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| 1 | UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT | | | | | | |
| 1 | SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK | | | | | | |
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| 3 | GEOFFREY VARGA, et al., | | | | | | |
| 4 | Plaintiffs, | | | | | | |
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| 5 | v. 09 Cv. 4936 (AKH) | | | | | | |
| 5 6 | DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP, et al., | | | | | | |
| 6 | , , | | | | | | |
| 7 | Defendants. | | | | | | |
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| 9 | June 24, 2010 | | | | | | |
| 9 | 10:30 a.m. | | | | | | |
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| 10 | Before: | | | | | | |
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| 11 | HON. ALVIN K. HELLERSTEIN | | | | | | |
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| 12 | District Judge | | | | | | |
| 13 | _ | | | | | | |
| 13 | APPEARANCES | | | | | | |
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23 BY: JAMES J. SABELLA

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06O8VARC 1 (Case called) 2 THE COURT: I have all the appearances on Varga 3 against Deloitte. 4 Who is going to speak for the plaintiffs? 5 MR. ALLEN: Tom Allen for the Varga plaintiffs. 6 THE COURT: Mr. Allen, I would like to run over the 7 causes of action with you. 8 Count One alleges a derivative breach of contract 9 against Deloitte; Count Two, a derivative claim for 10 professional malpractice and negligence; Count Three, a 11 derivative claim for gross negligence; Count Four, a derivative 12 claim for aiding and abetting breaches of fraud; and Count Five, a derivative claim for unjust enrichment. 13 14 Let's look at Counts One, Two and Three. Aren't those 15 duplicative? 16 MR. ALLEN: Your Honor, with respect to Counts One, Two and Three, I don't think they are duplicative. What we 17 have seen in this case and in the briefing, your Honor, is that 18 19 the defendants, in essence, are arguing that there are 20 additional elements that have to be alleged. 21 THE COURT: I think you ought to go to the podium 22 because otherwise you block the back table. 23 MR. ALLEN: I will be glad to. 24 THE COURT: Defendants can argue from their places. 25 Go ahead, Mr. Allen. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

MR. ALLEN: Your Honor, with respect to Counts One, Two and Three, I don't believe they are duplicative. As you know, the defendants are arguing, in essence, they are arguing that we have to plead the elements of common law fraud.

THE COURT: These are not fraud counts.

6 MR. ALLEN: I understand they are not common law fraud.

THE COURT: They are based on the engagements each year of Deloitte by the company.

MR. ALLEN: That's correct, your Honor. That is certainly our contention.

THE COURT: That's how I am going to interpret them. These are three claims for negligence, in one sense gross negligence, but nevertheless negligence. In other words, a professional who performs an engagement in a negligent manner, without exercising due care, breaches the engagement. And New York law carefully bridges a question whether it's a tort or contract action, which amounts to the same thing.

I hold that these are three counts stating the same thing. These are claims for breach of the engagement agreement, by reason of negligent performance in the agreement, and I will interpret it as one. There is no fraud claim in Counts One through Three, and therefore there is no obligation to satisfy the special pleading obligations relating to fraud.

Count Four alleges that Deloitte has aided and abetted SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

- 1 the breaches of fiduciary duty owed by the officers and
- 2 directors of the two companies who, as I understand, is
- 3 liquidators. Do I have that right?
- 4 MR. ALLEN: Yes.
- 5 THE COURT: There you do need special allegations of
- 6 scienter, and I don't see them in the complaint. Nor do I see
- 7 how an accountant performing an audit can thereby aid and abet
- 8 breaches of fiduciary duty.
- 9 MR. ALLEN: If I may.
- THE COURT: You certainly may. That's the whole point of my putting the question to you.
- MR. ALLEN: First of all, I believe that the cases
- 13 that have been cited by the defendants don't support the
- 14 requirement that we would need to allege scienter with respect
- 15 to that claim.
- Your Honor, the defendants are, in essence, arguing
- 17 that if Rule 9 applies, we have to allege with particularity.
- 18 Then they are also claiming that we have to allege scienter.
- 19 But the elements of aiding and abetting a breach of fiduciary
- 20 duty do not require scienter. Now, they do require that we
- 21 allege actual knowledge of the breach of fiduciary duty, and we
- 22 have alleged actual knowledge of the breach.
- THE COURT: A breach of an obligation is not a breach
- 24 of a fiduciary duty. You need more.
- MR. ALLEN: Your Honor, what we have alleged in terms SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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- 1 of actual knowledge is that -- let's start, first of all, with
- 2 the related party transactions. We have alleged that there
- 3 were a huge number of related party transactions that were
- 4 going on over a number of years. We have also alleged that the
- 5 defendants knew that those related party transactions were
- 6 going on. In fact, they disclosed in the notes to the

7 financial statements that related party transactions were going

on. In addition, it was in the offering memorandum that they

9 were going to be related party transactions.

THE COURT: And the accountants were not looking for records of acceptance by the independent directors.

MR. ALLEN: Under the relevant accounting standard, which we have cited in the complaint, it is AU 334 with respect to related party transactions, one of the specific requirements

15 of AU 334 -- that's the auditing standard that relates to

16 related party transactions and sets out the kind of scrutiny

17 that the auditor needs to make a related party transaction.

18 One of the requirements there is that the auditor must examine

19 the related party transactions and determine, among other

20 things, "whether the transaction has been approved by those

21 charged with governance."

So it is in the accounting standards that this is

23 what --

THE COURT: The Investment Advisers Act requires, does it not, approval by the independent directors.

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1 MR. ALLEN: The Investment Advisers Act requires 2 approval by --

3 THE COURT: So the omissions of the accountants were 4 failing to see if there had been approval by the outside 5 directors. Am I right?

MR. ALLEN: Given the huge number of transactions that occurred and that are disclosed, clearly, Deloitte knew that because those are in the notes to the accounting statements, and given that they had an obligation to look as to whether the transactions had been approved, I think given that evidence, there are really two different, at least two different fair inferences from that evidence. One is, at a minimum, Deloitte

- 12 13 was negligent because we now know, of course, that these
- 14 approvals were not obtained in advance of the transactions
- being executed. But I think another fair inference is, given 15
- the volume of the transactions, that it appeared over such a 16
- period of time, that there is a basis to infer that Deloitte 17
- 18 knew that these approvals were not being obtained in a timely

19 fashion.

20 THE COURT: Merely because they didn't look.

21 MR. ALLEN: What I am saying, your Honor, is given 22 that they were required to look, and given this is a very

23 prominent --

24 THE COURT: Where is the allegation that they knew, 25 that Deloitte knew?

1 MR. ALLEN: We have alleged actual knowledge, your 2 Honor. I know we allege it in the --

THE COURT: In conclusory fashion.

MR. ALLEN: We allege it, but we also allege all these facts that I just recounted, your Honor, with respect to the number of related party transactions that were occurring, that they were occurring year in, year out. We allege that the accounting standard AU 334 requires that this examination be done. And of course we allege that the approvals were not being obtained in advance of the transactions being settled.

THE COURT: So it's the fact that there are a large number of failures to approve that you argue constitutes an aiding and abetting of a breach of fiduciary duty?

MR. ALLEN: That's correct.

THE COURT: A fiduciary duty is owed by the independent directors to approve. They didn't approve. They failed and omitted to approve. But there is no allegation that it was tended to them and they said, no, I don't want to bother; they just didn't do it. There is a difference between negligence and breach.

MR. ALLEN: There is also a claim for breach of fiduciary duty against Bear.

In any event, your Honor, I think also I want to emphasize that with respect to the actual knowledge requirement for aiding and abetting, we have other allegations with respect

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to other work that Deloitte was doing, and the complaint needs
to be read as a whole. So if you look at, for example, the
valuation --

THE COURT: Unfortunately, one has to read the whole complaint and it's, how many allegations, 650 allegations.

MR. ALLEN: It is lengthy, your Honor. The situation we were in is that, particularly with respect to this aiding and abetting claim, as you know, one element is we have to allege the breach of fiduciary duty. So we have to allege a breach of fiduciary duty by, in essence, enough facts that would show a breach of fiduciary duty by Bear and enough facts that would show a breach of fiduciary by Walkers.

THE COURT: I hold, Mr. Allen, that you satisfactorily alleged claims of negligence, but not claims of aiding and abetting a breach of fiduciary duty, and I grant the motion to dismiss the fourth cause of action.

As to the first three I read them as one cause of action.

Now, the next question I want to ask you is about the statute of limitations. Under Section 202 of the New York CPLR, there is a borrowing statute, if I have the number correctly. There is a borrowing statute, which is the shorter of the New York limitations or some other applicable statute of limitations. You agree?

MR. ALLEN: Yes, your Honor, we acknowledge that. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

- 1 THE COURT: So the New York statute of limitations is
- 2 three years, which is the binding rule. The complaint was
- 3 filed when?
- 4 MR. ALLEN: Your Honor, this particular complaint was
- 5 filed in state court.
- 6 THE COURT: When the lawsuit was filed.
- 7 MR. ALLEN: The original claim was on April 4, 2008.
- 8 THE COURT: April 4, 2008. That's when you first
- 9 stated a claim against Deloitte?
- 10 MR. ALLEN: Correct.
- 11 MR. MARTIN: Not against my client.
- 12 THE COURT: Your client is?
- 13 MR. MARTIN: Deloitte Cayman.
- 14 THE COURT: Would you clear that up, Mr. Allen?
- MR. ALLEN: Deloitte Cayman was joined as a defendant
- 16 by an amended complaint on June 30, 2008.
- 17 THE COURT: I am going to deal first with the April 4
- date as applicable to both Deloitte. That means that
- 19 everything is in starting with April 5, 2005.
- 20 Do you agree, Mr. Allen?
- MR. ALLEN: We argue, your Honor, that the continuous
- 22 representation doctrine should apply to --
- 23 THE COURT: I don't think so. I think each year is a
- 24 separate engagement. Now, the engagement for the year, let's
- 25 say the calendar year ending -- was the company on a calendar

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06O8VARC 1 year, Mr. Allen? 2 MR. MARTIN: Yes. 3 THE COURT: The first issue has to do with any report 4 that comes after April 5, 2005. I expect that what that means 5 is that the calendar year ending December 31, 2004 is the first 6 one at issue. 7 Defendants, do you agree? 8 MR. MARTIN: No, your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Your name, sir? 10 MR. MARTIN: Richard Martin for Deloitte Cayman. 11 As Mr. Allen has just acknowledged, and I don't want 12 to interrupt the argument, but we were brought into the case for the first time in June of 2008. 13 14 THE COURT: I said before that I want to use the April 4 date, and then I will make distinctions if necessary later 15 16 17 Let me get the one that speaks for Deloitte, the New 18 York entity. 19 MR. SHULMAN: Deloitte U.S. Max Shulman from Cravath. 20 We don't agree that the operative date is the date of 21 the filing of the original complaint either, your Honor. That complaint was voluntarily dismissed and any tolling that 22 resulted from that complaint being brought ended before the now 23 24 operative complaint was filed. 25 THE COURT: What is the operative complaint? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

- 1 MR. SHULMAN: The operative complaint was filed on
- 2 April 24, 2009. And three years back from that is April 24,
- 3 2006, which means that only the audit report for the 2006 year
- 4 is at issue in our view.
- 5 MR. ALLEN: Your Honor, if I may.
- 6 THE COURT: One minute. The complaint alleges
- 7 complaints against two Deloitte entities, Deloitte & Touche LLP
- 8 and Deloitte & Touche Cayman Islands. Mr. Shulman represents
- 9 Deloitte & Touche?
- 10 MR. SHULMAN: LLP.
- 11 THE COURT: And Mr. Martin represents Deloitte &
- 12 Touche Cayman Islands.
- 13 Mr. Shulman says that I should start with the
- 14 complaint that was reinstated, not the one that was withdrawn.
- MR. SHULMAN: That's correct.
- 16 THE COURT: That puts the filing date as April 24,
- 17 2009.
- 18 Is that your date too, Mr. Martin?
- MR. MARTIN: Absolutely, your Honor. And really, this
- 20 is not a close question.
- 21 THE COURT: I agree with you. I do not relate back to
- 22 a complaint that was withdrawn, unless there is something
- 23 special that's alleged.
- MR. ALLEN: If I may, there is something special,
- 25 which is the supplemental jurisdiction statute, 28 U.S.C.

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Section 1367(d). What that statute provides is tolling that's applicable to this situation.

3 THE COURT: Let me understand the facts first.

4 You filed originally when, the first filing, state 5 court complaint?

6 MR. ALLEN: The first complaint that was filed was 7 filed, as we discussed before, on April 4, 2008.

THE COURT: That was in the state court or was it in this court?

MR. ALLEN: That was in federal court.

THE COURT: Then what happened to it?

MR. ALLEN: Your Honor, there were motions to dismiss that were filed. That complaint was subsequently amended on June 30, 2008 to, among other things, add a claim under the federal securities laws. There were motions to dismiss filed as to a number of the claims, including the federal securities claim.

There was an argument on the federal securities claim on February 24, 2009. At that argument, your Honor, one of the central issues was whether we, the plaintiffs, had stated a claim under the federal securities law. That was the basis for federal jurisdiction.

During that argument there was a fairly vigorous argument, and your Honor made a number of comments about raising a serious question as to whether a claim under the

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- 1 federal securities laws had been stated. The plaintiffs made
- 2 the decision, given that your Honor had expressed a great deal
- 3 of skepticism, and I think actually said at one point during
- 4 the transcript that if there is really not a federal cause of
- 5 action here you ought to fess up and not file it, and the
- 6 decision that was made, based on the comments that had been
- 7 made at the hearing, was that rather than refile the case in
- 8 federal court and press forward on this federal claim, where
- 9 your Honor had already expressed a lot of skepticism about it,
- 10 a decision was made to just refile the state law claims in11 state court.

In our view, given those circumstances, the supplemental jurisdiction statute should apply. Basically, what the supplemental --

THE COURT: You withdrew the complaint, you dismissed the complaint in the federal court?

MR. ALLEN: We dismissed the complaint in the federal court because of the issues with respect to the federal claim that was the basis for federal jurisdiction.

THE COURT: And you started again in state court?

MR. ALLEN: We filed in state court.

THE COURT: That was the complaint that was filed

23 April 24, 2009?

24 MR. ALLEN: Correct.

THE COURT: Why isn't Mr. Shulman correct that the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

- 1 withdrawal of the complaint and dismissal of an action and the
- 2 filing of the new action does not relate back to the first
- 3 lawsuit?

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- 4 MR. ALLEN: Because under the supplemental
- 5 jurisdiction statute, what is provided is that there is a
- 6 tolling provision, and states that the period of limitations
- 7 for any claims, and it goes on to say --
 - THE COURT: Where, in the CPLR?
- 9 MR. ALLEN: This is in 28 U.S.C., Section 1367, the
- 10 supplemental jurisdiction statute. Section 1367(d). In
- 11 essence, your Honor, it provides for tolling in a situation
- 12 like this, where federal claims have been asserted, there are
- 13 pendent state law claims over which federal jurisdiction is
- 14 based on the fact that there is a federal claim that's been
- 15 alleged. What the statute contemplates is that if the federal
- 16 claim is dismissed, and then the state law claims go away
- because of lack of jurisdiction, that the plaintiffs shouldn't
- 18 be penalized because the plaintiff after all filed the state
- 19 law claims, should be able to get the date when the claims were 20 actually filed in court.
- 21 THE COURT: So when did you dismiss your lawsuit, the
- 22 first lawsuit?
- MR. ALLEN: There was a voluntary dismissal that was
- 24 filed.

25 THE COURT: When was it filed?

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- 1 MR. ALLEN: I'm sorry. They are trying to clarify
- 2 that question for me.
- 3 THE COURT: Mr. Martin, what is the date?
- 4 MR. MARTIN: I have it here. It was filed on March 5 26, 2009.
- 6 THE COURT: March 26, 2009.
- 7 MR. ALLEN: There was notice of voluntary dismissal 8 filed March 26, 2009, which your Honor endorsed as so ordered 9 on March 30, 2009.
- THE COURT: My so ordered doesn't mean anything in a Rule 41 dismissal. It was by stipulation.
- So March 26, 2009 is the effective date. When was the new complaint filed in the state court?
- MR. ALLEN: It was filed on February 24, 2009 -- I'm sorry. April 24, 2009. So it was within the 30 days that this statute, Section 1367(d), contemplates.
- 17 THE COURT: Mr. Shulman, why shouldn't I toll?
- MR. MARTIN: May I address that, your Honor?
- 19 THE COURT: Yes.
- MR. MARTIN: 1367(d), as the cases that we cited in
- 21 our brief make unmistakably clear, applies only when the
- 22 dismissal is under 1367(c), that is, when the court dismisses
- 23 the claim for lack of jurisdiction. Here, we have a voluntary
- 24 dismissal, plaintiffs chose to dismiss their case voluntarily
- 25 and refile in state court. It was not dismissed under 1367(c).

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1 In fact, the court denied our motion to dismiss. That's the record.

We cited three cases in our brief which all hold that under these circumstances, where the party voluntarily withdraws under Rule 41(a)(1), which is what I have and what the Court has in the record, 1367(d) tolling doesn't apply.

Since the time we have filed our briefs, your Honor, Judge Gardephe of this court made precisely that finding in a case called Malone and he said explicitly that when there is a dismissal under Rule 41(a)(1), as we have here, the tolling of 1367(d) doesn't apply. And plaintiffs, they don't have a single case that supports their interpretation. All of their cases are those that were actually dismissed under 1367(c). They don't get the benefit of this. They waited too long, your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me see if I can parse the statute.

So this is a claim that was voluntarily dismissed at the same time as or after the dismissal of the federal claim.

19 Your argument, Mr. Martin, is that since --

MR. MARTIN: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Excuse me, Mr. Martin. I am trying to restate your point so I understand it.

This claim was voluntarily dismissed at the same time as or after the dismissal of the federal claim. Mr. Allen's argument is that their decision to withdraw in face of my SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

disparagement of the legal sufficiency of the federal claimshould be considered the same thing.

I think I agree with Mr. Martin and not with Mr. Allen. There could be any one of a number of reasons for the decision to withdraw a federal claim. This issue of limitations, if it was a troubling point, should have been raised at that time. I hold that there is no relation back.

MR. ALLEN: If I may, I just want to correct one statement that was made by counsel for Deloitte Cayman. Our argument is under the circumstances it would have been unreasonable to require us to pursue this federal claim -- in order to preserve our tolling, to pursue a federal claim so that the court would dismiss it, even when the court had indicated from the bench that it had a great deal of skepticism about the claim.

With respect to the case law --

THE COURT: I understand your point. I think it could have been done differently. It's a technical point. The statute of limitations can be technical.

MR. ALLEN: If I might just add one thing. There actually is a case that supports our position. It's from the Court of Appeals in Florida. The case is Blinn v. Florida Department of Transportation. And in a very similar situation the court made this exact point, that why should you force the

plaintiff to assert a claim when it is apparent that the claim SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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- 1 is not going to proceed and press that claim to dismissal, just
- 2 in terms of judicial economy. The entire philosophy behind
- 3 this statute applies to a voluntary dismissal as well as to a
- 4 dismissal by the court, when it's under the circumstances like 5 this.
 - MR. MARTIN: Your Honor, we don't have that case. It wasn't cited in the papers.
 - THE COURT: It's not binding on me, and I think Judge Gardephe has got the better ruling.
- 10 So I am following that rule. I am not relating back.
- 11 The relation back goes from the filing date of April 24, 2009
- 12 three years back. So the first audit that's in play is the
- 13 first opinion delivered after April 25, 2006.
 - MR. ALLEN: Your Honor, can I add one thing? And that is that there was an audit that was received on April 11,
- 16 2006 -- not received, but was dated April 11, 2006.
 - One of the things that we have seen and we allege in our complaint is that in some cases these audits were dated a
- 19 certain date but were not received until some date later. So
- 20 we think it's premature at this point --
- 21 THE COURT: It has to do with the opinion, not the
- 22 audit. What was the first opinion that was delivered after
- 23 April 25, 2006?
- MR. MARTIN: That would be the April 24, 2007. It's
- 25 the last audit opinion. That's the only opinion that can

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- 1 possibly be at issue here.
 - THE COURT: That relates back to the calendar year
- 3 December 31, 2006. And usually it is the previous year as
- 4 well.
- 5 MR. MARTIN: No. Each one of them was one year audit
- 6 reports.
- 7 THE COURT: It did not report a two year?
- 8 MR. MARTIN: No.
- 9 THE COURT: So that would be the first opinion?
- 10 MR. MARTIN: Yes.
- 11 MR. ALLEN: If I may.
- MR. MARTIN: As to that point, in any case, New York
- 13 law couldn't be clearer.
- 14 THE COURT: I have got it.
- MR. ALLEN: Your Honor, as I said before, there is
- 16 evidence here that in some cases the audits and opinions had
- 17 certain dates and then were not delivered until a later date.
- 18 And so here we think that it's premature to say that the 2005
- 19 audit is no longer in the case --
- THE COURT: It depends on your allegation, Mr. Allen.
- MR. ALLEN: -- because of the potential that it could
- 22 have been delivered after.
- THE COURT: If you have a basis for saying that an
- 24 earlier opinion is in play, you will have to make that
- 25 allegation. But I hold at this point that the cause of action SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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1 must have arisen on or after April 25, 2006. And that relates 2 to the issue of the breach of the engagement for the calendar 3 year reported in that first opinion.

The next thing I want to ask you is, how do you allege damage here? What is the damage from the negligent performance of the audit?

MR. ALLEN: We allege the damage, for example, in paragraphs 275, 296, 298 and 299. For example, in paragraph 296, we say that had Deloitte fulfilled their duties, they would have either caused the overseas funds to report their true financial condition, issued a qualified adverse opinion, or resigned as auditor. Had the Deloitte defendants done so, investors would have known they could not rely on the financial statements.

THE COURT: We are not dealing with investors. We are dealing with a company.

MR. ALLEN: In 275, the allegation is that investors reasonably relied on Deloitte defendants' audit reports in deciding to invest.

THE COURT: You're not suing on behalf of the investors, you're suing on behalf of the company.

MR. ALLEN: But to go on, your Honor, it also alleges that the funds did not take action.

24 THE COURT: Which funds?

MR. ALLEN: The overseas funds.

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06O8VARC 1 THE COURT: Which ones? The feeder funds or the funds on behalf of which the liquidators acted? 3 MR. ALLEN: The feeder funds. 4 THE COURT: The feeder funds are not in play. They 5 are the investors. 6 MR. ALLEN: The funds --7 THE COURT: The liquidators act on behalf of which 8 funds? Give me the names. 9 MR. ALLEN: Act on behalf of the High-Grade. 10 THE COURT: Domestic and overseas? 11 MR. ALLEN: Just overseas, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: The overseas H-G fund and the overseas E-L 13 fund. 14 MR. ALLEN: And the enhanced leverage fund. 15 THE COURT: So the argument is what? How were they 16 damaged? MR. ALLEN: The liquidators are bringing the claims on 17 18 behalf of the funds. It's the funds that contracted with 19 Deloitte for these services, and it's the funds to whom 20 Deloitte owes a duty to perform the services in a professional 21 manner. 22 THE COURT: Weren't they already committed by the 23 first audit in play? It's not a matter of placing an 24 investment, it's a matter of selling an investment.

This is not something I am going to deal with on a SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

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- 1 motion to dismiss. I am just raising this issue because it
- 2 seems to me that your damage theory needs a better analysis.
- 3 Since you're going to amend again on the basis of this, I think
- 4 you have got to straighten it out.
 - I hold as follows:
- 6 Counts One through Three can be restated as a single
- 7 count starting from the first audit opinion delivered after
- 8 April 25, 2006.

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- 9 Count Four is dismissed.
- 10 Counts Five through Nine are not involved in this 11 motion.
- 12 Count Ten is also duplicative of Count One, Two and
- 13 Three consolidated. So Count Ten is dismissed.
- 14 How much time do you want to replead?
- MR. ALLEN: 30 days, your Honor.
- 16 THE COURT: Sure.
- MR. SHULMAN: There are two other issues that relate
- 18 to the professional negligence claim that we briefed.
- 19 THE COURT: Remind me of them.
- MR. SHULMAN: The Martin Act, where I think there are
- 21 very recent cases cited in our brief, one arising out of the
- 22 collapse of these very funds.
- THE COURT: Also, the release language in there.
- 24 You're going to have raise the release language as a defense.
- MR. SHULMAN: And the Martin Act?

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THE COURT: I do not believe that the Martin Act preempts claims by a client against the auditor. So I deny those aspects of the motion.

4 MR. SHULMAN: There is a recent decision by Judge 5 Holwell that you might want to take a look at in Stephenson v. 6 Citco Group Ltd.

THE COURT: I will review it again. When I change my mind I will let you know. As of now, I do not believe the Martin Act preempts claims based on an engagement of an

10 auditor.

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MR. SHULMAN: Judge Holwell did rule on that very issue, if you take a look at that.

THE COURT: July 26 is the date for the new amendment.

Thank you, folks.

MR. OESTREICH: Can we get a date for another conference, Judge?

THE COURT: I need your complaint first.

18 Where are you now?

MR. OESTREICH: I was looking at my calendar, and I thought maybe the week of September 13, unless we need something before that. That would be just before depositions start.

THE COURT: Sure. I will do that. September 14, 4:00. OK, folks. Thank you.

25 (Adjourned)