1	DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2	IN AND FOR THE FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT
3	
4	000
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6	SAYED ALI HUSAIN, ET AL,)
7	Plaintiff/Respondent,)
8	vs.) No.
9	MCDONALD'S CORPORTATION, ET AL,)
10	Defendant/Appellant.)
11)
12	
13	
14	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT ON APPEAL
15	FROM THE JUDGMENT OF THE SUPERIOR
16	COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
17	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MARIN
18	DATED:
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26	VOLUME 2, PAGES 13 THROUGH 27, INCLUSIVE

1	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2	MARIN COUNTY JUDICIAL DISTRICT
3	HON. JOHN A. SUTRO, JR., JUDGE DEPARTMENT H
4	
5	000
6	
7	SYED ALI HUSAIN, ET AL,)
8	Plaintiffs,)
9	vs.) No. CV 096177
10	MCDONALD'S CORPORATION, ET AL,)
11	Defendants.)
12)
13	
14	
15	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF EX PARTE HEARING
16	Tuesday, January 5, 2009
17	VOLUME 2, PAGES 13 THROUGH 27, INCLUSIVE
18	
19	APPEARANCES:
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26	Reported by: CHRISTINA GILSON, CSR NO. 9824

1 TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 2010 8:35 O'CLOCK A.M. 2 --000--3 4 THE COURT: Is everybody here on Husain versus 5 McDonald's? 6 I need appearances, please. 7 MR. BOULTER: Robert Boulter on behalf of the 8 Husains. 9 THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Boulter. 10 MR. KEEGAN: Chris Keegan of Kirkland and Ellis. 11 With me is my partner, Jonathan Bunge from the Chicago 12 office. 13 THE COURT: There is an ex parte here, unopposed, 14 for Mr. Bunge's pro hac vice admission. It's granted. 15 MR. BUNGE: Thank you, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: I'll sign the order. 17 You can all have seats if you want. 18 All right. As I understand it, the matter is on 19 this morning on an application. It says for order 20 shortening time, but it appears to me from the papers that 21 the defendant is seeking an immediate injunction regarding 22 Mr. Husain's continued occupation of the restaurant in 23 Novato and his continued operation under the McDonald's 24 logo; is that correct? 25 MR. BUNGE: That's right, your Honor. 26

THE COURT: And, Mr. Boulter, you're seeking to put this off so that you can file an opposition to the relief that the defendant has requested?

MR. BOULTER: Yes, your Honor. We believe due process requires us an opportunity to respond to this and that the ex parte application is --

THE COURT: You need to tell me on what basis do you believe your client has a right to continue operating as a McDonald's when he no longer is licensed to do so by McDonald's.

MR. BOULTER: Well, your Honor, we believe that the contract at issue in the matter provides Mr. Husain with a right to renew and that McDonald has and we're entitled to specific performance of that renewal.

THE COURT: Wait. Back up a minute. That was the issue that I had to resolve about a week or so ago, is you can't force McDonald's to continue to do business with Mr. Husain if they don't want to. And I don't know where you're going to get any authority that supports the Court's issuing or granting specific performance in favor of your client in this matter. I just don't think that's possible.

MR. BOULTER: We would respectfully appreciate the opportunity to try, your Honor, and submit an opposition, a proper opposition, to the motion.

THE COURT: Well, what concerns me is that what you're trying to do is force McDonald's to continue to

allow Mr. Husain to operate this restaurant when they've already terminated the franchise agreement with them and have stated very clearly, not just recently, but months ago, that they had — they were not going to renew the franchise. And Mr. Husain ignored the warnings. He apparently thought he could convince McDonald's to change its mind, which he was unsuccessful in doing. So he put himself is in a pretty bad position because he ended up with no time to try to sell the franchise to somebody else.

And now he's trying to force McDonald's to allow him to stay there. Now, that's one thing.

If McDonald's has done something to violate Mr. Husain's rights in terminating the franchise, he can sue them for damages. And I know, because there are two lawyers involved in this case who had a case just like this, or in Los Angeles, where a franchisee was terminated and sued McDonald's for damages and got a big verdict from a jury, which was reversed on appeal, partially, and the case settled, so --

MR. BOULTER: May I speak, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes. I'm not sitting here giving you a lecture. I'm stating to you my concern, at this point, that your client is continuing to operate under the McDonald's logo catering to the general public. He has no connection with McDonald's whatsoever. Really, it's like someone is in your house and they don't belong there and

they're trying to force you to let them stay there.

And I don't know -- I realize this is short notice, but to a large extent, this matter was argued before and the Court ruled, I think implicitly, if not explicitly, that Mr. Husain has no right to continue to operate as a franchisee of McDonald's in that location.

And I think that, obviously, it follows from that that he has no business staying and continuing to put himself out as a McDonald's franchisee when he has no right to do so.

MR. BOULTER: Couple of points, your Honor. One is, my partner and I actually tried a case in federal court under, not the exact same circumstances, but under similar circumstances, where a franchisee was at the end of the term, the franchisor refused to renew and the Court found, in essence, that the franchisor had waived its rights and the Court had the power to order them to order a renewal under the existing terms of the old franchise agreement.

So there is some authority out there for specific performance of franchise agreements and --

THE COURT: You have a case in mind that you can cite to me?

MR. BOULTER: At this point in time, I do not have the case at the tip of my tongue, but again, we would appreciate the opportunity to -- I can tell you the case that my partner and I tried. It's not a published

1 decision.

THE COURT: And that's no kind of precedent for me to follow.

MR. BOULTER: Understood, your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm fully aware this is a serious matter insofar as your client is concerned and this is an unusual request, at least in my experience, to some extent, because it's not a question of my issuing an injunction that maintains the status quo, but I'm ordering something be done. So it's mandatory injunction instead of just a restraining order.

But the thing that concerns me is that the law is very clear that your client has no right to specific performance of his so-called right to renew, and I really think that if he's been wronged here, his remedy is damages. But I'll give you a very short period of time here to come up with a case, otherwise, as I say, I have considerable concern that your client is, in a sense, stealing McDonald's property brazenly and catering to members of the public believing that they are really doing business with McDonald's.

And I think that this puts McDonald's in a very difficult position. Whether they were right or wrong in terminating Mr. Husain, his remedy is in damages, as I see it.

But I'll give you a chance to come up with

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      authority, Mr. Boulter, but I'm only going to give you a
 2
      couple of days.
               MR. BOULTER: Your Honor, just a couple points.
 3
               One, Mr. Husain is now operating -- I'm not sure
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 5
      the Court knows that or not -- is now operating 10 or so
      McDonald's restaurants.
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 7
               THE COURT: I'm aware of that.
               MR. BOULTER: He is paying his royalties to
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9
      McDonald's. He is performing under the contract with the
      contract that he has with McDonald's, the contract that he
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11
      should have with McDonald's.
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               THE COURT: Well, he doesn't have it.
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               MR. BOULTER: Well --
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               THE COURT: That's the problem.
15
               MR. BOULTER: McDonald's, when they signed this
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      agreement, they expressly promised there would be a
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      rewrite. It's an unconditional right to a rewrite.
               THE COURT: I don't see that. The letter that
18
19
      you're referring to is not susceptible of any such
20
      interpretation.
21
               MR. BOULTER:
                             This is the assignment.
22
               THE COURT: I'm not talking about the assignment.
23
      I'm talking about the January 2006 letter, I believe, that
2.4
      concerned a renewal of the --
25
               MR. BOULTER: Understood, but there is the
26
      assignment which happened before that. There was, we
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believe -- granted him an unconditional rewrite, a right to a rewrite.

The other part of it is that, as late as June of 2009, McDonald's was happily accepting Mr. Husain's improvement of the restaurant in question. He spent \$169,000 improving that restaurant and McDonald's accepted it, so --

THE COURT: In the end here though, Mr. Boulter, I think the problem that you've got to deal with, that I have to deal with, is that all you're talking about is if there has been some breach of an obligation that McDonald has to Mr. Husain back in -- he has an action for damages.

What you're seeking here to do is to try to keep him in that restaurant. And you have got to come to grips with that. All these other things that you're talking about are subject to remedy by damages. And what you're trying to do is force McDonald's to keep -- to allow Mr. Husain to continue his business relationship with it as a franchisee in that location. And I understand he's got nine or ten other locations, as well. I think there are two of them that, besides the one in question, with respect to which McDonald's has already indicated an intent not to renew the franchise.

So, I mean, be realistic here. Do you think that the relationship between Mr. Husain and McDonald's, at this point, is such that there is a shining future for it? I

mean, maybe you can sit down as lawyers and work something

out, but I have to deal with forcing someone to do

something.

I can't negotiate. I have to make rulings based on the facts and the law.

So I think that, as I see it, your client has a substantial problem with finding any legal authority that justifies his continuing to operate a franchise store that he no longer -- with respect to which he no longer has a franchise and that McDonald's, its rights and the value of its trademark are being diluted and damaged by his continuing to operate when he's not a McDonald's franchisee any longer.

So I will give you, as I say, a couple of days to come up with some authority, if you think you can, to show that the Court has the power here to force McDonald's to keep him in his restaurant, I'd be glad to consider that.

MR. BOULTER: We can submit briefing in opposition to the preliminary injunction motion, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. But understand, I don't want to hear a lot of argument about they're violating his rights. You have got to prove to me that your client has a right to force McDonald's, against its will, to keep him as a franchisee in that store.

All the authority I've seen so far makes it very, very clear that you can't force people into business

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      relationships like that that are based, to a large extent,
 2
      on the parties' cooperating with each other. It's not a
      simple matter.
 3
               MR. BOULTER: Understood, your Honor. McDonald's
 4
      I don't think is contending that they would not cooperate
 5
      with Mr. Husain or Mr. Husain would not cooperate with them
 6
 7
      in accordance with their course of doing business. Perhaps
      they are. But in the global view of their relationship,
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9
      Mr. Husain is going to be a McDonald's partner until 2025,
      I believe, in his other stores.
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11
               THE COURT: Again, I don't know why McDonald's did
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      what it did. They did it. And --
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               MR. BOULTER: But Mr. -- the big picture is, he
14
      invested -- he borrowed $10 million.
15
               THE COURT: Damages. You're talking about
16
      damages.
17
                             This situation of taking this amount
               MR. BOULTER:
18
      of income out of Mr. Husain's pocket, with which he uses to
19
      pay his debt, has the potential to have a domino effect.
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               THE COURT: I read that. I'm aware of that
21
      already. I understand that. And the bottom line is, is
      one of the ways of resolving that problem for the Court to
22
      issue an order requiring that McDonald's renew his
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24
      franchise? And all the authority I saw says that it would
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be beyond the Court's power to order specific performance

in a case where Mr. Husain's alleged harm can be remedied

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1 by damages. It's not that complicated, I don't think. 2 MR. BOULTER: We definitely appreciate the Court's opportunity to brief the issue. 3 THE COURT: As I told you, you've got to come to 4 grips with that issue, because I think that is the issue 5 you have to deal with here. 6 7 MR. BOULTER: May we have until Friday to brief the issue? 8 THE COURT: Okay, but I have not given the 9 10 defendant an opportunity to be heard here. 11 I don't know if there is anything you want to say, 12 Mr. Bunge. 13 MR. BUNGE: Your Honor, I'll be brief. 14 Obviously, we agree with the comments that you 15 made. 16 As a threshold point, there was representation as 17 to what McDonald's position was with respect to Mr. 18 Husain's cooperation. I think it's obvious from the papers 19 that our position is that Mr. Husain has no franchise 20 agreement. He should be removed immediately, that the 21 Lanmack (sp?) case, the California cases on trademark law presumes, as a matter of law, that there is irreparable 22 23 harm occurring day by day as Mr. Husain remains at that 2.4 franchise. 25 And not only is Mr. Husain's presence at the

franchise not authorized by any contract, because none

26

exists, we believe it's a clear matter of defiance of your Honor's prior ruling in which your Honor explicitly said that Mr. Husain, one, had no right to stay beyond 12-26; two, that there is no authority that would authorize the remedy sought by plaintiff which was to extend the franchise lease agreements.

We believe we are being harmed irreparably. The law clearly states that. I could continue, if you'd like, your Honor.

THE COURT: No, I appreciate that. I think
that -- I think your position is well taken, as I've tried
to explain to Mr. Boulter. And it concerns me -- this is
somewhat of an unusual situation, but I think that the
Court of equity ought to be able to deal with it.

I really don't know how you're going to get around the points that Mr. Bunge has made. And he's right, I've already ruled on the essence of the problem here. And in a sense, Mr. Husain is defying the Court's order denying him a temporary restraining order against his removal as a franchisee.

So I will give you to Thursday. And I don't know that I'll want to put this matter back on -- actually, this is a pretty narrow issue. I'm going to give you until tomorrow afternoon at 3:00 o'clock to submit a brief to the Court addressing the issue as to whether the Court can specifically enforce -- or let me put it another way --

force McDonald's to renew its franchise agreement, because that's what you're talking about here. If you can't, then there is no reason that he should be permitted to stay in there. Understood? MR. BOULTER: Understood. THE COURT: All right. And so you, please, get a courtesy copy of the brief to the Court by tomorrow afternoon at 3:00 o'clock, and then you need personally or by fax or email to serve Mr. Bunge with anything that you provide the Court. And I'll put the matter back on calendar Thursday morning at 8:30. MR. BOULTER: All right. MR. BUNGE: Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, gentlemen. (Whereupon, the proceedings were concluded.)

1	STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
2) ss.
3	COUNTY OF MARIN)
4	
5	
6	I, CHRISTINA GILSON, an Official Shorthand
7	Reporter for Marin County Superior Court, in and for the
8	County of Marin, do hereby certify that the foregoing
9	Reporter's Transcript is a full, true and correct
10	transcription of my shorthand notes taken of the
11	aforementioned proceedings at the time and place therein
12	indicated.
13	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set forth my
14	hand this 5th day of January, 2010.
15	
16	•
17 18	Christmafelson
19	
20	CHRISTINA GILSON, CSR NO. 9824
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1	DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2	IN AND FOR THE FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT
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6	SAYED ALI HUSAIN, ET AL,)
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26	VOLUME 3, PAGES 28 THROUGH 64, INCLUSIVE

1	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2	MARIN COUNTY JUDICIAL DISTRICT
3	HON. JOHN A. SUTRO, JR., JUDGE DEPARTMENT H
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5	000
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7	SYED ALI HUSAIN, ET AL,)
8	Plaintiffs,)
9	vs.) No. CV 096177
10	MCDONALD'S CORPORATION, ET AL,)
11	Defendants.)
12)
131415	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF EX PARTE HEARING
16	Tuesday, January 7, 2009
17	VOLUME 3, PAGES 28 THROUGH 64, INCLUSIVE
18	
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26	Reported by: CHRISTINA GILSON, CSR NO. 9824

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 2010 1 8:30 O'CLOCK A.M. 2 --000--3 4 THE COURT: Husain versus McDonald's. 5 MR. BOULTER: Good morning, your Honor. Robert 6 Boulter for the plaintiff. 7 THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Boulter. 8 MR. BOULTER: I would like to bring to the 9 attention of the Court, unfortunately, with the short 10 setting, I forgot about a case management conference that 11 I'm supposed to appear on at 9:00 o'clock. It was set for 12 9:30 and reset to 9:00 o'clock, but I don't want to --13 THE COURT: In what department? 14 MR. BOULTER: It's in front of Judge Garrett, 15 Solano County. 16 THE COURT: You're not going to make that. 17 MR. BOULTER: I'm going to appear by court call, 18 if I can. I didn't want to cut myself and my client short 19 on the opportunity to ask questions and respond to the 20 Court's --21 THE COURT: Why don't both counsel state your 22 appearances. 23 MR. BOULTER: Robert Boulter on behalf of the 24 Husains, the plaintiffs. 25 MR. BUNGE: Good morning, your Honor. Jon Bunge 26

1 from McDonald's. 2 THE COURT: Good morning. What is the timing on your --3 MR. BOULTER: The Court call appearance is at 9:00 4 o'clock. I can ask for priority. 5 THE COURT: All right. If we have to interrupt 6 7 this, that's no big deal. Don't worry. You can both have a seat. 8 9 I've reviewed the papers submitted yesterday by Mr. Boulter, and before we go any further, Mr. Bunge, you 10 11 might want to respond to those, I would imagine. 12 MR. BUNGE: Yes, I would, your Honor. 13 I have a few items I would like to refer to. Can 14 I provide you with copies? I have copies for Mr. Boulter. THE COURT: Yes, that's fine. 15 16 This looks like a copy of the transcript that 17 occurred in two hearings that we've had on this already. 18 MR. BUNGE: That's right. And I also included 19 some authority that was referred to in our prior filings. 20 THE COURT: I'm obviously not going to have a 21 chance to go through this, so why don't you make the points you want to make, Mr. Bunge. 22 23 MR. BUNGE: Right, I will. 24 Your Honor, you asked two days ago for the 25 plaintiff to address a narrow issue, that is whether or not 26 there was authority that would, in your words at the end of that transcript that I just provided to you, that would allow to you force McDonald's to renew or grant a new franchise agreement to Mr. Husain, and said, rightly, I believe, that if there was no authority that would allow that to happen, that he has no business staying there.

Two point I'd like to make as threshold points before I address some of the cases that have been cited by the plaintiffs.

The first point, your Honor, is that this is not a termination case. This is not a case where a franchisee has been terminated and an existing contract is in place and the franchisee is arguing that the franchisee was wrongly terminated because there was not, for example, good cause to terminate.

Instead, this is a case where there is no franchise agreement. You have a franchise agreement, as you have said before, the franchise agreement says specifically -- it's attached to Exhibit C to Mr. Kujawa's declaration -- that the franchise expired on 12/26. It says that in a few places.

It also says, incidentally, that there is no right to rewrite in paragraph nine and in paragraph 28A.

So what we have here, your Honor, is a case where McDonald's is asking the Court to enforce the terms of a franchise agreement that has the expiration date of 12/26.

Mr. Husain is asking the Court to enforce the

terms of an agreement that does not exist, a franchise agreement that he says he was promised of indefinite length, indefinite terms, et cetera. And we believe that, under the circumstances, the Court should enforce the plain language of the franchise agreement which expired.

The second point, your Honor, and I think this is very important, is that the Court has already resolved the issues that had been raised again in the brief filed yesterday.

I've handed up to you the 12/15 transcript, your Honor. I won't go through it in detail. But among other things, at page -- I tabbed the pages, page 6 through 7 of the 12/15 transcript -- the Court said, "It is inappropriate for the Court to grant the relief sought by Mr. Husain because," in the Court's words, "I think common sense and the authorities are clear that if the case were to go to trial or to hearing --" this is at page 7 "-- or an order to show cause for preliminary injunction, that it's simply not an appropriate remedy for the Court to force McDonald's to continue a business relationship for all the reasons stated and what I think are the cases in point that are cited by the defense."

Second, on the same page, the Court said, "This is a case where money damages are appropriate," previously found by the Court in this case. Again, reargued by Mr. Husain in the brief from yesterday.

On page 8 the Court -- I tabbed this too -- among other things, in discussing irreparable harm, said that the irreparable harm stems from Mr. Husain's own actions because Mr. Husain was told for over a year that he should sell his franchise and he ignored that advice from McDonald's, ignored those warnings and simply let this matter sit until he filed his emergency TRO papers, which the Court rightly rejected.

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Page 9, the Court again, addressing the issue of irreparable harm, says, "I think that Mr. Husain has been guilty of inexcusable delay in asserting whatever rights he believes he has based on his purported signing of the acceptance of the January 2006 offer."

My point is, your Honor, that this -- that Mr. Husain, day by day, is not only operating without a franchise agreement, but he is operating in defiance of the Court's prior explicit rulings, that the Court could not extend the franchise beyond 12/26 and that there was no authority that would allow the Court -- or that would suggest that it would be appropriate for the Court to order that the parties enter into a new business relationship that is a new franchise agreement.

Now, on the specific issue that the Court asked the plaintiff to address, that is -- and I've provided you with the 1/5 transcript too, that is, in the Court's words: Whether there was authority that would allow the Court to

force McDonald's to renew its franchise agreement.

There is only one part of the brief filed yesterday that addresses that issue. It's at page 7, at the bottom of page 7, top of page 8. It's one photograph.

Now, there are a variety of cases that are cited by the plaintiff from other jurisdictions and, briefly, I want to make some points about those cases. But the overall point about those cases, besides -- I'll talk about them in a second -- that they're inconsistent, in some respects, with the California Appellate Court decisions that are authority for this Court,

The overall point on those decisions is that the decisions do not address the issue that the Court asked the plaintiff to address, that is whether or not the Court can order the renewal of a new business relationship. Those are wrongful termination cases where the plaintiff in that case is alleging that the plaintiff was terminated without cause and, therefore, there was a breach of some sort of agreement.

So the <u>Bray</u> case from Colorado involves the wrongful termination of an existing Quiznos franchise. The <u>Gilardi</u> case from New Jersey involves the alleged violation of a 60-day notice provision under the New Jersey franchise statute that relates to a Miller distributorship.

Obviously, here, there is no notice issue, since Mr. Husain has been told for over a year that his

franchise -- that he should sell his franchise.

I won't go through all these cases, but Precision
Tune Auto Care, again, termination of existing franchise, a Florida case.

The $\underline{\text{Mahroom}}$ case, termination of a franchise, whether there was good cause to terminate.

The <u>Automotive Electric Service Corporation</u> case is not a franchise case or distributor case at all or a preliminary injunction case; it's a case where a business was kicked out of a trade organization. And they argued that this being expelled from the trade organization was a violation of the agreement that allowed them to be members of the organization and the Court put -- the Court allowed them to stay in the trade organization until the wrongful termination issue was decided.

Pascal was a case from Kansas that involved paper routes. Again, a wrongful termination chase. The only --

THE COURT: Let me just interrupt you. Unless I'm mistaken, I did couch some of my statements as -- I mean, the record speaks for itself in terms of the plaintiff's attempting to force McDonald's to continue to do business with them, but you say this is not a case involving a claim of wrongful termination of a franchise. I think that's what it's all about. That's why Mr. Husain came in just before the franchise was to terminate to try to stop it because he claimed that the termination was wrongful.

So I don't think you can distinguish the cases that Mr. Boulter cited from pages 4 to 7 in his brief on the basis of this is not an action for alleged wrongful termination of a franchise.

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So, go ahead with whatever other points you want to make.

MR. BUNGE: My point is, your Honor, that there is a difference because, in those cases, what you're talking about is an existing franchise agreement. Here, there is no question that there is not an existing franchise agreement. It expired on 12/26.

The issue as pled in Count One of the complaint is whether there was a promise to a new franchise agreement and that, we think, is a different situation.

But let me talk about the California authority, which I believe is binding on the Court.

The case that the plaintiffs cite at page 7-8 is this <u>Prudence Corporation</u> case, which is citation to a synopsis from a trade publication. The underlying facts are not specified in that case and there is no indication that there was any argument that the Court lacked the power to order specific performance. It's unpublished, as I said, and summarized in a trade publication.

In addition to that case, there was a franchise fee apparently paid from a couple sentences that are in the record. Here, there was no franchise fee. Under the

California statute, there has to be a franchise fee for a valid contract to exist.

1.3

But, your Honor, the more important point is that the cases that we've provided to your Honor previously from California say that the Court cannot order specific performance of this type of contract. And I provided your Honor with the authority, some authority up there, that we previously cited.

For one thing, there is a one-page statute that I gave your Honor. There is a specific California statute, 3390, that's relied on by the cases that we've cited in our TRO papers.

It says that the following obligations cannot be specifically enforced, an obligation to render personal service. In the cases, when they talk about distributorships and franchise agreements, talk about this statutory prohibition preventing the Court from ordering specific performance.

I've also handed up to the Court the <u>Woolley</u> case, a 1991 case from the California First District. And I won't go through the whole thing, your Honor, but this is a case where the manager of a hotel, similar to Mr. Husain here, tried to get an injunction that would prevent the owners of the hotel from terminating his management contract.

And the First District, at the yellow tabs that

I've given you, your Honor, said, at page 8 of the opinion,
"It is a fundamental rule that specific performance cannot
be decreed to enforce a contract for personal services
regardless of which party seeks enforcement," in other
words, regardless of whether or not the franchisee or
franchisor seeks enforcement, in our case.

And it goes on to say that the reasons for this are, among other things, that the Court will have to monitor any such order, that there is a violation of a 13th Amendment.

One can imagine, for example, if McDonald's, on this record, came in and said to your Honor that it should force Mr. Husain to be a franchisee for the next 20 years, it would be an absurd request on its face.

Also, the Court in <u>Woolley</u> gave the same rationale that was picked up by your Honor on December 15th, which is that the Court cannot order or should not order two parties, in a situation like this, to continue a business relationship.

And I won't go through the whole case, but they talk about how this rule has been applied in a variety of contexts involving managers, involving support provided by owners, and that's exactly what we have here. Mr. Husain is a manager of a franchise.

If you look at his TRO papers, he asked specifically that McDonald's be required to provide it with

support, that McDonald's does provide. And that support, your Honor, is extensive.

I'd ask your Honor to look at page 4 of Mr. Kujawa's declaration, as well as the franchise agreement itself, if there is any issue on that.

What Mr. Kujawa lays out and what the franchise agreement lays out is that there are inspections. Mr. Husain says in his declaration there have been three here in the declaration from last night. The record before you shows that, in the recent past, McDonald's has gone there repeatedly.

Mr. Husain's lawyers have advised him not even to discuss the issue of the quality of his products and the service in his restaurant with McDonald's.

Beyond that, as Mr. Kujawa says, McDonald's does financial reviews, it requires monthly reporting on financial matters, it has business reviews in its offices, it requires training of Mr. Husain's managers by McDonald's personnel. It goes on and on.

The very essence of this system here, your Honor, is one where there is a deep and close relationship between the franchisor and franchisee, because that's how McDonald's -- that's the franchise system. That's how McDonald's maintains control of its marks. It controls what the franchisee sells, how they sell it, how they do it. And the point of that is the very essence of the

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business is to make sure that McDonald's across the country
provide a uniform, consistent, high-quality product. And
that's how they do it.

Beyond that, I won't go -- I'll go into these
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cases, if you'd like, your Honor, but we have also cited the Thayer case, which is a franchisor-franchisee case in which a -- I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Where?

MR. BUNGE: Where have we cited it?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BUNGE: We cited it in our TRO papers before
Your Honor resolved the issue on December 15th as to
whether or not the Court can order specific performance in
this type of circumstance.

And, frankly, by the time we filed our PI papers, that issue, as far as we were concerned, had been resolved.

But the <u>Thayer</u> case is a Chrysler franchise agreement case, a California case. I provided your Honor with the case itself from the Fourth District.

In that case, a franchisee said they were wrongfully terminated. The California court, applying California law, said the Court could not order specific performance of the agreement.

THE COURT: Okay. Exactly where is that case, Mr. Bunge? I have an awful lot of paper here. I don't know whether -- I don't want to take up a lot of time trying to

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find it.
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 2
               MR. BUNGE: Well, what I've handed to your Honor
      is -- I've handed you three copies of cases. I handed you
 3
      the statute, okay, and these were all cases that we cited
 4
      and discussed in our filings before.
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               THE COURT: Do you have a copy of the Thayer case
 6
 7
      there?
               MR. BUNGE: Yes, it's the second case.
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9
               THE COURT: All right.
               MR. BUNGE: I tabbed the parts that -- the case
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11
      discusses this issue in general, but I tabbed the parts
12
      that I meant to go through, if your Honor likes, which
13
      talks about the inability of the Court to issue an
14
      injunction in a circumstance like this.
               THE COURT: Okay. Let me just take a moment to
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      look at the case.
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17
               MR. BUNGE: Also, the Woolley case from '91 is the
      first case that I put in there. That's the case I just
18
      talked about with the hotel manager.
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20
               Then I've also attached the statute from
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      California in those materials that I gave you, and a
      Supreme Court case, a California Supreme Court case.
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23
               MR. BOULTER: Excuse me, your Honor. It's 9:00
24
      o'clock.
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               THE COURT: All right. Why don't you go attend to
26
      that. We'll take a break here.
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               MR. BOULTER: All right, your Honor. I'm be back
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      as soon as possible.
               THE COURT: All right. I'm going back to chambers
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      until Mr. Boulter gets back.
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               MR. BOULTER: Thank you.
                 (Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.)
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               THE COURT: Everything went okay?
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               MR. BOULTER: It was fine. I was able to get
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      priority. I appreciate the Court's --
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               THE COURT: That's quite all right.
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               Mr. Bunge, do you have anything more you want to
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      say?
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               MR. BUNGE: Briefly, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Yeah, briefly. Right.
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               MR. BUNGE: You're suspicious, I know.
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               It's a matter of, as you might guess, some extreme
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      importance to my clients, so I just want to make sure I --
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               THE COURT: I think I surmised that. I think it's
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      a matter of extreme importance to both sides. So, go
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      ahead.
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               MR. BUNGE: Could I make just a few more points?
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               THE COURT: Yes.
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               MR. BUNGE: We left off, your Honor, where I was
25
      talking about the California authority. I just want to
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      make sure that you have --
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1 THE COURT: I did. I looked at it.

MR. BUNGE: To be clear, the authority that I've provided you is authority that we cited in our December brief before you resolved the issue where you said -- I think it was the authority you were referring to where you said California authority wouldn't support specific performance.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BUNGE: Among other things, we cited the statute, California statute, <u>Woolley</u>, from the First District, which says it's a fundamental rule --

THE COURT: I've looked at that, as well.

MR. BUNGE: <u>Thayer</u>, which talks about, in the context of a distributorship for a Chrysler franchise, applies the rule again; <u>Long Beach</u>, which is a Supreme Court case that applies the rule in the context of a Rexall distributorship.

So our position, your Honor, is that the California authority does not permit this type of remedy because it would order a continuing relationship.

Beyond that, as your Honor has already found, the injunction would be inappropriate because there is an appropriate remedy of money damages. And Thayer -- I've specifically tabbed the cite -- says that in a relationship like this, a distributorship relationship, that money damages are presumed to be adequate. And your Honor

already found money damages would be adequate in your 12/15 ruling.

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Beyond that, and I won't reargue the points, but likelihood of success on the merits, again, there is no --we believe there is no enforceable contract here because there is no contract. And under California law, there is nothing -- we believe, if anything, there is an unenforceable agreement to agree.

If I could just make two minor points to address things that were beyond the scope of what your Honor asked the plaintiff to address but that are in the brief submitted yesterday, just to make sure there is no misunderstanding.

On irreparable harm, which was not something you asked the plaintiffs to address, but they did in the brief yesterday, your Honor has already found that any harm was caused by Mr. Husain's own delay and the harm here can be compensated through money damages.

There is an additional argument or statement made in Mr. Husain's declaration that McDonald's -- that employees will lose their jobs if this injunction is granted.

There is no support whatsoever for that statement in the record and, frankly, it is, with all due respect, ridiculous.

What McDonald's is trying to do here and has been

telling Mr. Husain to do, is transfer the franchise to another franchisee. McDonald's doesn't want to take it for its own benefit. McDonald's doesn't want to shut down the franchise and board it up and fire all the employees.

McDonald's wants the franchise to continue under a franchisee with a legitimate contract. If anyone is threatening the livelihood of those employees, it's Mr. Husain because he could have and should have sold this franchise a year ago.

Instead, what we're doing here is we're in an emergency situation where papers are being filed, where the future of this franchise is jeopardized because Mr. Husain waits to the last minute to file a TRO, and then when he loses the TRO, disregards the Court's prior order.

The final point is on this mandatory injunction argument that's made in the brief, again, beyond the scope of what your Honor asked for. Two responses.

The first is, the status quo here is that Mr. Husain's franchise expired on 12/26. That was the agreement in place prior to litigation between the parties.

What Mr. Husain is asking your Honor to do is, despite that prior -- that relationship that existed prior to the litigation, to enforce some sort of undefined new franchise agreement. The status quo is the 12/26 expiration.

Secondly, regardless of how this injunction is

classified, as mandatory or prohibitory or however, the case law is clear that an injunction is an appropriate remedy here because of the trademark issue.

The Lanham Act cases go on and on and on recognizing, and the statute does itself recognize, that an injunction is appropriate to protect the market of a franchisor in a situation like this.

The California cases say the exact same thing. We cited Jay Bharat and other cases.

In sum, unless your Honor would like me to address a particular question, what we'd ask is that you once again, once again, just as did you on 12/15, make it clear to Mr. Husain that he has no right to stay in a franchise where he has no franchise agreement. He can sue us for money damages if he likes, but we need to have control of our marks and we ask that you enter the preliminary injunction.

THE COURT: All right. Let me just make a few comments before I hear anything further from you, Mr. Boulter.

I don't think there is any question that the authorities that you cite from pages 4 to 7 of your brief that was submitted yesterday are in point here and that other courts have found, under circumstances similar to this, at least from the quotes that you have put in your brief, that some courts in a situation like this enjoined

the franchisor from terminating a franchisee when the franchisee makes is showing of irreparable injury. And that money damages are not sufficient to cover the kinds of injury that your client has stated in the record.

The fact that he's been a longstanding franchisee of McDonald's, he wants to continue in that, that if he loses his Novato franchise, it's going to jeopardize his whole financial situation and so forth. But I think that certainly there is language in the cases that you've cited where courts have said in cases like this that money damages aren't really adequate. And I'm not going to read to you the quotes. They're in your papers.

Another thing that's puzzled me -- and I'm just going to empty out the waste basket here -- another thing that's puzzled me is that while McDonald's is terminating Mr. Husain is his Novato Redwood Highway franchise, it's continuing to have a business relationship with him in nine other locations. So that I think one would have to put on blinders to say that it wouldn't be possible for McDonald's, at least for the time being, to continue in a business relationship with him, this Novato franchise, while the problems in this lawsuit are being straightened out.

Another thing that troubles me is that -- a couple of things. First, if Mr. -- and I realize Mr. Husain has certainly made it clear he wanted to maintain a good

relationship with McDonald's and that filing litigation against McDonald's is like slitting your throat with them.

That's happened.

And while it's not -- well, that's happened.

That's water under the bridge. So that I can understand why he delayed the way he did to bring suit, but the effect of his having done so is to put the parties and the Court in the position -- or the Court in the position of having to make a ruling one way or the other which, in effect, at this juncture, will, to a certain extent, decide the outcome of the case.

In other words, if I do what your client asks,
I'm, in effect, telling McDonald's to continue its
franchise arrangement for the time being, at least during
pendency of the litigation.

And this matter, this situation could have been avoided if your client hadn't waited until the last minute to file suit. I mean that's a fact we're stuck with. And I can understand why he delayed, but still, it's caused a problem.

And the thing that, in the end, I don't think there is any doubt that -- well, let me put it this way. I think one of the problems that I have to deal with, at this point, is I have to be careful. I have to keep in mind that I don't know that much about all the facts. And I only know what I've seen in papers here.

And it's sort of like a kaleidoscope. You shake it and you get a different picture every time. Every time I get some more input, then that changes the picture a little bit.

But the purpose here, and bearing in mind that for the Court to grant extraordinary relief here, at this point in the case, one way or the other, the basic consideration or the one thing that, if I do it, I should be trying to maintain the status quo until the question of whether the franchise was wrongfully terminated or not is resolved because that's what the lawsuit is all about.

But the thing that troubles me in that regard, and I said this before, I think at the first hearing, that assuming the case goes to trial and Mr. Husain wins, what's the relief? Is the relief for the Court to enter an order that McDonald's is to continue its franchise relationship with Mr. Husain? I don't see how the Court can do that.

So I say the same thing that I said before. If that is the case, I'm unfairly prejudicing the defendant by granting a temporary relief as to which there could never be a permanent relief granted. That's what bothers me.

And I have in mind that I have no reason to disbelieve anything your client has said in any of his papers, that losing this one franchise is going to cause a big problem for him.

Mr. Bunge has raised a couple of points. I really

don't know, in that regard, how things might shake out, but you've made a strong argument and you've supported it with facts from him.

But in the end, I don't see how I can grant temporary relief when I could never grant permanent relief, even if Mr. Husain prevailed at trial. I just do not see any way of getting around that. So that's where I come out.

And, you know, I've had in the back of my mind, this could be an action for unlawful detainer, which is a short cause case where the law is clear the Court would have the power to enter judgment evicting Mr. Husain on less notice than he's had really to argue his case, at this point.

But it's a troubling case and, as I say, I think you've made a very persuasive argument, but I just don't see how I can enter a meaningful order, at this point, because part of it would have to include, as was alluded to in paragraph 3, I think it was, of the temporary restraining order that your client requested and that is ceasing required franchisor — prohibiting defendant from ceasing required franchisor support or harming plaintiff's ability to operate the franchise.

And it just -- even though they're in a business relationship with your client elsewhere, in the long run, I think one of the cases that -- I know one of the cases that

1 Mr. Bunge has cited points out that you can't expect people, particularly after the ill will generated by a 2 lawsuit -- you can't force them to be in a continued 3 business relationship. 4 So I real don't see any way the Court can properly 5 prevent McDonald's, at this point, from -- or let me put it 6 7 another way, any way that I can properly keep your client in that location in Novato. 8 MR. BOULTER: Thank you for the opportunity to 9 10 submit papers, your Honor, on this. 11 This is a very difficult issue that the Court is 12 the faced with. We completely acknowledge that. 13 I think there is -- I think, based on the 14 authority that we've provided in terms of the temporary 15 relief that is requested to -- I mean, the Bray case and all the rest of the cases, do -- and those are, conceded, 16 17 those can be viewed as "in term" cases where there is a 18 contract that's in place.

But here we have -- Mr. Husain is challenging the McDonald's decision not to honor the opt. He exercised the option to renew. He's willing to sign the form franchise agreement that McDonald's was supposed to provide to him.

THE COURT: I understand that. And I don't understand why McDonald's is doing what it's doing.

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MR. BOULTER: But it's a breach of contract.

THE COURT: I don't know that. Frankly, I think,

in looking at the matter in terms of whether injunctive relief ought to issue, that I think, if you view it from your client's perspective, that the harm to him is much more than the harm would be to McDonald's, at this point.

And McDonald's makes some valid points, in that regard, of his operating an outlet that he has no right to operate, using their trademark. And particularly considering the fact that he is operating as a McDonald's operator at nine other locations.

But I'm still troubled by granting temporary relief where I know I could never grant permanent relief.

MR. BOULTER: But I don't believe that's an accurate statement of the Court's power.

McDonald's waived that right, which is what happened in the Prudence case. We litigated that case on a non-renewal issue and Judge Gilford in the Central District agreed that specific performance was permitted in those instances. The Thayer case was before the modification, the legislature modified, in the Bleacher case said in 1969, which is after the Thayer case, 1969, the California legislature discarded the rigid, out-dated requirement of mutuality of remedy with regard to specific performance.

And the <u>Woolley</u> case -- so you don't have to have complete mutuality of remedy. Which means that an employer

cannot demand that an employee work for it under specific performance, but at the same time, an employee may, under certain circumstances, seek reinstated if they've been discriminated or unlawfully terminated.

THE COURT: Yes, that's true.

MR. BOULTER: So it's akin. This is not a strict agency relationship like you had in Woolley.

In <u>Woolley</u>, the Court was troubled by the specific responsibilities and the day-to-day interaction that the agent had with the employees of the owner. This isn't that kind of a case.

This is a case where there are limited day-to-day -- there are no day-to-day interactions, other than the payment of money through ETF. McDonald's visits Mr. Husain's site, as he stated, three times a year. There is no face-to-face interaction. These parties could work together given the opportunity or the direction of the Court to do so for a period of time.

In fact, I doubt this case would ever get to trial. I seriously believe that this case is one that would be ripe for an immediate mediation or an immediate settlement conference presided over by your Honor.

It's just not -- the level of the forfeiture that is going to happen and the irreparable harm outweighs the -- outweighs what McDonald's is seeking to do. And I think your Honor has -- the Court has the authority under

the cases that we've cited to order a temporary

continuation of this relationship while the parties can try

to work things out.

And we would like the opportunity to provide the Court with the arguments on waiver and estoppel.

McDonald's, as recently as 2007, which is after this supposed notice that they weren't going to renew, approved Mr. Husain for a \$9 million loan. They signed off on this additional \$9 million loan that he took with J.P. Morgan. And that loan had a term until 2014. And they've accepted the various benefits at this location that Mr. Husain has invested.

The irreparable harm is -- well, we've described it in our papers. I understand the Court --

THE COURT: I think you've certainly made a good case of that. The troubling thing is, I think you put your finger on it. That's fine if the parties can work something out. That would be fine. I'm supposed to make a legal ruling, though, based on what I think the law allows.

And I can't say -- I've stated where I see things, in that regard. I think I have some difficulty issuing a temporary order when I really don't believe -- I don't know -- you talk about the employment discrimination cases. And I know that an employee can be reinstated, but I mean that's, frankly, I think, unrealistic, but the employment discrimination laws, for example, are pretty specific and

the penalties for violating them are pretty strict.

And so it's one thing to have to keep one employee on; it's another thing to maintain a continuing business relationship in a restaurant. So I don't think the situations are exactly comparable.

I mean, McDonald's has survived for three weeks now with your client in there, but on the other hand,
Mr. Bunge's points about control over their mark and so forth are certainly salient.

You know, frankly, this might be a good matter to take on an interim writ to the Court of Appeal, although the record, unfortunately, I think, at this time, is somewhat limited. There are certainly compelling reasons, temporarily, at least, for the Court to stop the destruction of Mr. Husain or the problems that he foresees coming if he can't operate out of his Novato franchise.

But I'm not quite certain. See, this is the problem. I don't have that many facts. I don't know what would be involved from McDonald's standpoint if he were to leave tomorrow. I mean, they don't want to shutter the place. I think that it's probably important for McDonald's to keep that open and operating. And I was under the impression that Mr. Husain no longer had the right to sell his franchise. But perhaps — I mean, it sounded to me like Mr. Bunge was talking about getting a new operator in there and working with Mr. Husain in that regard. I don't

1 know.

But these are things that would be in both parties' interests to try to maintain the status quo, other than, you know, having the Court issue an ordered today that Mr. Husain has got to vacate the premises by midnight tomorrow.

MR. BOULTER: I can tell you, one, that Mr. Husain has had back channel communications with McDonald's people on his own and has -- I think there is an opportunity for a resolution, but that it may become more difficult if this Court orders that, you know, Mr. Husain to leave by tomorrow might.

The other comment your Honor made is that you don't have enough facts. And Mr. Husain would like the opportunity, if an evidentiary hearing would assist the Court in making a decision, to go ahead and find out. The stakes are very high here. These 35 people, although Mr. Bunge, is it? How do you say it?

MR. BUNGE: That's good enough. Bunge, Bunge.

THE COURT: What's the right way?

MR. BUNGE: Depends who you talk to in my family,

but Bunge, I think is the --

MR. BOULTER: Bunge.

THE COURT: I sympathize with you because sometimes I'm called Sutro. That might not make any difference, so you're Bunge.

1 MR. BUNGE: Yes. It's two syllables. THE COURT: At least we got something straightened 2 out this morning. All right. 3 MR. BOULTER: He made the comment that the, you know, that they want to transition it to a new operator. 5 Who is going to get that two or three million dollars that 6 7 Mr. Husain paid for that? That's going to go right in McDonald's pocket, unless he's suggesting that, you know, 8 they're going to pay that over to Mr. Husain. 9 But you have 35 employees who work for Mr. Husain 10 11 who are not going to have a job. They're not going to be 12 employed anymore. There is not going to be a business from 1.3 which Mr. Husain is going to be able to pay them. 14 people have families. They have insurance. They have --15 there are lots of repercussions that will flow from an 16 order that disrupts the status quo. The status quo is that 17 Mr. Husain has been a longstanding operator. He's been 18 operating this facility --19 THE COURT: We're replowing --20 MR. BOULTER: Yes. 21 THE COURT: You know, I think it might be a good idea to take a break, at this point, and let me talk to 22 23 counsel in chambers. 2.4 MR. BOULTER: All right, your Honor. 25 (Whereupon, counsel and the Court have a 26 discussion in chambers off the record.)

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THE COURT: All right. We're going to go back on the record after meeting with counsel in chambers and what I'm going to do, at this time, is I'm going to order that the status quo be maintained.

And I think it should be obvious from the record that I have some concern about an order like this because it requires McDonald's to continue in a business relationship with someone that it's apparent that McDonald's does not want to continue in a business relationship with.

But I do think, as a court of equity, that for a brief period of time here, in spite of the fact that I have substantial misgivings about the Court's power to issue any kind of a long-term order in this regard, and including an order that McDonald's maintain Mr. Husain as a franchisee in the Novato Redwood Highway location, in essence force McDonald's into a long-term franchise arrangement with Mr. Husain, I think, in the short run here, counsel for plaintiff has persuaded me that there are some substantial problems that could be caused Mr. Husain by his eviction from the Novato location which the parties might — which he might be able to work out with McDonald's if he was given time to do it.

And I think it's in both parties's interests here to try to work something out before any heavy-handed action

is taken by the Court one way or the other.

So what I'm going to do is order that the status quo be maintained for 45 days. And I think that should give the parties sufficient time to attempt to work this matter out. As I've advised counsel, at the end of that time, or close to the end of that time anyway, I'm not going to even be on the bench anymore, so that this matter is going to have to be reassigned.

And Mr. Boulter has talked about an evidentiary hearing that he wishes to have to make a record on the issue of irreparable injury to his client, which is fine, but I don't think it's going to be this judge that's going to hear it.

So what we could do now -- first of all, 45 days from today's date would be the 22nd of February. That's a Monday. So if you want an evidentiary hearing prior to that date, I don't know how long the hearing would take. Any idea, at this point?

MR. BOULTER: I think it would be a day. We would like -- if we had McDonald's people here, it may take two days.

MR. BUNGE: We certainly want to present evidence, your Honor. We have a lot to present.

THE COURT: I understand, it would not just be Mr. Boulter presenting evidence.

MR. BUNGE: I'm not sure a day would suffice.

MR. BOULTER: Two days then.

THE COURT: All right. I think what I'm going to have to do is find out who would hear that, because even though I'll be here, I don't know that, since the case will be assigned to another judge to see through to conclusion, that it would be appropriate for me to resolve the issue.

And for your information, there are quite a number of -- there are three court holidays in February. The 12th, the 15th and the 17th. So that's going to cut quite a chunk out of at least a continuous hearing.

I really don't think that it's practical for me to hear the matter, as familiar as I am of it, at this point.

So we'll to have find another judge and we can pick a date like -- I think that probably the best thing to do would be for me to find out who would have this -- who will have this case and then have you talk to the clerk about a date in that regard.

MR. BOULTER: Understood.

THE COURT: So what that's the Court's order, at this point, that the status quo be maintained until February 22nd.

And at the end of that time, the franchise agreements having been terminated, Mr. Husain has got to turn over operation of the McDonald's store to McDonald's.

MR. BOULTER: So the Court's order is that on February 22nd he'll have to --

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               THE COURT: Turn over operation of the Novato
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      store to --
               MR. BOULTER: That would be obviously -- it would
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      be not obviously, but would be subject to revision by the
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      judge that's hearing the preliminary --
               THE COURT: This is the Court's order, at this
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      time. And this is a matter that's in flux.
               MR. BOULTER: Okay. Will there be a -- will there
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      be any type of a written order?
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               THE COURT: I think there ought to be. Mr. Bunge
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      should prepare a form of order.
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               MR. BOULTER: We'll have an opportunity to comment
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      on it?
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               THE COURT: You bet. Yes. And if there are any
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      problems that arise between the parties in the interim with
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      respect to what's going on at the Redwood location, or
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      anything else regarding the relationship between the
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      parties that you feel needs court intervention, as long as
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      I have the case, you can come in ex parte any morning at
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      8:30.
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               MR. BUNGE: All right. Thank you.
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               MR. BOULTER: So --
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               THE COURT: Again. Let me make it clear that the
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      principal purpose of this order is to give the parties an
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      opportunity to sit down and work things out, because I
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      think it's very definitely in the interests of both parties
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to do that, to negotiate this matter.
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               MR. BOULTER: Understood.
               THE COURT: Okay.
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               MR. BOULTER: Thank you, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Thank you both.
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              (Whereupon, the proceedings were concluded.)
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1	STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
2) ss.
3	COUNTY OF MARIN)
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5	
6	I, CHRISTINA GILSON, an Official Shorthand
7	Reporter for Marin County Superior Court, in and for the
8	County of Marin, do hereby certify that the foregoing
9	Reporter's Transcript is a full, true and correct
10	transcription of my shorthand notes taken of the
11	aforementioned proceedings at the time and place therein
12	indicated.
13	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set forth my
14	hand this 13th day of January, 2010.
15	
16	•
17 18	Christmafelson
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20	CHRISTINA GILSON, CSR NO. 9824
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