NYSCEF DOC. NO. 89

FOR THE

MOTION/CASE IS RESPECTFULLY REFERRED TO JUSTICE FOLLOWING REASON(s):

INDEX NO. 651492/2012

RECEIVED	NYSCEF:	07/29/2013

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK – NEW YORK COUNTY PRESENT: Hon. Eileen Bransten, Justice PART 3			
SEAPORT LOAN PRODUCT CAPITAL PARTNERS, LLC			
Plaintiffs,			
-against-		Index No.: 651492/12 Motion Seq. No. 003	
LOWER BRULE COMMUNITENTERPRISE, LLC,	TY DEVELOPMENT	Motion Date: 7/24/13	
Defendant.			
The following papers, numbered 1 to 1, were read on this motion for a protective order.			
		Papers Numbered	
Notice of Motion/Order to Show Car	use - Affidavits - Exhibits	1	
Answering Affidavits - Exhibits		2	
Replying Affidavits		3	
Cross-Motion: ☐ Yes X No	•		
This matter comes before the Court on Defendant's motion for a protective order. For the reasons stated on the March 12, 2013 record (Angela Tolas, CSR), Defendant's motion is denied.			
Dated: July <u>25</u> , 2013	[lea	Brut Js.c.	
	Hon. Eilee	n Bransten	
1. CHECK ONE:	CASE DISPOSED	X NON-FINAL DISPOSITION	
2. CHECK AS APPROPRIATE: Motion Is: □ GRANTED X DENIED □ GRANTED IN PART □ OTHE		☐ GRANTED IN PART ☐ OTHER	
3. CHECK IF APPROPRIATE:	□ SETTLE ORDER	□ SUBMIT ORDER	
	□ DO NOT POST □ FIDUCIA	RY APPOINTMENT REFERENCE	

THE COURT: Set up on Seaport Loan. So let's just		
say hello to everybody. For Seaport loan Products I have		
from the Manatt, Phelps & Phillips firm, I have Ronald Blum.		
MR. BLUM: Yes.		
THE COURT: How are you?		
MR. BLUM: Good afternoon, your Honor.		
THE COURT: And for the Aldwych Capital Partners,		
I have Michael Naporano.		
MR. NAPORANO: Yes, your Honor. Good afternoon.		
THE COURT: Good afternoon. For the Lower Brule		
Community from the Lazare, Potter & Giacovas firm I have		
Robert Giacovas.		
MR. GIACOVAS: Yes, your Honor.		
THE COURT: Did I pronounce your name right?		
MR. GIACOVAS: Yes, you did, perfect.		
THE COURT: Then I also have Marci		
Goldstein-Kokalas.		
MS. GOLDSTEIN-KOKALAS: Yes, your Honor.		
THE COURT: All right, it is motion sequence		
number three, and it's Lower Brule's motion for a protective		
order. And this goes back now a little bit of distance.		
And indeed in my decision that I wrote on December 14, I		

stated the Court ordered that the information and documents

regarding Lower Brule's assets and tax returns, and this is

a quote, "are relevant to two important ransom factors

whether the tribe had legal title or ownership of property used by Lower Brule, and whether the corporate entity generates its own revenue, and whether a suit against the corporation will impact the tribe's fiscal resources." End quote.

So the last time you were here I think that I stated because it was an objection that this was confidential and material. So I said enter into a confidentiality agreement pursuant to the one that we suggest you use, which is the New York City Bar confidentiality agreement. I assume that was done.

MR. BLUM: Yes, your Honor.

MR. GIACOVAS: That was done, your Honor.

THE COURT: It was?

MR. BLUM: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. So then your idea of getting a protective order after you have a confidentiality agreement is not appropriate. Not when I already have found that the assets and the tax returns and income, all right, is relevant for plaintiff to find out who has legal title of ownership of the property used by Lower Brule, and whether the corporate entity generates its own revenues, and whether a suit against the corporation will impact the tribe's fiscal accounts. So, therefore, your request for a protective order has to be denied.

MR. GIACOVAS: If I may be heard, your Honor?

THE COURT: I don't think I need to hear much because I read your papers.

MR. GIACOVAS: Okay, well, I don't disagree with any of the ransom factors that your Honor articulated. But the confidentiality stipulation which has now been so ordered by this Court is irrelevant to the issue that we have with respect to confidentiality of the information. The document in question has exact dollar figures of what is sitting in LBCDE's bank accounts, okay. We have given, if you read our papers, we have given the plaintiffs ranges of the information.

The question is whether or not we have access. We have access, but the confidentiality, the proprietary nature of that information is we don't want our adversary, who's suing us for significant money, to know the exact amount that's in the bank account. It's as though we did our tax return or bank account statement and we have to turn it over showing the exact figure. But, wait, let me finish just for the record, the ransom factor which you articulated, which we obviously agreed with, we know that's what your Honor is going to consider with respect to the determination of sovereign immunity, whether they have legal title to the assets, we've addressed those.

The exact amount that's sitting in a bank account

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is irrelevant to determine that question. Whether my client, which is a subsidiary, generates its own revenue, we've addressed that through the discovery. Again the exact amount of that revenue is irrelevant to that determination. And the third factor whether the suit against my client would impact the tribal resources we will demonstrate that they didn't ask about that, but we've demonstrated that.

And, again, whether there is a dollar or \$10 or \$15 sitting in a specifically designated account on that financial statement, that information is irrelevant to their argument and to the ransom factors. So I understand the confidentiality concerns discovery to third parties. But this is discovery, they are not a judgment creditor yet. If they ever become a judgment creditor, your Honor, we'd have to turn over our bank accounts, we'd have to show them what's in the account, I agree with you. But at this stage they are our adversaries. We should not have to turn over to them our most confidential, the exact amount of money that's sitting in a bank account.

THE COURT: I will let Mr. Blum talk, but I'll answer you in a minute. Yes, Mr. Blum.

MR. BLUM: Whether the suit will impact the tribe's fiscal resources depends on the numbers that appear on, not in the bank account, we didn't get bank statements, we got their P & L's basically, their financial statements.

And if they were so concerned that my client would see this, they could have asked, and the New York Bar Association form makes reference to it, the form that your Honor uses, they could have tried for an attorney's eyes only if they are worried that my client would do something with these numbers. Certainly they are not, I don't hear them saying that I am going to do something improper, or the attorneys here will do something improper with these numbers.

The information is directly on point. They never raised this before. Your Honor's decision speaks directly to this, the December decision, and all they are saying now is: Well, you're acting a judgment creditor. But that's not the case. It's how will it impact its fiscal resources when we have every line blacked out of every number.

another case, all right, and that case is rather famous, I suppose, but it's engendered incredible amount of financial information. And there came a time with that case when it was ready for summary judgment motions. And what's different from discovery portion to summary judgment portion is that in a discovery section everything is really open for grabs and must be produced. In a summary judgment motion, now your dealing with the public's information. Because in order to produce a summary judgment motion, you have to support your argument with documents that are open to the

2 public, in the public's eye.

And so we had actually a hearing on what should be produced, in a sense. And basically we whittled it down, the parties did, all right, encouraged by the Judge, they actually got a series of documents that had information in it that should it go public might really affect the future of the defendants, and even the future of the plaintiff because it was information on the plaintiff's side too.

So after a great deal of argument and discussion about it, all in open Court, what the Court did do in that circumstance, this is after discovery has been complete, but for the summary judgment motion I took out the actual figures. Not that the monies went from X to Y, but how much money went from X to Y, all right. And that was, in a sense, the resolution of that problem of that it could have had a very negative impact on the people in front of me to allow the public to know that figure.

But how different was my ruling in the discovery phase? Because there the knowledge of how much money was passing, and who was passing from what, and et cetera, is very much part of what the plaintiff is entitled to know. I mean, plaintiff is suing because the plaintiff says they have been hurt. And so this is their attempt to, after all, they have the burden of proof to establish this. And if you don't want it established, there are other ways of going

about resolving the matter. You may not want to do that, but you can, all right. But it does not include, it does not include a decision, a desire on your part not to turn over the information.

If you said to me it is too sensitive to go public even to the degree of their clients, and I want this information to be for attorneys eyes only, I mean, I don't know whether Mr. Blum would argue against it or argue against all of it, but, I don't know. But that is one resolution that is permitted. But certainly the fact that I — and I gave reasons why I believe this information should be turned over, and I have not changed my mind.

MR. GIACOVAS: Let me just address one thing first. Mr. Blum commented, and your Honor's statement with respect to the relevance of this information, I heard it, the same argument that I have heard, because we had a deposition about this, whether or not this lawsuit will impact the tribe resources. We can stipulate to what is on those financial statements. We're going to argue those are the tribe resources. But, again, the amount, I believe the amount of those resources if there is a \$100 or \$10 in an account is irrelevant to the argument that they want to make which is that this particular entity is not entitled to sovereign immunity. That's in our papers. But I hear your Honor.

Let me just go a different method. With respect to what counsel just said, we do not want to see in our motion papers, because we've withdrawn our motion, we had to refile for our motion to dismiss which includes both the sovereign immunity ground and the most substantive, failure to state a claim. We do not want to see figures parted back and publically filed motion papers as to what is in the tribe's bank accounts. These are the tribe's bank accounts. I'll just finish the point, that information is —

THE COURT: But, sir, that's the whole point of the confidentiality agreement. You know, and I tell you the Commercial Division worked on that confidentiality agreement along with members of the City Bar for about two-and-a-half years. The language of each and every paragraph in there has been well thought out and vetted you might say. And if you think you have concerns for the Lower Brule Community development tribe, you think that's a concern, think about some of the bigger law firms and who they are representing, and some of the cases you hear about constantly.

I assure you they do not want in their papers in their motion to dismiss or the answer to the motion to dismiss, or even as what we just went through in terms of the summary judgment motion, they don't want those figures out either. Of course they don't. It impacts that company, it impacts the people involved directly right between the

eyes. And everybody is very much aware of that. Should a

mistake be made, sometimes people make mistakes, I'm giving
a general mistake, should that happen, the punishment is
severe. It doesn't happen. I have never had that happen.

I've had one occasion where one of the people said: Oh my God, we filed the wrong thing. You know, we took care of it. But that was an up in arms. Everybody was up at 3:00 o'clock in the morning. Not I, but everybody else was so that they would be prepared when I got in that morning. It happens. I'm not saying that nothing will ever happen. But I am saying that confidentiality agreement, that is the purpose of it. The purpose is to make sure that you do not use the private information in a public paper.

MR. BLUM: And, your Honor, if I may, they filed this order to show cause under seal. They know how to do that. We didn't violate that. It's very easy to --

THE COURT: Let me talk about under seal. You can't do things under seal unless it's by Court order, all right. You just don't do that. What you do is that you go and talk to the E-filing people downstairs and you have, in a sense, a vanilla version of what you are talking about that's in your memoranda of law because I don't need figures to get the idea of the memoranda of law. I can figure it out probably myself.

In the exhibits you put in what's called holders,

all right, Exhibit A. Exhibit A is redacted, redacted Exhibit A, redacted Exhibit B, redacted Exhibit AA, Exhibit DD or quadruple D, all right. And then for me you arrive with wonderful boxes of things, actually there, back there, up in my chambers. You should see my chambers, big unredacted boxes. But they are under my supervision and my control. Because I may want to look at those documents. I may need to look at them. But they are not public. They are not public. So I really do think that I understand your concern, but I do think that this is taken care of.

MR. BLUM: Your Honor, the last time you directed them to bring the unredacted document with them today so that they could be produced.

THE COURT: Yes, I did.

MR. GIACOVAS: I have two questions, two additional points, your Honor. One is your Honor mentioned attorney's eyes only. I haven't spoken to counsel about attorney's eyes only. Is that something that I should discuss with counsel or get your Honor involved?

THE COURT: No, I don't get involved with that. I don't think I have to. I sign a confidentiality agreement. I do think that inside the confidentiality agreement there is a section in there about attorney's eyes only. No.

MR. BLUM: There is not, your Honor. Actually the Bar Association provision says that they do not recommend

2	including that because there is so much contention over
3	whether something should or should not be attorney's eyes
4	only because of over designating.
5	THE COURT: Look, I suggest maybe you go and talk
6	to each other about it. But I also suggest you have to
7	trust Mr. Blum who is a practitioner.
8	MR. GIACOVAS: This is not about mistrusting
9	counsel, your Honor, not at all. This is I represent a
10	client, he represents a client, and that's where it is.
11	THE COURT: So why don't you go and talk about
12	exactly what document you're looking to be attorney's eyes
13	only. The categories of documents at every level, all
14	right.
15	MR. GIACOVAS: We produced our documents already.
16	It is one particular document.
17	MR. BLUM: It's 11 pages of financial statements.
18	They produced a total of 48 pages. Eleven of them, which
19	they didn't produce originally, but only after we came back
20	to them have all the numbers redacted except the dates.
21	That's what should not be redacted.
22	THE COURT: These are not your boxes over there
23	ready to be turned over?
24	MR. GIACOVAS: No, those aren't ours, your Honor.
25	THE COURT: I think that we can turn things over,
26	all right.

THE COURT: Why don't you send in a stipulation to the effect of attorney's eyes only and that way we have it part of the record, and we can E-file that.

MR. GIACOVAS: That's fine. We'll do that, your

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