</u>, Frank and Silverstein admitted that at the time the final California version of the MPA was signed and notarized, it contained an Exhibit A that expressly excluded the Dodger assets from Frank's separate property, thereby <u>preserving</u> Jamie's then

10401.00002/54313

PETITIONER'S MOTION IN LIMINE

MARRIAGE OF McCOURT L.A.S.C. CASE NO. BD 514309

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existing rights to the Dodger assets. Second, they admitted that after the final California version had been signed and notarized, but before a copy was produced in this proceeding during discovery, that agreement had been altered (without Jamie's knowledge or approval) to say that the Dodger assets were included in Frank's separate property. Third, they admitted that their prior testimony in this proceeding that the California version was identical in its terms with the Massachusetts version of the MPA originally proffered by Frank was not true.

Significantly, these admissions came only <u>after</u> forensic analysis of the original documents and word processing records subpoenaed from Silverstein's law firm had proven their prior representations to be untrue.

Jamie now brings this motion to establish the admissibility of Petitioner's Trial Exhibits 1, 2, and 3, which are copies of the three original California versions of the MPA as they actually existed when signed and notarized, before any tampering – i.e., with the Exhibit A that expressly excludes the Dodger assets from Frank's separate property.

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

It is undisputed that in February 2004, after Frank and Jamie had purchased the Dodger assets and were planning to move to California, they were advised by Silverstein that because of California's community property laws, a written agreement had to be executed if they were to continue to protect their residences from business creditors, as they had long done in Massachusetts. It is also undisputed that when the parties lived in Massachusetts, an equitable distribution state, the residences, which were in Jamie's name to protect them from business creditors, and the businesses (which were in Frank's name) all were marital property, which under Massachusetts laws would have been divided equally or substantially equally between the parties in the event of a divorce.

Two versions of the MPA were executed. According to Bingham, the purpose of executing the Massachusetts version, before the couple moved to California was to try to avoid a "gap" that might otherwise have existed between the couple's move to California and their execution of the MPA, which Bingham's California office feared might create a possible fraudulent conveyance issue. The purpose of the California version was that Silverstein had been

10401.00002/54313

advised by Bingham's California office that there was a danger that an MPA signed by both
parties in Massachusetts before the couple moved to California would not be valid in California.

The two versions of the MPA were identical in all respects except for when and where they were signed and the terms of the Exhibit A that was attached. The Massachusetts version of the MPA included an Exhibit A that purported to make the Dodger assets Frank's separate property.

However, when signed by the parties (both when Jamie signed it on March 31 and when Frank signed it on April 14), the California version of the MPA included an Exhibit A that expressly excluded the Dodger assets from Frank's separate property preserving Jamie's martial property rights in those assets.

Significantly, the Exhibit A attached to the California version of the MPA at the time it

Significantly, the Exhibit A attached to the California version of the MPA at the time it was signed and notarized (which expressly preserved Jamie's rights to the Dodger assets) was identical to the Exhibit A attached to each of the drafts that were reviewed and edited by Silverstein, Frank, and Frank's financial advisor (Jeff Ingram) on March 30, 2004, the day before Jamie signed all versions of the MPA. As discussed in more detail below, this is further evidence that the Exhibit A attached to the California version of the MPA at the time it was signed and notarized, which excluded the Dodger assets from Frank's separate assets, was what the parties had always intended.

Initially, Frank proffered to this Court only the Massachusetts version of the MPA. Even after the California version was identified, Frank and Silverstein continued to represent to Jamie and to this Court that the Massachusetts version and the California version were identical. (Jamie had never been given any copy of the signed California version prior to this proceeding. Silverstein had represented to her that the California version was kept in the Bingham vault and was identical to the copy of the Massachusetts version that she had previously been furnished.) Indeed, Frank and Silverstein produced in this proceeding what purported to be a copy of the California version of the MPA that was identical to the Massachusetts version. We now know that the copy of the California version produced by Frank and Silverstein in this proceeding was not a copy of the actual California version as signed and notarized, but instead was the fraudulently altered document that substituted an Exhibit A that made the Dodger assets separate

10401.00002/54313

property for the Exhibit A actually attached when the California version was signed and notarized which expressly excluded the Dodger assets from Frank's separate property and preserved Jamie's marital property rights in the Dodger assets.

The California version of the MPA as actually signed by the parties, Petitioner's Trial Exhibits 1-3, provides that the Dodger assets were excluded from Frank's separate property. As explained in Jamie's trial brief, that should now be the end of the matter. However, following our discovery that the California version as actually signed and notarized expressly excluded the Dodger assets from Frank's separate property, Frank now argues that the Exhibit A attached to the California version when signed by the parties was, variously, a "clerical error" or a "typographical error."

Neither Frank nor Silverstein have ever reconciled their recent "clerical error" or "typographical error" argument with the fact that the Exhibit A which excluded the Dodger assets from Frank's separate property was originally prepared by Silverstein personally in his handwriting, excludes the Dodger assets not once but twice in the same exhibit, and was not changed in the "revised version" of the MPA that was prepared after noon on March 30 by Silverstein's office after Silverstein had met that morning with Frank and Frank's financial advisor and had corrected typographical errors. Instead, Frank now asserts that neither he nor Silverstein ever read the California version of the MPA prior to signing, and that no one ever told him that the California version attached an exhibit that excluded the Dodger assets from his separate property. In support of his remarkable claim that neither he nor the drafter of the MPA knew what was included, Frank relies primarily on two arguments:

(1) First, Frank relies heavily on his and Silverstein's testimony that on the morning of March 31, 2004, Jamie and Frank read the MPA and exhibits at their home in Massachusetts, and that Silverstein thoroughly went through the MPA and exhibits, explaining its provisions, answering questions, and making clear what the effect of the MPA would be. Frank and Silverstein say that the Exhibit A that was reviewed and explained on March 31 was the Exhibit A that purported to make the Dodger assets Frank's separate property. There is no contemporaneous, independent evidence to support that self-serving testimony. Moreover, that

testimony overlooks the now admitted fact that three of the six copies which Jamie signed on March 31 and which the parties supposedly read and reviewed in actuality contained the Exhibit A that expressly excluded the Dodger assets from Frank's separate property.

Their testimony purporting to describe a detailed and lengthy discussion on March 31 is also inconsistent with the circumstances of the day: the couple and their children left shortly after noon that day to fly to California and were busy packing that morning; Frank's assertion that he never read (and no one ever explained to him) the California version of the MPA with its Exhibit A; Frank's general lack of memory of March 31 (he can't remember when he got up, what else he did, whether he went to the office, whether his children were at the house, or even that he flew to California later that day); Frank's admission in 2008 that he did not even remember signing the MPA and that he then believed that it did not deprive Jamie of her rights to the Dodger assets in the event of a divorce; Silverstein's billing and time records for March 31 (which show that he only billed half an hour in total and that a portion of his time at the McCourt's home was devoted to matters other than the MPA); and Silverstein's purported total lack of any memory as to the signing of the California version of the MPA (except that he was present) and of when, or how, or with whom, or why, he improperly altered the California version after it was signed and notarized.

Frank and Silverstein have a remarkable failure of recollection of what happened on March 31, 2004 and April 14, 2004, except that they both purport to remember in detail describing an Exhibit A that was attached to the Massachusetts version of the MPA but not to either the California version or to any of the drafts of the Massachusetts or California versions of the MPA.

(2) Second, Frank also relies on a March 22, 2004 letter to him and Jamie which asserts that the intended effect of the contemplated MPA was to preserve the assets in each person's name as their separate property. However, it is unclear whether the letter was ever actually delivered to Jamie (Frank's testimony as to when and how he and Jamie received it is inconsistent with the contemporaneous written record); the letter was written and sent prior to the time Exhibit A was drafted (the exhibits of separate property attached to the draft MPA that accompanied the March 22 letter were blank); and the letter misleadingly indicated there was not an actual conflict between Jamie and Frank's interests and failed to give Jamie the unambiguous

advice recommended by Silverstein's California partner that she needed to retain separate and independent counsel.

Perhaps most importantly, the letter at the beginning says that the purpose of the MPA is to "preserve" the parties' rights, and specifically references the attached draft of the MPA which makes clear that the ultimate determinative of Frank's separate property was Exhibit A to the MPA (and, as we have shown, the actual Exhibit A to the California version of the MPA expressly provides that the Dodger assets are excluded from Frank's separate property).

By contrast, Jamie's position that the MPA was intended to preserve the status quo in the sense that the family residences would be protected from business creditors but that her then existing rights with respect to the Dodger assets would not change is supported by virtually all of the contemporaneous evidence. For example:

- (1) In Massachusetts the family's residences, which were in Jamie's name, were protected from business creditors and all of the couple's assets, including the Dodger assets, whether held in Jamie's name or in Frank's name would be divided equitably between Jamie and Frank in the event of a divorce; and
- (2) Everyone has testified, and the contemporaneous documentation makes clear, that the only purpose of the MPA was to preserve the protection that the family residences had from business creditors in Massachusetts. This could readily be accomplished without adversely affecting Jamie's rights in and to the Dodger assets in the event of a divorce in California; indeed, Silverstein drafted papers in March 2004 that did just this.
- (3) Even under Frank's version of the facts, the first time he was given anything in writing that even mentions the Dodger assets as being affected by the MPA is March 30 and the first time Jamie is given anything is March 31 at the time she signed the MPA.
- (4) The Dodger assets were by far the couple's most important asset and Jamie's heart's desire. It is not credible that so momentous a decision as to give up all her existing rights to the Dodger assets would be made without any written analysis, advice, questions, or discussion of the pros and cons of doing so; or of alternatives that would accomplish her objective of creditor protection for the residences without affecting her existing rights to the Dodger assets;

or even of the fact that what was being considered would affect her rights to the Dodger assets. (Frank and Silverstein have admitted that there was never even oral discussion of alternatives which would accomplish Jamie's creditor protection objectives while preserving her rights to the Dodger assets. If the MPA had been intended to deprive Jamie of her rights to the Dodger assets, it would have been the grossest malpractice and misconduct for Silverstein not to have researched and discussed less onerous alternatives with her; his failure to discuss such alternatives can only be rationally explained if no one expected in 2004 that Jamie's rights to the Dodger assets would be adversely affected.)

- (5) In fact, given the importance of the Dodger assets to Jamie, her role in their acquisition, including her role as head of the transition team, her interest and her participation in the running of the Dodger assets, and her acknowledged interest in sharing in the value of the assets she and Frank had created together over three decades, it simply is not credible that she knowingly would have given up her rights to the Dodger assets under any circumstances.
- (6) Frank has now admitted that he was not seeking in the MPA any "price" or "quid pro quo" for agreeing to preserve the protection from business creditors for the residences in Jamie's name when the family moved to California. It is, accordingly, even more incomprehensible that Jamie would have knowingly paid the "price", or given the "quid pro quo", of her rights in the Dodger assets without any discussion, analysis, or consideration of alternatives.
- (7) In June 2008, when Jamie and Frank were informed by Leah Bishop, their California estate planning lawyer, that the Massachusetts version of the MPA purported to deprive Jamie of rights to the Dodger assets if the parties were divorced in California, Jamie made clear in writing (before she was even considering divorce) that there had to be a mistake because that was not what was intended.
- (8) Frank's initial response in this proceeding to Jamie's original argument that the MPA proffered by Frank was a "mistake" was to try to ridicule the idea that Jamie had not fully read and understood what she signed. However, during discovery, it was revealed that Frank himself had told Leah Bishop in June 2008 that he did not remember signing the MPA, that he agreed that it was a mistake if the MPA were construed so as to deprive Jamie of any rights in the

- Moreover, Frank testified that when he signed the California version of the (9)MPA on April 14, he himself did not read it, that he only "thumbed through" the body of the MPA and did not even look at the exhibits which are what set forth the parties' separate property.
- The last three drafts of the MPA, including the one prepared right after (10)Silverstein spoke with Jamie on March 29 about what was to be included in the separate property exhibits and the one prepared after noon on March 30, the day before it was signed by Jamie, contained the Exhibit A which made clear that the Dodger assets were excluded from Frank's separate property - and neither Silverstein nor Frank ever told Jamie that there had been any change to the MPA or its exhibits the day before she signed it.

THIS MOTION IN LIMINE SHOULD BE GRANTED

The last three drafts of the MPA before any version was signed each provided that the Dodger assets were not the separate property of either party, and the California version of the MPA when it was signed and notarized on April 14, and before it was fraudulently altered, provided that the Dodger assets were excluded from Frank's separate property, preserving Jamie's marital property rights in and to the Dodger assets. This formulation was consistent with what everyone agrees was the purpose of the MPA. There is simply no basis for Frank's argument that the Exhibit A that excluded the Dodger assets from his separate property was a "clerical error" or "typographical error." Of course, even if it had been such an "error," he and Silverstein could not properly "correct" it by covertly and unilaterally altering the California version of the MPA after it was signed and notarized.

The critical point, however, is that the evidence demonstrates that the Exhibit A attached to each of the last three drafts of the MPA and included in the California version of the MPA signed by Frank on April 14 most closely reflects what the parties actually intended. That is what Jamie has always said, including in writing prior to the time she contemplated divorce. That is what Frank himself told Leah Bishop in June 2008. That is the only result consistent with the agreed purpose of the MPA to preserve, as much as possible, the status quo when the parties moved to California. And, that is the only result consistent with Silverstein's conclusion that there was no

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1	actual conflict between her and Frank in connection with the MPA, and Silverstein's failure to
2	ever discuss any alternatives with Jamie — if Jamie were giving up her rights to the Dodger assets
3	to achieve protection for the family residences, it would have been essential for Silverstein to
4	discuss alternative ways to achieve that protection without giving up those rights, however, since
5	in the MPA as drafted, Jamie was not giving up her rights, there was no need for Silverstein to
6	discuss alternatives.
7	IV. <u>CONCLUSION</u>
8	Petitioner's Trial Exhibits 1-3 are now admittedly three of the original agreements signed
9	by the parties. We believe that they also, for the reasons discussed, more closely reflects the intent
10	of the parties in 2004. Accordingly, they should be admitted into evidence over whatever
11	objection Frank continues to assert.
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13	DATED: August 18, 2010 Respectfully submitted,
14	WASSER, COOPERMAN & CARTER, P.C.
15	KINSELLA WEITZMAN ISER KUMP &
16	ALDISERT LLP
17	Bu Dancia ///
18	By: Wasser Dennis M. Wasser
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PETITIONER'S MOTION IN LIMINE

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PROOF OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

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At the time of service, I was over 18 years of age and not a party to this action. I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. My business address is 808 Wilshire Boulevard, 3rd Floor, Santa Monica, California 90401

On August 19, 2010, I served the following document(s) PETITIONER'S NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION IN LIMINE TO ADMIT INTO EVIDENCE PETITIONER'S TRIAL EXHIBITS 1, 2 AND 3 – THE UNALTERED VERSIONS OF MARITAL PROPERTY AGREEMENT EXECUTED BY RESPONDENT IN CALIFORNIA ON APRIL 14, 2004; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT **THEREOF** on the interested parties in this action as follows:

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BY MAIL: I enclosed the document(s) in a sealed envelope or package addressed to the persons at the addresses listed above or on the attached Service List and placed the envelope for collection and mailing, following our ordinary business practices. I am readily familiar with Kinsella Weitzman Iser Kump & Aldisert's practice for collecting and processing correspondence for mailing. On the same day that the correspondence is placed for collection and mailing, it is deposited in the ordinary course of business with the United States Postal Service, in a sealed envelope with postage fully prepaid.

BY E-MAIL OR ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION: Based on an agreement of the parties to accept service by e-mail or electronic transmission, I caused the document(s) to be sent from e-mail address choffman@kwikalaw.com to the persons at the e-mail addresses listed above. I did not receive, within a reasonable time after the transmission, receive any electronic message or other indication that the transmission was unsuccessful. The above document(s) shall be deemed as personally served.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on August 19, 2010, at Santa Monica, California.