1	COURT OF APPEALS
2	STATE OF NEW YORK
3	
4	JAMES L. MELCHER,
5	Appellant,
6	-against-
7	No. 24 GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP, et al.,
8	Respondents.
9	
10	20 Eagle Street Albany, New York 12207 February 13, 2014
11	repluary 13, 2014
12	Before:
13	CHIEF JUDGE JONATHAN LIPPMAN ASSOCIATE JUDGE VICTORIA A. GRAFFEO
14	ASSOCIATE JUDGE SUSAN PHILLIPS READ ASSOCIATE JUDGE ROBERT S. SMITH
15	ASSOCIATE JUDGE EUGENE F. PIGOTT, JR.  ASSOCIATE JUDGE JENNY RIVERA  ASSOCIATE JUDGE SHEILA ABDUS-SALAAM
16	
17	Appearances:
18	JAMES T. POTTER, ESQ. HINMAN STRAUB P.C.
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21	ROY L. REARDON, ESQ. SIMPSON THACHER & BARTLETT LLP
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24	Sharona Shapiro Official Court Transcriber
25	

1	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Number 24, Melcher v.
2	Greenberg Traurig.
3	Counselor, do you want any rebuttal time?
4	MR. POTTER: Yes, two minutes, if I may,
5	Your Honor.
6	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Two minutes, sure.
7	Go ahead.
8	MR. POTTER: Your Honor, there's really no
9	dispute that the statute of limitations for a
10	liability created by a statute doesn't apply to a
11	statute that merely codifies a liability that exists
12	in common law. Now, we know from the Amalfitano case
13	
14	JUDGE SMITH: When did this one get
15	codified?
16	MR. POTTER: Pardon me?
17	JUDGE SMITH: When did this particular
18	common-law liability get codified?
19	MR. POTTER: It was codified in 1275 at the
20	First Statute of Westminster.
21	JUDGE SMITH: Do British statutes count, or
22	are we talking about New York statutes?
23	MR. POTTER: Well, that's that's our
24	second point, Your Honor. British statutes do not
25	apply. We know that from the Bogardus case.

1	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Where did the British
2	statute come from?
3	MR. POTTER: That was the First Statute of
4	of Westminster in 1275. In Amalfitano, this
5	court traced back the history of Section 487 directly
6	back to to the First Statute of Westminster in
7	1275.
8	Now, in answer to Judge Smith's question,
9	the liability created by statute only applies to New
10	York statutes, because in Bogardus, the Court of
11	Chancery
12	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Where did the New
13	York statute come from?
14	MR. POTTER: 1787 with the Jones and
15	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: What was it based on
16	
17	MR. POTTER: That
18	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: in your mind?
19	MR. POTTER: That was based on the
20	codification of the law that was observed in the
21	colonies. We know that because it was part of the
22	Jones and Varick revision.
23	JUDGE GRAFFEO: So did the colonies
24	recognize this kind of cause of action before the
25	statute was enacted?

1	MR. POTTER: Yes, we certainly believe that
2	to be
3	JUDGE SMITH: For civil damages?
4	MR. POTTER: We certainly believe that to
5	be the case.
6	JUDGE SMITH: Can you cite a case?
7	MR. POTTER: We can't cite a case. And
8	Your Honor, believe me, I looked; in the archives,
9	there are virtually no cases back to colonial New
10	York. So what you have to rely on instead are the
11	commentators. And what the commentators provided
12	with respect to the English law was that there was,
13	in fact, a civil remedy, going back all the way to
14	the reign of John, which ended in 1216.
15	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: So Amalfitano is not
16	controlling here?
17	MR. POTTER: No, Amalfitano is not
18	controlling.
19	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Why?
20	MR. POTTER: Amalfitano never had to
21	address the issue of whether there was a common-law
22	predecessor to the First Statute
23	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: In New York?
24	MR. POTTER: of Westminster.
25	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Oh, yes, okay.

1 MR. POTTER: Or even there. I mean, what -- - what Amalfitano did was it determined that fraud 2 3 is different than deceit. And it did that by - - -4 by ably noting that there is a criminal component to 5 the deceit statute. And there was also a criminal component to the common law all the way back to 1216, 6 7 back to the reign of John. As Blackstone and as 8 Pollock & Maitland, you know, very - - - very ably 9 note, there was liability to the party wronged, the 10 attorney had to answer to the king, and the attorney 11 could be put in jail. CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: But we don't have to 12 13 go back that far to determine this - - - the issues in this case? 14 15 MR. POTTER: I don't think you have to, 16 Your Honor, because our point is that this statute 17 only applies to a liability created by New York law. This - - -18 19 JUDGE GRAFFEO: So all this means what for 20 the statute of limitations? 21 MR. POTTER: The statute of limit - - -22 well, what it means is 214(2), the three-year - - -

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JUDGE SMITH: Suppose we were to disagree

the three-year statute for a liability created by

statute, does not exist.

1 with you on that, why - - - why is it a problem? 2 Because assuming you've got a specific misrepresent -3 - - a new misrepresentation, as far as I can tell, in 4 December 2005, which is within the three years, why 5 are we worrying about whether the three-year statute for liability - - -6 MR. POTTER: Well, there's - - - one, we 7 8 could go on that ground, Your Honor, certainly, but 9 the real issue, what prolonged this case for five 10 years, was the misrepresentation that this contract 11 amendment is a genuine contract amendment and that it was drafted in 1998. 12 13 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Yeah, but I think 14 Judge Smith's point is, from your perspective, you 15 win either way, right? Either you're advocating it's 16 at six year, and then you win. And if it's a three 17 year, if the date is December 2005, no problem, 18 right? MR. POTTER: That would be the equitable 19 20 estoppel, absolutely. 21 JUDGE SMITH: Well, why does it have to be 22 equitable estoppel? Why isn't it a wrong in itself? 23 MR. POTTER: Well, there were multiple

JUDGE SMITH: Because you don't get as much

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wrongs.

1	damages?
2	MR. POTTER: Well, there are multiple
3	wrongs. The first wrong occurred
4	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Well, why isn't it
5	within the three years? The December 2005 would be
6	within the three years, right?
7	MR. POTTER: No question about it.
8	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: So why isn't that the
9	end of the story?
10	MR. POTTER: That should be
11	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Why do we have to go
12	to equitable estoppel?
13	MR. POTTER: That should be the end of the
14	story, but
15	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: But what's the answer
16	to Judge Smith's question? Why why do we have
17	to go to equitable estoppel?
18	MR. POTTER: We want to go back to the
19	first time that this wrongful document was knowingly
20	put forth before the court, because that's when the
21	damages
22	JUDGE SMITH: So you want
23	MR. POTTER: certainly started.
24	JUDGE SMITH: You want more than three
25	years' worth of attorneys' fees?

1 MR. POTTER: We certainly want - - absolutely, Your Honor, because it was very 2 3 expensive. 4 JUDGE GRAFFEO: So you want to go back to 5 what, February 2004? MR. POTTER: February 2004 when that 6 7 document was submitted to the court purporting to be genuine. And certainly - - -8 9 JUDGE GRAFFEO: And not when the two 10 depositions - - -11 MR. POTTER: Correct. I mean, there were 12 misrepresentations associated with the depositions. 13 That's when the clock started ticking, because the statute of limitations was tolled up to the point of 14 15 the two depositions. Because remember, from the 16 attorney's perspective - - -17 JUDGE SMITH: Tolled by equitable estoppel, 18 you're saying? 19 MR. POTTER: Tolled by equitable estoppel 20 and also by the discovery rule. I think the court 21 could apply a discovery rule in this case. It would 22 be a common-law doctrine that this court applies. 23 But that would be very appropriate because this is so akin to - - - to fraud, other than the - - - the fact 2.4

of - - - of the reliance issue.

JUDGE GRAFFEO: Do you need Beckwith's deposition or - - -

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MR. POTTER: Certainly, I think we - - 
JUDGE GRAFFEO: - - - did you have enough
under the discovery rule to know under Governale's
deposition?

MR. POTTER: I think we needed the Beckwith deposition, because what was said in '04, in an affidavit that Brandon Fradd submitted, he said - - - you know, very early on it was Mr. Beckwith who prepared and handled the documents for Apollo Management. He said, Mr. Beckwith is unavailable and outside the jurisdiction of the court; I've tried to reach Mr. Beckwith; my attorneys tried to reach Mr. Beckwith, but to no avail.

So the concern was after the Governale deposition, Governale says, you know, I - - - I don't know who prepared this document. Beckwith is the guy who was really responsible for this client. So really, I don't think an attorney could sue the defendant attorney in this case and accuse him of an intentional deception on the court till he was able to depose Mr. Beckwith. Beckwith then said, no, I - - I didn't draft this. But most importantly, what Beckwith said was - - he acknowledged he was

1 contacted in '04. So at that point, the plaintiff 2 knew that the representation that had started in '04, 3 that there's this man Beckwith who can authenticate the document, knew that was absolutely - - -4 5 JUDGE SMITH: Hadn't you kind of lost your 6 trust in this attorney - - - this attorney's 7 representation well before the Beckwith deposition? MR. POTTER: Well, you're referring to the 8 9 burning, Your Honor, the failure to disclose to - - -10 JUDGE SMITH: Yeah. 11 MR. POTTER: - - - the court that there was 12 a burning. 13 JUDGE SMITH: Yeah, I mean, but of course that - - - and he said the document's in my 14 15 possession. Because that may have been literally 16 true; what's left of the document was in his 17 possession. That - - - but - - - but then by - - -18 by late '06, didn't you have a - - a specific - - -19 a clear - - - a specific misrepresentation? 20 MR. POTTER: By late '06, we knew that this 21 document could not be authenticated by Mr. Governale, but we were still concerned about Beckwith. 22 23 But with respect to the burning, that's 2.4 substantially different than putting forth - - -

knowingly putting forth a bad document, because

1 remember, with a burned document, you can still offer it in evidence under the best evidence rule. You can 2 3 still provide an excuse for the burning, and you can authenticate the document through other means. So 4 5 there wasn't enough, at that stage, to accuse the lawyer of knowingly submitting a bad document to the 6 7 court. 8 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Thank you, counselor. 9 Counselor? 10 MR. REARDON: Good afternoon. 11 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Good afternoon. MR. REARDON: May it please the court. 12 13 Reardon for the respondents. 14 First, let me try and deal with Amalfitano 15 because - - -16 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Go ahead. 17 MR. REARDON: - - - with all due respect, I 18 don't mean to be haughty or cynical, but I think the 19 opinion of this court was clear; it was in response 20 to a question, not the specific question of the 21 statute of limitations, mind you, but a relevant 22 question. This - - - this statute was derived from a 23 statute.

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: What about the New

York law, though? What about - - -

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1 MR. REARDON: The New York law - - -2 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Yeah. 3 MR. REARDON: - - - Your Honor, I wish I 4 could tell you with more specifics than your own 5 opinion has done, quite frankly - - - I know you 6 didn't par - - - partake in the opinion, but the 7 opinion takes and traces the history very logically, 8 from its origin in the thirteenth century all the way 9 down to today. 10 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: So you're saying the 11 New York law is based on the English criminal law, 12 period? 13 MR. REARDON: Absolutely. And it has a 14 criminal aspect to it. 15 JUDGE SMITH: Was there ever a common-law 16 cause of action for this sort of thing? 17 MR. REARDON: I don't know one that gave the relief of not only civil remedy but made it 18 19 criminal. That was very unique, and it's still there 20 today. I mean, it - - - there's nothing like it out 21 there. This statute frightens me. There's nothing 22 like it out there. Attorneys are made targets. But 23 - - - but that's a story for - - -2.4 JUDGE SMITH: Assume - - -25 MR. REARDON: - - - another day, perhaps.

JUDGE SMITH: Assume you're right then.

Assume you - - assume you persuade us you've got a three-year statute, how come - - I mean, I subtract seven from five - - five from seven, I get two; I don't get three. There was a misrepresentation in 2005. Why are we talking about it?

MR. REARDON: The misrepresentation you're talking about, I'm assuming, is the Governale deposition which revealed that there was, in fact, a statement made by the lawyer to the effect that Governale was - - was involved in the preparation of the document.

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Right. Why isn't that the controlling date, counsel?

MR. REARDON: Because there's a cause of action here, one single cause of action. The one single cause of action is under Section 487(1). What it says, basically, and what the statute requires, there was a deceit here. Counsel referred to it in his brief in this court, in Amalfitano, where he was pro bono, in effect, as an omission, not - - not just a deceit, but an omission, which is exactly what happened on March 20th, 2004, before Judge Cahn where the witness is asked by the judge - - -

JUDGE SMITH: But in December - - - on

1 December 28th - - - I guess December 28, '06, your 2 client is saying, "James Beckwith has unfortunately 3 been able (sic) to talk and has resisted all prior 4 attempts to do so." And on this record, we have to 5 take that as a knowingly false statement, correct? MR. REARDON: Why do you - - - forgive me 6 7 for asking you a question; I know that's improper. JUDGE SMITH: Go ahead. 8 9 MR. REARDON: I know it's a pleading, but 10 there's also, when we have demonstrated, as the court 11 ultimately found that we had an absolutely valid 12 statute of limitations defense, does not the 13 plaintiff have to come forward with more and - - -14 more - - -15 JUDGE SMITH: Wait, wait, wait, wait, wait, 16 I'm - - - I'm not sure we're communicating. I've got 17 - - - your client made a statement in December of 18 2005, fewer than three years before the case began, 19 on this record. I think I can assume it's a false 20 statement, can't I? 21 MR. REARDON: Your Honor, where - - - where 22 does that - - -23 JUDGE SMITH: How about a yes or no to that 2.4 one?

MR. REARDON: Where does that - - -

1	JUDGE SMITH: How about I mean, can I
2	or can't I?
3	MR. REARDON: I don't know.
4	JUDGE SMITH: Okay.
5	MR. REARDON: I don't know. You tell where
6	the if I knew where the record came from, if
7	you told me who said what
8	JUDGE SMITH: I'm reading from page 77 of
9	the record, the Mr. Corwin's affidavit of
10	December 28, 2005. "James Beckwith has unfortunately
11	been unavailable to talk and has resisted all prior
12	attempts to do so." Do you remember that one?
13	MR. REARDON: Yes.
14	JUDGE SMITH: Okay. And on this record, I
15	have to assume that's false, that he wasn't telling
16	the truth.
17	MR. REARDON: And my my problem, Your
18	Honor, is understanding why you have to say it's
19	false.
20	JUDGE SMITH: Isn't well, he's
21	he's got considerable evidence that he didn't try
22	very hard to get him on the phone.
23	MR. REARDON: Who's he?
24	JUDGE SMITH: That Beckwith
25	MR. REARDON: Yes.

1	JUDGE SMITH: would have happily
2	talked to him.
3	MR. REARDON: That's true; that's Corwin.
4	JUDGE SMITH: Yeah.
5	MR. REARDON: Yes. But my question, Your
6	Honor, is, what you're relying upon when you see that
7	and read it and take it as faith, is something which
8	counsel put in a pleading, signed by him, not
9	verified by anybody, which I my clients have
10	denied.
11	JUDGE SMITH: Wait a minute. You so
12	you're denying you're denying you're not
13	denying that Corwin said it?
14	MR. REARDON: No, but but that's
15	-
16	JUDGE SMITH: You're asserting that in fact
17	Corwin did try to get Beckwith on the phone and
18	and Beckwith resisted?
19	MR. REARDON: Absolutely.
20	JUDGE SMITH: Okay.
21	MR. REARDON: I would support that
22	JUDGE SMITH: But but let's assume
23	that we can't give you summary judgment on that issue
24	on this record, why isn't he within the statute?
25	MR. REARDON: He isn't in the statute

1 because that document - - - number one, that document 2 is not the document that is - - - we are relying upon 3 to get ourselves out of this case. What we are 4 relying upon is the representation that the deceit 5 that took place on March 20th - - -JUDGE SMITH: Well, why is - - -6 7 MR. REARDON: - - - 2004 - - -8 JUDGE SMITH: But why isn't - - - why isn't 9 the December 28th representation a continuation of 10 the same course of conduct? 11 MR. REARDON: But Your Honor, you - - - you can't have - - - that's just more evidence; that's 12 13 not the - - - the creation of a different cause of action than the one suit - - -14 15 JUDGE SMITH: Why not? Why not? If you 16 tell - - - if you tell three lies and one is within 17 the statute, why can't I sue you on the last one? 18 MR. REARDON: Perhaps it is, Your Honor, if 19 you state that. Perhaps it is. 20 JUDGE SMITH: You're saying they don't 21 plead it that way, basically. 22 MR. REARDON: They don't plead it that - -23 - and they plead one cause of action, Your Honor. 2.4 That's all. That's all I'm defending here.

JUDGE SMITH: And he doesn't plead it as a

1	continuing wrong, or it can't be read as a continuing
2	wrong?
3	MR. REARDON: He makes an argument to that
4	effect, but it doesn't fly, with all
5	JUDGE SMITH: Why not?
6	MR. REARDON: due respect.
7	JUDGE SMITH: What's wrong with calling it
8	a continuing wrong?
9	MR. REARDON: The the case law
10	doesn't support it, Your Honor.
11	JUDGE SMITH: Which case? Which is the
12	best case for
13	MR. REARDON: I don't have a case to cite
14	to Your Honor on that one. It's in the briefs,
15	though. It was an issue that he raised that the
16	motion court flat out denied.
17	JUDGE GRAFFEO: Why does the March 20th,
18	2004 letter clearly reveal the the basis for
19	the deceit
20	MR. REARDON: Okay.
21	JUDGE GRAFFEO: in the case?
22	MR. REARDON: The judge looks down at Mr.
23	Corwin
24	JUDGE GRAFFEO: I guess my question is why
25	don't we need one or both of the subsequent

## depositions?

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MR. REARDON: Well, the depo to begin
with let me back up on the two depositions,
Governale and Beckwith. Both of those men we
identified to the plaintiff, the first one at a
meeting on January 27th, 2004. The lawyers are
there, and we say the lawyer the lawyer says -
the lawyer who is involved in this is Mr.
Governale, he's got it; I've satisfied myself that
it's a legitimate document. That's what he basically
said. That's Governale. So Governale is out there.
Now, Governale that's in '04.

In '05, they depose Governale, and Governale says, no, basically, no, that isn't what happened; that isn't the way it is. I wasn't - - - I didn't do it. I can't find it. I can't find a bill for it. He says - - -

JUDGE GRAFFEO: There's no time records, right?

MR. REARDON: No time records.

JUDGE GRAFFEO: Um-hum.

MR. REARDON: Governale, at that point, is out of the picture. And - - - but must they - - -  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

JUDGE GRAFFEO: But how do they know that Beckwith didn't - - - at that point in time - - -

1	MR. REARDON: They don't they don't
2	know
3	JUDGE GRAFFEO: how do they know that
4	Beckwith didn't prepare the document or have it?
5	MR. REARDON: Other than this they
6	don't. They don't they don't, and they
7	they're not even sure today. And if you read
8	Beckwith and I don't invite you to do that,
9	because it's long if you read Beckwith, you get
10	the quite clear picture that it's not ice cold. He's
11	not confirming that I remember I I didn't do
12	it. He just is not remembering. He's out of the
13	-
14	JUDGE SMITH: He does say I was I
15	would have been happy to talk to the guy.
16	MR. REARDON: Absolutely.
17	JUDGE SMITH: Which does contra does
18	seem contrary to he "has been unavailable to talk and
19	has resisted all prior attempts to do so".
20	MR. REARDON: I come back, Your Honor, when
21	Your Honor quotes things like that, that's what Mr.
22	Jannuzzo says he said.
23	JUDGE SMITH: You mean you mean this
24	is not from your client's affidavit? He misquoted
25	it?

1 MR. REARDON: I - - - I don't know what 2 you're reading from when you read to me, Your Honor. 3 If you tell me what it is, I'll confirm - - -4 JUDGE SMITH: I'm reading - - -5 MR. REARDON: - - - whatever my client said 6 as being as true. JUDGE SMITH: - - - from page 77 of the 7 record on appeal, which he says - - - maybe - - - he 8 9 says he's quoting from an affidavit of Defendant 10 Corwin dated December 28th, 2005. 11 MR. REARDON: Then he said it. 12 Your Honor, as - - - as the court knows, 13 there is a - - - a very tight rein on equitable 14 estoppel. The cases in which equitable estoppel has 15 been used are few and far between, and they're not 16 predicated on a lawyer's 188-paragraph, 44-page 17 complaint which no one verifies, nor did he. And 18 that's what we're - - - we're working with here, and 19 that's why this case should not go forward. We 20 established that the deceit that happened on May 20, 21 2004, in fact was a deceit that gave rise to the - -22 - could give rise to an alleged claim under 487(1). 23 JUDGE GRAFFEO: And that's also why you 2.4 claim the discovery rule shouldn't be applied?

MR. REARDON: Yes.

1 JUDGE GRAFFEO: Because you - - - the 2 discovery rule - - - you don't need the - - - the 3 equitable estoppel to apply the discovery rule. 4 MR. REARDON: You wouldn't, Your Honor, if 5 you got multiple violations of 487(1), but nobody's alleging that. 6 7 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, counselor. 8 Thank you. 9 MR. REARDON: Thank you. 10 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Counselor, rebuttal. 11 MR. POTTER: Thank you, Your Honor. Very 12 quickly, on the equitable estoppel issue. 13 before the court on a motion to dismiss. 14 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Equitable estoppel is 15 very rare, right? 16 MR. POTTER: It's - - - no question about 17 it, and this is a textbook case for its application. 18 Now, with respect to the allegation that these are just - - -19 2.0 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Why is this so rare a 21 case that it's a textbook example? 22 MR. POTTER: Well, I - - - I think it's - -23 - it's a very unusual circumstance that an attorney 2.4 would knowingly put forth a backdated document to 25 support a motion to dismiss. But on the issue of we

1 have a complaint, one, a motion to dismiss, the 2 allegations have to be accepted as true. But more 3 importantly, the complaint contained exhibits. And the exhibits can be found in the New York County 4 5 record. The court can take judicial notice of that. 6 Exhibit 7 to the complaint is the December 28, '05 7 affidavit of Mr. Corwin, paragraph 23, where he says, 8 "And the attorney primarily responsible for Defendant 9 Apollo Management in the first half of 1998, James 10 Beckwith" - - - has been - - - "has unfortunately 11 been unavailable to talk to and has resisted all 12 prior attempts to do so". Then you look at Exhibit 9 13 to the complaint, which the court can take judicial notice of. This is a letter of February 6, 2004, 14 15 from Mr. Corwin - - -16 JUDGE SMITH: But you - - -17 MR. POTTER: - - - to Mr. Beckwith. 18 JUDGE SMITH: You disavow relying on these 19 as the tort for which you're suing, or do you? 20 MR. POTTER: No, we - - - I mean, this - -21 - this can also be the tort. I mean, this certainly 22 is a - - -23 JUDGE SMITH: Because he says you didn't 2.4 plead it that way, that you pleaded it just as a

basis for equitable estoppel.

1 MR. POTTER: We - - - we set forth all the 2 facts before the court. On a motion to dismiss, the 3 court can search the - - - the complaint to determine if there is a cause of action stated. 4 5 JUDGE SMITH: Taking - - - assuming that the issue - - - I understand your point, but assuming 6 7 the issue is equitable estoppel, if it's equitable 8 estoppel, presumably, you became - - - you became 9 enlightened; at least at the time of the Beckwith 10 deposition, you knew what was going on. 11 MR. POTTER: Two weeks later we sued. 12 JUDGE SMITH: Two weeks later you sued. So 13 you - - - so you - - - the issue then is whether it was reasonable for you to wait from Governale to 14 15 Beckwith. 16 MR. POTTER: Yes, Your Honor, for equitable 17 estoppel. 18 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay. 19 MR. POTTER: Thank you, Your Honor. 20 Thank you all. 21 (Court is adjourned) 22 23 2.4

## CERTIFICATION

I, Sharona Shapiro, certify that the foregoing transcript of proceedings in the Court of Appeals of Melcher v. Greenberg Traurig, LLP, et al., No. 24, was prepared using the required transcription equipment and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

## Shanna Shaphe

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

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