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13		IE STATE OF CALIFORNIA LES, CENTRAL DISTRICT
14		CARRAYO COCHECTA COCA
15	WILLIAM B. PITT, an individual, and MONDO BONGO, LLC, a California limited	CASE NO. 22STCV06081
16	liability company,	PLAINTIFFS' NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO COMPEL FURTHER
17	Plaintiffs,	RESPONSES AND PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS FROM DEFENDANT
18	VS.	ANGELINA JOLIE; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES
19	ANGELINA JOLIE, et al.,	Filed concurrently with Separate Statement,
20	Defendants.	Declaration of Julia B. Cherlow, and [Proposed] Order
21	and RELATED CROSS-ACTIONS	Judge: Hon. Lia Martin
22		Dept: 3
23		Date: May 16, 2024 Time: 9:00 A.M.
24		Reservation ID: 257097942103
25		Action Filed: February 17, 2022
26		Trial Date: Not yet set
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TO THE COURT, ALL PARTIES, AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT on May 16, 2024, at 9:00 A.M., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, in Department 3 of the above-captioned Court, located at 111 North Hill Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012, Plaintiffs William B. Pitt and Mondo Bongo, LLC ("Plaintiffs") will and hereby do apply to this Court for an order compelling Defendant Angelina Jolie ("Jolie") to provide further responses and produce documents responsive to Plaintiffs' Second Set of Requests for Production of Documents (the "Second Set"), as set forth below and in the Separate Statement concurrently filed herewith.

This motion (the "Motion") is made pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 2031.310(a)(3) on the ground that Jolie's objections to Requests 1–4 of the Second Set (the "Requests") are without merit. The Requests seek documents concerning Jolie's use of non-disparagement and non-disclosure agreements, which are highly relevant to, *inter alia*, Jolie's purported justifications for refusing to adhere to her contractual obligations to Pitt. Specifically, Jolie claims that Pitt's request for a mutual non-disparagement agreement, to protect the Miraval brand and business in connection with their negotiations for the sale of her interest in Château Miraval, rendered his consent rights under the parties' contract unconscionable, void, and against public policy. To test Jolie's factual allegation, Pitt seeks narrowly tailored information about Jolie's use of non-disparagement agreements outside the parties' relationship. Jolie objects on relevance grounds. The parties have met and conferred and were unable to reach an agreement that would resolve their dispute, necessitating the present Motion. *See* Decl. of Julia B. Cherlow ("Cherlow Decl.") ¶¶ 2, 5–9 & Exs. 3–7.

This Motion is based on this Notice of Motion, the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities in support thereof, the Cherlow Declaration, and Separate Statement filed concurrently herewith, all the pleadings, filings, and records in this proceeding, all other matters of which the Court may take judicial notice, and any argument or evidence that may be presented to or considered by the Court prior to its ruling.

1	DATED: April 4, 2024	Resp	pectfully submitted,
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3		By:	/s/ John V. Berlinski John V. Berlinski
4			
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<u>INTRODUCTION</u>

This case arises out of Angelina Jolie's wrongful sale of her indirect interest in Château Miraval, the French family estate and wine business she owned with her ex-husband Brad Pitt, to Russian billionaire Yuri Shefler and his vodka empire. This putative sale violated, among other things, Jolie's implied-in-fact agreement with Pitt that they would hold Miraval together, and if the time ever came, they would not sell their interests separately without the other's consent.

Before the sale—consistent with the terms of their agreement—Jolie asked Pitt whether he was willing to buy out her interest in Château Miraval. Pitt said yes, and thereafter, the parties (including Pitt's business partner, winemaker Marc Perrin) entered into negotiations. By February 2021, the parties had reached agreement on price, and Jolie's own lawyer had confirmed that the deal would include a non-disparagement agreement ("NDA") to protect the reputation of the Miraval brand that Pitt and Perrin would wholly own after the sale. Few details remained to be negotiated. About three months later, however, Jolie abruptly withdrew from the negotiations and, instead, sold her interest to Shefler's "Stoli" Parties¹ behind Pitt's back. In an effort to rationalize this wrongful sale and excuse her breach of contract, Jolie has resorted to claiming that she did this because Pitt and Perrin's counsel's proposed language for the NDA was so "controlling and punishing" that it "nearly broke her." She further contends that this proposed NDA (which had nothing to do with the divorce or the children) is at "the very heart of this case" because, according to Jolie, it was so "cruel" that it rendered her contract with Pitt unconscionable, void, and against public policy.

At trial, Pitt intends to show that Jolie's "NDA defense" is pure pretext. Public figures like Pitt and Jolie frequently seek or sign non-disclosure and/or non-disparagement agreements, and Jolie is no exception. The scope, terms, and subject matter covered by the NDAs that Jolie has signed or asked a third party to sign are probative of whether Jolie truly withdrew from the negotiations with Pitt because of the NDA he requested, as she asserts. By way of example only, if Jolie has required others to sign NDAs that were at least as broad as the one she claims was so

¹ Namely, Shefler, Alexey Oliynik, and Tenute del Mondo B.V. ("Tenute").

"unconscionable" here, it would severely undermine her claimed excuse for terminating negotiations with Pitt and covertly negotiating with Stoli. Nor is the existence of these documents speculative. For example, fewer than six months after the sale to Stoli, *Jolie's lawyer proposed* an even broader, mutual non-disparagement clause to Pitt, in connection with resolving the couple's divorce, and Jolie has signed or requested comparable NDAs from others.

Accordingly, Pitt requested that Jolie produce (1) all NDAs to which she is a party; (2) any non-privileged documents setting forth or referring to her reasons for agreeing to enter into such NDAs; (3) draft or executed NDAs that Jolie asked a third party to enter into; and (4) any non-privileged documents setting forth or referring to her reasons for making such requests.

Jolie unsurprisingly wants to shield these documents from discovery. So rather than comply with these narrowly tailored requests, Jolie agreed to produce only those NDAs, if any, between Jolie and Pitt themselves. Jolie adamantly refuses to produce the many other NDAs that she signed or requested from others during the relevant time period, along with related documents, presumably because she knows they will severely undermine her defenses. *Those* documents, which Pitt seeks through this Motion, will likely show that the requested NDA provision Jolie describes as "an unconscionable gag order" is in fact no broader than the NDA provisions she has demanded from others. These highly relevant documents should be ordered produced.²

BACKGROUND

I. Relevant Factual and Legal Background

Pitt and Jolie acquired Château Miraval in 2008 through their respective LLCs, Mondo Bongo, LLC and Nouvel, LLC, to serve as their family home and business. Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint ("SAC") ¶¶ 32–33.³ Jolie and Pitt were parties to an implied-in-fact

² Jolie did not object and has not contended that it would be unduly burdensome to produce these documents. Accordingly, the sole objection at issue on this Motion is relevance. *See Williams* v. *Sup. Ct.*, 3 Cal. 5th 531, 549 (2017) ("An 'objection based upon burden must be sustained by evidence showing the quantum of work required."").

³ Plaintiffs will file a Third Amended Complaint on April 8, 2024. Because that amended complaint was not filed as of the date of the filing of this Motion, citations in this opening brief are to the Second Amended Complaint.

contract, based on their conduct and statements over time, and consistent with written restrictions agreed to by their entities⁴, under which they would hold their respective interests in Château Miraval together, and, if the time ever came, would sell their interests separately only with the other's consent. *Id.* ¶¶ 1, 150. On September 19, 2016, Jolie filed for divorce from Pitt. *Id.* ¶ 62.

In January 2021, Jolie informed Pitt that she wished to sell her entire interest in Château Miraval. Id. ¶ 79. Jolie stated that she did not want to be associated with an alcohol business and was upset by an ad promoting Miraval rosé that featured Pitt. *Id.* Consistent with the former couple's agreement, Jolie acknowledged to Pitt that there were only "two ways forward" to accomplish this exit—either through Pitt's "complete buy out of [her] share" or through a joint "outright sale" of the entire business. *Id.* ¶ 80. As Jolie's transactional counsel put it, Jolie would "out of necessity have to remain in the business" if the former couple could not strike a deal. *Id.* ¶ 81; Ex. 8 at 2–3.⁵ Pitt informed Jolie that he was not interested in a joint sale to a third party but would work with his trusted business partner, Mr. Perrin, to acquire Jolie's interest. Id. ¶82. Jolie and Pitt then engaged in negotiations, and by the end of February 2021, Pitt's buy-out of Jolie's stake seemed all but certain. *Id.*; Jolie Cross-Complaint ("X-C") ¶ 28 ("In February 2021, the parties reached an agreement in principle for Jolie to sell her entire interest of Chateau Miraval for \$54.5 million The negotiators for the two sides even exchanged congratulations on reaching an agreement.").

Shortly thereafter—unbeknownst to Pitt—Jolie opened negotiations with Shefler and the Stoli Parties to discuss selling her stake in Château Miraval to them instead of Pitt. SAC ¶¶ 96– 97. Shefler and the Stoli Parties reached out to Jolie on March 30, 2021, when news broke of a heated custody dispute between the couple. *Id.* Jolie and the Stoli Parties agreed that these talks should be kept secret from Pitt, and on May 12, 2021, their entities entered into a confidentiality agreement binding the Stoli side to keep secret even "that discussions . . . relating to the Proposed

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⁴ Jolie's Nouvel entity also owed a separate and independent right of first refusal to Pitt's Mondo Bongo entity in connection with a sale of Nouvel's interest in Château Miraval, pursuant to a written agreement between those entities. *Id.* \P 2.

⁵ All citations to exhibits herein refer to exhibits attached to the Declaration of Julia B. Cherlow.

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attorney Laurent Schummer wrote to Pitt's attorney and Perrin to confirm that the parties had "reached final agreement on 25 February 2021" for sale to Pitt and Perrin and that one condition of the deal was a "non-disparagement agreement relating to the wine business." Ex. 8 at 1. In the same letter, Mr. Schummer referenced his and Jolie's awareness of Pitt's concerns about how Jolie's disclosures about their marital issues could impact that business. On April 16, 2021, Pitt and Perrin's counsel responded with a letter of intent summarizing the principal terms of the proposed transaction, including (among other things) confirmation that the deal would include the non-disparagement clause intended to protect the Château Miraval wine business from reputational harm. SAC ¶ 83. Pitt and Perrin's counsel proposed that the clause (which the parties had already generally agreed to, as shown by Schummer's April 6 letter) would apply to the Château Miraval corporate entities and to "direct and indirect shareholders of the business," including Pitt, given Pitt's close association with the Miraval brand and personal participation in its marketing, and Perrin. *Id.* As subsequently fleshed out in a later letter, the proposed clause read:

At the same time, the parties resumed efforts to finalize the deal. On April 6, 2021, Jolie's

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At no time for a legally binding period of four (4) years following the Closing Date, and, on a good faith basis, any period thereafter, shall the Parties (i) make any statements, or take any other actions whatsoever, to disparage, defame, or compromise the goodwill, name, brand or reputation of Miraval Provence or any of its affiliates or direct and indirect shareholders, including Ms. Angelina Jolie, Mr. William Bradley Pitt, Mr. Marc Perrin and Familles Perrin SAS or (ii) commit any other action that could likely injure, hinder or interfere with the Business, business relationships or goodwill of Miraval Provence, its affiliates or its direct and indirect shareholders.

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Id. ¶ 89.

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The proposed clause included an express carveout for legal matters: It did "not limit the ability, for any Party, to make any claims, filings or testimony in any legal proceedings," including the former couple's ongoing divorce and custody proceedings. *Id.* Thus, Jolie and Pitt were free to speak about one another—regardless of the substance of that speech—in any ongoing or future legal proceeding.

Although Jolie now contends that this NDA proposal was so "cruel" that it caused her "to nearly shutdown," Jolie Mot. to Compel at 12, she expressed no surprise when Pitt first proposed it. Rather, her counsel responded a few weeks later with some proposed changes—including curtailing Pitt and Perrin's attempt to protect the business by extending the clause to its shareholders—and the parties continued to negotiate terms. SAC ¶ 84. Pitt and Perrin's counsel sent a revised draft in response on June 2.

Suddenly, though, on June 15, 2021, after months of negotiations with Pitt, Jolie's representatives informed Pitt that the deal was off—purportedly due in large part to the "restrictive language" of the requested non-disparagement clause they had been negotiating. *Id.* ¶¶ 87, 91; X-C¶ 33. Jolie's change of heart came at least two months after Pitt had first requested that the provision extend to Pitt (and Perrin)—but less than two weeks after Jolie and the Stoli Parties had secretly reached an agreement on a sale price and *just one day* after a "Kick-off call" between her counsel and the Stoli Parties to begin papering that agreement. SAC ¶¶ 90, 100; Ex. 8. And not only was Jolie negotiating with another party, she was in the process of providing the Stoli Parties with "exclusivity" and binding herself to keep the details of those negotiations secret from Pitt and never resume negotiations with him again. SAC ¶ 104. In other words, Pitt expects to prove at trial that the real reason Jolie terminated negotiations with Pitt was so that she could secretly cut a different deal, at a higher price, with a hostile third party, and without honoring her and her LLC's contractual obligations to Plaintiffs.

Further, as noted above, Jolie's claim that Pitt's standard request "nearly broke her," Jolie Mot. at 6, did not stop *Jolie* from proposing a *broader* non-disparagement clause to Pitt in connection with efforts to resolve their ongoing divorce proceedings, less than six months after her sale to the Stoli Parties. SAC ¶ 88; Ex. 10 at 2. Jolie's proposed clause would have provided: "Other than in court pleadings or testimony, neither party shall directly *or through a party's representatives* make in a public forum *any derogatory remark* about the other party." Ex. 10 at 2 (emphases added).

Despite this, Jolie persists in alleging that "the deal [with Pitt] fell apart because Pitt demanded Jolie agree to a non-disparagement clause covering his personal conduct as a condition

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1	of his purchase of the winery." X-C ¶ 39. Jolie further seeks declaratory relief that the parties'	
2	implied-in-fact agreement is "unconscionable, void, and against public policy" because the NDA	
3	provision would have "prohibit[ed] Jolie from discussing outside of court any of Pitt's personal	
4	conduct toward her or the family." <i>Id.</i> $\P\P$ 5, 31, 42(c).	
5	II. The Disputed Discovery Requests	
6	Plaintiffs served the Requests on September 21, 2023. Ex. 1. The Requests seek	
7	documents concerning Jolie's own use of NDAs, as follows:	
8	REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 1: All non-disclosure or non-disparagement agreements to which YOU are a party.	
9 10 11	REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 2: All DOCUMENTS and COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING YOUR reasons for entering or agreeing to any non-disclosure or non-disparagement agreements to which YOU are a party.	
12	REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 3: Any draft or executed	
13 14	non-disclosure or non-disparagement agreements that YOU, any entity YOU control, or any PERSON acting on YOUR behalf, have requested or proposed that any other PERSON sign or agree to, including non-disclosure or non-disparagement agreements that were	
15	never signed or agreed to.	
16	REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 4: All DOCUMENTS and COMMUNICATIONS concerning the reasons that YOU, any entity YOU control, or any PERSON acting on YOUR behalf, requested or	
17 18	proposed that any other PERSON sign or agree to any non-disclosure or non-disparagement agreements, including non-disclosure or non-disparagement agreements that were never signed or agreed to.	
19	Id. at 7.6	
20	Jolie served responses and objections to the Requests on October 27, 2023. Ex. 2. Jolie	
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23	that precipitated Jolie's divorce filing by several weeks. Jolie refused to produce any documents	
24	other than those (if any) concerning such an agreement between Jolie and Pitt (copies of which, by	
25	definition, Pitt would already have in his possession if they existed). <i>Id.</i> at 2–4.	
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27 28	⁶ Pitt's Requests 2 and 4 seek only documents that set forth or explicitly reference Jolie's reasons for entering or agreeing to, or requesting or proposing, the relevant NDAs—not all documents concerning the underlying facts of events that may be covered by the NDAs.	

The parties exchanged meet-and-confer correspondence about the Requests and Jolie's objections thereto. Pitt explained that the NDAs are highly relevant to Jolie's allegations regarding the non-disparagement clause proposed by Pitt's lawyers that Jolie has presented as so central to this case. *See* Ex. 3 at 2; Ex. 5 at 1–2. Likewise, Pitt explained that documents discussing or referencing Jolie's reasons for entering into NDAs or asking third parties to do the same are relevant to the extent Jolie insists that *Pitt's* reasons for requesting an NDA in connection with the Miraval transaction are material to this case. Ex. 3 at 2–3.

Jolie stood on her relevance objection, with the sole caveat that she agreed to produce the small set of documents concerning "NDAs *discussed or* entered" and/or "entered *or proposed* between Mr. Pitt and Ms. Jolie." Ex. 4 at 1–2 (emphases added); *see also* Ex. 6 at 1–2. Pitt, of course, already possesses any such documents that may exist.

LEGAL STANDARD

The scope of discoverable information includes any non-privileged information "relevant to the subject matter involved in the pending action . . . if the matter either is itself admissible in evidence or appears reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence." Civ. Proc. Code § 2017.010. "Section 2017.010 and other statutes governing discovery 'must be construed liberally in favor of disclosure unless the request is clearly improper by virtue of well-established causes for denial." *Williams*, 3 Cal. 5th at 541.

A requesting party may bring a motion to compel further responses to its requests where an objection is "without merit or too general." Civ. Proc. Code § 2031.310(a)(3). Upon showing "good cause justifying the production," § 2031.310(b)(1), *i.e.*, making "a fact-specific showing of relevance," the burden shifts to the objecting party to justify its objection. *Kirkland* v. *Sup. Ct.*, 95 Cal. App. 4th 92, 98 (2002); *Glenfed Dev. Corp.* v. *Sup. Ct.*, 53 Cal. App. 4th 1113, 1117 (1997).

ARGUMENT

The sole question before the Court on this Motion is whether Jolie's non-disclosure and/or non-disparagement agreements with third parties are relevant or likely to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence in this lawsuit. The answer is an emphatic "yes." All non-privileged documents responsive to the Requests should therefore be produced.

I. Documents concerning Jolie's own use of NDAs are highly likely to be probative of Jolie's allegations and defenses regarding the proposed provision.

Jolie—not Pitt—places an oversized emphasis on the importance of non-disparagement clauses in this lawsuit. Her Cross-Complaint alleges that "the deal [for Pitt to purchase Château Miraval] fell apart because Pitt demanded Jolie agree to a non-disparagement clause covering his personal conduct as a condition of his purchase of the winery." X-C ¶ 39. Jolie asserts that this issue "goes to the very heart of this case," and she seeks a declaratory judgment that Pitt's request rendered "unconscionable, void, and against public policy" the former couple's contract providing that each of them would have a consent right over any sale to a third party. *Id.* ¶¶ 39, 42(c). Jolie has even served Pitt with and moved to compel responses to 54 harassing and oppressive requests for production that she (pretextually) claims are meant to lead to the production of documents that will reveal "[w]hy this non-disparagement clause was so important to Pitt," which she alleges "can be fully explained only by understanding what happened" between the two prior to their divorce.

**Id. ¶ 39; Ex. 3 at 2–3. Despite all of this, Jolie would have it both ways by simultaneously insisting that "[o]ther NDAs with other people have nothing to do with this." Ex. 6 at 1–2.

To probe the veracity of this NDA defense at "the very heart of" Jolie's case, Pitt served Requests seeking documents concerning (i) NDAs to which Jolie is herself a party, (ii) NDAs to which Jolie requested that a third party agree, and (iii) documents setting forth or referring to Jolie's reasons for entering into, or requesting that third parties enter into, NDAs. These documents are probative of whether Jolie actually viewed the provision requested by Pitt and Perrin as an "abusive and controlling deal-breaker" that released her of any contractual obligations

⁷ Contrary to Jolie's claims in her motion, Pitt has *agreed* to produce documents in response to a different Jolie request concerning the reasons he proposed the NDA provision. Ex. 9 at 61–62 (Request 88). And in meet-and-confer correspondence regarding the 54 harassing and oppressive Jolie requests regarding Pitt's underlying conduct, Pitt (while reserving all rights) offered to produce documents sufficient to show "what happened" in connection with the incident in question, if Jolie would accept that in satisfaction of the requests. But Jolie rejected that offer. *See* Ex. 8. Jolie moved to compel instead, contending that she is entitled to collect and present evidence concerning "what Pitt was trying to hide," in order to show "why Pitt's demand [for the NDA] was so hurtful to her." Jolie Mot. at 7.

to Pitt. These documents should be produced.

First, the scope, terms, and subject matter of NDAs that Jolie has agreed to (sought by Request No. 1) are probative of the extent to which she genuinely viewed the NDA that Pitt and Perrin proposed as abusive. If Jolie willingly entered into similar or more restrictive NDAs with third parties, that would cast serious doubt on her claim that she viewed Pitt's request as so unconscionable that it caused her to crater a \$50+ million transaction that she was poised to enter after months of negotiations. Documents showing the types of provisions that Jolie did not find to be abusive (and the reasons why she found them acceptable) are therefore relevant (or, at minimum, likely to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence) and should be produced. That such documents exist is hardly speculative; as described above, Jolie herself proposed an even broader NDA to Pitt in connection with their family litigation.

Second, the scope, terms, and subject matter of NDAs that Jolie asked third parties to enter into (sought by Request No. 3) are highly relevant to the same issues because they evidence terms that Jolie believes are appropriate and not "unconscionable" to request from others. For example, if Jolie conditioned her continued employment of an individual on that individual's agreement to an NDA covering what they witnessed in her home—including her treatment of her children and Pitt—that would be highly probative of whether she truly believed the provision requested by Pitt was an "unconscionable gag order." The same is true with respect to any NDA between Jolie and any third party with whom she is in a relationship or who has assisted with the care of the couple's children. To the extent that Jolie requested this third party's silence about her family or homelife, particularly in a circumstance where there was no business justification, it would speak volumes about whether Jolie actually viewed Pitt's requested NDA, which was linked to the Miraval business, as the deal-ender she subsequently alleged it to be. NDAs dealing with different subject matter are also likely to lead to admissible evidence—namely, deposition testimony about why Jolie believed those subjects were fair game for NDAs while others were unconscionable. These documents, too, should be produced.

Third, documents setting forth or referring to the *reasons* why Jolie agreed to enter into NDAs with third parties or proactively requested NDAs from third parties (sought by Request

Nos. 2 and 4) are probative of Jolie's views about the many legitimate reasons for entering into NDAs—for instance, to avoid negative publicity that could harm a business (*i.e.*, the very reason that Pitt pleads he and Perrin sought the non-disparagement provisions at issue here). Evidence that Jolie entered into NDAs covering similar subjects for similar reasons as Pitt would undermine her contention that Pitt's request rendered their implied-in-fact contract unconscionable as a matter of public policy, a defense that is legally deficient in any event, but which Jolie submits is at "the very heart of the case." Accordingly, these documents should also be produced.

Finally, Jolie cannot meet her burden of justifying her refusal to produce any documents responsive to any of the four Requests concerning NDAs (other than those proposed, discussed, or entered into between her and Pitt). See Kirkland, 95 Cal. App. 4th at 98. Jolie bases her objection on her alleged subjective belief that the non-disparagement provision requested by Pitt was uniquely objectionable because it would have covered (broadly speaking) the details of the parties' relationship. But this argument has no place at the discovery phase. Nor are Pitt's Requests overbroad or excessive. Rather they are laser-focused on the NDAs themselves and Jolie's statements about her reasons for seeking them—precisely what Jolie herself has put at issue in this case.⁸

The sole objection Jolie has raised to Pitt's Requests is that they seek irrelevant documents, but her arguments go to probative *weight*, not relevance. Although Jolie is free to later attempt to distinguish the facts or circumstances surrounding her use of NDAs, Pitt is entitled to discover this information, question Jolie about it, and submit the issue to the trier of fact for determination. Put simply, the Requests are reasonably calculated to lead to discovery of documents that will test whether Jolie was truly so offended by the proposed NDA and her claim that she was entitled to

Jolie seeks "emails, photographs, and other evidence why Pitt was so concerned" that he sought the NDA).

⁸ By way of illustration only, Pitt's Requests would cover a hypothetical NDA between Jolie and a partner barring that person from speaking disparagingly about the couple's relationship—but they would not intrusively seek documents concerning the relationship itself. This stands in stark contrast to Jolie's Requests 1–54 to Pitt, which seek documents concerning underlying conduct that would be covered by the requested NDA, along with a host of additional irrelevant discovery into psychological reports and therapy sessions that followed. *See* Jolie Mot. at 8 (explaining that

1	breach her contract with Pitt and sell to the Stoli Parties, or whether that defense is pretextual in		
2	nature. "That is enough to justify discovery." <i>Lipton</i> v. <i>Sup. Ct.</i> , 48 Cal. App. 4th 1599, 1616		
3	(1996).		
4	CONCLUSION		
5	For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court grant the Motion	on.	
6			
7	DATED: April 4, 2024 Respectfully submitted,		
8			
9	By: /s/ John V. Berlinski		
10	John V. Berlinski		
11	BIRD, MARELLA, RHOW, LINCENBERG, DROOKS & NESSIM, LLP		
12	John V. Berlinski (State Bar No. 208537) Julia B. Cherlow (State Bar No. 290538)		
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14	WACHTELL, LIPTON, ROSEN & KATZ Jonathan M. Moses (admitted <i>pro hac vice</i>)		
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1 PROOF OF SERVICE 2 Pitt v. Jolie **Case No. 22STCV06081** 3 STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 4 At the time of service, I was over 18 years of age and not a party to this action. I am 5 employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. My business address is 1875 Century Park East, 23rd Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90067-2561. 6 On April 4, 2024, I served the following document(s) described as **PLAINTIFFS**' NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO COMPEL FURTHER RESPONSES AND PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS FROM DEFENDANT ANGELINA JOLIE; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES on the interested parties in this action as 8 follows: 9 SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST 10 **BY E-MAIL OR ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION:** I caused the document(s) to be sent from email address kminutelli@birdmarella.com to the persons at the e-mail addresses listed in the Service List. I did not receive, within a reasonable time after the transmission, any 12 electronic message or other indication that the transmission was unsuccessful. 13 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. 14 Executed on April 4, 2024, at Los Angeles, California. 15 16 /s/ Karen M. Minutelli Karen M. Minutelli 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 17

PROOF OF SERVICE

SERVICE LIST Pitt v. Jolie

2		. Jolie STCV06081
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16	Tenute del Mondo B.V. and specially appearing to challenge jurisdiction on behalf	Counsel for Defendant and Cross- Complainant Nouvel, LLC and Defendant
17	of Defendants Yuri Shefler, Alexey Olivnik and SPI Group Holding, Ltd.	Tenute del Mondo B.V. and specially appearing to challenge jurisdiction on behalf
18		of Defendants Yuri Shefler, Alexey Olivnik and SPI Group Holding, Ltd.
19	Mark Drooks	S. Gale Dick
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24	Marc-Olivier Perrin, SAS Miraval Provence, Familles Perrin, SAS Petrichor, Vins et	Email: rbryer@cohengresser.com Counsel appearing specially to challenge
25	Domaines Perrin SC, SASU Le Domaine, and SAS Distilleries de la Riviera	
26	·	Familles Perrin, SAS Petrichor, Vins et Domaines Perrin SC, SASU Le Domaine,
27		and SAS Distilleries de la Riviera
28		

Court Reservation Receipt

Reservation	
Reservation ID: 257097942103	Status: RESERVED
Reservation Type: Motion to Compel Further Discovery Responses	Number of Motions: 1
Case Number: 22STCV06081	Case Title: WILLIAM B. PITT, et al. vs ANGELINA JOLIE, et al.
Filing Party: William B. Pitt (Plaintiff)	Location: Stanley Mosk Courthouse - Department 16
Date/Time: May 16th 2024, 9:00AM	Confirmation Code: CR-K6TOZGGRUXRWCZZHT

Fees			
Description	Fee	Qty	Amount
Motion to Compel Further Discovery Responses	60.00	1	60.00
Credit Card Percentage Fee (2.75%)	1.65	1	1.65
TOTAL \$61		\$61.65	

Payment	
Amount: \$61.65	Type: AmericanExpress
Account Number: XXXX1001	Authorization: 106469
Payment Date: 2023-07-17	

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