I6j1citc 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 CITIZENS ASSET FINANCE, INC., Plaintiff, 4 5 17 Civ. 7115 (AJN) v. 6 JUSTICE AVIATION, LLC, et al., 7 Defendants. Conference 8 New York, N.Y. 9 June 19, 2018 4:36 p.m. 10 Before: 11 HON. ALISON J. NATHAN, 12 District Judge 13 APPEARANCES 14 VEDDER, PRICE, P.C. 15 Attorneys for Plaintiff BY: WILLIAM W. THORSNESS, ESQ. 16 ZIELKE LAW FIRM 17 Attorneys for Defendants BY: JOHN H. DWYER, JR., ESQ. 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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1 (Case called)

THE COURT: I'll take appearances of counsel, starting with the plaintiff.

MR. THORSNESS: Good afternoon, your Honor. Bill Thorsness for plaintiff Citizens Finance.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Thorsness.

And for the defendant.

MR. DWYER: For the defendant, your Honor, John Dwyer.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Dwyer.

All right. We're here for a scheduling and status conference in this matter following the close of fact discovery.

I'm in receipt of the parties' letter, which came in May 18th in advance of this conference. I think we had some adjournments so it's a little bit dated at this point, but you indicated in the order that fact discovery is closed in this matter, is that correct?

MR. THORSNESS: Yes, your Honor.

MR. DWYER: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And is there expert discovery?

MR. THORSNESS: No, your Honor.

MR. DWYER: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So discovery is closed.

Now I know that I have a pending motion to dismiss on the counterclaim, which I think is basically repeated now in

the pending motion to dismiss the pending summary judgment motion with respect to the counterclaim, is that right?

MR. THORSNESS: Your Honor, we did incorporate -there are legal arguments strictly in a motion to dismiss. The
summary judgment motion on the counterclaim also raises factual
bases to dismiss -- I mean, to grant summary judgment based on
the documents that were produced for discovery.

THE COURT: Okay. But all of the legal arguments from the motion to dismiss are incorporated in the summary judgment motion.

MR. THORSNESS: Absolutely, Judge.

THE COURT: So if we're going forward with the summary judgment motion, there's no need to tackle both. You could withdraw or I could dismiss as moot the motion to dismiss and just deal with the issues raised in the summary judgment motion.

MR. THORSNESS: Certainly if you grant the summary judgment motion on the counterclaim, your Honor, the motion to dismiss would be moot. We did not articulate, for brevity, all of the additional legal reasons that we set forth in the motion to dismiss.

THE COURT: Incorporated in the --

MR. THORSNESS: Yes. So for example, waiver arguments, your Honor, no duty exists as a matter of law, those kinds of things are not repeated verbatim in the summary

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judgment motion, so we did stick to really factual issues in the summary judgment motion, Judge.

THE COURT: And the summary judgment motion, am I right, it's fully briefed now?

MR. DWYER: Yes, your Honor. It's submitted.

And Mr. Dwyer, from the defense THE COURT: perspective, I mean, I guess there's a couple of things. gather it came in before close of discovery. It also did come in, and as I think you've noted, I typically try to discourage summary judgment practice in bench trials, unless there are circumstances that make it a good use of resources. And you I mean, the reason for that is, I think most efficient is a bench trial, which is basically just a big summary judgment motion with the opportunity to cross-examine fact witnesses, because I take direct testimony by declaration for bench trials, rather than sort of coming through the record and determining whether or not there's a material issue in dispute. Why not just get to final resolution as quickly as possible? So that's typically my posture with respect to summary judgment.

Now sometimes lawyers say, but here's a good reason to do this, it substantially would narrow the scope of trial, we would need two witnesses rather than eight witnesses to come in for cross-examination, it would substantially impact our settlement discussions going forward, etc. So sometimes there

is good reason. But my general posture is, let's just get it resolved once and for all.

Mr. Dwyer, with respect to your opposition to the summary judgment motion -- and it's in the queue but I haven't gotten to it yet -- do you have a position with respect to the filing of that motion prior to the close of fact discovery?

MR. DWYER: Not to that, no. I don't think the fact that it was filed before fact discovery has any real impact in it.

THE COURT: You had what you needed to file the motion.

MR. DWYER: Yes.

THE COURT: As the counterclaim plaintiff, do you have a position with respect to resolution of the summary judgment motion pretrial?

MR. DWYER: I understand what the Court said, particularly about taking testimony by declaration. I think the factual disputes that we've set up in the summary judgment response relate essentially solely to the counterclaim.

There's a dispute about the handling of the collateral and the sale of the collateral, and there's some perception differences in who had the duty to do what and what the consequences were of waiting this period of time, so those are the real factual issues. I think they could probably be fleshed out a little bit in a bench trial better than a summary judgment motion, but

it's not dramatically complex. I think we'd be dealing with the same witnesses, the example you gave, but I don't think it's going to cut the number of witnesses any at all to do a bench trial, or the summary judgment is not going to limit the number of witnesses. It's going to be the same folks, unless it's totally granted.

THE COURT: Mr. Thorsness?

MR. THORSNESS: Thank you, your Honor.

So your Honor, first, we did take substantial caution and we did not file a motion for summary judgment before fact discovery closed. We did ensure that it was done. We certainly understand your standing orders, and we did comply with that, your Honor. I just wanted to clear that up.

Number two, Judge, the reason why summary judgment is — there is good cause, here, there is nothing in dispute. Ignore the counterclaim, for example. There's a \$2.5 million deficiency on an aircraft loan that was not paid. Before the suit was ever filed, there was a forbearance agreement, and I certainly don't need to explain to the Court what that necessarily means in a commercial lending relationship. Everything was admitted to, the defaults were admitted to, the debt was admitted to, waivers, releases, etc. We see it all the time. Before filing suit. Subsequent to filing suit, the aircraft was sold and requests to admit were answered, all in the affirmative, substantively, and then in the summary

judgment opposition, Judge, nothing was disputed, on the
affirmative claims. The 2.4 million on the breach of contract
under Justice Aviation, which is the borrower, and the
2.4 million and change against the guarantor, who, of course,
happens to be a currently sitting governor and I wanted to
make clear for the Court as well that the bank, they did not
want to file this suit. Certainly a national bank like
Citizens does not take any joy in suing sitting politicians. I
mention that, Judge, because this is kind of an aberration. I
do a lot of financial institution work, and banks want to get
paid, certainly, but they do not want to raise public ire, or
suing a sitting governor is not something they take joy in.
That should help explain how challenging it has been to get
movement in this case; movement in terms of any kind of
settlement to address this deficiency, and why summary judgment
is compelled, Judge, you can frankly rubber stamp a judgment on
the affirmative claims today, but for the counterclaim, and we
can talk about that. And I think the same conclusion follows.
Because there's nothing that's disputed, on the affirmative
claims.

THE COURT: But that makes it sound like if we go to trial, it's all about the counterclaims.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ THORSNESS: And I haven't gotten to that, Judge, and I was getting there.

And before I get to the counterclaim, Judge, you had

mentioned substantially advancing settlement opportunities. I believe, personally, having lived with this for about a year and a half now, that in order to get the guarantor's attention, a judgment would certainly advance that, Judge. I don't want to guess or speculate or even, you know, repeat conversations that I've had with counsel, but we have gotten, you know, nowhere on advancing settlement, Judge, and the bank can't do anything. They're out \$2½ million, and they want to move this forward, and so we filed summary judgment. Defendants didn't take any depositions because there's no fact issues, Judge, and there was no discovery disputes, which I appreciated.

So on that respect, even setting aside the counterclaim, entering judgment on the affirmative claims today would substantially impact the opportunity for potential settlement in advance of any enforcement actions, Judge, and excluding the counterclaim, you can enter full judgment on the guarantee because the counterclaim does not impact Count Two. It only impacts a \$100,000 offset on Count One. And there are probably 15 different reasons, Judge, why the counterclaim summary judgment, or dismissal on that should be granted. I'm prepared to go through each of those today. I think from a very high-level perspective, what they are saying is that a bank not responding to a purchase offer by a borrower within two hours and losing a sale is, as a matter of law, a violation of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing. Now, I mean,

we don't argue public policy, but at the end of the day, that's a big issue, and I think on a public policy basis, if that were sustainable, as a matter of law, that impacts commercial lending relationship, because any borrower is going to throw up anything up against the wall to suggest that it can be unreasonable for a lender to do this, that, or the other thing when 25 pages of loan documents, the forbearance agreement — and the lender is trying to protect its collateral. We think that the counterclaim can't be sustained, and that's public policy reason, Judge, but I mention that first because it is important.

THE COURT: Okay. So at least at the end there, or somewhere in that, you maintain the position I should resolve the summary judgment motion on the counterclaim and then because it's important for settlement purposes. But it also seemed like what you were saying was proceeding with respect to the affirmative claims, the initial claims, in some summary way as well, no?

MR. THORSNESS: I'm sorry, Judge. We moved for summary judgment on everything. My first long spiel there was the affirmative claims, breach of contract, breach of guarantee. There's no dispute, there's no factual dispute whatsoever, other than a hundred-thousand-dollar offset, which is this counterclaim on Count One. And --

THE COURT: And again, it's in the queue and I haven't

gotten to it yet, so I misunderstood. But you have moved, the plaintiff has moved for summary judgment with respect to the asserted plaintiff's claims.

MR. THORSNESS: Oh, yes, Judge.

THE COURT: And you moved on behalf of Citizens for summary judgment with respect to the counterclaims.

MR. THORSNESS: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Understood.

Mr. Dwyer.

MR. DWYER: Well, we disagree. I mean, the two-hour comment I think lays out the fact dispute. The bank thinks that it's a two-hour issue, we think it's a six-day issue. There's email back and forth between in-house counsel and, you know, what's sufficient notice to tell them that we need a decision, we've got a seven-day contract, you don't give us authorization till I think over six days, and so we lost the deal.

THE COURT: I understand that position with respect to your assertion of disputed facts with respect to the counterclaim. What about with respect to, in your posture as defendant, opposing summary judgment with respect to the affirmative claims asserted by Citizens?

MR. DWYER: Based on the statement of material facts and the responses that we made to that, I don't think there are any real disputes over the affirmative claim. The fact dispute

here is going to be on the counterclaim.

THE COURT: So, I mean, I suppose in that sense it would substantially alter the course of trial if I were to rule -- I mean, it sounds like almost on consent, but I get that it's not consent. I take it back. I understand. I don't mean on consent. But tell me if this is right. In your opposition to the motion for summary judgment, does the defendant provide argument opposing summary judgment on the plaintiff's affirmative claims?

MR. DWYER: No.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DWYER: No. And we've admitted the authenticity of the loan agreement, the security agreements, the forbearance agreement, those documents are --

THE COURT: So is there any reason I don't just orally grant today the plaintiff's motion for summary judgment with respect to the affirmative claims?

MR. DWYER: On liability. There's obviously a question what the damages are.

THE COURT: On liability.

MR. DWYER: I don't -- I hate admitting this, but I don't think that we've really put anything in the record that could stop you from doing that.

THE COURT: All right. So I think I don't need to waste anybody's resources. I will grant the plaintiff's motion

for summary judgment, with respect to liability. Based on the motion for summary judgment papers, including the 56.1 statements and disputed facts, there are no material issues of disputed fact with respect to liability with respect to plaintiff's claims. So summary judgment is granted with respect to the plaintiff, with respect to liability on the plaintiff's affirmative claims.

And does the damages question turn on the counterclaim or other facts?

MR. DWYER: On the counterclaim, they've put their calculation of the balance in, and I don't believe we've disputed that, so I think that the damages are going to turn on the counterclaim.

THE COURT: All right. And if we proceed to trial on that, Mr. Dwyer, what does trial look like from counterclaim plaintiff's perspective?

MR. DWYER: It looks like primarily two witnesses.

The complicating factor is, one of those witnesses is

Mr. Lipke, who is counsel for the plaintiff, who was personally conducting the settlement negotiations and was the point of contact on the negotiation. The other witness would be Dustin Dean, who is in-house counsel at the time for Justice, who was acting in that role for them. So there is a bit of a quirk in terms of proof on that because counsel was involved in negotiating it and counsel was involved in selling the asset.

But those would be the two -- the only two witnesses I think would be absolutely necessary for trial. But --

THE COURT: And does your summary judgment opposition include declarations of Lipke and Dean?

MR. DWYER: No, it does not include declarations from them. It refers mostly to emails that were included in declarations. They put in everything in their motion so we just referred to their declarations.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DWYER: It's almost entirely email traffic between those two gentlemen.

THE COURT: So for your case, if we're proceeding to bench trial, you'd present declarations from them?

MR. DWYER: I'm not sure I can get a declaration from Mr. Lipke, since he's opposing counsel. I can certainly get one --

THE COURT: So you would call him as an adversarial witness.

MR. DWYER: I would have to, yeah.

THE COURT: Understood. And then Dean you would put in a declaration?

MR. DWYER: I would plan to do that, yes.

THE COURT: One live witness for affirmative testimony and then a declaration witness who would be available for cross-examination. Mr. Thorsness, from your perspective, what

would trial look like?

MR. THORSNESS: Sure, your Honor. And the damages on the counterclaim is only relevant to Count One. Damages is not relevant at all on Count Two. The defendants did not oppose, did not rebut that argument in our summary judgment motion. A guarantor does not get any defenses of the borrower, especially if it's an absolute unconditional guarantee. We cited Second Circuit law and I believe law of this district as well, Judge. So on the witnesses, and this is a hundred-thousand-dollar issue, Judge.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. THORSNESS: Also just for the Court, to the extent -- we likely will collectively burn through a hundred thousand dollars preparing for trial and conducting trial, but be that as it may, Mr. Lipke --

THE COURT: And I recognize that and I appreciate it, but that doesn't answer the question of whether there's a disputed issue of fact. What it should do is motivate everybody to settle if there is a disputed issue of fact.

MR. THORSNESS: Absolutely understood, your Honor.

And I just raise that for the Court and there's probably five documents that we attached to our summary judgment motion that your Honor would — if you did consider the motion, would need to review to kind of just grant judgment on that as well, but to answer your question — long way around it — your Honor,

Mr. Lipke is the head of our reorganization group in Chicago.
Of course if subpoenaed to testify, he would testify. We'd
have to review that. But in any event, on our side, we would
want to call, at a minimum, Mr. Justice's son, who is the
principal architect of the negotiations of this helicopter
sale, which has been admitted. We may also need to call the
governor as well. Number one is absolute, number two is
potential. But three and four are also absolute, and the
potential buyer who walked, who I'm not sure where he is, but
he may be in one of the he may be in the Caribbean. The
fourth is the broker retained by Justice Aviation to sell the
aircraft, and the reasons for why the aircraft were the
initial sale was lost. And that's all fleshed out in the
emails, Judge, but we foresee at least that happening.

THE COURT: Okay. And let me just ask briefly, just so I understand. As I said, I haven't gotten through the papers yet, but you say two hours, the other side says six days. Why isn't that a disputed issue of fact?

MR. THORSNESS: It turns on when the covenant of good faith and fair dealing triggered. So on July 6, 2017, the borrower got an offer for \$2.2 million to sell the aircraft. They emailed my partner, Mr. Lipke: "We got this offer. Do you want us to accept it?" That's what the email said. And this is all in conjunction with ongoing emails, trying to set up a call to talk about the 2½, \$3 million inevitable

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deficiency. So the email was: "We got this offer. Would you like us to accept it?" No comments about, this is a seven-day offer, it's going to expire, this is an urgent sale, we've got to hear back from you immediately. Nothing.

Another five days go past, go by, without borrower's counsel following up on that potential sale. In those five days the borrower is negotiating the price with a buyer, trying to get a higher amount, with the broker telling the borrower that you could lose this if you keep pushing that kind of thing.

July 11th comes around. They email Mr. Lipke again, saying the offer might -- may be able to be up \$50,000 and it may be for another week or so. Do you want us to accept? Will Citizens release its lien? No comments on the urgency, no comments on the buyer could walk at any moment. Then Mr. Lipke responds, and I don't know, as I sit here today, this moment, what exactly he responded, but the next morning, at 8 a.m. on July 12th, there was an email from Mr. Dean, the borrower's lawyer, stressing the urgency for the first time of getting back to us on whether we can accept the deal. Within two hours Mr. Lipke confirmed with Citizens, based on some conditions that they had to meet, including that it was an arm's length deal and the purchase price was fair market value, that yes, Citizens will release its lien if you get this price and it's an arm's length deal. So within being notified, within two

hours of being notified of the urgency of the sale, we consented to it. And now this is a default scenario, your Honor, where the bank knows it's going to be out a couple of million dollars. It wants to ensure that the collateral, its only piece of recovery, you know, but for the governor, who we believe is a billionaire, is worth — it's maximizing the value of that collateral when it sells it. And so its concern was being out \$2½ million and not walking away from its collateral without asking a couple of additional questions. So two hours is the day of July 12th between the first notice of urgency and our response. The six days is when the offer was initially emailed to Mr. Lipke.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I think given that it's fully briefed, and we've limited what remains of the summary judgment motion pending before me to the counterclaim arguments, right, at this point, I'll resolve that, and I think if I conclude that there's a genuine issue of material fact, I'm not going to spend a lot of time with an extensive opinion. I'll just let you know that and we'll come in and we'll schedule trial, and hopefully at that point you'll reach settlement. But I think since it's fully briefed, in light of what's represented, I should tackle that issue and then bring you back in.

MR. THORSNESS: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. DWYER: Thank you, your Honor.

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THE COURT: All right. And I think in your papers you'd said there was some interest in referral to the magistrate judge for mediation, for a settlement conference. Is that still of interest? Probably do that now that I just said I'm going to rule on the summary judgment motion.

MR. DWYER: I believe there's interest in trying to mediate. Bill and I have been talking about this. We've been talking with the clients. Mr. Dean and Mr. Lipke, the reason they were in communications, they were trying to resolve this. I don't know how much help a mediator is going to provide these type of parties. I will agree with Bill to this extent, that writing in and saying that the Court entered judgment on liability will get their attention, possibly more than a magistrate. And Citizen has been insistent on having the governor attend personally. We tried to get them to agree to come to West Virginia, to Greenbrier, which the governor happens to own, for mediation. They don't want to do that. They want to come here. And I have some concerns about getting the governor to commit to come here for purposes of mediation. Jay, his son, would be another story, I think, if we could come on behalf of Justice Aviation. I'm not a hundred percent sure how helpful that would be, honestly.

THE COURT: Well, so it sounds like no request at this point --

MR. DWYER: Not from the defendants, no.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I ruled on the plaintiff's affirmative claims with respect to liability. Take that to your clients and see if that moves things along. Why don't you let me know. You can tell them that the judge wants to know within two weeks' time whether you'd like the referral to the magistrate judge for a settlement conference at this point. If the answer is no, the answer is no. I'll resolve what remains of the summary judgment motion. And, look, I'd be happy to take one motion off my queue, so if all we're talking about is a hundred thousand dollars, try to get to settlement before I rule, and just let me know.

MR. DWYER: We'll let you know immediately if we can do that, your Honor.

THE COURT: And otherwise, I'll give you resolution to the summary judgment on the counterclaim, and then if it proceeds, I'll bring you back in.

MR. DWYER: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: What else can I address?

MR. THORSNESS: Thank you, your Honor. On the two-week letter, would you like us to submit a joint letter on that?

THE COURT: Yes, just a joint letter, either telling me that you've settled or telling me that you haven't settled but you would like the referral to the magistrate judge or telling me that you're not seeking any settlement assistance at

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1	this time.
2	MR. THORSNESS: Okay.
3	THE COURT: Okay.
4	MR. THORSNESS: Thank you, your Honor. Thank you for
5	accommodating our schedule as well.
6	THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?
7	MR. DWYER: That's it. Thank you.
8	THE COURT: Thank you. We're adjourned.
9	THE DEPUTY CLERK: All rise.
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