NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

1

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

1 SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF NEW YORK : CIVIL TERM : PART 43 2 MARY L. TRUMP, 3 Plaintiff, INDEX NO: 4 654698/2020 -against-5 DONALD J. TRUMP, in his personal capacity, MARYANNE TRUMP BARRY, and SHAWN HUGHES, the executor of the ESTATE OF 7 ROBERT S. TRUMP, in his capacity as executor, 8 Defendants. -----X 9 Via Online Teams Meeting January 11, 2022 10 11 BEFORE: 12 THE HONORABLE ROBERT R. REED, Supreme Court Justice 13 APPEARANCES: 14 KAPLAN HECKER & FINK LLP 15 Attorneys for the Plaintiff 350 Fifth Avenue, Suite 7110 16 New York, New York 10118 BY: JOHN C. QUINN, ESQ. 17 KYLIE, KYLIE & KYLIE, PLLC Attorneys for Defendants DONALD TRUMP and SHAWN HUGHES 18 3000 Marcus Avenue, Suite 3W07 19 Lake Success, New York 11042 BY: JAMES KYLIE, ESQ. 20 GREENFIELD STEIN & SENIOR, LLP 21 Attorneys for Defendant MARYANNE BARRY 600 Third Avenue, Suite 11 22 New York, New York 10016 BY: GARY R. FRIEDMAN, ESQ. JEFFREY H. SHEETZ, ESQ. 23 24 Stefanie Johnson, RMR, CRR 25 Senior Court Reporter

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

2

-Motion-

1	THE COURT: Good morning, everyone. If I can have
2	appearances.
3	MR. QUINN: John Quinn from Kaplan Hecker & Fink on
4	behalf of Mary Trump.
5	MR. FRIEDMAN: Good morning, your Honor.
6	Gary R. Friedman and Jeffrey Sheetz from Greenfield Stein &
7	Senior for the defendant Maryanne Barry.
8	MR. KYLIE: Good morning, your Honor. It's James
9	Kylie, Kylie, Kylie & Kylie, PLLC, for the defendants
10	Donald J. Trump and Shawn Hughes as Executor of the Estate
11	of Robert Trump.
12	MR. SHEETZ: I am Jeffrey Sheetz with Mr. Friedman.
13	THE COURT: We have the two motions. Does it make
14	sense to have both the initial movant argue followed by the
15	other one?
16	MR. KYLIE: That's fine, your Honor, I adhere to
17	that. I refer to my esteemed colleagues Mr. Friedman and
18	Mr. Sheetz.
19	THE COURT: We'll have the Barry attorney make the
20	argument. I'll ask you, Mr. Kylie, if there's anything you
21	want to add before bringing in Mr. Quinn because I don't
22	want to have to go back and forth since you have essentially
23	the same argument, but it is possible that there's something
24	that they leave out that you'd like to put in.
25	MR. KYLIE: That's fine, your Honor. Thank you.

COUNTY CLERK 02/09/2022 03:32

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

INDEX NO. 654698/2020 RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022 NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

-Motion-

THE COURT: Is that fine, Mr. Quinn?

MR. QUINN: Of course, your Honor. Thank you.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Good morning, your Honor. We have two principal points: One is that the claims are time barred by the six-year statute of limitations and the two-year extension and, in any event, that the claims were released by the broad release language of the 2001 releases.

In April of 2001, the plaintiff possessed the same information that forms the basis of her claims. information includes All County's role in marking up the sales of supplies to the Midland entities to which she then held ownership interest and for the Trump interest which she held leases in. She had information about Apartment Management charging those entities management fees. also possessed boxes and boxes of financial records produced in the Surrogates Court litigation concerning those entities. Inquiry notice, not actual notice, is the governing standard for a statute of limitations defense.

Plaintiff's fraud claims are time barred if she had knowledge of facts from which the alleged fraud might reasonably be inferred more than two years before the action was commenced. Plaintiff does not identify any information that she was lacking in 2001, 20 years ago. I guess 21 years ago. Positive knowledge is not required. Plaintiff need only be aware of enough operative facts.

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion-

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

reasonable diligence, she could have discovered the fraud.

THE COURT: What would be the operative facts?

It's your motion and you have to establish prima facie -
that she's on inquiry notice. What are the operative facts?

You've identified, broadly, documents that were handed over,

but what in those documents would suggest to a reasonable

person in the plaintiff's position, that being a family

member, a niece, that her aunt and uncles were swindling

her? That's her claim.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Right.

THE COURT: So the documents have to have facts that jump out if you look at them. The background here is that you say there are 19 documents, but the Near Times won a Pulitzer Prize by digging through those 19 boxes of documents but also by conducting interview after interview after interview, having experts come in and analyze those documents. That's the plaintiff's argument and I frame it that way because this is a motion to dismiss, not a motion for summary judgment. It's not a trial. Who knows what happens then, but right now all that's being -- all I'm being asked to do is decide whether or not plaintiff gets to actually have discovery, that's the issue.

MR. FRIEDMAN: The heart of plaintiff's case and certainly the heart of the Times article is found in Robert Trump's deposition testimony. He was questioned extensively

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97 RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion-

about All County and Apartment Management and he said
exactly what they were doing. All County was created to
transfer, basically, wealth from Fred Trump to All County --

THE COURT: Mr. Kylie, can you mute yourself, please. We lost a little bit because of some paper shuffling.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Robert Trump testified to exactly what the so-called gift was, which is that an entity known as All County was created. The four Trump children were the shareholders of All County, together with their cousin, Mr. Walter, and that All County became a purchasing vehicle and it marked up the purchases and, therefore, wealth was being transferred to them from Fred. Same thing Apartment Management Associates was testified about by Mr. Trump, and it basically succeeded Fred Trump's management company and it charged management fees to the Trump entities. That is the heart of the disguised gift portion of the New York Times article. It was laid out in chapter and verse by Robert Trump, and Mr. Barnosky even commented on how it was a very clever way of transferring wealth from one generation to the next.

THE COURT: Well, if that's the case, then is there fraud at all? What you're saying is they have identified a method of activity. The complaint is suggesting that that method also was used in a fraudulent manner. The method

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion-

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

could have transacted business lawfully. The plaintiff's argument seems to be the manner in which those entities operated ultimately had the impact of acting in an unlawful manner. Knowing that there is a separate entity managing isn't enough to assume that is being operated in an unlawful manner.

Certainly in real estate people use different corporations, small companies, to engage in management functions so they can manage this building. They own a bunch of buildings, but one will manage this building and one will manage that building and one will perform maintenance services with respect to that building. Those are all done for corporate strategic reasons, but the complaint is that this was being operated not in a normal business fashion but in an unlawful fashion. The question is, what documents are telling that there's anything there?

MR. FRIEDMAN: With all due respect, what she was saying was it had the effect of reducing money going to Fred Trump and reducing the value of the other entities, that's what she is claiming is the so-called unlawful part. The underlying facts of exactly what they were doing was freely testified to by Robert Trump, and the fact that All County and the other entity were making these payments was shown on the financial statements that were furnished during the course of the probate litigation and those very documents

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97 RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

-Motion-

were acknowledged by the plaintiff as being received by her in the settlement agreement.

To the extent there's a claim that, well, the appraisals might have -- the other item that The Times focused on was, well, the appraisals were low. Aside from the fact that an appraisal is simply an opinion of value by the appraiser, the appraiser that was retained was Robert Von Ancken, which is one of the leading New York City real estate appraisers.

What The Times found was comparable sales, which is information that was readily available to the plaintiff and her counsel at the time. If they had any concerns about Mr. Von Ancken's appraisal, they were free to obtain their own appraisal, they were free to look at comparable sales. That information is publicly available.

Basically what we're saying is, all of this information that forms the factual allegations, not the legal conclusions that she's spinning in the complaint but the factual allegations that she's making, she had all this information in 2001. John Walter and Robert Trump testified to it. The financial statements in the entities showed the transactions.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. FRIEDMAN: In any event, even if there was fraud, which clearly there was not because she had all this

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion-

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

information, the general releases are broad enough to cover releasing any fraud claims.

As the Court of Appeals held in the Centro case that we cite in both our main brief and our reply brief, when you have sophisticated parties, when you have parties who are involved in a dispute in a litigation, they have sophisticated counsel representing them, they can release a fraud claim, even an unknown fraud claim. And here, the language that was used was as broad as it can be. It was basically taken from a Blumberg general release, which has, as your Honor knows, the broadest release language known to the legal community. The only thing that was carved out was the obligation that the settling parties had to make payments under the settlement agreement, which is typical when you settle a litigation.

THE COURT: Wasn't there a section with respect to providing information? And it seems that the plaintiff's argument that the information that was provided in connection with that language was itself doctored and fraudulent, that seems to be what the plaintiff is saying.

The second thing is, why were there multiple releases if one release was good enough? Why were there multiple releases? I understand there was a release with respect to the 1976 Trust.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Because the general releases release

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion-

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

all the business claims and the like and the purchase. The release in connection with the '76 Trust, it's very typical. If you speak to any trust and estates lawyer, when you're settling a trust dispute, you have the beneficiary sign what's called a Receipt Release and Refunding Agreement. It acknowledged receipt of the trust principal, it releases the trustee from any claims, and there's an agreement typically to refund any money that would be required in the event that the trustee was to have claims asserted against it in the future. Perfectly typical to do. In addition, we have the general releases that were given which are the -- as the Court of Appeals said, when you give such a broad release, it encompasses both known and unknown fraud claims.

Our position is, your Honor, that the fraud claims, if there are any, are time barred because the plaintiff was possessed of the knowledge of the alleged fraud back in 2001 or, in any event, those claims have been released by very broad general releases.

THE COURT: Back to that issue. I guess I didn't get the answer to my question. I understand it's typical with respect to trust matters to have a specific trust released, but their argument is the very fact there are the multiple releases undercuts the idea of the generality of the releases they are provided. Their argument seems to be the releases aren't, in fact, general, but they are specific

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 10

to those particular litigations that they were concerned with and that the parties were concerned with at the time, that it did not encompass fraud, and that they could not encompass a fraud that is being perpetrated by virtue of the finding of the release itself and, in particular, by virtue of the lack of complaints. Their argument seems to be there is a lack of compliance with that release by virtue of the disclosure of what they say are falsified -- disclosure only are falsified documents rather than documents that are true and correct. That's what they're addressing.

From their standpoint, again, the question is, do they not have the ability to do whatever discovery they think is appropriate to try to figure all that out.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Aside from the untimeliness claim, your Honor, the fact is the releases were given to different people. The general releases were given to the executers to the various Trump Organizations and the receipt release ran to the '76 trust. That's one reason why there were different documents.

If your Honor looks at the language of the general releases that are given, it is as broad as one can make it.

Under the Centro case, that means it clearly releases all claims known and unknown. As the Court of Appeals said, the broad language reaches all manner of action from the past, present, and future. It indicates an intent to release

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion-

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

defendant from fraud claims, like this one, unknown at the time of the contract. Certainly that's the release that was given to Maryanne Barry was such a broad general release. So even if your Honor were to find the fraud claim is timely, it's been released.

I think when your Honor looks at our papers and looks at the testimony of Robert Trump and the other documents that we show that plaintiff had in her possession, she wrote in her book -- she writes in her book, she says, We knew at the time we were being lied to. So certainly that indicates that she had some duty at that time. If she felt she was being lied to, perhaps look a little further and a little deeper, not wait 20 years.

THE COURT: I guess the question is -- again, the difficulty I have with your motion is that it's under 3211 and it is not one under 3212. So I'm just a little hesitant about the idea of not even allowing that, to pursue that. Knowing someone is lying to you doesn't actually -- that by itself, lying doesn't equate to fraud. It is one element of fraud, but it's only one element, there are other elements involved. Simply knowing you're lying to her, having a sense she was lied to, she said she had a sense she was lied to, maybe she was.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, with all due respect, the lying-to part, that's the essence of the fraud. That's

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97 RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion-

1 a misrepresentation part.

THE COURT: It's a misrepresentation, but there are other issues.

MR. FRIEDMAN: If you knew that you were being lied to and nonetheless you waited 20 years, the cases are crystal clear that your claim is time barred, that you had knowledge because you had knowledge of the facts that would have disclosed the fraud had you exercised even reasonable diligence. That's all the statute requires is reasonable diligence. She had a sophisticated lawyer, Jack Barnosky, one of the leading probate litigators.

THE COURT: The complaint says she believes he was compromised. I understand that you don't buy that.

MR. FRIEDMAN: It's a factual allegation. All she says is she believes he was compromised. There was no factual allegation that Jack was anything other than a diligent lawyer. She says she believes he was compromised. That's not the same thing, your Honor.

THE COURT: Again, the problem I'm having is this is a motion to dismiss, not a motion for summary judgment. They make the assertion and I'm supposed to believe it's true. They say that a particular attorney was working on behalf of your clients, not on her behalf. That he was doing their bidding and not the bidding of the plaintiff. That's their issue. If that is the case, then all this "she

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion-

was represented by a competent attorney" doesn't amount to anything in terms of interest contrary to the client.

MR. KYLIE: Your Honor, I know you said I should wait.

THE COURT: Wait until Mr. Friedman is finished and you'll have plenty of time.

MR. FRIEDMAN: To make a statement that she believes she was compromised without any factual basis, your Honor, is certainly not a basis for denying a motion to dismiss at least when it comes to whether or not she was represented by independent counsel. She has to set forth --

THE COURT: Well, that's a factual -- no. Her fact is that the lawyer that she was represented by -- and she identifies the particular lawyer, says that he was working on behalf of the defendants and not her. That is a factual allegation. If you dispute that, then we've got an issue of fact. The only way we figure that out is by doing a deposition. Maybe this attorney will say, Absolutely not and I'm indignant at this charge, but who knows. People say different things over the years.

Again, you talk about the clear case law. Case law seems to be pretty clear that the question is one for a trier of fact.

Looking here at the quotation from *Epiphany*Community and Nursery School v. Levy, "the issue of when a

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97 RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 14

plaintiff, acting with reasonable diligence, could have discovered an alleged fraud involves a mixed question of law and fact, and where it does not conclusively appear that a plaintiff had knowledge of facts from which the alleged fraud might be reasonably inferred. The cause of action should not be disposed of summarily on statute of limitations grounds. Instead, the question is one for the trier of fact." That's the prevailing case law that I have to contend with, not whether I believe you are right or believe they're right.

It's just, does this move forward? That's really the question that we have to address. I don't know that — it's not something that after you develop or the plaintiff is allowed to develop its full record that it could not be disposed of on a motion for summary judgment, but surely on a motion to dismiss, that seems unlikely. The bigger question, it seems to be the issue of this release, I think that's the bigger question.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Just to address your Honor's last point, if I may.

The fraud claim is wrapped up in what All County did and what Apartment Management did. It's indisputable that Mary Trump knew about this in 2000 when Robert Trump and John Walter were deposed. They testified to just what they were doing.

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion-

THE COURT: Is there anything about that testimony to tell Mary Trump that those management entities were acting against her interest? Her argument is that now in the light of day after the investigation by the New York Times, that it appears those management entities weren't just operating to create efficiencies but were operating in a manner that was diminishing Mary Trump's rights and was doing so purposefully.

MR. FRIEDMAN: She had the knowledge of what they were doing. The fact that she didn't then decide, Well, because I knew this is what they were doing, how it impacted her, that's not what the issue is because that's not what the fraud is. The fraud is what they did, that's what she is saying. The fact that she didn't figure out, Well, oh, that might have adversely affected me, that's not the issue here, your Honor. She had the underlying facts.

THE COURT: Having the underlying facts -- is that what the case law says, that if you have the underlying facts?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Absolutely.

THE COURT: There's a section of the *Epiphany* case that quotes *Braddock v. Braddock*, 60 AD3d 84 at 88. There we have, "Where the defendant and plaintiff were cousins, the plaintiff's reliance on the defendant's good faith may be found to be reasonable, even where it might not be

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 16

reasonable in the context of an arm's-length transaction with a stranger. We noted that family members stand in a fiduciary relationship toward one another in a co-owned business venture." This seems to line up with the plaintiff's argument that they assumed -- you declare Mary Trump as sophisticated, I have no doubt she's sophisticated in the area of psychology, but I don't know whether or not that means she's sophisticated in the area of real estate management. Why wasn't it reasonable for Mary Trump to assume that her uncles and certainly, maybe -- I don't know whether this really applies with respect to the judge -- whether her uncles were operating these businesses in a manner that she may not have understood but was ultimately to her own good?

MR. FRIEDMAN: She had sophisticated counsel representing her, your Honor.

THE COURT: That gets back to the issue. You say that, you say she had sophisticated counsel, there's no question she had counsel. You say the counsel is sophisticated. They say the counsel is working for you, for your client. We are clear about which particular counsel we're talking about, but the two sides have a dispute right now, factual dispute, about whether or not the counsel is sophisticated and acting on behalf of the interest of his client or whether the counsel is devious and acting against

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 17

the interest of his client. That's a factual dispute that we have right now. I don't have an affidavit from that counsel, do I? I didn't see one.

MR. FRIEDMAN: We can certainly provide one.

THE COURT: That's the issue.

MR. FRIEDMAN: The only allegation in the entire complaint was that Barnosky was colluding with defendants in their campaign to squeeze her out. There's nothing else. Compared to the *Epiphany* case, the facts are markedly different because here the plaintiff — the means by which the plaintiff claimed she was defrauded, All County and Apartment Management, they were known to her. She was told about them.

THE COURT: The point I'm asking about, the section I read from Epiphany was from the Braddock v. Braddock case and that was about if the reasonableness -- and as the court said once in Braddock and affirmed in Epiphany, is that it was reasonable for a family member, a cousin, to rely on a cousin with respect to their fiduciary interest in a co-owned business venture. That being the predicate for finding fraud in that case.

MR. FRIEDMAN: The cases hold when you have a dispute and the parties are in an adversary relationship, there is no fiduciary duty. The case the plaintiff relies on, the Estate of Maunter v. The Glick Revocable Trust

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 18

clearly holds that. They were longtime family members, they were business partners. There was a claim of fraud in a buyout because one side was negotiating the buyout with another when unbeknownst to the selling partner there were secret discussions with the hospital to take over the property, and the court held that the fraud claim is barred because allegedly the defrauded party was represented by independent counsel, that there was no fiduciary relationship because the parties were in an adversary relationship.

THE COURT: Is that at a motion to dismiss stage?

It sounds like it's much more developed than that. Just based upon the language you quoted, it sounds like it's something that would have to have gone to either summary judgment or out.

MR. FRIEDMAN: It was a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim.

THE COURT: All right. Anything further?

MR. FRIEDMAN: No. I turn it over to Mr. Kylie,
your Honor, if that's okay with you.

THE COURT: Mr. Kylie, go ahead.

MR. KYLIE: Not to be repetitive, I'm not going to repeat what Mr. Friedman said. A couple things, your Honor.

You're saying it's a motion to dismiss, but when you're talking about invoking the discovery rule, it becomes

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion-

a motion for summary judgment with regard to the discovery. With regard to the issue of whether what she's saying is credible, it's a mini summary judgment. And just like on summary judgment, their conclusory statements are insufficient to invoke the fraud discovery rule and that's right from *Davidson v. Pearls*, 42 Misc3d 1205A. It's also in *Erbe*, 3 NY2d 321.

This notion that, My attorney was conflicted, it's just a statement without any evidence to support it. No, I overheard them talking, I saw them meeting in a phone booth, I found a letter. It's just out there. The reason it's out there, it's a desperate Hail Mary pass to satisfy a pleading burden. I would like to read the law on this. The only way the plaintiff can go forward is to say, My lawyer didn't tell me. It's well-settled law that knowledge required by an agent acting within the scope of its agency is imputed to its principal and the latter is bound by such knowledge even if she claims the info was never communicated to her.

That's Farr v. Newman, 14 NY2d 183.

THE COURT: What's the knowledge?

MR. KYLIE: All County. By the way, these are your uncles, they're buying everything through All County and they're marking it up. By the way, I looked at the statistics for cleaning supplies and managerial and maintenance for and they're up 100 percent after All County

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 20

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

was formed from before All County was formed. The knowledge of, oh, by the way, your uncles formed a management company. Fred Trump is no longer paying a management fee to himself, he's now paying it to your uncles. We disclosed the management fee agreement with the number and percentage. By the way, this is devaluing your grandfather's estate. So all this stuff -- and if I may go back, your Honor.

Even if Mary claims conflicting loyalties and she has some evidence, which she doesn't, the exception to the rule of knowledge being imputed to the principal cannot be revoked merely because an agent has a conflict of interest because he's not acting primarily for his principal. It's got to be only when an agent is engaged in a scheme to fraud a principal. The agent has totally abandoned his principal's interest. There's no evidence to support this.

Your Honor, with regard to -- I looked at this from the point of view she's saying, I didn't know what I needed to know until the New York Times article came out. So the way my brain works, I said, all right, let's look at what the New York Times article says. The New York Times article is 37 pages long. I have no doubt there was great investigative work done with respect to how Fred Trump made his money and what he did in the '50s and the '60s, all the things that went into it. There's only a few pages of it that address anything germane to the plaintiff's claims of

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

-Motion- 21

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

fraud and that information was not work done by award-winning journalist. It was work done by journalists who read the documents Mary gave them. For instance, The Times says All County started in 1992 as a middleman and marked up invoices between Fred's companies and vendors effectively channeling away money from Fred's surviving children. That came right from Robert Trump's transcript.

THE COURT: Make sure you're speaking slowly.

MR. KYLIE: I apologize. I forgot we had a court reporter.

This was not award-winning journalism. This is,

Oh, let me look at these documents and see what they say.

Here is Robert Trump's deposition, here is what they say.

The Times came to the conclusion about the money being siphoned out. All they did was look at the records of Beach Haven apartments in 1991 and 1992 and compared them with those from 1993, so it's effectively pre-All County and post-All County. These are the same documents that not only that plaintiff's attorney had, but he had them at the deposition and questioned Robert Trump at the deposition about them.

This notion that, well, they were restrained from getting further discovery because it was a Surrogates Court action, they could have moved to get further information and they also then filed a Supreme Court action with regard to

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 22

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

her health benefits, which they canceled because she sued them. At that point they could have gone in -- they had notice of all this, they could have gone in and named Midland Associate, they could have brought a derivative action, they could have asked for all the discovery, subpoenas, they chose not to do so.

With regard to the management company that Trump siblings formed to replace their father's company. This comes from Robert -- reading from the New York Times, reading from Robert Trump's deposition testimony. Company had a management agreement, charged a management fee. In fact, plaintiff's attorney Mr. Barnosky says at the time -- and it's in the transcript -- Wow, that's pretty good estate planning.

Now, the other thing The Times went into was, the estate planning that Fred and Mary Trump had done in the mid '90s. They said, Well, Mr. Van Ackon was one of the appraisers, he was known in the industry as a friendly appraiser. Well, certainly that would have been known to Mr. Barnosky. He is also only one of certain appraisers who signed off and those are also conclusory statements. She says he conspired with the defendant. Again, no evidence. If she said, I didn't know because I was on Mars for the last 20 years, you'd say, Well, that's ridiculous. To make these allegations that people are conspiring and not have

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97 RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 23

any evidence. There's no letter. There's no recorded conversation. There's not even hearsay. These are just conclusory statements that she makes.

That's all The Times went into. If you read The Times article, it talks about All County, it talks about Apartment Management, and it talks about the GRATs. You know what The Times did, the award-winning journalists at the Times to see if the GRATs held muster, they looked at the building and they compared them with the comps in the neighborhood. They said, Oh, boy, at the time of the GRATs, this is the building down the block that sold for three times that. All stuff that plaintiff had an opportunity and a responsibility to do her due diligence. She did none of it.

Your Honor, with regard to the release, if you're saying that you can't on a 3211(a)(5) ever dismiss a fraud case, if all the plaintiff has to do is say, Well, the information they gave me was fraudulent, that's all you have to say and you could never grant a motion under 3211(a)(5) for fraud. That's pyridoxal, your Honor.

THE COURT: That's not what I'm concerned about.

What I'm concerned about is the smoke of the broad general release that's done. That's a bit different than a release that talks about ongoing obligations to provide information so that the -- in your typical slip-and-fall case, you don't

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 24

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

mind saying, If we're going to give you a million dollars, you need to be sure you've given this some thought because you're going to lose all claims that you could have brought against this particular company up till now and think about it.

What part that was involved in this settlement agreement is some ongoing obligation to give or a current obligation -- current and ongoing obligation to provide Mary Trump with financial disclosure information which they are claiming was then provided in a false matter. It is not your typical --

MR. KYLIE: For release to say, Well, the stuff they gave me was fraudulent.

Your Honor, the other thing I went to mention with getting back to the statute of limitations issue, the plaintiff talks about loans. These were all -- they were not covered up. She says, Well, the loans, they were for terms not certain or there was no interest. This was all the information you gather if you just simply read the documents. That's very similar to the Siegle case, 173 AD3d 515. The plaintiff sues the co-op board and the court finds, Well, all you had to do was look at the minutes from ten years ago and you would have found the information. All she had to do was look at the note and read it, and the note was available to her. All of her assets came out of

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 25

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

trust in 1995. She was then 30-something years old. She was getting all this information, all she had to do was look at it.

I find the *Epiphany* case is like an epiphany in my mind, your Honor, because it's so similar. With regard to the two claims that were made, you had the one saying that, Well, you know, we sold you a curriculum and you underpaid for it, and the court basically said, Well, you should have — I think the argument was the rent was disproportionately high and it devalued the interest, and the court said, Too bad, you should have done your own due diligence, you could have looked at the books and done your own appraisals.

The other claim I find very illustrative because it's strikingly different. The claim was that the -- I think it was the husband of the director of the school, he falsely recorded transfers of monies as loans. Then he changed the designation of loans to other receivables and not only do they further offset them by other fake changes to conceal them on the books, no such allegation is made here. Nothing was concealed. All County was all over. They did not take entries from maintenance and say, Well, this was paid to ABC Corp. Everything was paid to All County. Everything was on the books. There was no fixing the books.

They believe what they were doing, and I know it's

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 26

not germane to this motion, because there was no fraud and they didn't believe there was a fraud. They had no reason to do that. It was all out in the open. All County's business motto was all out in the open back in 2000. The plaintiff heard it all.

Just to recite the cases, your Honor, with regard to the standard on inquiry notice, it's knowledge of the act, a plaintiff need only be aware of the operative facts that with reasonable diligence could have discovered the fraud. That's Erbe v. Lincoln Rochester, 3 NY2d 321.

Another case that is illustrative, your Honor, the legal rights that stem from certain circumstances need not be known, that's *Kelly v. Legacy Benefits Court*, 34 Misc.3d 1242(a), quoting from *Stone v. Williams*, 970 F.2d 1043.

The courts have also ruled that where financial and other records that might have been necessary for a claimant to discover an alleged fraud are in her possession, the discovery rule does not apply. Well, these were in her possession for 20 years.

Your Honor, again, to give you my perspective on this, the New York Times is like the Rosetta Stone, this was the thing that enlightened her. If you look at the New York Times and look at that, only those sections of it that are germane to Mary's claims, which might be two or three pages out of a 40-page article, nothing there was a revelation.

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 27

All the information they had, including the information about All County, the information about the testimony from Robert Trump as to what the business motto was, that they marked up stuff, the effect it had on the bottom line of the companies. Then the analysis of the GRATS and how the building would be valued, that was all from information they got from the plaintiff. It was reasonable diligence, it wasn't award-winning journalism to do basically what Mr. Barnosky should have done, conduct your own appraisals.

I think, your Honor, to sum up, yes, it's a motion to dismiss and I understand the plaintiff, with all possibility, should be given her day in court, but there's also a reason we have a statute of limitations. Robert Trump is dead. John Walter is dead. Irwin Durben is dead. All silenced from the grave and the Court has to weigh that as well.

I would argue that this is a summary judgment motion with respect to the fraud discovery rule. The plaintiff has to come forward not with just allegations, conclusory allegations, she has to come forward with allegations based in evidence as she alleges none.

MR. QUINN: I'd like to start just where Mr. Kylie left off. He remarked there is a reason we have a statute of limitations. Your Honor, there is also a reason that we have a fraud discovery rule and that reason as Justice Story

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97 RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 28

put it 200 years ago is that fraud is a secret thing, fraud is different. Fraud is covered up and orchestrated in the shadows. That's why the fraud discovery rule exists and holds that the statute of limitations does not begin to run until -- if the plaintiff does not discover the fraud. The fraud here was perpetrated in secret, it was perpetrated by fiduciaries and family members. And in order to overcome the allegations of the complaint, the defendants here must make a conclusive showing that Mary was on inquiry notice of these claims.

As the Court rightly recognized, the *Epiphany* case provides the governing standard. The standard here is not, as Mr. Kylie suggests, a summary judgment motion. This is a motion to dismiss as the *Epiphany* case makes clear the allegation of the complaint as the Court knows must be taken as true, must be given the benefit of every inference. So any inferences arising from documents go in favor of the plaintiff.

The defendants here present their own take-my-word-for-it version of what the facts are. They argue about particular individuals. They argue about what 19 boxes of documents not in the record that haven't been tested by discovery, what is and is not in those documents, are clear from those documents.

As the Court recognized and as the Epiphany case

COUNTY CLERK 02/09/2022 03:32

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022 NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

29

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

-Motion-

from the First Department makes clear, this is not a motion for arguing facts. The briefs are the same. The Donald Trump brief, in particular, talks about evidence, complains about hearsay. At one point it just starts asserting facts, and I'm quoting here, On information and belief. simply not what this motion to dismiss is about.

As the Epiphany case makes clear, they must make a conclusive showing that Mary had notice of facts from which fraud can be inferred. The Norddeutsche case in particular makes this point clear, your Honor. The conclusive showing is not that the plaintiff was aware of the corporate structure or was aware even of harm. The plaintiff must be aware of facts suggesting fraud and the defendants must show that awareness conclusively. These defendants fall well short of that.

I'd like to jump right into the Robert Trump testimony because today's arguments have made clear the defendants' timeliness contentions really arise principally from what Robert Trump said in the probate litigation. worth looking at exactly what he said. It is Maryanne Trump Barry Exhibit 13. The reality of what he said furthered the cover-up, it didn't give notice of facts from which the fraud could be inferred.

What the complaint alleges and what The Times first reported is that All County was a sham company, that the

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion-

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

defendants set up and inserted as a middleman and purchases by the Trump buildings. The vendors who sold dishwashers, washing machines, and other pieces of equipment, they sold those items at the same pre-negotiated prices that they have been selling them at to the Trump properties for years. All that changed was the name on the invoice.

Now the vendors charged those pre-negotiated prices to All County and the defendants marked those prices way up, 25, 50 percent or more in what All County invoiced to the building management companies like Midland. All County was a pure pass-through, it just squeezed money out. It had no offices, it provided no legitimate function or value, it was a scam. This is what the New York Times reported in Maryanne Trump Exhibit 4 and that is what the complaint alleges.

Robert did not admit any of that. He said the exact opposite in his testimony. I'll refer the Court in particular to pages 135, 139, and 143 of his testimony.

What he said was that All County was providing real value.

It was using centralized purchasing power to provide logistical services and to drive the vendor prices down to help the Trump businesses get a better deal. This was just false. This was the cover-up. By definition, the cover-up doesn't give notice of the fraud that it's covering up. The defendants try to brush past that, they say, Well, he

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

-Motion-

acknowledged that All County existed, he acknowledged there was a markup, that's enough. That was not enough, your Honor. He was lying and saying they were providing real value and the markup was legitimate compensation for that. John Walter's testimony was the same.

The defendants tried to squint at some testimony where he was asked about whether All County had an impact on the value of Fred Sr.'s estate, but there are a number of key points there. One, it's significant that this is all coming up in the context of exploratory questioning about Fred's estate. Robert is the one who first brings up All County, that's page 134. So nothing in the questioning suggests that Mary or her lawyer had any knowledge of fraud or fraud directed at these separate interests that Mary had inherited from her father many years earlier.

Two, even as to Fred Sr.'s estate, which, again, is distinct from the interests at issue in this case, Robert didn't actually admit there was any reduction in value. He kept suggesting All County was providing real value in driving vendor services down and benefiting Fred Sr.'s estate when it wasn't.

Three, even if he admitted that there was some reduction of value in Fred Sr.'s estate, which is not what he said, Midland, which is at issue here, and Fred Sr.'s estate are distinct things. Even knowledge of harm, as the

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 32

Norddeutsche case makes clear, isn't sufficient to conclusively establish inquiry notice. The plaintiffs in the Norddeutsche case knew they were investing in the CEOs. They knew the CEOs were making private equity investments. They knew the equity investments were losing a lot of money. They even knew a lot of the investors were starting to bring claims. The First Department said categorically all of that is insufficient. At most it was inconclusive evidence that could be interpreted a myriad of ways and that's insufficient on a motion to dismiss.

The same is true here. In fact, Mary knew a lot less than the plaintiffs in Norddeutsche. She was being told that All County was delivering a benefit, not causing losses. Again, the defendants' own exhibit undercut them here. Mary was, quote, "amazed," and, quote, "surprised" by The Times revelations in 2018. What's more, your Honor, the All County scam was just one part of the fraudulent schemes the defendants were running in this case. Defendants don't really make much of an argument that Mary was on notice of manipulation of valuations or of all the complex tricks that the defendants were using to disguise cash distributions to themselves, that is loans or consulting fees.

Again, Mr. Kylie says, Well, she was aware there were consulting fees, she was aware there were loans. He makes unfounded suggestions about what the record will show

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion-

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

or what was and wasn't available to her. These are all fact questions. The defendants have fallen very far short of a conclusive showing that Mary had notice of facts from which

4 these frauds could be determined.

Again, in the *Epiphany* case, the First Department looked at merely identical facts here as to the loans and the manipulated values, in particular. Even on the part of the founder and CEO of that business with unfettered access to records, the court held inquiry notice was not established on a motion to dismiss. The court said the records were falsely designated as loans. The books and records were falsely manipulated, even for the founder and CEO that meant no inquiry notice.

Mary, of course, here, was an outsider, was kept at arm's length, and her only access to information was what the defendants gave her, all of which, as the complaint alleges, was tailor made to conceal this fraud and not admit it. Ultimately on all these questions, any ambiguity, any uncertainty, any need for findings needs discovery, not dismissal.

In the Norddeutsche case, evidence that could be interpreted a myriad of ways was insufficient. Last year in the Sabourin case, the First Department looked at evidence and said at best this is fodder for cross-examination, not sufficient grounds for dismissal at that stage.

COUNTY CLERK 02/09/2022 03:32

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

INDEX NO. 654698/2020 NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion-34

One of the things, Mr. Quinn, one of the difficulties, is that 19 boxes of information that is in your client's possession and has been in your client's possession. It's very often the case that when we're dealing with these kind of cases and particularly when we're talking about the need for discovery to go forward, the problem is that we don't have... The problem is that we don't have -- that the party, the plaintiff, typically needing the information is not in possession of the documentation. The information is out there and they simply don't -- the information is out there within the other side's possession, they don't have access to it. need for discovery to go forward to try to put some flesh on what may be a limited set of allegations.

The difficulty with your position -- one of the difficulties with your position is that it appears that the 19 boxes were something that could ultimately produce award-winning journalism if one were but to look. And maybe you couldn't have done it within the time frame that The New York Times did it, but maybe if you acted diligently within six years from the time you got these boxes and Mary Trump could have made some semblance of the allegation that she's What are we to make of that and how does the making now. Court excuse that? You're not in a position of saying the other side has documentation that you don't know anything

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 35

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

1 about.

MR. QUINN: Your Honor, that is one of our contentions that that is sufficient information of what the truth was that was never made available to Mary, even in the 19 boxes. Maryanne Trump Barry recognizes this in her brief, it's at page 3. She acknowledges that the 19 boxes of documents are claimed to be fraudulent and indeed that is the claim.

The defendants suggest that these 19 boxes, that that's somehow all The Times had, and so the inferences, that's where the truth must have lied, but that's simply belied by The Times article itself. This is Exhibit 4, by The Times' own account this investigation was, and I'm quoting, "unprecedented in scope." The Times had, and it recounts this in the article, extensive information, access and documents that were never made available to Mary. Those included interviews with Trump insiders who flipped and spoke to The Times, hundreds of thousands of pages of confidential documents, 200 of Fred Sr.'s own tax returns, they conducted longitudinal reviews of washing machine prices, they got building superintendents from the Beach Haven apartments from the 1990s to talk to them.

To take one example, they interviewed a guy named Leon Eastman, who was the owner of an industrial boiler company that worked with the Trumps, his interview was key

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

-Motion- 36

to unraveling the All County scam. There is no suggestion, no evidence, that Mary had access to this person or any reason to go back to this person. She was being fed financial statements, valuations, and given other documents, again, that were tailor made to reveal this fraud, not conceal it.

These 19 boxes of documents aren't in the record and everything about The Times article says The Times had a lot more information, that's how the truth came to light.

Much of what the Times had may not have even been in existence at the time that Mary was given these 19 boxes.

These are pure fact questions, totally untested by discovery, and nothing about The Times article suggests that those 19 boxes of documents contained all the facts necessary from which fraud can be inferred.

What's more, your Honor, the standard here is the standard of an ordinary person. The Times is one of the four most investigative parties in the world and spent 18 months with an army of reporters, prosecutors, experts to begin to unravel this and even then describe the scheme as, I'm quoting, "numbingly complex." Mary didn't have the documents and information and access The Times had. She didn't have the expertise and resources that The Times had. And perhaps most important, she didn't have any reason, she didn't have any notice that there were facts suggesting

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97 RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion-

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

fraud such that some inquiry and investigation was called for.

The *Epiphany* case is very clear that that's a two-stage inquiry, the first of which is has there been a conclusive showing that there was notice of facts suggesting fraud and the defendants have fallen far short of that here.

THE COURT: Talk to me about the release. I think that's the biggest area of concern the Court has in looking at this. How is it the two sides come to different views about the broadness of the releases and explain to me, from your perspective, how you address the release because I think that is one of the important areas that you have to overcome.

MR. QUINN: I'd be happy to, your Honor.

I think there are three key points on the release and one sort of initial note. The initial note is there is no dispute here between the parties that, as to the release argument we're talking about, whether the release can reach an unknown fraud claim, a claim that was not known to the parties and knowingly released. We are in the world of talking about whether a sort of boilerplate release can later be applied to a fraud claim unknown at the time. I think the parties agree that the Centro case from the Court of Appeals provides the governing framework and doctrine for answering that question.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97 RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 38

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

The three key points all built from the Centro framework are the following: The first question that Centro says the Court must address is whether the language clearly and unambiguously reaches the claim at issue. In looking at that question, the release must be strictly construed and it should by borne in mind, and here I am quoting from the Mangini case, that the parties often used realistic language and are often looking no further than what they're actually sitting down at the table to resolve.

With those principles in mind, does the text clearly and unambiguously reach the unknown fraud claim at issue? To be clear, there is some broad language in the The defendants point to the use of the term "all manner of actions." It is important to note with respect to the text, for one, the language does not refer to unknown claims, which is a fairly common thing to include if that's what the parties actually intend. The word "unknown" does not appear, nor do the words "future" or "contingent" appear, and those were words that the Centro court found important in concluding that that release did reach unknown fraud claims, those words were absent here. Of course there's no mention of fraud. Defendants have to show conclusively on this motion that the text clearly and unambiguously reaches unknown fraud claims and the text doesn't refer to fraud claims, unknown claims, future

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

-Motion-

1 claims, or contingent claims.

Now, the defendants point to the use of the word "global resolution" in the settlement agreement that sort of accompanied the releases, but even there the parties said they wanted a global resolution of their differences and they didn't have any differences about the frauds at issue here. At that point, they were still unknown, they will still being carried on in secret.

The defendants kind of fall back on the use of the term "all manner of actions." As to the text, that's where they hang their hat, and that was the language also used in Centro, although the words "future" and "contingent" are missing here, but the structure is important and the context in Centro is important.

In that case there were two simultaneous releases. The first one explicitly carved out fraud claims and the second one just said all manner of action and didn't refer one way or another to fraud claims. In concluding that all manner of action, including a fraud claim in *Centro*, the court there was drawing an inference from the structure, from the inclusion of an expressed carveout in the first release and the absence of such a carveout in the second.

The structure here is very different and the structure here works against the defendant. As the Court noted, there was a separate release that addressed the

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 40

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

trust; and the defendants say, Well, there were different parties or that was a different subject matter; but that's precisely the point, your Honor. The first release was not global, it was aimed at what it was aimed at.

The second point, as the Court also noted, this release included an explicit obligation that the defendants provide documents about the interest that they were insisting she throw in as part of the deal. Those documents, as we allege, are riddled with fraud. So to the extent anything about these claims or the frauds that were still unknown at the time can be found anywhere in the text or structure of this release, they're a whole lot closer to the carveout than to the heart of the release itself. I think that's the first point on the releases, your Honor. The text does not clearly and unambiguously reach this unknown fraud claim, particularly on this motion.

The second point is that *Centro* makes clear, even if the text can be read to reach an unknown fraud claim, releasing claims people didn't know about is not something a court will likely do. Even if the text is clear, unambiguous, still two questions left to answer according to *Centro*. The first is, is that what the parties intended, have the defendants shown that conclusively? And the second question is, was the release knowingly and fairly made?

So as to the first question, the intent question,

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 41

again, the fact that this release and these settlements were aimed at totally distinct disputes about Fred Sr.'s probate issues, about health insurance issues, that is pretty strong evidence the parties did not intend to release this claim, these unknown claims. That's the *Linn* case from the First Department, 139 AD3d 574.

With respect to Mary's intent, for her part, the complaint specifically alleges her intent was to settle the probate issues and the health insurance litigation, that's what she understood she was releasing. And then she agreed to sell the Midland and land interests at a price she thought was fair because she was completely unaware of this fraud. That's complaint paragraph 149. Of course that allegation has to be taken as true and given the benefit of every inference here.

Even if the texts were clear and unambiguous, even if defendants could conclusively show intent, it still leaves a critically important question that *Centro* lays out and that the defendants mostly in their briefs and all together today just tried to sidestep, and that is the question of whether the release was knowingly and fairly made.

Here the complaint alleges in detail that the circumstances were profoundly unfair because, as Mr. Kylie briefly acknowledged, once Mary sued them over the probate

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 42

issues, the defendants terminated the health insurance that covered Mary and her brother Fred III. That health insurance critically also covered Fred's infant child who was suffering from cerebral palsy and seizures and spent time in neonatal and intensive care. The complaint explains in detail that the fact that this young man's life had been placed in jeopardy, that an infant child's life was literally hanging in the balance, was a critically important motivator that brought Mary to the table. It is difficult to think what could be a more unfair circumstance than that.

The defendants, again, don't really have an answer to that question. They come at it with a few different strawman. They say, first, well, technically maybe this doesn't amount to duress. That's not the standard, that's a completely distinct legal question. Duress would have allowed Mary to avoid the release, even as to the litigations it was aimed at.

Here Centro is saying something different. Centro is saying when the release was aimed at one thing and later a defendant is trying to stretch and apply it to a claim unknown at the time, a fraud claim at that, then we look and see was that release fairly made before we stretch it that far. It's a different inquiry and the complaint's allegations are quite detailed and must be taken as true.

The defendants also try a misdirection. They say,

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 43

Well, a separate fraud is required if you're going to invalidate a release on the basis of fraud. It just misunderstands the argument. The unfairness here which Centro says means the release can't be applied arises primarily from the termination of the health insurance along with threats to bankrupt Mary and leave her and her daughter destitute and everything else.

The defendants also tried to say, Well, she was sophisticated; that just doesn't have any relevance to this question. As the Court noted, Mary is sophisticated on certain issues, as a psychologist, as an author; not terribly sophisticated with respect to complex real estate partnerships and fraudulent schemes. She was held as an outsider in this family.

The sophistication question is not really relevant to that fairness under *Centro*. Putting an infant child's life at risk is unfair no matter how sophisticated a person is.

THE COURT: On that point, I have to ask a question. Mary is not the guardian of that child. It catches the attention -- the idea suggests a level of callousness or inhumanity. But from a legal standpoint, does Mary even have standing to make that connection here? It's not her child; right? This is a family dispute, so all these people are related to that infant child. From a legal

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97 RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 44

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

standpoint, I just wonder whether that's even appropriate for this litigation. She's not a quardian of the child.

MR. QUINN: I think it is appropriate because the Centro inquiry frames this as a question of overall fairness. Mary alleges in detail that she had a close relationship with her brother, that she had an attachment to the child, that this threat to that child's life is why she came to the settlement table and what drove her to sign these papers. That is a part of the overall picture on fairness. The defendants also put in documents from the action that Mary and her brother started together to try to get that health insurance reinstated. Those documents do show this was of serious importance to her. They corroborate the detailed allegations already in the complaint.

Again, I'll emphasize, we are here on a motion to dismiss. The defendants have to conclusively show that even giving every benefit of every inference of the complaints and the documents, including the complaint and health insurance litigation, that even despite all of that, they've conclusively shown that this release was fairly made with a child hanging in the balance. They simply cannot make that showing.

The last point I'd make on the fairness point that the defendants' kind of ultimate fallback argument is a

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

-Motion- 45

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

ratification argument. They say, Well, she took the money, she did the deal, she took the payment. But, your Honor, that too is beside the point. She did the deal, she did what was necessary to save her nephew's life. She took what she thought was a fair price because she was being defrauded even at the settlement table. She did the deal. No court has ever suggested that merely accepting the payment constitutes implied ratification of a release unfairly made such that that release can later be applied to unknown fraud claims. There's no support for that proposition in the law.

THE COURT: Talk to me about the new allegations with respect to the attorney who was advising Mary in this matter. Your adversaries say that the allegations here are simply conclusory and as such they're not really entitled to the inference that you are seeking, that you need to have some level of factual support in your paragraph. Here they say simply a single conclusory assertion, rather than any allegation of fact.

MR. QUINN: So there are facts, your Honor, significantly more detailed allegations than the one Mr. Kylie pointed to. Paragraph 114, for example, of the complaint. There are allegations that Mr. Durben, who was sort of a compromised trustee and an old hand in the Trump world, and the documents corroborate that, that he was actually participating and designing All County and he was

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

-Motion- 46

working with the defendants to perpetrate these schemes, that's her trustee, and the complaint alleges that's where the attorney came from. The trustee recommends the attorney, Mary engages the attorney.

I think, your Honor, the most important point here on this attorney issue is really a red herring and a question for another day. The record here does not contain anything that suggests that even the lawyer actually had notice of circumstances suggesting fraud. He was asking in the deposition exploratory questions about the value of Fred Sr.'s estate, not the interest of estate here. Nothing in that questioning suggests he knew about the schemes at issue here. And what he got back, what he was told and the answers from Robert Trump, as I detailed a short while ago, was false, was categorically false. It said the vendor prices were going down when they were actually staying the It was centralizing purchasing power and real work being done when there were no offices, there was no legitimate services being provided at all. There were some exploratory questions about the estate values and some false statements about All County came out, but there's nothing here that conclusively suggests the lawyer had any knowledge. So whether knowledge would be imputed to Mary or not at most is a question for down the road, not one that the Court need to resolve here.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 47

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

I'd note one other sort of related point, your They say they point to this line in Mary's brief where she refers to a brief exchange she had with her lawyer in which she said, We knew they were lying to us, but it was he said/she said. I refer the Court to that statement. It's Mary Trump Barry's Exhibit 6 and I think it's on page It's very clear that what they were talking about is they were being lied to about the overall value of Fred Sr.'s estate such that settling the probate case, that the number she did in retrospect didn't look like a great deal because actually the estate was worth a lot more. doesn't in any way suggest that they knew there was a secret fraud going on about interests Mary had inherited from her father many years earlier and this glancing reference to All County for 10 pages was just more perpetuating of the cover-up. Did they have a general sense as to the estate issues? Maybe the defendants weren't being straight with them, maybe there was a lack of good faith. The documents don't support that, but that's a completely distinct issue.

The First Department made clear here in the CSAM case and in the Berman v. Hollander & Knight case, notice of one unlawful act is not notice of a distinct fraud and even a general sense that the defendants may be crooks and liars and may not be acting in good faith, that's not sufficient either. They have to make a conclusive showing of knowledge

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97 RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 48

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

of facts from which this fraud at issue could be inferred and they haven't come anywhere close to making that showing.

Unless the Court has any further questions on either the timeliness or the releases, I'd like to spend a couple of minutes on the more partial arguments that the defendants make. I think there are three arguments that they direct at particular pieces of particular claims and I'll just spend a minute or two on each of them.

First is standing. They argue that Mary lacks standing to bring fiduciary duty claims as to the Midland issues and the valuation and fraudulent loan issues, not the ultimate sale. They concede she has standing to bring that. But as to those earlier frauds, they say those are derivative and not direct claims. This too kind of misunderstands the nature of the allegations.

For the most part, Mary was the only other shareholder in these entities besides the defendants themselves. In a lot of these schemes, what's happening is there is an entity like Midland where the defendants have partial ownership and then Mary has a piece, and then there's some other business they set up like All County where they own it all to themselves, and they're using various schemes to fraudulently siphon money from the entity where Mary has some interest to the entity where only the defendants do. That is squarely aimed at Mary and in

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 49

getting her out and moving money away from her. The First

Department has seen claims like this before where a majority
shareholder is kind of freezing out a minority shareholder

or moving money out of entities where the minority
shareholder has a piece in a way that's targeted directly at
the minority shareholder, that's the PL2 security case,
those are direct claims. Mary is alleging a set of
interlocking schemes aimed at her, at defrauding her,
siphoning value from her interest, and ultimately pushing
her out of the business altogether.

The second one of these sort of partial arguments that defendants makes have to do with reliance. They argue as to her fraud and fraudulent concealment and negligent misrepresentation claims that she hasn't sufficiently pled justifiable reliance in enough detail. The complaint does include quite a number of allegations on this and I am left scratching my head a little bit. I can list the number of complaint paragraphs, but I would suggest paragraph 177 is the simplest and clearest.

Year after year she was being given financial documents that were designed to dupe her into believing that these interests were being protected and that everything was okay. The complaint makes clear she is lulled into this false sense of confidence, not only that the interest are worth a lot less than they really are but everything is in

COUNTY CLERK 02/09/2022 03:32

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022 NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

50

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

-Motion-

hand and the value is about the same, everything is fine, the interest is being looked after. And that's why she was unaware, that's why there were no disputes about this, that's why she held onto this interest.

The reliance is clear and we cite a case for this in our brief, your Honor, it's American General Equity v. Gjura. The courts have recognized reliance is one of those elements that often can be inferred from looking at the circumstances in the theory. And here the reliance is very clear and, as I said, made explicit in Complaint 177 and elsewhere.

Last, your Honor, really the table of contents The defendants take issue with the theory of issue. conspiracy claims, that the defendants conspired together to commit this fraud and breach of fiduciary duty. conspiracy isn't a standalone action in New York; we agree with that, it isn't, and that's not what we pled.

What the First Department has recognized in the Cohen Brothers and elsewhere is that it is perfectly appropriate if there is a conspiracy at issue to use account to plead that conspiracy so long as it's attached to what the actionable tort that the conspiracy was designed to achieve it and that's what the complaint does here. alleges a series of primary torts and then it alleges civil conspiracy to commit those torts between the defendants.

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 51

With that, your Honor, I would be happy to address any further questions the Court may have. Otherwise, I thank the Court for the opportunity to speak this morning.

THE COURT: Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Turning back to the releases. If we look at paragraph 24 of the settlement agreement, it says that the execution of this agreement is being completed on a voluntary basis and each party represents they were under no compulsion to execute this agreement and they've been fully advised throughout the negotiations to resolve their differences between the parties as all negotiations and representations made to each other as well as to the Court.

I disagree with Mr. Quinn. The general releases given here do release future conduct. It says that there's a release of any claims and it's a litany of things that are being released that she ever had, now have, or hereafter can, shall, or may have. Those are future claims, your Honor. It doesn't use the word "future claims," but that's what that is.

To call this boilerplate, yes, it's accepted language and it's on a preprinted Blumberg form, but this is not the boilerplate "whereas the party in the first part."

This is accepted language that the courts have interpreted over the years to be a broad, broad general release. If the parties wanted to limit the release simply to the interest

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97 RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 52

in the estate of Fred Trump or simply to interest in Midland, the release could have clearly so provided, it didn't. They chose to use a broad, broad general release.

One final point, your Honor. In Epiphany, there were two fraud claims in Epiphany and it was a motion to dismiss and the first one was dismissed. The court found that the person was not entitled to rely -- that allegedly Epiphany could have obtained its own appraisals. We find that Epiphany could have discovered the alleged fraud when Wendy, as Epiphany's executive director, signed the asset agreement in 2003. She signed it without obtaining her own appraisal. Further, Epiphany did not question the disproportionately high rent which was the basis of the undervaluation of the asset, nor did Epiphany verify whether Magic paid the rent due or made payments on the promissory note. This was all on a motion to dismiss, your Honor, that determination was made. So here, there was no attempt by Mary to verify anything about All County once she knew exactly why it was created and what it was doing.

With that, your Honor, we think that the action should be dismissed as time barred. And if not dismissed as time barred, dismissed on the basis of release.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Kylie.

MR. KYLIE: I would note with regard to the

COUNTY CLERK 02/09/2022 03:32

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022 NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

53

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

-Motion-

release, this notion that the plaintiff only signed it because they threatened to cut off their nephew's health benefits, you would have thought then she would have carved out in the release a value for that in the settlement agreement. If you look at the settlement agreement, while it gives a value for all her other interests or all her other claims, it's silent on that issue, they don't put any value on it. You would have thought if this was the single most crucial factor for her giving up 18 months of litigation, she would have put a value on it and would have fought for it.

Judge, I know we've gone back through it a few times, but I would be remiss if I didn't further advocate for the fact that the plaintiff was on notice every single allegation the New York Times makes with regard to her There's a 40-page article, 37 pages are about other extraneous family stuff. Mary's claims relate to All County and Apartment Management, devaluing her Midland interest, devaluing Fred Trump's estate, okay, and then also devaluing her reversionary interests on her land leases. theories. Anything in the New York Times that relates to that, you can conclusively say her very able attorney was on notice of it in 2000.

This notion that -- there's no requirement that I have to disclose I'm committing a fraud on you.

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

-Motion- 54

claiming the mere formation of All County was a sham. Well, they were told that. We formed the company. It acted as a middleman. We marked things up. It made a profit. It got money out of Fred's estate. Her attorney even follows up on it and looks at financials and says, Hm, it looks like it went up a 100 percent when All County came in, prior to All County. Unlike the *Epiphany* case and the other cases, they didn't hide anything. All County is on the books. They didn't launder it, so to speak. They didn't conceal it. Everything was out in the open because what they were advised was lawful. They had a legitimate reason to do this.

I know this is not particularly germane, your

Honor, to the issue on the motion, but I would be remiss if

I didn't advocate for this. Fred Trump -- the plaintiff has

it both ways. On the one hand Fred was an old man in his

80s and they came in and they took power of attorney and

they took over everything; but on the other hand, they want

to say, Well, listen, All County was a sham because we've

got this interview with this boiler guy who says I always

negotiated with Fred Trump and all of a sudden out of

nowhere comes All County. You can't have it both ways.

Either Fred Trump was in dementia and he couldn't run the

company by himself or he wasn't, and they argued both sides

of it.

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97 RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 55

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

The point is, All County was formed because their father was in the late 80s. The supers were ripping them off. They weren't purchasing through a central agent. The mere fact they were able to do that under the rent regulations at the time and make a profit and have an added benefit of getting money out of the estate, paying income tax obviously but getting money out of the estate, all disclosed to Mary Trump in the litigation.

All of this sensational language about award winning, they might have done some great research to determine what Fred Trump did in the '40s and '50s and '60s, but with regard to Mary's specific claims of All County, claims are solely that All County and Apartment and Management devalued her Midland interest, they devalued Fred Trump's estate, and they devalued her land lease interest. That's her entire claim in a nutshell.

THE COURT: You make a statement where you put a conclusory spin on what their argument is and that's contrary to what Mr. Quinn has said. You said that the mere creation of these entities is what they are claiming was a fraud. From what I understand from Mr. Quinn, from what I read in the papers, they don't say the mere creation of them constituted a fraud. They say those vehicles were created and they could have operated in a fully lawful manner but that, in fact, they were operated for sham purposes if

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

-Motion- 56

Mr. Quinn says and that they did not provide value. I don't know what's true and what's not. Again, the problem I have on a motion to dismiss is I am supposed to believe Mr. Quinn.

MR. KYLIE: Your Honor, it's knowledge of the facts, not the inferences or the legal conclusions that's at issue.

THE COURT: The fact that there's a middleman company is not a reason to inquire that there's fraud. The fact that there is a middleman company that is being operated by your aunt and your uncles is not a reason to believe where that middleman company is committing fraud.

MR. KYLIE: The middleman company which is marking up the invoices. It's no longer Fred paying the boiler guy, we are now going out and we're paying the boiler guy and we're marking up. It's plainly testified to. We are marking up -- now should Mr. Barnosky said, Well, how much is the markup? Is it 10 percent? Is it 80 percent? Is it 100 percent? When he's staring at the records and questioning Robert Trump, it looks like the cost for materials and mops and repairs went up 100 percent after All County was formed. It was on inquiry notice and she was by implication -- he was her counsel, her agent. She was on inquiry notice and she had an opportunity. They bring this Supreme Court action, they could have brought a derivative

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

-Motion- 57

action on top of it naming Midland. Let's get discovery. It went up 100 percent, holy crap, and you're saying you're marking it up. Before All County there was no need to do that? You're just taking money. You didn't need an award-winning journalist to make the deduction. You know that because in the article itself all they do -- when they come to the conclusion in the article itself, all they do is refer to Robert's transcript and the questions that Barnosky asked Robert. All they do is exact for page, Beach Haven Apartments, looks like it went up 100 percent, janitorial supplies, repairs, that's all they did. With regard to the GRATs, all they did was go out and do what Barnosky had done, go out and get another appraisal. The rest of it is all window dressing and the sensationalized language, it's there for a reason. This was not award-winning journalism to go and actually look at the record, the file, from the estate. You want to say one other thing. So one other thing they did, which was not in the discovery materials, they followed up with this boiler guy who, from my recollection, all he did was say, Yeah, it used to be Fred Trump; now I'm getting a bill from All County; who is All That was not enlightening in any way.

Again, with regard to the release, plaintiff says,

I was only releasing the claim in the Surrogates Court case
and the Supreme Court case. This was a family divorce. She

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

-Motion- 58

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

filed hurtful documents alleging fraud. They fraudulently had my father, they induced him to do things and they committed fraud. That's what was in their objections to probate and their bill of particulars. They spent 18 months litigating this thing. They are no longer fiduciaries, she is in an adversarial position with them. The case law says you have to do your due diligence, there's no more fiduciary duty. She's got the best lawyer in town fighting for her.

After 18 months they come together with a global settlement because would you want to do business with somebody who filed something and said, I committed a fraud, my grandfather had dementia. It was a global settlement, it was a family divorce. She wants round two at the divorce and she only wants round two because of the notoriety of the case.

I know I don't need to tell this to the Court as your Honor I'm sure -- unless justice is blind, but are we kidding ourselves that if the name on this case wasn't Trump, this case would never have been brought? The plaintiff is seizing on sensationalism and politics to bring a claim that shouldn't get past the courtroom front door, in my respectful opinion, your Honor.

Thank you.

THE COURT: I will take this on submission.

Mr. Friedman and Mr. Kylie, if you could obtain a copy of

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

the transcript from the reporter and file it with the court in Part 43 so the Court can use it in preparing its decision, I appreciate it.

Good day, everyone.

* * * *

CERTIFICATION

It is hereby certified that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the original stenographic minutes taken of this proceeding.

STEFANIE JOHNSON, RMR,

Senior Court Reporter

1

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

	_	_	_
,	3	34:12, 35:15, 36:2, 36:22	42:19, 48:25, 49:8
		accompanied [1] - 39:4	allegation [10] - 12:14,
'40s [1] - 55:11	3 [3] - 19:7, 26:10, 35:6	according [1] - 40:21	12:16, 13:16, 17:6, 25:19,
'50s [2] - 20:23, 55:11	30-something [1] - 25:1	account [2] - 35:13, 50:20	28:15, 34:22, 41:14, 45:18,
'60s [2] - 20:23, 55:11	3000 [1] - 1:18	accurate [1] - 59:8	53:15
'76 [2] - 9:2, 10:18	321 [2] - 19:7, 26:10	achieve [1] - 50:23	allegations [16] - 7:17, 7:19,
'90s [1] - 22:17	3211 [1] - 11:15	acknowledged [5] - 7:1, 9:6,	22:25, 27:19, 27:20, 27:21,
555(4) ==:	3211(a)(5 [2] - 23:16, 23:19	31:1, 41:25	28:8, 34:14, 42:24, 44:14,
1	3212 [1] - 11:16	acknowledges [1] - 35:6	45:11, 45:13, 45:20, 45:22,
-	34 [1] - 26:13	Ackon [1] - 22:17	48:15, 49:16
10 [2] - 47:15, 56:18	350 [1] - 1:15	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	allege [1] - 40:9
100 [6] - 19:25, 54:6, 56:19,	37 [2] - 20:21, 53:16	act [2] - 26:8, 47:22	alleged [6] - 3:20, 9:16, 14:2,
56:21, 57:2, 57:10	3W07 [1] - 1:18	acted [2] - 34:20, 54:2	14:4, 26:17, 52:9
10016 [1] - 1:22	31107 [1] = 1.10	acting [8] - 6:3, 14:1, 15:3,	allegedly [2] - 18:7, 52:7
10118 [1] - 1:16	4	16:24, 16:25, 19:16, 20:12,	alleges [10] - 27:21, 29:24,
1043 [1] - 26:14	4	47:24	
11 [2] - 1:9, 1:21	4 [2] - 30:14, 35:12	action [13] - 3:21, 10:24,	30:15, 33:17, 41:8, 41:23, 44:5, 46:2, 50:24
11042 [1] - 1:19	40-page [2] - 26:25, 53:16	14:5, 21:24, 21:25, 22:5,	alleging [2] - 49:7, 58:1
114 [1] - 45:21	42 [1] - 19:6	39:17, 39:19, 44:11, 50:16,	allowed [2] - 14:14, 42:16
1205A [1] - 19:6	43 [2] - 1:1, 59:2	52:20, 56:25, 57:1	
1242(a [1] - 26:14		actionable [1] - 50:22	allowing [1] - 11:17
13 [1] - 29:21	5	actions [2] - 38:14, 39:10	altogether [1] - 49:10
134 [1] - 31:12		activity [1] - 5:24	amazed [1] - 32:15
135 [1] - 30:18	50 [1] - 30:9	actual [1] - 3:17	ambiguity [1] - 33:18
139 [2] - 30:18, 41:6	515 [1] - 24:21	AD3d [3] - 15:22, 24:21, 41:6	American [1] - 50:6
14 _[1] - 19:19	574 [1] - 41:6	add [1] - 2:21	amount [2] - 13:1, 42:14
143 [1] - 30:18	_	added [1] - 55:5	analysis [1] - 27:5
149 [1] - 41:13	6	addition [1] - 9:10	analyze [1] - 4:16
173 [1] - 24:21	6 [1] - 47:6	address [6] - 14:12, 14:19,	Ancken [1] - 7:8
177 [2] - 49:18, 50:10	60 [1] - 15:22	20:25, 37:11, 38:3, 51:1	Ancken's [1] - 7:13
18 [4] - 36:18, 53:9, 58:4,	600 [1] - 1:21	addressed [1] - 39:25	answer [3] - 9:20, 40:21,
58:9	654698/2020 [1] - 1:4	addressing [1] - 10:10	42:11
183 [1] - 19:19	004030/2020[1] 1.4	adhere [1] - 2:16	answering [1] - 37:25
187 [1] - 47:7	7	admit [3] - 30:16, 31:18,	answers [1] - 46:14
19 _[11] - 4:13, 4:14, 28:22,		33:17	Apartment [8] - 3:13, 5:1,
34:2, 34:17, 35:5, 35:6,	7110 [1] - 1:15	admitted [1] - 31:22	5:13, 14:22, 17:12, 23:6,
35:9, 36:7, 36:11, 36:14		adversarial [1] - 58:6	53:18, 55:13
1976 [1] - 8:24	8	adversaries[1] - 45:13	apartments [2] - 21:16, 35:22
1990s [1] - 35:22	80 [1] - 56:18	adversary [2] - 17:23, 18:9	Apartments [1] - 57:10
1991 [1] - 21:16		adversely [1] - 15:15	apologize [1] - 21:9
1992 [2] - 21:4, 21:16	80s [2] - 54:17, 55:2	advised [2] - 51:10, 54:11	Appeals [4] - 8:3, 9:12,
1993 [1] - 21:17	84 [1] - 15:22 88 [1] - 15:22	advising [1] - 45:12	10:23, 37:24
1995 [1] - 25:1	00 [1] - 13.22	advocate [2] - 53:13, 54:15	appear [3] - 14:3, 38:18,
	9	affected [1] - 15:15	38:19
2	3	affidavit [1] - 17:2	appearances [1] - 2:2
	970 [1] - 26:14	affirmed [1] - 17:17	applied [3] - 37:22, 43:4,
20 [5] - 3:23, 11:13, 12:5,		agency [1] - 19:16	45:9
22:24, 26:19	Α	agent [6] - 19:16, 20:11,	applies [1] - 16:11
200 [2] - 28:1, 35:19		20:13, 20:14, 55:3, 56:23	apply [2] - 26:18, 42:20
2000 [3] - 14:23, 26:4, 53:23	abandoned [1] - 20:14	ago [5] - 3:23, 3:24, 24:23,	appraisal [5] - 7:6, 7:13,
2001 [5] - 3:7, 3:8, 3:23, 7:20,	ABC [1] - 25:22	28:1, 46:14	7:14, 52:12, 57:13
9:16	ability [1] - 10:12	agree [2] - 37:23, 50:16	appraisals [5] - 7:4, 7:5,
2003 [1] - 52:11	able [2] - 53:22, 55:4	agreed [1] - 41:10	25:12, 27:9, 52:8
2018 [1] - 32:16	absence [1] - 39:22	agreement [13] - 7:2, 8:14,	appraiser [3] - 7:7, 22:19
2022 [1] - 1:9	absent [1] - 38:21	9:7, 20:5, 22:11, 24:7,	appraisers [3] - 7:9, 22:18,
21 [1] - 3:23	Absolutely [1] - 13:18	39:3, 51:6, 51:7, 51:9, 52:11, 53:5	22:20
24 [1] - 51:6	absolutely [1] - 15:20	52:11, 53:5	appreciate [1] - 59:3
25 [1] - 30:9	accepted [2] - 51:20, 51:23	Agreement [1] - 9:5 ahead [2] - 7:23, 18:21	appropriate [4] - 10:13, 44:1,
	accepting [1] - 45:7	aimed [7] - 40:4, 41:2, 42:17,	44:3, 50:20
	access [6] - 33:8, 33:15,	anneu [/] - 40.4, 41.2, 42.17,	April [1] - 3:8
	-	-	-

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

2

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

В

areas [1] - 37:12 argue [6] - 2:14, 27:17, 28:21, 48:9, 49:12 argued [1] - 54:24 arguing [1] - 29:2 argument [17] - 2:20, 2:23, 4:17, 6:2, 8:18, 9:22, 9:24, 10:6, 15:3, 16:5, 25:9, 32:19, 37:18, 43:3, 44:25, 45:1, 55:18

area [3] - 16:7, 16:8, 37:8

arguments [4] - 29:17, 48:5, 48:6, 49:11

arise [1] - 29:18 arises [1] - 43:4

arising [1] - 28:17

arm's [2] - 16:1, 33:15

arm's-length [1] - 16:1 army [1] - 36:19

article [14] - 4:24, 5:18, 20:18, 20:20, 23:5, 26:25,

35:12, 35:15, 36:8, 36:13, 53:16, 57:6, 57:7

aside [2] - 7:5, 10:14 asserted [1] - 9:9

asserting [1] - 29:4

assertion [2] - 12:21, 45:17

asset [2] - 52:11, 52:14

assets [1] - 24:25

Associate [1] - 22:4 Associates [1] - 5:14

assume [2] - 6:5, 16:10

assumed [1] - 16:5

attached [1] - 50:21

attachment [1] - 44:6

attempt [1] - 52:18

attention [1] - 43:21

attorney [15] - 2:19, 12:22, 13:1, 13:18, 19:8, 21:19,

22:12, 45:12, 46:3, 46:4, 46:6, 53:22, 54:4, 54:17

Attorneys [3] - 1:15, 1:18,

1:21

aunt [2] - 4:8, 56:11

author [1] - 43:11

available [6] - 7:11, 7:15,

24:25, 33:1, 35:4, 35:16

Avenue [3] - 1:15, 1:18, 1:21

avoid [1] - 42:16

award [8] - 21:2, 21:11, 23:7, 27:8, 34:18, 55:9, 57:5,

award-winning [7] - 21:2, 21:11, 23:7, 27:8, 34:18,

57:5, 57:15 aware [7] - 3:25, 26:8, 29:11,

29:12, 29:13, 32:23, 32:24 awareness [1] - 29:14

booth [1] - 19:10

background [1] - 4:12 28:22, 34:2, 34:17, 34:21, 35:5, 35:6, 35:9, 36:7,

bad [1] - 25:11

balance [2] - 42:8, 44:22 bankrupt [1] - 43:6

Barnosky [9] - 5:19, 12:10, 17:7, 22:12, 22:20, 27:9,

56:17, 57:8, 57:12

barred [7] - 3:5, 3:19, 9:15,

12:6, 18:6, 52:21, 52:22

BARRY [2] - 1:6, 1:21 Barry [5] - 2:7, 2:19, 11:3,

29:21, 35:5

Barry's [1] - 47:6

based [2] - 18:13, 27:21 basis [7] - 3:9, 13:8, 13:9,

43:2, 51:8, 52:14, 52:22

Beach [3] - 21:15, 35:21, 57:9

became [1] - 5:11

becomes [1] - 18:25

begin [2] - 28:4, 36:20

behalf [5] - 2:4, 12:23, 13:15,

16:24

belied [1] - 35:12

belief [1] - 29:5

believes [4] - 12:12, 12:15,

12:17, 13:8

beneficiary [1] - 9:4

benefit [5] - 28:16, 32:13,

41:14, 44:18, 55:6

benefiting [1] - 31:20

benefits [2] - 22:1, 53:3

Benefits [1] - 26:13

Berman [1] - 47:21

beside [1] - 45:3

best [2] - 33:24, 58:8

better [1] - 30:22

between [4] - 21:5, 37:17,

50:25, 51:11

bidding [2] - 12:24

bigger [2] - 14:16, 14:18

biggest [1] - 37:8

bill [2] - 57:21, 58:4

bit [3] - 5:5, 23:23, 49:17

blind [1] - 58:17

block [1] - 23:11

Blumberg [2] - 8:10, 51:21

board [1] - 24:21

boiler [5] - 35:24, 54:20,

56:14, 56:15, 57:19

boilerplate [3] - 37:21,

51:20, 51:22

book [2] - 11:9

books [6] - 25:12, 25:19,

25:23, 25:24, 33:11, 54:8

borne [1] - 38:6

bottom [1] - 27:4

bound [1] - 19:17 boxes [13] - 3:15, 4:14,

36:11, 36:14

boy [1] - 23:10

Braddock [5] - 15:22, 17:15, 17:17

brain [1] - 20:19

breach [1] - 50:15

brief [7] - 8:4, 29:3, 35:6, 47:2, 47:3, 50:6

briefly [1] - 41:25

briefs [2] - 29:2, 41:19

bring [5] - 32:6, 48:10, 48:12, 56:24, 58:20

bringing [1] - 2:21

brings [1] - 31:11

broad [14] - 3:7, 8:1, 8:9, 9:12, 9:18, 10:21, 10:24,

11:3, 23:22, 38:12, 51:24, 52:3

broadest [1] - 8:11

broadly [1] - 4:5

broadness [1] - 37:10 brother [3] - 42:2, 44:6,

44.11

Brothers [1] - 50:19

brought [5] - 22:4, 24:3,

42:9, 56:25, 58:19

brush [1] - 30:25

building [9] - 6:9, 6:10, 6:11,

6:12, 23:9, 23:11, 27:6,

30:10, 35:21

buildings [2] - 6:10, 30:2

built [1] - 38:1

bunch [1] - 6:10

burden [1] - 19:13

business [12] - 6:1, 6:15,

9:1, 16:4, 17:20, 18:2, 26:4, 27:3, 33:8, 48:21,

49:10, 58:10

businesses [2] - 16:12,

buy [1] - 12:13

30:22

buying [1] - 19:22

buyout [2] - 18:3

BY [3] - 1:16, 1:19, 1:22

callousness [1] - 43:22 campaign [1] - 17:8

С

canceled [1] - 22:1

cannot [2] - 20:10, 44:22 capacity [2] - 1:5, 1:7

care [1] - 42:5 carried [1] - 39:8

carved [3] - 8:12, 39:16, 53:3

carveout [3] - 39:21, 39:22,

40:13

case [49] - 4:23, 5:22, 8:3,

10:22, 12:25, 13:21, 14:8,

15:18, 15:21, 17:9, 17:15,

17:21, 17:24, 23:17, 23:25,

24:20, 25:4, 26:11, 28:11,

28:14, 28:25, 29:7, 29:9,

31:17. 32:1. 32:3. 32:18.

33:5, 33:21, 33:23, 34:4,

37:3, 37:23, 38:7, 39:15,

41:5, 47:9, 47:21, 49:6,

50:5, 54:7, 57:24, 57:25,

58:6, 58:15, 58:18, 58:19

cases [5] - 12:5, 17:22, 26:6,

34:5, 54:7

cash [1] - 32:21

catches [1] - 43:21 categorically [2] - 32:7,

46:15

causing [1] - 32:13

central [1] - 55:3 centralized [1] - 30:20

centralizing [1] - 46:17

Centro [17] - 8:3, 10:22,

37:23, 38:1, 38:2, 38:19,

39:12, 39:14, 39:19, 40:17, 40:22, 41:18, 42:18, 43:4,

43:16, 44:4

CEO [2] - 33:8, 33:13 **CEOs** [2] - 32:3, 32:4

cerebral [1] - 42:4

certain [4] - 22:20, 24:18,

26:12, 43:11 certainly [8] - 4:24, 6:7, 11:2,

11:10, 13:9, 16:10, 17:4,

22:19

certified [1] - 59:8 changed [2] - 25:17, 30:6

changes [1] - 25:18

channeling [1] - 21:6

chapter [1] - 5:18

charge [1] - 13:19 charged [3] - 5:16, 22:11,

charging [1] - 3:14

child [7] - 42:3, 43:20, 43:24, 43:25, 44:2, 44:7, 44:22

child's [3] - 42:7, 43:16, 44:7

children [2] - 5:9, 21:7 chose [2] - 22:6, 52:3

circumstance [1] - 42:10 circumstances [4] - 26:12,

41:24, 46:9, 50:9 cite [2] - 8:4, 50:5

City [1] - 7:8

CIVIL [1] - 1:1

civil [1] - 50:24

claim [28] - 4:9, 7:3, 8:8, 10:14, 11:4, 12:6, 14:21,

18:2, 18:6, 18:17, 25:13,

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

3

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

25:14, 35:8, 37:19, 37:22, 38:4, 38:11, 39:19, 40:16, 40:18, 41:4, 42:20, 42:21, 55:16, 57:24, 58:21 claimant [1] - 26:16 claimed [2] - 17:11, 35:7 claiming [4] - 6:20, 24:10, 54:1, 55:20 **claims** [50] - 3:4, 3:6, 3:9, 3:19, 8:2, 9:1, 9:7, 9:9, 9:13, 9:14, 9:17, 10:23, 11:1, 19:18, 20:8, 20:25, 24:3, 25:6, 26:24, 28:10, 32:7, 38:16, 38:21, 38:24, 38:25, 39:1, 39:16, 39:18, 40:10, 40:19, 41:5, 45:10, 48:7, 48:10, 48:14, 49:2, 49:7, 49:14, 50:14, 51:15, 51:17, 51:18, 52:5, 53:7, 53:16, 53:17, 55:12, 55:13 cleaning [1] - 19:24 clear [21] - 12:6, 13:21, 13:22, 16:21, 28:14, 28:24, 29:1, 29:7, 29:10, 29:17, 32:1, 37:3, 38:12, 40:17, 40:20, 41:16, 47:7, 47:20, 49:23, 50:5, 50:10 clearest [1] - 49:19 clearly [8] - 7:25, 10:22, 18:1, 38:3, 38:11, 38:23, 40:15, 52:2 **clever** [1] - 5:20 client [4] - 13:2, 16:21, 16:25, 17:1 client's [2] - 34:3 clients [1] - 12:23 close [2] - 44:5, 48:2 closer [1] - 40:12 **co**[3] - 16:3, 17:20, 24:21 **co-op** [1] - 24:21 co-owned [2] - 16:3, 17:20 Cohen [1] - 50:19 colleagues [1] - 2:17 colluding [1] - 17:7 coming [1] - 31:10 commenced [1] - 3:22 commented [1] - 5:19 **commit** [2] - 50:15, 50:25 committed [2] - 58:3, 58:11 committing [2] - 53:25, 56:12 common [1] - 38:16 communicated [1] - 19:18 **Community** [1] - 13:25 community [1] - 8:12 companies [4] - 6:8, 21:5, 27:5, 30:10 company [14] - 5:15, 20:2, 22:7, 22:8, 22:10, 24:4, 29:25, 35:25, 54:2, 54:24,

56:9, 56:10, 56:12, 56:13 comparable [2] - 7:10, 7:14 compared [3] - 17:9, 21:16, 23.9 compensation [1] - 31:4 competent [1] - 13:1 complains [1] - 29:3 complaint [22] - 5:24, 6:14, 7:18, 12:12, 17:7, 28:8, 28:15, 29:24, 30:14, 33:16, 41:8, 41:13, 41:23, 42:5, 44:15, 44:19, 45:22, 46:2, 49:15, 49:18, 49:23, 50:23 Complaint [1] - 50:10 complaint's [1] - 42:23 complaints [2] - 10:6, 44:18 completed [1] - 51:7 completely [3] - 41:12, 42:15, 47:19 complex [3] - 32:20, 36:21, 43:12 compliance [1] - 10:7 **compromised** [5] - 12:13, 12:15, 12:17, 13:8, 45:23 comps [1] - 23:9 compulsion [1] - 51:9 conceal [4] - 25:19, 33:17, 36:6, 54:9 concealed [1] - 25:20 concealment [1] - 49:13 concede [1] - 48:12 concern [1] - 37:8 concerned [4] - 10:1, 10:2, 23:21, 23:22 concerning [1] - 3:16 concerns [1] - 7:12 concluding [2] - 38:20, 39:18 conclusion [2] - 21:14, 57:7 **conclusions** [2] - 7:18, 56:6 conclusive [6] - 28:9, 29:8, 29:10, 33:3, 37:5, 47:25 conclusively [10] - 14:3, 29:14, 32:2, 38:23, 40:23, 41:17, 44:17, 44:21, 46:22, conclusory [7] - 19:4, 22:21, 23:3, 27:20, 45:14, 45:17, 55:18 conduct [2] - 27:9, 51:14 conducted [1] - 35:20 **conducting** [1] - 4:15

confidence [1] - 49:24

confidential [1] - 35:19

conflict [1] - 20:11

conflicted [1] - 19:8

conflicting [1] - 20:8

conspiracy [6] - 50:14,

43:23

connection [3] - 8:19, 9:2,

50:16, 50:20, 50:21, 50:22, 50:25 conspired [2] - 22:22, 50:14 conspiring [1] - 22:25 constituted [1] - 55:23 constitutes [1] - 45:8 construed [1] - 38:5 consulting [2] - 32:22, 32:24 contain [1] - 46:7 contained [1] - 36:14 contend [1] - 14:9 contentions [2] - 29:18, 35:3 contents [1] - 50:12 context [3] - 16:1, 31:10, 39:13 contingent [3] - 38:18, 39:1, 39:12 contract [1] - 11:2 contrary [2] - 13:2, 55:19 conversation [1] - 23:2 copy [1] - 58:25 Corp [1] - 25:22 corporate [2] - 6:13, 29:11 corporations [1] - 6:8 correct [1] - 10:10 corroborate [2] - 44:14, 45:24 cost [1] - 56:20 counsel [14] - 7:12, 8:7, 13:11, 16:15, 16:18, 16:19, 16:20, 16:21, 16:23, 16:25, 17:3, 18:8, 56:23 COUNTY [1] - 1:1 County [51] - 5:1, 5:2, 5:3, 5:9, 5:10, 5:11, 6:22, 14:21, 17:11, 19:21, 19:22, 19:25, 20:1, 21:4, 21:17, 21:18, 23:5, 25:20, 25:23, 27:2, 29:25, 30:8, 30:9, 30:10, 30:19, 31:1, 31:7, 31:12, 31:19, 32:13, 32:17, 36:1, 45:25, 46:21, 47:15, 48:21, 52:18, 53:17, 54:1, 54:6, 54:7, 54:8, 54:19, 54:22, 55:1, 55:12, 55:13, 56:22, 57:3, 57:21, 57:22 County's [2] - 3:10, 26:3 couple [2] - 18:23, 48:5 course [5] - 3:2, 6:25, 33:14, 38:21, 41:13 COURT [39] - 1:1, 2:1, 2:13, 2:19, 3:1, 4:2, 4:11, 5:4, 5:22, 7:23, 8:16, 9:19, 11:14, 12:2, 12:12, 12:19, 13:5, 13:12, 15:1, 15:17, 15:21, 16:17, 17:5, 17:14, 18:11, 18:18, 18:21, 19:20, 21:8, 23:21, 34:1, 37:7, 43:19, 45:11, 51:4, 52:24, 55:17, 56:8, 58:24

court [15] - 17:16, 18:6, 21:9, 24:22, 25:8, 25:10, 27:12, 33:9, 33:10, 38:19, 39:20, 40:20, 45:6, 52:6, 59:1 Court [33] - 1:12, 1:25, 3:16, 8:3, 9:12, 10:23, 21:23, 21:25, 26:13, 27:15, 28:11, 28:15, 28:25, 30:17, 34:24, 37:8, 37:23, 38:3, 39:24, 40:5, 43:10, 46:25, 47:5, 48:3, 51:2, 51:3, 51:12, 56:25, 57:24, 57:25, 58:16, 59:2, 59:12 courtroom [1] - 58:21 courts [3] - 26:15, 50:7, 51:23 cousin [3] - 5:10, 17:18, 17:19 cousins [1] - 15:23 cover [5] - 8:1, 29:22, 30:23, 47:16 cover-up [4] - 29:22, 30:23, 47:16 covered [4] - 24:17, 28:2, 42:2, 42:3 covering [1] - 30:24 crap [1] - 57:2 create [1] - 15:6 created [4] - 5:2, 5:9, 52:19, 55:23 creation [2] - 55:20, 55:22 credible [1] - 19:3 critically [3] - 41:18, 42:3, 42:8 crooks [1] - 47:23 cross [1] - 33:24 cross-examination [1] -33:24 CRR [2] - 1:24, 59:11 crucial [1] - 53:9 crystal [1] - 12:6 CSAM [1] - 47:20 current [2] - 24:7, 24:8 curriculum [1] - 25:7 cut [1] - 53:2

D

daughter [1] - 43:6 Davidson [1] - 19:6 dead [3] - 27:14 deal [6] - 30:22, 40:8, 45:2, 45:3, 45:6, 47:11 dealing [1] - 34:5 decide [2] - 4:21, 15:10 decision [1] - 59:3 declare [1] - 16:5 deduction [1] - 57:5 deeper [1] - 11:13 Defendant [1] - 1:21

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

entries [1] - 25:21

Epiphany [19] - 13:24, 15:21,

4

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

defendant [6] - 2:7, 11:1, 15:23, 22:22, 39:24, 42:20 defendant's [1] - 15:24 Defendants [2] - 1:8, 1:18 defendants [44] - 2:9, 13:15, 17:7, 28:8, 28:19, 29:13, 29:14, 30:1, 30:8, 30:25, 31:6, 32:18, 32:21, 33:2, 33:16, 35:9, 37:6, 38:13, 38:22, 39:2, 39:9, 40:1, 40:6, 40:23, 41:17, 41:19, 42:1, 42:11, 42:25, 43:8, 44:10, 44:17, 46:1, 47:17, 47:23, 48:6, 48:17, 48:19, 48:25, 49:12, 50:13, 50:14, 50:25 defendants' [3] - 29:18, 32:14, 44:25 defense [1] - 3:18 definition [1] - 30:23 defrauded [3] - 17:11, 18:7, 45:5 defrauding [1] - 49:8 delivering [1] - 32:13 dementia [2] - 54:23, 58:12 denying [1] - 13:9 Department [8] - 29:1, 32:7, 33:5, 33:23, 41:6, 47:20, 49:2, 50:18 deposed [1] - 14:24 deposition [7] - 4:25, 13:18, 21:13, 21:20, 22:10, 46:10 derivative [3] - 22:4, 48:14, 56:25 **describe** [1] - 36:20 designated [1] - 33:11 designation [1] - 25:17 designed [2] - 49:21, 50:22 designing [1] - 45:25 desperate [1] - 19:12 despite [1] - 44:20 destitute [1] - 43:7 detail [4] - 41:23, 42:6, 44:5, 49:15 detailed [4] - 42:24, 44:14, 45:20, 46:14 determination [1] - 52:17 determine [1] - 55:11 determined [1] - 33:4 devalued [4] - 25:10, 55:14, 55:15 devaluing [4] - 20:6, 53:18, 53:19 develop [2] - 14:13, 14:14 **developed** [1] - 18:12 devious [1] - 16:25 differences [3] - 39:5, 39:6, 51:11 different [15] - 6:7, 10:15, 10:19, 13:20, 17:10, 23:23,

25:14, 28:2, 37:9, 39:23, 40:1, 40:2, 42:12, 42:18, 42:23 difficult [1] - 42:9 difficulties [2] - 34:2, 34:16 difficulty [2] - 11:15, 34:15 digging [1] - 4:14 diligence [9] - 4:1, 12:9, 12:10, 14:1, 23:13, 25:11, 26:9, 27:7, 58:7 diligent [1] - 12:17 diligently [1] - 34:20 diminishing [1] - 15:7 direct [3] - 48:7, 48:14, 49:7 directed [1] - 31:14 directly [1] - 49:5 director [2] - 25:15, 52:10 disagree [1] - 51:13 disclose [1] - 53:25 disclosed [3] - 12:8, 20:4, 55:8 disclosure [3] - 10:8, 24:9 discover [2] - 26:17, 28:5 discovered [4] - 4:1, 14:2, 26:9, 52:9 discovery [18] - 4:22, 10:12, 18:25, 19:1, 19:5, 21:23, 22:5, 26:18, 27:18, 27:25, 28:3, 28:23, 33:19, 34:6, 34:13, 36:13, 57:1, 57:18 discussions [1] - 18:5 disguise [1] - 32:21 disguised [1] - 5:17 dishwashers [1] - 30:2 dismiss [17] - 4:18, 12:20, 13:10, 14:16, 18:11, 18:16, 18:24, 23:16, 27:11, 28:14, 29:6, 32:10, 33:10, 44:17, 52:6, 52:16, 56:3 dismissal [2] - 33:20, 33:25 dismissed [4] - 52:6, 52:21, 52:22 disposed [2] - 14:6, 14:15 disproportionately [2] -25:9, 52:13 dispute [9] - 8:6, 9:4, 13:16, 16:22, 16:23, 17:1, 17:23, 37:17, 43:24 disputes [2] - 41:2, 50:3 distinct [6] - 31:17, 31:25, 41:2, 42:15, 47:19, 47:22 distributions [1] - 32:21 **divorce** [3] - 57:25, 58:13 doctored [1] - 8:19 doctrine [1] - 37:24 documentation [2] - 34:10, 34:25

documents [36] - 4:5, 4:6,

4:11, 4:13, 4:15, 4:17,

6:16, 6:25, 10:9, 10:19,

11:8, 21:3, 21:12, 21:18, 24:20, 28:17, 28:22, 28:23, 28:24, 35:7, 35:16, 35:19, 36:4, 36:7, 36:14, 36:22, 40:7, 40:9, 44:10, 44:12, 44:19, 45:24, 47:18, 49:21, 58:1 dollars [1] - 24:1 Donald [2] - 2:10, 29:2 DONALD[2] - 1:5, 1:18 done [13] - 6:13, 20:22, 21:1, 21:2, 22:16, 23:23, 25:11, 25:12, 27:9, 34:19, 46:18, 55:10, 57:13 door [1] - 58:21 doubt [2] - 16:6, 20:21 down [6] - 23:11, 30:21, 31:20, 38:9, 46:16, 46:24 drawing [1] - 39:20 dressing [1] - 57:14 drive [1] - 30:21 driving [1] - 31:20 drove [1] - 44:8 due [6] - 6:17, 11:24, 23:13, 25:11, 52:15, 58:7 dupe [1] - 49:21 Durben [2] - 27:14, 45:22 duress [1] - 42:14 Duress [1] - 42:15 during [1] - 6:24 duty [5] - 11:11, 17:24, 48:10, 50:15, 58:8 Е

Eastman [1] - 35:24

effect [2] - 6:18, 27:4 effectively [2] - 21:6, 21:17 efficiencies [1] - 15:6 either [4] - 18:14, 47:25, 48:4, 54:23 element [2] - 11:19, 11:20 elements [2] - 11:20, 50:8 elsewhere [2] - 50:11, 50:19 **emphasize** [1] - 44:16 encompass [2] - 10:3, 10:4 encompasses [1] - 9:13 engage [1] - 6:8 engaged [1] - 20:13 engages [1] - 46:4 enlightened [1] - 26:22 enlightening [1] - 57:22 entire [2] - 17:6, 55:16 entities [12] - 3:11, 3:14, 3:17, 5:16, 6:2, 6:19, 7:21, 15:2, 15:5, 48:17, 49:4, 55:20 entitled [2] - 45:14, 52:7 entity [6] - 5:8, 6:4, 6:23, 48:19, 48:23, 48:24

17:9, 17:15, 17:17, 25:4, 28:11, 28:14, 28:25, 29:7, 33:5, 37:3, 52:4, 52:5, 52:8, 52:9, 52:12, 52:14, 54.7 epiphany [1] - 25:4 Epiphany's [1] - 52:10 equate [1] - 11:19 **equipment** [1] - 30:3 Equity [1] - 50:7 equity [2] - 32:4, 32:5 Erbe [2] - 19:7, 26:10 **ESQ** [4] - 1:16, 1:19, 1:22, 1:23 essence [1] - 11:25 essentially [1] - 2:22 establish [2] - 4:3, 32:2 **established** [1] - 33:10 **ESTATE**[1] - 1:6 estate [26] - 6:7, 7:9, 16:8, 20:6, 22:13, 22:16, 31:8, 31:11, 31:16, 31:21, 31:23, 31:25, 43:12, 46:11, 46:20, 47:9, 47:11, 47:16, 52:1, 53:19, 54:4, 55:6, 55:7, 55:15, 57:17 Estate [2] - 2:10, 17:25 estates [1] - 9:3 esteemed [1] - 2:17 event [4] - 3:6, 7:24, 9:8, 9:17 evidence [12] - 19:9, 20:9, 20:15, 22:22, 23:1, 27:21, 29:3, 32:8, 33:21, 33:23, 36:2, 41:4 exact [2] - 30:17, 57:9 exactly [5] - 5:2, 5:7, 6:21, 29:20, 52:19 examination [1] - 33:24 example [2] - 35:23, 45:21 exception [1] - 20:9 exchange [1] - 47:3 excuse [1] - 34:24 execute [1] - 51:9 executers [1] - 10:16 execution [1] - 51:7 executive [1] - 52:10 Executor [1] - 2:10 **executor** [2] - 1:6, 1:7 exercised [1] - 12:8 Exhibit [4] - 29:21, 30:14, 35:12, 47:6 exhibit [1] - 32:14 existed [1] - 31:1 existence [1] - 36:11 exists [1] - 28:3 expertise [1] - 36:23

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

5

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

experts [2] - 4:16, 36:19 explain [1] - 37:10 explains [1] - 42:5 explicit [2] - 40:6, 50:10 explicitly [1] - 39:16 **exploratory** [3] - 31:10, 46:10, 46:20 expressed [1] - 39:21 extension [1] - 3:6 extensive [1] - 35:15 extensively [1] - 4:25 extent [2] - 7:3, 40:10

F

extraneous [1] - 53:17

F.2d [1] - 26:14 facie [1] - 4:3 fact [24] - 6:22, 7:6, 9:22, 9:25, 10:15, 13:12, 13:17, 13:23, 14:3, 14:8, 15:10, 15:14, 22:12, 32:11, 33:1, 36:12, 41:1, 42:6, 45:18, 53:14, 55:4, 55:25, 56:8, 56:10 factor [1] - 53:9 facts [27] - 3:20, 3:25, 4:2, 4:4, 4:11, 6:21, 12:7, 14:4, 15:16, 15:17, 15:19, 17:9, 26:8, 28:20, 29:2, 29:4, 29:8, 29:13, 29:22, 33:3, 33:6, 36:14, 36:25, 37:5, 45:19, 48:1, 56:6 factual [10] - 7:17, 7:19, 12:14, 12:16, 13:8, 13:12, 13:15, 16:23, 17:1, 45:16 failure [1] - 18:17 fair [2] - 41:12, 45:5 fairly [5] - 38:16, 40:24, 41:21, 42:22, 44:21 fairness [4] - 43:16, 44:5, 44:10, 44:24 faith [3] - 15:24, 47:18, 47:24 fake [1] - 25:18 fall [3] - 23:25, 29:14, 39:9 fallback [1] - 44:25 fallen [2] - 33:2, 37:6 false [6] - 24:10, 30:23, 46:15, 46:20, 49:24 falsely [3] - 25:16, 33:11, 33:12 falsified [2] - 10:8, 10:9 **family** [10] - 4:7, 16:2, 17:18, 18:1, 28:7, 43:14, 43:24, 53:17, 57:25, 58:13 far [3] - 33:2, 37:6, 42:23 Farr [1] - 19:19 fashion [2] - 6:15

father [4] - 31:15, 47:14,

55:2, 58:2

father's [1] - 22:8 favor [1] - 28:17 fed [1] - 36:3 fee [3] - 20:3, 20:5, 22:11 fees [4] - 3:14, 5:16, 32:22, 32:24 felt [1] - 11:12 few [3] - 20:24, 42:12, 53:12 fiduciaries [2] - 28:7, 58:5 fiduciary [7] - 16:3, 17:19, 17:24, 18:8, 48:10, 50:15, 58:7 **Fifth** [1] - 1:15 fighting [1] - 58:8 figure [3] - 10:13, 13:17, 15:14 file [2] - 57:16, 59:1 filed [3] - 21:25, 58:1, 58:11 final [1] - 52:4 financial [7] - 3:15, 6:24, 7:21, 24:9, 26:15, 36:4, 49:20 financials [1] - 54:5 findings [1] - 33:19 fine [4] - 2:16, 2:25, 3:1, 50:1 finished [1] - 13:5 **FINK** [1] - 1:14 Fink [1] - 2:3 First [8] - 29:1, 32:7, 33:5, 33:23, 41:5, 47:20, 49:1, 50:18 first [14] - 29:24, 31:11, 37:4, 38:2, 39:16, 39:21, 40:3, 40:14, 40:22, 40:25, 42:13, 48:9, 51:22, 52:6 fixing [1] - 25:24 flesh [1] - 34:13 flipped [1] - 35:17 focused [1] - 7:5 fodder [1] - 33:24 followed [2] - 2:14, 57:19 following [1] - 38:2 follows [1] - 54:4 foregoing [1] - 59:8 forgot [1] - 21:9 form [1] - 51:21 formation [1] - 54:1 formed [7] - 20:1, 20:2, 22:8, 54:2, 55:1, 56:22 forms [2] - 3:9, 7:17 forth [2] - 2:22, 13:11 forward [6] - 14:11, 19:14, 27:19, 27:20, 34:6, 34:13 fought [1] - 53:11 founder [2] - 33:8, 33:12 **four** [2] **-** 5:9, 36:18 frame [2] - 4:17, 34:19

frames [1] - 44:4

framework [2] - 37:24, 38:2

fraud [89] - 3:19, 3:20, 4:1, 5:23, 7:25, 8:2, 8:8, 9:13, 9:14, 9:16, 10:3, 10:4, 11:1, 11:4, 11:19, 11:20, 11:25, 12:8, 14:2, 14:5, 14:21, 15:13, 17:21, 18:2, 18:6, 19:5, 20:13, 21:1, 23:16, 23:20, 26:1, 26:2, 28:1, 28:2, 28:3, 28:5, 28:6, 29:9, 29:13, 29:23, 36:5, 36:15, 37:1, 37:6, 39:18, 39:19, 40:9, 40:16, 40:18, 41:13, 42:21, 43:1, 43:2, 45:9, 46:9, 47:13, 47:22, 48:1, 49:13, 50:15, 52:5, 52:10, 53:25, 55:21, 55:23, 56:9, 56:12, 58:1, 58:3, 58:11 48:13 fraudulent [9] - 5:25, 8:20, 43:13, 48:11, 49:13 fraudulently [2] - 48:23, 58:1 Fred [27] - 5:3, 5:13, 5:15, 6:18, 20:3, 20:22, 22:16, 31:24, 35:19, 41:2, 42:2, 46:11, 47:9, 52:1, 53:19, Fred's [5] - 21:5, 21:6, 31:11, 42:3, 54:4 free [2] - 7:13, 7:14 freely [1] - 6:21 freezing [1] - 49:3 FRIEDMAN [24] - 1:22, 2:5, 3:3, 4:10, 4:23, 5:7, 6:17, 7:24, 8:25, 10:14, 11:24, 12:4, 12:14, 13:7, 14:19, 15:9, 15:20, 16:15, 17:4, 17:6, 17:22, 18:16, 18:19, 51:5 Friedman [7] - 2:6, 2:12, 2:17, 13:5, 18:23, 51:4, 58:25 friendly [1] - 22:18 front [1] - 58:21 full [1] - 14:14 fully [2] - 51:9, 55:24 function [1] - 30:12 **functions** [1] - 6:9 furnished [1] - 6:24 furthered [1] - 29:21 future [8] - 9:10, 10:25,

26:10, 26:17, 27:18, 27:25, 30:24, 31:13, 31:14, 33:17, 37:19, 37:22, 38:11, 38:21, 38:22, 38:24, 38:25, 39:16,

frauds [4] - 33:4, 39:6, 40:10,

23:18, 24:13, 32:17, 35:7, 31:8, 31:16, 31:20, 31:23, 54:15, 54:16, 54:21, 54:23, 55:11, 55:14, 56:14, 57:20

38:18, 38:25, 39:12, 51:14,

51:17, 51:18

G

GARY [1] - 1:22 Gary [1] - 2:6 gather [1] - 24:19 general [15] - 8:1, 8:10, 8:25, 9:11, 9:18, 9:25, 10:16, 10:20, 11:3, 23:22, 47:16, 47:23, 51:13, 51:24, 52:3 General [1] - 50:6 generality [1] - 9:23 generation [1] - 5:20 germane [4] - 20:25, 26:1, 26:24, 54:13 gift [2] - 5:8, 5:17 given [13] - 9:11, 10:15, 10:16, 10:21, 11:3, 24:2, 27:12, 28:16, 36:4, 36:11, 41:14, 49:20, 51:14 Gjura [1] - 50:7 glancing [1] - 47:14 Glick [1] - 17:25 global [5] - 39:3, 39:5, 40:4, 58:9, 58:12 governing [3] - 3:18, 28:12, 37:24 grandfather [1] - 58:12 grandfather's [1] - 20:6 grant [1] - 23:19 GRATS [1] - 27:5 GRATs [4] - 23:6, 23:8, 23:10, 57:12 grave [1] - 27:15 great [3] - 20:21, 47:10, 55:10 GREENFIELD [1] - 1:20 Greenfield [1] - 2:6 grounds [2] - 14:7, 33:25 guardian [2] - 43:20, 44:2 guess [3] - 3:23, 9:19, 11:14 **guy** [5] - 35:23, 54:20, 56:14, 56:15, 57:19

Н

Hail [1] - 19:12 hand [4] - 45:23, 50:1, 54:16, 54:18 handed [1] - 4:5 hang [1] - 39:11 hanging [2] - 42:8, 44:22 **happy** [2] - 37:14, 51:1 harm [2] - 29:12, 31:25 hat [1] - 39:11 have.. [1] - 34:7 Haven [3] - 21:16, 35:22, 57:9 head [1] - 49:17

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

6

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

health [9] - 22:1, 41:3, 41:9, 42:1, 42:2, 43:5, 44:12, 44:19, 53:2 heard [1] - 26:5 hearsay [2] - 23:2, 29:4 heart [4] - 4:23, 4:24, 5:17, 40.13 HECKER [1] - 1:14 Hecker [1] - 2:3 held [8] - 3:12, 3:13, 8:3, 18:6, 23:8, 33:9, 43:13, help[1] - 30:22 hereafter [1] - 51:16 hereby [1] - 59:8 herring [1] - 46:6 hesitant [1] - 11:16 **hide** [1] - 54:8 **high** [2] - 25:10, 52:13 himself [2] - 20:3, 54:24 **Hm** [1] - 54:5 hold [1] - 17:22 holds [2] - 18:1, 28:4 hollander [1] - 47:21 holy [1] - 57:2 **Honor** [54] - 2:5, 2:8, 2:16, 2:25, 3:2, 3:3, 8:11, 9:14, 10:15, 10:20, 11:4, 11:6, 11:24, 12:18, 13:3, 13:9, 15:16, 16:16, 18:20, 18:23, 20:7, 20:16, 23:15, 23:20, 24:14, 25:5, 26:6, 26:11, 26:20, 27:10, 27:24, 29:10, 31:3, 32:16, 35:2, 36:16, 37:14, 40:3, 40:14, 45:2, 45:19, 46:5, 47:2, 50:6, 50:12, 51:1, 51:18, 52:4, 52:17, 52:20, 54:14, 56:5, 58:17, 58:22 Honor's [1] - 14:19 **HONORABLE** [1] - 1:12 hospital [1] - 18:5 Hughes [1] - 2:10

ı

HUGHES [2] - 1:6, 1:18

hundreds [1] - 35:18

husband [1] - 25:15

hurtful [1] - 58:1

idea [3] - 9:23, 11:17, 43:21 identical [1] - 33:6 identified [2] - 4:5, 5:23 identifies [1] - 13:14 identify [1] - 3:22 III [1] - 42:2 illustrative [2] - 25:13, 26:11 impact [2] - 6:3, 31:7 impacted [1] - 15:11 implication [1] - 56:23 implied [1] - 45:8 importance [1] - 44:13 important [9] - 36:24, 37:12, 38:14, 38:20, 39:13, 39:14, 41:18, 42:8, 46:5 imputed [3] - 19:16, 20:10, 46:23 include [2] - 38:16, 49:16 included [2] - 35:17, 40:6 includes [1] - 3:10 including [3] - 27:1, 39:19, 44:19 inclusion [1] - 39:21 income [1] - 55:6 inconclusive [1] - 32:8 indeed [1] - 35:7 independent [2] - 13:11, 18:8 **INDEX** [1] - 1:3 indicates [2] - 10:25, 11:11 indignant [1] - 13:19 indisputable [1] - 14:22 individuals [1] - 28:21 induced [1] - 58:2 industrial [1] - 35:24 industry [1] - 22:18 infant [4] - 42:3, 42:7, 43:16, 43:25 inference [5] - 28:16, 39:20, 41:15, 44:18, 45:15 inferences [3] - 28:17, 35:10, 56:6 inferred [7] - 3:21, 14:5, 29:9, 29:23, 36:15, 48:1, 50:8 info [1] - 19:18 information [33] - 3:9, 3:10, 3:13, 3:22, 7:11, 7:15, 7:17, 7:20, 8:1, 8:17, 8:18, 21:1, 21:24, 23:18, 23:24, 24:9, 24:19, 24:23, 25:2, 27:1, 27:2, 27:6, 29:5, 33:15, 34:2, 34:9, 34:10, 34:11, 35:3, 35:15, 36:9, 36:22 inherited [2] - 31:15, 47:13 **inhumanity** [1] - 43:22 initial [3] - 2:14, 37:16 inquire [1] - 56:9 inquiry [13] - 3:17, 4:4, 26:7, 28:9, 32:2, 33:9, 33:13, 37:1, 37:4, 42:23, 44:4, 56:22, 56:24 inserted [1] - 30:1

insiders [1] - 35:17

insisting [1] - 40:8

instance [1] - 21:3

insufficient [4] - 19:5, 32:8,

instead [1] - 14:7

32:10, 33:22

insurance [7] - 41:3, 41:9, 42:1, 42:3, 43:5, 44:12, 44:20 intend [2] - 38:17, 41:4 intended [1] - 40:22 intensive [1] - 42:5 intent [5] - 10:25, 40:25, 41:7, 41:8, 41:17 interest [23] - 3:12, 13:2, 15:3, 16:24, 17:1, 17:19, 20:11, 20:15, 24:18, 25:10, 40:7, 46:11, 48:24, 49:9, 49:24, 50:2, 50:4, 51:25, 52:1, 53:18, 55:14, 55:15 interests [7] - 31:14, 31:17, 41:11, 47:13, 49:22, 53:6, 53:20 interlocking [1] - 49:8 interpreted [3] - 32:9, 33:22, 51:23 interview [5] - 4:15, 4:16, 35:25, 54:20 interviewed [1] - 35:23 interviews [1] - 35:17 invalidate [1] - 43:2 investigation [3] - 15:4, 35:13, 37:1 investigative [2] - 20:22, 36:18 investing [1] - 32:3 investments [2] - 32:4, 32:5 investors [1] - 32:6 invoice [1] - 30:6 invoiced [1] - 30:9 invoices [2] - 21:5, 56:14 invoke [1] - 19:5 invoking [1] - 18:25 involved [3] - 8:6, 11:21, 24:6 involves [1] - 14:2 Irwin [1] - 27:14 issue [27] - 4:22, 9:19, 12:25, 13:16, 13:25, 14:17, 15:12, 15:15, 16:17, 17:5, 19:2, 24:15, 31:17, 31:24, 38:4, 38:12, 39:6, 46:6, 46:13, 47:19, 48:1, 50:13, 50:20, 53:7, 54:14, 56:7 issues [9] - 12:3, 41:3, 41:9, 42:1, 43:11, 47:17, 48:11

J

itself [7] - 8:19, 10:5, 11:19,

35:12, 40:13, 57:6, 57:7

Jack [2] - 12:10, 12:16 JAMES [1] - 1:19 James [1] - 2:8

item [1] - 7:4

items [1] - 30:4

janitorial [1] - 57:10 January [1] - 1:9 **JEFFREY** [1] - 1:23 **Jeffrey** [2] - 2:6, 2:12 jeopardy [1] - 42:7 **JOHN** [1] - 1:16 John [4] - 2:3, 14:24, 27:14, 31:5 john [1] - 7:20 **JOHNSON** [1] - 59:11 Johnson [1] - 1:24 journalism [4] - 21:11, 27:8, 34:18, 57:15 journalist [2] - 21:2, 57:5 journalists [2] - 21:2, 23:7 judge [1] - 16:11 Judge [1] - 53:12 judgment [9] - 4:19, 12:20, 14:15, 18:15, 19:1, 19:3, 19:4, 27:17, 28:13 jump [2] - 4:12, 29:16 Justice [2] - 1:12, 27:25 justice [1] - 58:17 justifiable [1] - 49:15

K

Kaplan [1] - 2:3 **KAPLAN**[1] - 1:14 **Kelly** [1] - 26:13 **kept** [2] - 31:19, 33:14 **key** [4] - 31:9, 35:25, 37:15, 38:1 kidding [1] - 58:18 kind [5] - 34:5, 39:9, 44:25, 48:14, 49:3 Knight [1] - 47:21 **knowing** [3] - 6:4, 11:18, 11:21 knowingly [3] - 37:20, 40:24, 41:21 knowledge [19] - 3:20, 3:24, 9:16, 12:7, 14:4, 15:9, 19:15, 19:17, 19:20, 20:1, 20:10, 26:7, 31:13, 31:25, 46:23, 47:25, 56:5 **known** [9] - 5:8, 8:11, 9:13, 10:23, 17:12, 22:18, 22:19, 26:13, 37:19 knows [4] - 4:19, 8:11, 13:19, 28:15 **Kylie** [15] - 2:9, 2:20, 5:4, 18:19, 18:21, 27:22, 28:13, 32:23, 41:24, 45:21, 52:24, 58:25 **KYLIE** [15] - 1:17, 1:19, 2:8, 2:16, 2:25, 13:3, 18:22, 19:21, 21:9, 24:12, 52:25, 56:5, 56:13

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

7

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

L lack [3] - 10:6, 10:7, 47:18 lacking [1] - 3:23 lacks [1] - 48:9 laid [1] - 5:18 Lake [1] - 1:19 land [3] - 41:11, 53:20, 55:15 language [16] - 3:7, 8:9, 8:11, 8:19, 10:20, 10:24, 18:13, 38:3, 38:7, 38:12, 38:15, 39:11, 51:21, 51:23, 55:9, 57:14 last [5] - 14:19, 22:24, 33:22, 44:24, 50:12 late [1] - 55:2 latter [1] - 19:17 launder [1] - 54:9 law [9] - 13:21, 14:2, 14:8, 15:18, 19:13, 19:15, 45:10, lawful [2] - 54:11, 55:24 lawfully [1] - 6:1 lawyer [11] - 9:3, 12:10, 12:17, 13:13, 13:14, 19:14, 31:13, 46:8, 46:22, 47:3, 58:8 lays [1] - 41:18 leading [2] - 7:8, 12:11 lease [1] - 55:15 leases [2] - 3:13, 53:20 least [1] - 13:10 leave [2] - 2:24, 43:6 leaves [1] - 41:18

left [3] - 27:23, 40:21, 49:16 **Legacy** [1] - 26:13 legal [7] - 7:18, 8:12, 26:12, 42:15, 43:22, 43:25, 56:6 legitimate [4] - 30:12, 31:4, 46:19, 54:11 length [2] - 16:1, 33:15 Leon [1] - 35:24

level [2] - 43:21, 45:16 Levy [1] - 13:25 liars [1] - 47:23 lied [7] - 11:10, 11:12, 11:22, 12:4, 35:11, 47:8 life [5] - 42:6, 42:7, 43:17, 44:7, 45:4 light [2] - 15:4, 36:9

likely [1] - 40:20 limit [1] - 51:25 **limitations** [7] - 3:5, 3:18,

less [2] - 32:12, 49:25

letter [2] - 19:11, 23:1

14:7, 24:15, 27:13, 27:24, 28:4

limited [1] - 34:14 Lincoln [1] - 26:10

line [3] - 16:4, 27:4, 47:2

Linn [1] - 41:5 list [1] - 49:17 listen [1] - 54:19 litany [1] - 51:15 literally [1] - 42:8 litigating [1] - 58:5 litigation [10] - 3:16, 6:25, 8:6, 8:15, 29:19, 41:9, 44:2, 44:20, 53:10, 55:8 litigations [2] - 10:1, 42:17 litigators [1] - 12:11 LLP [2] - 1:14, 1:20 loan [1] - 48:11 loans [8] - 24:16, 24:17, 25:16, 25:17, 32:22, 32:24, 33:6, 33:11 logistical [1] - 30:21 longitudinal [1] - 35:20 longtime [1] - 18:1 look [17] - 4:12, 7:14, 11:12, 20:19, 21:12, 21:15, 24:22, 24:24, 25:2, 26:22, 26:23, 34:18, 42:21, 47:10, 51:6, 53:5, 57:16 looked [7] - 19:23, 20:16, 23:8, 25:12, 33:6, 33:23, 50:2 looking [6] - 13:24, 29:20, 37:8, 38:4, 38:8, 50:8 looks [7] - 10:20, 11:6, 11:7, 54:5, 56:20, 57:10 lose [1] - 24:3 losing [1] - 32:5 losses [1] - 32:14

М

lost [1] - 5:5

low [1] - 7:5

loyalties [1] - 20:8

lying-to [1] - 11:25

lying [6] - 11:18, 11:19,

11:21, 11:25, 31:3, 47:4

lulled [1] - 49:23

machine [1] - 35:20 machines [1] - 30:3 Magic [1] - 52:15 main [1] - 8:4 maintenance [3] - 6:12, 19:25, 25:21 majority [1] - 49:2 man [1] - 54:16 man's [1] - 42:6 manage [3] - 6:9, 6:10, 6:11 Management [8] - 3:14, 5:1, 5:14, 14:22, 17:12, 23:6, 53:18, 55:14 management [14] - 3:14, 5:15, 5:16, 6:8, 15:2, 15:5,

16:9, 20:2, 20:3, 20:5,

22:7, 22:11, 30:10 managerial [1] - 19:24 managing [1] - 6:4 Mangini [1] - 38:7 manipulated [2] - 33:7, 33:12 manipulation [1] - 32:20 manner [12] - 5:25, 6:2, 6:4, 6:6, 10:24, 15:7, 16:13, 38:14, 39:10, 39:17, 39:19, Marcus [1] - 1:18 marked [5] - 5:12, 21:5, 27:4, 30:8, 54:3 markedly [1] - 17:9 marking [6] - 3:10, 19:23, 56:13, 56:16, 56:17, 57:3 markup[3] - 31:2, 31:4, 56:18 Mars [1] - 22:23 MARY [1] - 1:2 Mary [49] - 2:4, 14:23, 15:2, 15:7, 16:5, 16:9, 19:12, 52:18, 55:8

20:8, 21:3, 22:16, 24:8, 28:9, 29:8, 31:13, 31:14, 32:11, 32:15, 32:19, 33:3, 33:14, 34:21, 35:4, 35:16, 36:2, 36:11, 36:21, 41:25, 42:2, 42:9, 42:16, 43:6, 43:10, 43:20, 43:23, 44:5, 44:11, 45:12, 46:4, 46:23, 47:6, 47:13, 48:9, 48:16, 48:20, 48:24, 48:25, 49:7,

Mary's [5] - 26:24, 41:7, 47:2, 53:17, 55:12 Maryanne [5] - 2:7, 11:3,

29:20, 30:14, 35:5 **MARYANNE**[2] - 1:6, 1:21 materials [2] - 56:21, 57:18 matter [4] - 24:10, 40:2, 43:17, 45:13

matters [1] - 9:21 Maunter [1] - 17:25 means [4] - 10:22, 16:8, 17:10, 43:4 meant [1] - 33:13

Meeting [1] - 1:9 meeting [1] - 19:10 member [2] - 4:8, 17:18 members [3] - 16:2, 18:1, 28.7

mention [2] - 24:14, 38:22 mere [4] - 54:1, 55:4, 55:19, 55:22

merely [3] - 20:11, 33:6, 45:7 method [3] - 5:24, 5:25 mid [1] - 22:16

middleman [7] - 21:4, 30:1, 54:3, 56:8, 56:10, 56:12,

56:13

Midland [11] - 3:11, 22:4, 30:10, 31:24, 41:11, 48:10, 48:19, 52:2, 53:18, 55:14,

might [8] - 3:20, 7:4, 14:5, 15:15, 15:25, 26:16, 26:24, 55:10

million [1] - 24:1

mind [4] - 24:1, 25:5, 38:6, 38:10

mini [1] - 19:3 minority [3] - 49:3, 49:4,

49:6 minute [1] - 48:8

minutes [3] - 24:22, 48:5, 59:8

Misc.3d [1] - 26:13

Misc3d [1] - 19:6 misdirection [1] - 42:25 misrepresentation [3] -12:1, 12:2, 49:14

missing [1] - 39:13 misunderstands [2] - 43:3,

48:15 mixed [1] - 14:2

money [15] - 6:18, 9:8, 20:23, 21:6, 21:14, 30:11, 32:5,

45:1, 48:23, 49:1, 49:4, 54:4, 55:6, 55:7, 57:4 monies [1] - 25:16

months [4] - 36:19, 53:9, 58:4, 58:9

mops [1] - 56:21 morning [5] - 2:1, 2:5, 2:8, 3:3, 51:3

most [7] - 32:8, 36:18, 36:24, 46:5, 46:24, 48:16, 53:9 mostly [1] - 41:19

motion [30] - 4:3, 4:18, 11:15, 12:20, 13:9, 14:15, 14:16, 18:11, 18:16, 18:24, 19:1, 23:19, 26:1, 27:10, 27:18, 28:13, 28:14, 29:1,

29:6, 32:10, 33:10, 38:23, 40:16, 44:16, 52:5, 52:16, 54:14, 56:3

motions [1] - 2:13

motivator [1] - 42:9 motto [2] - 26:4, 27:3

movant [1] - 2:14 move [1] - 14:11 moved [1] - 21:24

moving [2] - 49:1, 49:4 **MR** [42] - 2:3, 2:5, 2:8, 2:12,

2:16, 2:25, 3:2, 3:3, 4:10, 4:23, 5:7, 6:17, 7:24, 8:25, 10:14, 11:24, 12:4, 12:14, 13:3, 13:7, 14:19, 15:9, 15:20, 16:15, 17:4, 17:6,

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

8

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

17:22, 18:16, 18:19, 18:22, 19:21, 21:9, 24:12, 27:22, 35:2, 37:14, 44:3, 45:19, 51:5, 52:25, 56:5, 56:13 multiple [3] - 8:21, 8:23, 9:23 must [10] - 28:8, 28:15, 28:16, 29:7, 29:12, 29:13, 35:11, 38:3, 38:5, 42:24 muster [1] - 23:8 mute [1] - 5:4 myriad [2] - 32:9, 33:22

N

name [2] - 30:6, 58:18 named [2] - 22:3, 35:23 naming [1] - 57:1 nature [1] - 48:15 Near [1] - 4:13 necessary [3] - 26:16, 36:15, need [12] - 3:25, 24:2, 26:8, 26:12, 33:19, 34:6, 34:13, 45:15, 46:25, 57:3, 57:4, 58:16 needed [1] - 20:17 needing [1] - 34:9 needs [1] - 33:19 negligent [1] - 49:13 negotiated [3] - 30:4, 30:7, negotiating [1] - 18:3 negotiations [2] - 51:10, 51:11 neighborhood [1] - 23:10 neonatal [1] - 42:5 **nephew's** [2] - 45:4, 53:2 never [5] - 19:18, 23:19, 35:4, 35:16, 58:19 new [1] - 45:11 **NEW** [2] - 1:1, 1:1 New [19] - 1:16, 1:19, 1:22, 5:17, 7:8, 15:4, 20:18, 20:20, 22:9, 26:21, 26:22, 30:13, 34:19, 50:16, 53:15, 53:21 newman [1] - 19:19 next [1] - 5:21 niece [1] - 4:8 **NO** [1] - 1:3 none [2] - 23:13, 27:21 nonetheless [1] - 12:5 Norddeutsche [5] - 29:9, 32:1, 32:3, 32:12, 33:21 normal [1] - 6:14 note [8] - 24:24, 24:25, 37:16, 38:14, 47:1, 52:16, 52.25 **noted** [4] - 16:2, 39:25, 40:5, 43:10

nothing [7] - 17:8, 25:20, 26:25, 31:12, 36:13, 46:11, notice [23] - 3:17, 4:4, 22:3, 26:7. 28:9. 29:8. 29:22. 30:24, 32:2, 32:19, 33:3, 33:9, 33:13, 36:25, 37:5, 46:9, 47:21, 47:22, 53:14, 53:23, 56:22, 56:24 notion [4] - 19:8, 21:22, 53:1, 53:24 notoriety [1] - 58:14 nowhere [1] - 54:22 number [5] - 20:5, 31:8, 47:10, 49:16, 49:17 numbingly [1] - 36:21 Nursery [1] - 13:25 nutshell [1] - 55:16 NY2d [3] - 19:7, 19:19, 26:10

0

objections [1] - 58:3 obligation [5] - 8:13, 24:7, 24:8, 40:6 obligations [1] - 23:24 obtain [2] - 7:13, 58:25 obtained [1] - 52:8 **obtaining** [1] **-** 52:12 obviously [1] - 55:7 **OF** [4] - 1:1, 1:1, 1:6 offices [2] - 30:12, 46:18 offset [1] - 25:18 often [4] - 34:4, 38:7, 38:8, 50:8 old [3] - 25:1, 45:23, 54:16 once [3] - 17:17, 41:25, 52:18 one [53] - 2:15, 3:4, 5:20, 6:10, 6:11, 7:8, 8:22, 10:18, 10:21, 11:1, 11:16, 11:19, 11:20, 12:11, 13:22, 14:7, 16:3, 17:3, 17:4, 18:3, 22:17, 22:20, 25:6, 29:4, 31:9, 31:11, 32:17, 34:1, 34:15, 34:18, 35:2, 35:23, 36:17, 37:12, 37:16, 38:15, 39:16, 39:17, 39:18, 42:19, 45:20, 46:24, 47:1, 47:22, 49:11, 50:7, 52:4, 52:6, 54:16, 57:17 ongoing [3] - 23:24, 24:7, 24:8 Online [1] - 1:9 op [1] - 24:21 open [3] - 26:3, 26:4, 54:10 operated [6] - 6:3, 6:5, 6:14, 55:24, 55:25, 56:11 operating [3] - 15:6, 16:12

operative [4] - 3:25, 4:2, 4:4,

opportunity [3] - 23:12, 51:3, 56:24 opposite [1] - 30:17 orchestrated [1] - 28:2 order [1] - 28:7 ordinary [1] - 36:17 Organizations [1] - 10:17 original [1] - 59:8 otherwise [1] - 51:2 ourselves [1] - 58:18 outsider [2] - 33:14, 43:14 overall [3] - 44:4, 44:9, 47:8 overcome [2] - 28:7, 37:13 overheard [1] - 19:10 own [13] - 6:9, 7:14, 16:14, 25:11, 25:12, 27:9, 28:19, 32:14, 35:13, 35:19, 48:22, 52:8, 52:12 owned [2] - 16:3, 17:20 owner [1] - 35:24 ownership [2] - 3:12, 48:20

opinion [2] - 7:6, 58:22

26:8

Р

page [4] - 31:12, 35:6, 47:6, 57:9 pages [7] - 20:21, 20:24, 26:24, 30:18, 35:18, 47:15, 53:16 paid [3] - 25:22, 52:15 palsy [1] - 42:4 paper [1] - 5:5 papers [3] - 11:6, 44:9, 55:22 paragraph [5] - 41:13, 45:16, 45:21, 49:18, 51:6 paragraphs [1] - 49:18 part [11] - 6:20, 11:25, 12:1, 24:6, 32:17, 33:7, 40:8, 41:7, 44:9, 48:16, 51:22 PART[1] - 1:1 Part [1] - 59:2 partial [3] - 48:5, 48:20, 49:11 participating [1] - 45:25 particular [13] - 10:1, 10:5, 12:22, 13:14, 16:21, 24:4, 28:21, 29:3, 29:9, 30:18, 33:7, 48:7 particularly [3] - 34:5, 40:16, 54:13 particulars [1] - 58:4 parties [18] - 8:5, 8:13, 10:2, 17:23, 18:9, 36:18, 37:17, 37:20, 37:23, 38:7, 38:17, 39:4, 40:2, 40:22, 41:4, 51:11, 51:25 partner [1] - 18:4 partners [1] - 18:2

partnerships [1] - 43:13 party [4] - 18:7, 34:8, 51:8, 51:22 pass [2] - 19:12, 30:11 pass-through [1] - 30:11 past [3] - 10:24, 30:25, 58:21 paying [5] - 20:3, 20:4, 55:6, 56:14, 56:15 payment [2] - 45:2, 45:7 payments [3] - 6:23, 8:14, 52.15 Pearls [1] - 19:6 people [6] - 6:7, 10:16, 13:19, 22:25, 40:19, 43:25 percent [9] - 19:25, 30:9, 54:6, 56:18, 56:19, 56:21, 57:2, 57:10 percentage [1] - 20:5 perfectly [2] - 9:10, 50:19 perform [1] - 6:11 perhaps [2] - 11:12, 36:24 perpetrate [1] - 46:1 perpetrated [3] - 10:4, 28:6 perpetuating [1] - 47:15 person [6] - 4:7, 36:2, 36:3, 36:17, 43:17, 52:7 personal [1] - 1:5 perspective [2] - 26:20, 37:11 phone [1] - 19:10 picture [1] - 44:9 piece [2] - 48:20, 49:5 pieces [2] - 30:3, 48:7 PL2[1] - 49:6 placed [1] - 42:7 plainly [1] - 56:16 plaintiff [37] - 3:8, 3:22, 3:24, 4:21, 7:1, 7:11, 8:20, 9:15, 11:8, 12:24, 14:1, 14:4, 14:13, 15:23, 17:10, 17:11, 17:24, 19:14, 23:12, 23:17, 24:16, 24:21, 26:5, 26:8, 27:7, 27:11, 27:19, 28:5, 28:18, 29:11, 29:12, 34:8, 53:1, 53:14, 54:15, 57:23, 58:20 Plaintiff [2] - 1:3, 1:15 plaintiff's [11] - 3:19, 4:7, 4:17, 4:23, 6:1, 8:17, 15:24, 16:5, 20:25, 21:19, 22:12 plaintiffs [2] - 32:2, 32:12 planning [2] - 22:14, 22:16 plead [1] - 50:21 pleading [1] - 19:12 pled [2] - 49:14, 50:17 plenty [1] - 13:6 PLLC [2] - 1:17, 2:9 point [22] - 14:20, 17:14, 20:17, 22:2, 29:4, 29:10,

property [1] - 18:6

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

9

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

38:13, 39:2, 39:7, 40:3, 40:5, 40:14, 40:17, 43:19, 44:24, 45:3, 46:5, 47:1, 47:2, 52:4, 55:1 pointed [1] - 45:21 points [4] - 3:4, 31:9, 37:15, 38:1 politics [1] - 58:20 portion [1] - 5:17 position [6] - 4:7, 9:14,

34:15, 34:16, 34:24, 58:6 positive [1] - 3:24 possessed [3] - 3:8, 3:15,

possession [7] - 11:8, 26:17, 26:19, 34:3, 34:4, 34:9, 34:12 possibility [1] - 27:12

possible [1] - 2:23 post [1] - 21:18 post-All [1] - 21:18

power [3] - 30:20, 46:17, 54:17

pre [3] - 21:17, 30:4, 30:7 pre-All [1] - 21:17

pre-negotiated [2] - 30:4, 30:7

predicate [1] - 17:20 **preparing** [1] - 59:2 preprinted [1] - 51:21

precisely [1] - 40:3

present [2] - 10:25, 28:19

pretty [3] - 13:22, 22:13, 41:3 prevailing [1] - 14:8

price [2] - 41:11, 45:5 prices [6] - 30:4, 30:7, 30:8,

30:21, 35:21, 46:16

prima [1] - 4:3

primarily [2] - 20:12, 43:5

primary [1] - 50:24

principal [6] - 3:4, 9:6, 19:17, 20:10, 20:12, 20:14

principal's [1] - 20:15

principally [1] - 29:18

principles [1] - 38:10

private [1] - 32:4

Prize [1] - 4:14

probate [8] - 6:25, 12:11,

29:19, 41:2, 41:9, 41:25, 47:9, 58:4

problem [4] - 12:19, 34:7,

proceeding [1] - 59:9 produce [1] - 34:17

produced [1] - 3:15 profit [2] - 54:3, 55:5

profoundly [1] - 41:24 **promissory** [1] - 52:16

properties [1] - 30:5

proposition [1] - 45:10 prosecutors [1] - 36:19 protected [1] - 49:22 provide [6] - 17:4, 23:24, 24:8, 30:20, 40:7, 56:1 provided [6] - 8:18, 9:24, 24:10, 30:12, 46:19, 52:2 provides [2] - 28:12, 37:24

providing [4] - 8:17, 30:19, 31:3, 31:19 psychologist [1] - 43:11

psychology[1] - 16:7 publicly [1] - 7:15 **Pulitzer** [1] - 4:14 purchase [1] - 9:1

purchases [2] - 5:12, 30:1 purchasing [4] - 5:11, 30:20, 46:17, 55:3

pure [2] - 30:11, 36:12 purposefully [1] - 15:8 purposes [1] - 55:25 pursue [1] - 11:17

pushing [1] - 49:9 **put** [7] - 2:24, 28:1, 34:13, 44:10, 53:7, 53:10, 55:17

putting [1] - 43:16 pyridoxal [1] - 23:20

Q

questioned [2] - 4:25, 21:20 questioning [4] - 31:10, 31:12, 46:12, 56:20

questions [9] - 33:2, 33:18, 36:12, 40:21, 46:10, 46:20, 48:3, 51:2, 57:8

QUINN [8] - 1:16, 2:3, 3:2, 27:22, 35:2, 37:14, 44:3, 45:19

Quinn [9] - 2:3, 2:21, 3:1, 34:1, 51:13, 55:19, 55:21,

56:1, 56:4 quite [2] - 42:24, 49:16

quotation [1] - 13:24 quote [2] - 32:15 quoted [1] - 18:13

quotes [1] - 15:22

quoting [5] - 26:14, 29:5, 35:14, 36:21, 38:6

R

ran [1] - 10:17 rather [2] - 10:9, 45:17 ratification [2] - 45:1, 45:8 reach [5] - 37:18, 38:11, 38:20, 40:15, 40:18 reaches [3] - 10:24, 38:4,

38:24

read [8] - 17:15, 19:13, 21:3, 23:4, 24:19, 24:24, 40:18,

readily [1] - 7:11 reading [2] - 22:9, 22:10 real [8] - 6:7, 7:8, 16:8, 30:19, 31:3, 31:19, 43:12,

realistic [1] - 38:7 reality [1] - 29:21

really [10] - 14:11, 16:11, 29:18, 32:19, 42:11, 43:15, 45:14, 46:6, 49:25, 50:12

reason [13] - 10:18, 19:11, 56:9, 56:11, 57:15

12:8, 12:9, 14:1, 15:25, 16:1, 16:9, 17:18, 26:9, 27:7

reasonableness [1] - 17:16 reasonably [2] - 3:21, 14:5 reasons [1] - 6:13

received [1] - 7:1

28:25, 50:7, 50:18

32:25, 36:7, 46:7, 57:16 recorded [2] - 23:1, 25:16

26:16, 33:9, 33:11, 33:12, 56:19

recounts [1] - 35:15 red [1] - 46:6

reducing [2] - 6:18, 6:19 reduction [2] - 31:18, 31:23

refer [7] - 2:17, 30:17, 38:15, 38:25, 39:17, 47:5, 57:8

refers [1] - 47:3 refund [1] - 9:8

regard [13] - 19:1, 19:2,

55:12, 57:11, 57:23 regulations [1] - 55:5

reinstated [1] - 44:12 relate [1] - 53:17

related [2] - 43:25, 47:1

55:22

46.17

26:2, 27:13, 27:23, 27:24, 27:25, 36:3, 36:24, 54:11,

reasonable [11] - 4:1, 4:6,

Receipt [1] - 9:5 receipt [2] - 9:6, 10:17 receivables [1] - 25:17

recite [1] - 26:6 recognized [4] - 28:11,

recognizes [1] - 35:5 recollection [1] - 57:20 recommends [1] - 46:3 record [6] - 14:14, 28:22,

records [7] - 3:15, 21:15,

REED [1] - 1:12

reference [1] - 47:14

Refunding [1] - 9:5 20:16, 21:25, 22:7, 23:15, 25:5, 26:6, 52:25, 53:15,

relates [1] - 53:21

relationship [5] - 16:3, 17:23, 18:9, 18:10, 44:6 release [57] - 3:7, 8:7, 8:10, 8:11, 8:22, 8:23, 8:25, 9:2, 9:12, 10:5, 10:7, 10:17, 10:25, 11:2, 11:3, 14:17, 23:15, 23:23, 24:12, 37:7, 37:11, 37:15, 37:17, 37:18, 37:21, 38:5, 38:13, 38:20, 39:22, 39:25, 40:3, 40:6, 40:12, 40:13, 40:24, 41:1, 41:4, 41:21, 42:16, 42:19, 42:22, 43:2, 43:4, 44:21, 45:8, 45:9, 51:14, 51:15, 51:24, 51:25, 52:2, 52:3, 52:22, 53:1, 53:4, 57:23 **Release** [1] - 9:5

released [6] - 3:7, 9:17, 9:22, 11:5, 37:20, 51:16

releases [22] - 3:7, 8:1, 8:22, 8:23, 8:25, 9:6, 9:11, 9:18, 9:23, 9:24, 9:25, 10:15, 10:16, 10:21, 10:22, 37:10, 39:4, 39:15, 40:14, 48:4, 51:5, 51:13

releasing [4] - 8:2, 40:19, 41:10, 57:24

relevance [1] - 43:9 relevant [1] - 43:15

reliance [6] - 15:24, 49:12, 49:15, 50:5, 50:7, 50:9

relies [1] - 17:24

rely [2] - 17:18, 52:7 remarked [1] - 27:23

remiss [2] - 53:13, 54:14

rent [4] - 25:9, 52:13, 52:15,

repairs [2] - 56:21, 57:11

repeat [1] - 18:23 repetitive [1] - 18:22

replace [1] - 22:8 reply [1] - 8:4

reported [2] - 29:25, 30:13

Reporter [2] - 1:25, 59:12 reporter [2] - 21:10, 59:1

reporters [1] - 36:19 representations [1] - 51:12 represented [4] - 13:1,

13:11, 13:13, 18:7

representing [2] - 8:7, 16:16 represents [1] - 51:8 required [4] - 3:24, 9:8,

19:15, 43:1 requirement [1] - 53:24

requires [1] - 12:9 research [1] - 55:10

resolution [2] - 39:3, 39:5 resolve [3] - 38:9, 46:25, 51:10

resources [1] - 36:23

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

10

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

respect [14] - 6:12, 6:17, 8:16, 8:24, 9:21, 11:24, 16:11, 17:19, 20:22, 27:18, 38:14, 41:7, 43:12, 45:12 respectful [1] - 58:22 responsibility [1] - 23:13 rest [1] - 57:13 restrained [1] - 21:22 retained [1] - 7:7 retrospect [1] - 47:10 returns [1] - 35:19 reveal [1] - 36:5 revelation [1] - 26:25 revelations [1] - 32:16 reversionary [1] - 53:20 reviews [1] - 35:20 **Revocable** [1] - 17:25 revoked [1] - 20:11 riddled [1] - 40:9 ridiculous [1] - 22:24 rightly [1] - 28:11 rights [2] - 15:7, 26:12 ripping [1] - 55:2 risk [1] - 43:17 RMR [2] - 1:24, 59:11 road [1] - 46:24 **ROBERT** [2] - 1:7, 1:12 Robert [24] - 2:11, 4:24, 5:7, 5:19, 6:22, 7:7, 7:20, 11:7, 14:23, 21:7, 21:13, 21:20, 22:9, 22:10, 27:3, 27:13, 29:16, 29:19, 30:16, 31:11, 31:17, 46:14, 56:20, 57:9 Robert's [1] - 57:8 Rochester [1] - 26:10 role [1] - 3:10 Rosetta [1] - 26:21 round [2] - 58:13, 58:14 rule [7] - 18:25, 19:5, 20:10, 26:18, 27:18, 27:25, 28:3 ruled [1] - 26:15 run [2] - 28:4, 54:23 running [1] - 32:18

S

Sabourin [1] - 33:23 said/she [1] - 47:5 sale [1] - 48:12 sales [3] - 3:11, 7:10, 7:14 satisfy [1] - 19:12 save [1] - 45:4 saw [1] - 19:10 scam [3] - 30:13, 32:17, 36:1 scheme [2] - 20:13, 36:20 schemes [7] - 32:17, 43:13, 46:1, 46:12, 48:18, 48:23, 49:8 school [1] - 25:15

School [1] - 13:25

scope [2] - 19:16, 35:14 scratching [1] - 49:17 second [7] - 8:21, 39:17, 39:22, 40:5, 40:17, 40:23, secret [5] - 18:5, 28:1, 28:6, 39:8, 47:12 section [3] - 8:16, 15:21, 17:14 sections [1] - 26:23 security [1] - 49:6 see [4] - 17:3, 21:12, 23:8, 42:22 seeking [1] - 45:15 seizing [1] - 58:20 seizures [1] - 42:4 sell [1] - 41:11 **selling** [2] - 18:4, 30:5 **semblance** [1] - 34:22 **SENIOR** [1] - 1:20 **Senior** [3] - 1:25, 2:7, 59:12 sensational [1] - 55:9 sensationalism [1] - 58:20 sensationalized [1] - 57:14 sense [6] - 2:14, 11:22, 47:16, 47:23, 49:24 separate [4] - 6:4, 31:14, 39:25, 43:1 series [1] - 50:24 serious [1] - 44:13 services [4] - 6:12, 30:21, 31:20, 46:19 set [5] - 13:11, 30:1, 34:14, 48:21, 49:7 settle [2] - 8:15, 41:8 settled [1] - 19:15 settlement [11] - 7:2, 8:14, 24:6, 39:3, 44:8, 45:6, 51:6, 53:4, 53:5, 58:10, 58:12 settlements [1] - 41:1 settling [3] - 8:13, 9:4, 47:9 **shadows** [1] - 28:3 shall [1] - 51:17 **sham** [4] - 29:25, 54:1, 54:19, 55:25 shareholder [5] - 48:17, 49:3, 49:5, 49:6 shareholders [1] - 5:10 Shawn [1] - 2:10 **SHAWN** [2] - 1:6, 1:18 **SHEETZ** [2] - 1:23, 2:12 **Sheetz** [3] - 2:6, 2:12, 2:18 **short** [4] - 29:15, 33:2, 37:6, 46:14 **show** [7] - 11:8, 29:13, 32:25, 38:22, 41:17, 44:13, 44:17 showed [1] - 7:21

showing [8] - 28:9, 29:8, 29:10, 33:3, 37:5, 44:23, 47:25, 48:2 shown [3] - 6:23, 40:23, 44.21 **shuffling** [1] - 5:6 siblings [1] - 22:8 **side** [2] - 18:3, 34:25 side's [1] - 34:12 sides [3] - 16:22, 37:9, 54:24 sidestep [1] - 41:20 Siegle [1] - 24:20 **sign** [2] - 9:4, 44:8 signed [4] - 22:21, 52:10, 52:11, 53:1 significant [1] - 31:9 significantly [1] - 45:20 silenced [1] - 27:15 silent [1] - 53:7 similar [2] - 24:20, 25:5 simplest [1] - 49:19 simply [11] - 7:6, 11:21, 24:19, 29:6, 34:10, 35:11, 44:22, 45:14, 45:17, 51:25, 52:1 simultaneous [1] - 39:15 single [3] - 45:17, 53:8, 53:14 siphon [1] - 48:23 siphoned [1] - 21:15 **siphoning** [1] - 49:9 sitting [1] - 38:9 six [2] - 3:5, 34:21 six-year [1] - 3:5 slip [1] - 23:25 slip-and-fall [1] - 23:25 slowly [1] - 21:8 small [1] - 6:8 smoke [1] - 23:22 so-called [2] - 5:8, 6:20 sold [4] - 23:11, 25:7, 30:2, 30:3 solely [1] - 55:13 someone [1] - 11:18 sophisticated [14] - 8:5, 8:7, 12:10, 16:6, 16:8, 16:15, 16:18, 16:20, 16:24, 43:9, 43:10, 43:12, 43:17 sophistication [1] - 43:15 sort [6] - 37:16, 37:21, 39:3, 45:23, 47:1, 49:11 sounds [2] - 18:12, 18:13 speaking [1] - 21:8 **specific** [3] - 9:21, 9:25, 55:12 specifically [1] - 41:8 spend [2] - 48:4, 48:8 spent [3] - 36:18, 42:4, 58:4 spin [1] - 55:18

spinning [1] - 7:18 squarely [1] - 48:25 **squeeze** [1] - 17:8 squeezed [1] - 30:11 **squint** [1] - 31:6 **Sr.'s** [9] - 31:8, 31:16, 31:20, 31:23, 31:24, 35:19, 41:2, 46:11, 47:9 stage [3] - 18:11, 33:25, 37:4 stand [1] - 16:2 standalone [1] - 50:16 standard [7] - 3:18, 26:7, 28:12, 36:16, 36:17, 42:14 standing [4] - 43:23, 48:9, 48:10, 48:12 standpoint [3] - 10:11, 43:22, 44:1 staring [1] - 56:19 start [1] - 27:22 started [2] - 21:4, 44:11 starting [1] - 32:6 starts [1] - 29:4 state [1] - 18:17 **STATE**[1] - 1:1 statement [4] - 13:7, 19:9, 47:5, 55:17 statements [7] - 6:24, 7:21, 19:4, 22:21, 23:3, 36:4, 46:21 statistics [1] - 19:24 statute [8] - 3:5, 3:18, 12:9, 14:6, 24:15, 27:13, 27:23, staying [1] - 46:16 Stefanie [1] - 1:24 **STEFANIE** [1] - 59:11 **STEIN** [1] - 1:20 Stein [1] - 2:6 stem [1] - 26:12 stenographic [1] - 59:8 still [5] - 39:7, 39:8, 40:11, 40:21, 41:17 Stone [2] - 26:14, 26:21 Story [1] - 27:25 straight [1] - 47:17 **stranger** [1] - 16:2 **strategic** [1] - 6:13 strawman [1] - 42:13 stretch [2] - 42:20, 42:22 strictly [1] - 38:5 strikingly [1] - 25:14 strong [1] - 41:3 structure [6] - 29:12, 39:13, 39:20, 39:23, 39:24, 40:12 **stuff** [5] - 20:7, 23:12, 24:12, 27:4, 53:17 subject [1] - 40:2 **submission** [1] - 58:24 **subpoenas** [1] - 22:6

INDEX NO. 654698/2020

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

11

succeeded [1] - 5:15 Success [1] - 1:19 sudden [1] - 54:21 sued [2] - 22:1, 41:25 sues [1] - 24:21 suffering [1] - 42:4 sufficient [4] - 32:1, 33:25, 35:3, 47:24 sufficiently [1] - 49:14 suggest [4] - 4:6, 35:9, 47:12, 49:18 suggested [1] - 45:7 suggesting [6] - 5:24, 29:13, 31:19, 36:25, 37:5, 46:9 suggestion [1] - 36:1 **suggestions** [1] - 32:25 suggests [7] - 28:13, 31:13, 36:13, 43:21, 46:8, 46:12, 46:22 Suite [3] - 1:15, 1:18, 1:21 sum [1] - 27:10 **summarily** [1] - 14:6 summary [9] - 4:19, 12:20, 14:15, 18:14, 19:1, 19:3, 19:4, 27:17, 28:13 superintendents [1] - 35:21 supers [1] - 55:2 supplies [3] - 3:11, 19:24, 57:11 **support** [5] - 19:9, 20:15, 45:10, 45:16, 47:19 supposed [2] - 12:21, 56:3 **SUPREME** [1] - 1:1 Supreme [4] - 1:12, 21:25, 56:25, 57:25 surely [1] - 14:15 surprised [1] - 32:15 Surrogates [3] - 3:16, 21:23, 57:24 surviving [1] - 21:6 swindling [1] - 4:8

T

table [5] - 38:9, 42:9, 44:8, 45:6, 50:12 tailor [2] - 33:17, 36:5 take-my-word-for-it [1] -28:20 talks [6] - 23:5, 23:6, 23:24, 24:16. 29:3 targeted [1] - 49:5 tax [2] - 35:19, 55:7 **Teams** [1] - 1:9 technically [1] - 42:13 ten [1] - 24:23 term [2] - 38:13, 39:10 **TERM** [1] - 1:1 terminated [1] - 42:1 termination [1] - 43:5

terms [2] - 13:2, 24:18 terribly [1] - 43:12 tested [1] - 28:23 testified [6] - 5:7, 5:14, 6:22, 7:20, 14:24, 56:16 testimony [10] - 4:25, 11:7, 15:1, 22:10, 27:2, 29:17, 30:17, 30:18, 31:5, 31:6 text [9] - 38:10, 38:15, 38:23, 38:24, 39:10, 40:11, 40:15, 40:18, 40:20 texts [1] - 41:16 **THE** [40] - 1:1, 1:12, 2:1, 2:13, 2:19, 3:1, 4:2, 4:11, 5:4, 5:22, 7:23, 8:16, 9:19, 11:14, 12:2, 12:12, 12:19, 13:5, 13:12, 15:1, 15:17, 15:21, 16:17, 17:5, 17:14, 18:11, 18:18, 18:21, 19:20, 21:8, 23:21, 34:1, 37:7, 43:19, 45:11, 51:4, 52:24, 55:17, 56:8, 58:24 themselves [3] - 32:22, 48:18, 48:22 theories [1] - 53:21 theory [2] - 50:9, 50:13 therefore [1] - 5:12 they've [2] - 44:20, 51:9 Third [1] - 1:21 thousands [1] - 35:18 threat [1] - 44:7 threatened [1] - 53:2 threats [1] - 43:6 three [6] - 23:11, 26:24, 31:22, 37:15, 38:1, 48:6 **throughout** [1] - 51:10 throw [1] - 40:8 timeliness [2] - 29:18, 48:4 timely [1] - 11:5 Times' [1] - 35:13 today [1] - 41:20 today's [1] - 29:17 together [5] - 5:10, 41:20, 44:11, 50:14, 58:9 took [5] - 45:1, 45:2, 45:4, 54:17, 54:18 top [1] - 57:1 tort [1] - 50:22 torts [2] - 50:24, 50:25 totally [3] - 20:14, 36:12, 41:2 toward [1] - 16:3 town [1] - 58:8 transacted [1] - 6:1 transaction [1] - 16:1 transactions [1] - 7:22 transcript [5] - 21:7, 22:13, 57:8, 59:1, 59:8

transfer [1] - 5:3

transferred [1] - 5:13

transferring [1] - 5:20 transfers [1] - 25:16 trial [1] - 4:19 tricks [1] - 32:20 tried [3] - 31:6, 41:20, 43:8 trier [2] - 13:23, 14:8 true [8] - 10:9, 12:22, 28:16, 32:11, 41:14, 42:24, 56:2, TRUMP [5] - 1:2, 1:5, 1:6, 1:7, 1:18 **Trump** [51] - 2:4, 2:10, 2:11, 3:12. 5:3. 5:7. 5:9. 5:14. 5:16. 5:19. 6:19. 6:22. 7:20, 10:17, 11:7, 14:23, 15:2, 16:6, 16:9, 20:3, 20:22, 21:20, 22:7, 22:16, 24:9, 27:3, 27:14, 29:3, 29:16, 29:19, 29:20, 30:2, 30:5, 30:14, 30:22, 34:21, 35:5, 35:17, 45:23, 46:14, 47:6, 52:1, 54:15, 54:21, 54:23, 55:8, 55:11, 56:20, 57:21, 58:19 **Trump's** [8] - 4:25, 5:15, 15:7, 21:7, 21:13, 22:10, 53:19, 55:15 Trumps [1] - 35:25 Trust [3] - 8:24, 9:2, 17:25 trust [8] - 9:3, 9:4, 9:6, 9:21, 10:18, 25:1, 40:1 trustee [5] - 9:7, 9:9, 45:23, 46:2, 46:3 truth [3] - 35:4, 35:11, 36:9 try [5] - 10:13, 30:25, 34:13, 42:25, 44:11 trying [1] - 42:20 turn [1] - 18:19 turning [1] - 51:5 **two** [16] - 2:13, 3:4, 3:6, 3:21, 16:22, 25:6, 26:24, 31:16, 37:4, 37:9, 39:15, 40:21, 48:8, 52:5, 58:13, 58:14 two-stage [1] - 37:4 two-year [1] - 3:6 typical [6] - 8:14, 9:2, 9:10, 9:20, 23:25, 24:11 typically [2] - 9:7, 34:8

U

ultimate [2] - 44:25, 48:12

ultimately [5] - 6:3, 16:13, 33:18, 34:17, 49:9 unambiguous [2] - 40:21, 41:16 unambiguously [4] - 38:4, 38:11, 38:24, 40:15 unaware [2] - 41:12, 50:3 unbeknownst [1] - 18:4

uncertainty [1] - 33:19 uncles [7] - 4:8, 16:10, 16:12, 19:22, 20:2, 20:4, 56:11 under [8] - 8:14, 10:22, 11:15, 11:16, 23:19, 43:16, 51:8, 55:4 undercut [1] - 32:14 undercuts [1] - 9:23 underlying [4] - 6:21, 15:16, 15:17, 15:18 underpaid [1] - 25:7 understood [2] - 16:13, 41:10 undervaluation [1] - 52:14 unfair [3] - 41:24, 42:10, 43:17 unfairly [1] - 45:8 unfairness [1] - 43:3 unfettered [1] - 33:8 unfounded [1] - 32:25 unknown [19] - 8:8, 9:13, 10:23, 11:1, 37:19, 37:22, 38:11, 38:15, 38:17, 38:20, 38:24, 38:25, 39:7, 40:11, 40:16, 40:18, 41:5, 42:21, unlawful [5] - 6:3, 6:5, 6:15, 6:20, 47:22 unless [2] - 48:3, 58:17 unlike [1] - 54:7 unlikely [1] - 14:16 unprecedented [1] - 35:14 unravel [1] - 36:20 unraveling [1] - 36:1 untested [1] - 36:12 untimeliness [1] - 10:14 **up** [34] - 3:10, 5:12, 14:21, 16:4, 19:23, 19:25, 21:5, 24:4, 24:17, 27:4, 27:10, 28:2, 29:22, 30:1, 30:8, 30:23, 30:24, 31:10, 31:11, 47:16, 48:21, 53:9, 54:3, 54:4, 54:6, 56:14, 56:16, 56:17, 56:21, 57:2, 57:3, 57:10, 57:19

V

valuation [1] - 48:11
valuations [2] - 32:20, 36:4
value [18] - 6:19, 7:6, 30:12, 30:19, 31:4, 31:8, 31:18, 31:19, 31:23, 46:10, 47:8, 49:9, 50:1, 53:4, 53:6, 53:8, 53:10, 56:1
valued [1] - 27:6
values [2] - 33:7, 46:20
van [1] - 22:17
various [2] - 10:17, 48:23

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 97

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 02/09/2022

vehicle [1] - 5:11 vehicles [1] - 55:23 vendor [3] - 30:21, 31:20,

46:15

vendors [3] - 21:5, 30:2, 30:7 venture [2] - 16:4, 17:20 verify [2] - 52:15, 52:18 verse [1] - 5:18

version [1] - 28:20 Via [1] - 1:9

view [1] - 20:17 views [1] - 37:9

virtue [3] - 10:4, 10:5, 10:7

voluntary [1] - 51:8 **Von** [2] - 7:8, 7:13

W

wait [3] - 11:13, 13:4, 13:5

waited [1] - 12:5

 $\pmb{Walter}\ {\tiny [4]}\ \textbf{-}\ 5{:}11,\ 7{:}20,\ 14{:}24,$

27:14

Walter's [1] - 31:5

wants [2] - 58:13, 58:14

washing [2] - 30:3, 35:20

ways [4] - 32:9, 33:22, 54:16, 54:22

wealth [3] - 5:3, 5:12, 5:20

weigh [1] - 27:15

well-settled [1] - 19:15

Wendy [1] - 52:10

whereas [1] - 51:22

whole [1] - 40:12

Williams [1] - 26:14

window [1] - 57:14

winning [8] - 21:2, 21:11,

23:7, 27:8, 34:18, 55:10,

57:5, 57:15

won [1] - 4:13

wonder [1] - 44:1

word [4] - 28:20, 38:17, 39:2,

51:18

words [4] - 38:18, 38:19,

38:21, 39:12

works [2] - 20:19, 39:24

 $\pmb{\text{world}}\ [3] \textbf{ - } 36{:}18,\ 37{:}20,$

45:24

worth [3] - 29:20, 47:11,

49:25

Wow [1] - 22:13

wrapped [1] - 14:21

writes [1] - 11:9

wrote [1] - 11:9

Υ

year [5] - 3:5, 3:6, 33:22,

49:20

years [16] - 3:21, 3:23, 3:24,

11:13, 12:5, 13:20, 22:24,

24:23, 25:1, 26:19, 28:1, 30:5, 31:15, 34:21, 47:14,

51:24 **YORK** [2] - 1:1, 1:1

York [19] - 1:16, 1:19, 1:22, 5:17, 7:8, 15:4, 20:18,

20:20, 22:9, 26:21, 26:22, 30:13, 34:20, 50:16, 53:15,

53:21

young [1] - 42:6

yourself [1] - 5:4

71 of 71

12

INDEX NO. 654698/2020