# IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 17th JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

CASE NUMBER: 12-034121 CA 07 Complex Litigation Unit

PHILIP J. VON KAHLE, as Conservator of P&S ASSOCIATES, GENERAL PARTNERSHIP, and S&P ASSOCIATES, GENERAL PARTNERSHIP, MARGARET J. SMITH, as Managing General Partner of P&S ASSOCIATES, GENERAL PARTNERSHIP, and S&P ASSOCIATES, GENERAL PARTNERSHIP, a Florida Limited Partnership,

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1	អាក	tiffs.

VS.

JANET A. HOOKER CHARITABLE TRUST, a Charitable Trust, et al.,

Defendants.		

#### DEFENDANT, ERSICA P. GIANNA'S NOTICE OF FILING

**COMES NOW**, Defendant, Ersica P. Gianna, an individual and as Trustee ("Gianna"), by and through her undersigned counsel and hereby files a copy of the January 30, 2009 Transcript Of The Meeting Of The Partnerships, which is marked as <u>Exhibit "3"</u> to Defendant, Ersica P. Gianna's Motion For Summary Judgment On The Third Amended Complaint.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on March 11, 2014, I electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court and I also certify that the foregoing document is being served this day on all counsel of record in the manner specified, either via the Florida Courts E-Filing Portal or in some other authorized manner for those counsel or parties who are not authorized to receive electronic filings.

Respectfully submitted,

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### In the Matter Of:

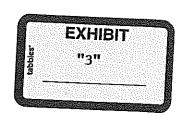
## SECURITIES INVESTOR VS. MADOFF INVESTMENT

08-01789-BRL

### **MEETING**

January 30, 2009





800.211.DEPO (3376) EsquireSolutions.com

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
Adversary Proceeding

SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION,

Plaintiff-Applicant,

No. 08-01789-BRL

ν

BERNARD L. MADOFF INVESTMENT SECURITIES, LLC.

Defendant.

TRANSCRIPT OF MEETING

Friday, January 30, 2009

Westin Cypress Creek Hotel

400 Corporate Drive

Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33334

(Transcribed from MP3 sound file provided to the undersigned court reporter via the Internet.)

Reported by
Katherine Milam, RPR
Notary Public, State of Florida



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PROCEEDINGS

MR. PUGATCH: I am getting over a cold, so if I cough a little bit, I apologize, but that's what we're stuck with here.

I will tell you, first of all, before I get involved in introducing myself and my firm and the other lawyers involved that we've been involved in this case now since shortly after the incident was first brought to the attention of the public and working closely with Mike, with Steve, and they've been doing nothing but spending all day, every day and interfacing with us dealing with this and trying to put this in the best posture so that whatever the outcome, you're all given the best chance to make a recovery here, and they'll continue to do so.

My name is Chad Pugatch. I'm a senior partner in Rice, Pugatch, Robinson & Schiller, P.A. We are a local Fort Lauderdale and Miami law firm.

I've been practicing here in South Florida for about 32 years, and virtually all of that specializing in the insolvency field, as well as litigation related to that.



From my firm here, I have Travis Vaughan, who's an associate in our firm.

One of my partners, Ken Robinson, is also actively involved in this case, and he's out of town on family matters this weekend and could not be here today, but Ken is also a member of the New York Bar, as is my other partner, Lisa Schiller, and they're both actively involved and available as needed for what we need to accomplish here, as well as in New York.

We also have Mr. Jim Sallah, who's here. Jim is a securities lawyer, and he's going to introduce himself shortly and give you some of his background, but as Mike pointed out, the two main areas that we need to be keenly involved in in order to commence the process of protecting all of your rights through the partnerships is the insolvency area and the securities area.

We'll obviously draw on other professionals as needed. There will come a point in time where we'll need an accountant or tax professional involved, but our goal here is to have a team focused on those areas that need to be immediately attended to in order to protect all of your rights.

In doing that, let me say this and say it at



the outset, just so everyone's clear and understands.

We have been retained. I say we, our firm,
Mr. Sallah, have been retained by the partnerships,
and we are representing the partnerships.

It's not a matter -- and I know some people have e-mailed me or I've talked to some people. It's not a matter of not wanting to help any of you individually, but we have certain ethical constraints as lawyers as to what we are permitted to do, and we can't get involved in any area that even has the potential of a conflict of interest, and it's important, therefore, that you all realize that having us be here and represent the partnerships is not a substitute for whatever you all need to do in terms of getting your own legal advice, your own tax advice and protecting your own interests.

We will help and cooperate and provide whatever input we can, and I think you'll see some of that as we go through the agenda items here today, but I wanted to make sure everyone is clear that you should not simply say, okay, these guys are there, and they're helping the partnership, so I can just rely on them.



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There may be different issues and other issues or issues where the good of the partnership as a whole is different than what you may need to consider as individuals. And if anyone has any questions on that, when we get to the portion when we go into questions and answers, we'll certainly be happy to deal with that.

The goal here is to go through the agenda. felt, given the number of people that are involved here, both in person and by telephone, we ought to have some organization and structure as to this. And each one of you has been handed a package.

We tried to keep it as simple and straightforward as possible, but that package commences with an introduction that I have prepared, and it then goes through an outline of the items we propose to cover through the course of the meeting.

We may deviate from that a little bit in the sense that something may come up that's linked to something else, and the flow of the conversation takes us there. It may be that we cover more than one thing in the course of some discussion, so bear with us if we don't exactly follow the script of the outline. We're simply trying to get you the



most information as possible. If I somehow forget something at the end, we'll certainly pick that up in the questions and answers.

Having said that, let me say, first of all, and I think this went out in the notice, we are recording this meeting, so therefore, everything that's said by the professionals, anything that's said by any of you in the discussions you may ask or discussion that we may have is being recorded. It's handled through the same company that's handling the conference call, and as I think most of you realize, there are some people who are participating in this meeting by conference call. We tried to make it as accessible to everybody as we could. And having said that, we put this together pretty quickly.

When this situation came up, and we started getting into it and realizing how the partnership structure was played out, we felt that the most important thing we could do in terms of getting everybody involved and getting the process started was to provide information, and it's the goal of this meeting of the partnership, first and foremost, to provide all of you with information.

Although we sent the notice out in such a



manner that it would be possible to conduct a vote in a manner, after further reflection, I don't think, and we don't think it's the proper thing to do to actually conduct any vote at this meeting, so we're going to go through information. We're going to provide information and discussion points to you.

You'll each have your own adviser to consult with, and if there are one or more things to conclude from this, as I think there will be, you all as the partners should be voting on, then we will put that out in the form of a written ballot where no one's being put under time pressure.

You'll have an adequate opportunity to understand what you're doing, and we can properly then keep a record of and tabulate these ballots based upon the percentage interests that are in the partnership. So that's generally the format that we're going to use.

Going through the outline also and the introduction, the one thing I have in bold letter out of all of this here is please be patient.

This is a learning curve for all of us. This is a problem that's not even at this point two months old yet, and there's a lot for you to get



your arms around in terms of understanding it as the investors who potentially lost money, and there is a lot for us as professionals to get our arms around in terms of understanding all the facts and background and understanding exactly what needs to be done to protect all your interests.

You also need to understand that there are some things that are more time-sensitive than others, and one of the most important things in terms of time sensitivity is to make sure that we meet deadlines and that claims are filed. And we'll talk about that some more as well, so we have to give a lot of attention to those aspects of our job up front.

So, to the extent that you may get to a point where you have questions and you don't feel we have given you complete answers, we're going to do our best to do that with the information that's on hand. We don't want to give misinformation, and we have certainly points we're looking at that we don't have answers to yet or are not prepared to give opinions on.

You all in the course of your questions may raise points that we either didn't consider or that we need to add to the list, and rather than giving



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out misinformation, we'll add those to the equation and try to factor those in in terms of the information we provide in the future.

So, that's kind of the gist of how we intend to proceed today.

I also would like to discuss a little up front about confidentiality and how we're handling that, and I want to start out up front by apologizing. Ι know I got several -- I won't say irate, but concerned e-mails from people because when we sent the initial notice out to try to get everyone the most notice we could as quickly as possible, we goofed a little bit, and my assistant, when she sent it out, did not blind-copy everybody on the e-mail. I'll take full responsibility for that, and I'll apologize to you. There's nothing I can do to undo it at this point, other than to tell you that it won't happen again. Any further correspondence we send through e-mail will clearly be done through blind copy so that nobody has any further concern about that.

Having said that, we have tried to get information out to you, and we'll continue to do so. We want to make sure in doing that that we have accurate and up-to-date information for all of



you, so anyone who feels that there is either a different address or another address or some other manner that you want us to provide you with notice, please, you all have the contact information from our office, and you can certainly feel free to do that.

These partnerships are not exactly the same. They may be the same in structure, but they don't all contain the same partners.

There's some overlap, so there's a great deal of non-overlap. However, the issues that face each of these partnerships are substantially the same, but they're not the same in each case, as you may hear.

We have created through the managing partner with the partnerships what we refer to as a common interest or joint defense agreement.

Therefore, insofar as you as members of the partnerships are dealing with us as the lawyers and the things that we're discussing here may be a attorney/client privileged, you need to understand that that privilege applies to all of you with regard to the partnerships you're in and to the other partnerships which are part of this meeting.

I've specifically put into these materials a



statement, and it's right at the top that it's attorney/client privileged and work product.

There's also confidentiality that attaches to the business of the partnerships over and above that.

It may sound like I'm being overly-cautious, and it may be that nothing comes out of this meeting that couldn't be discussed with somebody else who's not privy to this information, but we ask you, please, to respect the confidentiality and privacy of your other partners and respect the process so that what we do as a partnership through its professionals can, as much as possible, be treated with the proper attorney/client privileges and not open doors that we may not think are important now, but may become important later on in terms of what information does or doesn't get shared with third parties.

Let me also talk about the press.

I know I've gotten calls from the press. The calls that I've gotten are because they have gotten information from people who got in notices, and again, you all have the right certainly to do whatever you think is appropriate individually, but I ask you to respect the rights (inaudible)



partners and the partnerships themselves, and therefore, don't divulge or disseminate to the press things that are meant to remain private and confidential to the partners.

This is for all your benefit. In my view, it

This is for all your benefit. In my view, it accomplishes nothing at this point to share partial information with third parties that becomes public, and at some point, it will become regrettable if we end up losing rights or having rights altered because that happened.

The particular reporter that I spoke to from the Sun-Sentinel, I simply told him, I have no comment, I'm representing my clients, and that business is private, and we're not prepared to comment.

I asked him specifically not to attend this meeting and not to be out in the hallway and to respect the privacy of the people that are here, and he indicated he would do that, and he indicated, of course, that he'll bug me in follow-up later, and he'll get the same response. We're not prepared at this point to comment.

There may come a point in time that it's appropriate to get information, but we'll do that in a thought-out manner and not just piecemeal. I



really ask all of you to respect the same thing.

What I said to him and what I say to all of you is this meeting is occurring as if it were occurring in my conference room in my office with all of you being invited as members of the partnership, except my conference room is not big enough, so this becomes my conference room. It's a private meeting. Please, all of you respect that.

I think I've probably covered most of what's in the introduction, but to the extent I didn't, I think it would probably be covered by the discussion that comes through the outline of agenda points.

First of all, professionals that are involved.

Our firm is here to provide general guidance and to cover the insolvency issues which are present in this case which are going to be the majority of the issues.

To the extent the issues are also securities issues, Mr. Sallah is here and will introduce himself and explain his role to you.

Our firm has been doing this for a long time. When I say our firm, our firm in its various forms. The current firm that encompasses the merger of my firm with the other partners that I have has been



in existence for about seven years, but I've been doing this work in this town for about 32 years through one firm or another.

There are lawyers I see in this room who I've dealt with before. There's lawyers -- at least one lawyer in this room I've worked with before.

There are a couple of people in this room that have been clients of ours through other capacities over the years, so I know some of you, and I look forward to working with you, although certainly not under these circumstances. But we've been involved in the course of our practice over the years in doing work that encompasses exactly this type of work.

When I say exactly this type of work, I'm not sure there's ever been something exactly like this, and that's something that you all have to understand as well.

As much as you might hear the word Ponzi scheme, or people might try to talk in generalities, there is no generality that applies to the size and scope of what's happened in this Madoff situation, so we all have to see ourselves along a little bit.

However, certainly, this isn't the first Ponzi



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scheme, assuming it is one, that anyone ever perpetrated, and that probably goes all the way back to Ponzi himself.

While I don't profess to have been involved in the Ponzi case itself, we have been over the course of the last 30 years that I've been doing this involved in a number of these case that are either Ponzi schemes themselves or other cases that are in the nature of massive investor fraud.

I'll give you some examples, just so -- you may have heard some of them, and these, for the most part, are local.

Probably one of the earlier ones I got involved with was the case of First Fidelity. It was a mortgage fraud case back in the early 80's in which people were duped into investing in either second mortgages that didn't have any collateral behind them or alternatively had their money in what was referred to as a money market.

Many of them didn't even want to be in the particular mortgages because the returns that were being given were so large, and it was strictly a case that involved taking in new investor money to pay old investors.

I represented the bankruptcy trustee in that



1 We took over from a State court receiver appointed through the controller's office. 2 That. case took a number of years to unwind. 3 It was verv difficult. Probably the most difficult part of 4 that case was from the bankruptcy trustee's point 5 of view was facing the questions from a lot of 6 7 investors who would simply come in and say, you 8 know, before you all and the State came in here, we were getting our money, so it must be your fault. 9 And you try to explain to those people, no, 10 you weren't getting your money. You were getting 11 somebody else's money. And some got it, some 12

I was involved also as the bankruptcy trustee's counsel in a case called International Gold Bullion Exchange. You who've been around here for a while may know that one as well.

didn't, but that was probably the first one.

That was a case involving the Alderdice brothers, again going back to the 80's, in which they ran what was a gold investment scheme that became massive, and again, which also turned out to be not backed by the property that was supposedly being purchased.

The key in this case in terms of the publicity it got was the same as opening up a safe in their



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offices by the initial receiver who found a bunch of wood painted gold bars in the safe, although that was probably more of a smoking gun than it was reality, but that case played out over a long period of time.

It involved dealing with the investor claims. It involved, unfortunately, also what we have heard referred to as clawback claims that may or may not have to be dealt with in this case, and we'll talk about that later, but we were involved in that one.

Other cases, Premium Sales, we were involved in that. There's one attorney who's here in the room. I remember co-counseling part of that with his firm.

There was a case more recent, Fin Fed,
Financial Federated, which was a very large
viatical Ponzi scheme involving trading in life
insurance policies that were taken out on people
that were purportedly terminally ill, and that
involved huge losses, significant recoveries and a
lot of criminal prosecution of the people who
perpetrated that more recent.

We've been involved in other types of fraud cases. I could go on, but I don't think you want to keep hearing me spout off on that.



Suffice it to say we have a lot of experience in this area, and we've been involved on -- really on different ends of it. We've been involved on the trustee's end. We've been involved in the investors' end, and in one or two cases, I have to confess, I've represented the bad guy along the way because even bad guys are supposed to be represented, but we have a lot of experience in this, and therefore, I think we bring a lot to bear to the table that involves not only myself, but the partners that I referred to.

One of my other partners, Arthur Rice, has also been involved in many fraud cases over the years, has litigated fraud cases and has functioned in several cases as an SEC receiver himself.

So I think we have what it takes to handle this situation for the benefit of these partnerships, and we'll bring everything we have to the table.

We're an eight-person firm. We do nothing but insolvency work, and that's what's referred to in the vernacular as a boutique firm. We're not a full-service firm that does all kinds of law, but the bottom line is that if we have to throw eight lawyers at this in order to get the job done, we



will do whatever it takes to get the job done for our clients.

Having said that, let's go on to the other aspects of this.

I'd ask Mr. Sallah to give me a break on my voice here and take over and introduce himself and tell you what his experience is and what he brings to the table.

MR. SALLAH: Hi. My name is Jim Sallah, and I'm a principal in the law firm of Sallah & Cox. It's a three-person boutique law firm in Boca Raton. We do nothing but securities law.

We're former SEC attorneys. My partner, Jeff, is a former Assistant U.S. Attorney in economic crimes where he prosecuted Ponzi scheme cases for the Department of Justice here in the Southern District.

Before that, he and I worked together at the Securities and Exchange Commission where we were in enforcement and prosecuted a handful of fairly large Ponzi scheme cases here in South Florida.

In fact, I worked with Chad's partner, Arthur Rice. He was my receiver in a case called SEC HAWA, (phonetic). It was a Ponzi scheme out of West Palm.



Before that, I was an in-house attorney. I was an assistant general counsel at Raymond James where I represented Raymond James -- it's a brokerage firm, and their subsidiaries and investment adviser in mutual funds in a variety of regulatory matters, litigation, general counseling.

All we do is securities work. That's it. We do nothing else.

We represent investors. We also represent, in many occasions, brokerage firms, and my partner has a fairly large white collar criminal defense practice.

And let me begin by saying because we do represent a lot of individuals, I cannot say how sorry how I am for what's happened to you all.

It's unfortunate.

People don't realize. It's, you know, worse than somebody putting out -- you know, putting a gun up to your face and taking your wallet because at least there, there's a limited amount of money, but when somebody operates through the guise of an investment adviser or a large brokerage firm, you know, you really trust them with your nest egg, and what people like Madoff probably don't realize, although I wonder up in his, you know, \$10 million



penthouse, if he's thinking about it and reflecting on how he's affected -- not only that he's affected all your lives, but he's affected the lives of your children, your grandchildren, your parents, people's, you know, financial abilities, where they send their kids to school, what they leave to their grandkids, what they leave to their heirs, where they put their parents in an assisted living facility.

This is affected by Mr. Madoff, so it wasn't just you all. It was all the people whose lives are financially dependent on you, so for that, I'm very sorry.

I want to reiterate that my firm is only representing -- we don't represent the limited partners. We're representing the partnership itself, okay, just the partnerships itself, the entities themselves.

Derivatively, if what we're doing for the partnerships helps you, that's great, and obviously, I hope it does, but I'm just being retained to represent the entities and to basically give counsel where securities lawyers are affected, to Chad and his firm, and obviously, we've represented receivers before, SEC receivers.

and as you know, a lot of them will.

Obviously, both in bankruptcy context and in
just straight-out receivership context, we both
represented individuals and receivers.

So I'm here to interface with SPIC, with
Mr. Picard, with Mr. Richards, the SEC Receiver,
whoever it need be where any security issues arise,

So I'm going to let Chad take over, and at the end, if there's any questions, to the extent I can answer them, I'm happy to do that.

MR. PUGATCH: We expect that at the end of this, you're all going to have questions and things that need to be discussed, so after we go through these points, it's kind of going to become more of an open forum, discussion, question and answer.

At that point, we'll go back and forth and try to answer your questions within our sphere of knowledge the best we can.

I think that in order to go through this logically, if we start with the package that I handed out or that was handed out to each of you, it starts with my introduction and the agenda items.

The first thing that I put on there is basically, a summary of the background. How did we



get to where we are today?

And rather than taking up a lot of time on that, I'm sure that most, if not all of you, have been following this in the press. You probably have been following it on the various websites that are applicable, so I don't want to take your time up with a lot of background.

We put together a very simple and very short page that we've basically put on here with a summary of events, and then some important deadlines and dates, and it commences with the infamous December 11th date with the SEC Complaint and the institution of first, the receivership for Madoff Securities, and then one specific protection was brought in for the Madoff entities.

That started a whole different set of circumstances because at that point, this case began functioning, in essence, as a bankruptcy case, because the SPIC laws provide for the liquidation and administration of these cases to occur under the bankruptcy laws.

So basically, you have a bankruptcy judge, you have a bankruptcy trustee, and that's the way this case is proceeding, and you could follow that through the various websites that are out there.



There are a couple of them I think that if you haven't already seen them, and I probably should have put this in the outline, but there's a www.Madofftrustee.com website, and there's a www.SPIC.org website, both of which have a lot of information, and again, you've probably been following them. I'm not telling you, most of you anything you don't already know, but to the extent you haven't been, you can get a wealth of information off of those websites and keep up pretty much daily to what goes on in this case.

Yeah, I'll be happy to.

Www.Madoff -- I'm sure you all know how to spell that -- trustee with no breaks in it .com, and then www.SIPC.org.

If anyone still needs any of that, when we're done here, you can come up to one of us, and we'll get you this information.

Significant events in the bankruptcy case, other than the appointment of the trustee, probably commenced with the December 23rd order and approval of the trustee's notice of procedures and claim forms, and if you look behind that information initial page, you'll see as Exhibits A through E, I believe it is, we've tried to give you basic --



maybe it's D. We've tried to give you the basic 1 2 information that was sent out to all of the potential creditors, and that includes the notice 3 itself, notice to customers and creditors of 4 Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities, LLC and to 5 all other parties in interest, and that gives you 6 some information, including -- it establishes 7 certain deadlines, including primarily the date for 8 what's referred to on page 3 as the meeting of 9 10 creditors. 11 That meeting of creditors is being held on 12

That meeting of creditors is being held on February 20th, 2009 at 10:00 o'clock in the morning at the auditorium, U.S. Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of New York.

I'm not sure how big that auditorium is, but they may think about moving that before it actually gets there.

I know when we did IGBE, we ended up having to use part of the armory because of the number of people that wanted to be there.

In any event, the notice of creditors in a bankruptcy case, in any bankruptcy case is an opportunity not with the judge being there, but an opportunity for the creditors to normally question the Debtor, although, I'm sure in this case,



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Mr. Madoff either won't be there. If he's there, he's taking the Fifth Amendment, and for creditors to basically find out initially what's going on in the case.

It's the event in a bankruptcy case that kicks off a lot of deadlines and starts the process of providing information to creditors.

A decision needs to be made as to whether these partnerships actually attend the meeting, and the only reason I say that is because there's usually not a lot that goes on at those meetings if you don't have an opportunity to question the person that is, in effect, the perpetrator of the problem, and it's usually information that can be gotten either through a transcript or through interface with people who go there, so we'll make the decisions on that.

Certainly, any of you who are interested have the right to be there. I don't know that it really is productive or necessary for anybody to plan on attending that meeting.

Assuming that Madoff himself would not testify at that meeting, then in all likelihood, it will simply be the bankruptcy trustee, disseminating information, again, most of which is available on



the websites in any event.

The other information that we have in this package deals with filing of claims, and rather than doing that piecemeal, I'm going to come back to that so we can discuss the claims process in more detail.

The deadlines that you'll see at the bottom of the page include both claims bar dates, the most significant one being, from our point of view, the March 4th, 2009 deadline, which is the deadline for customer claims.

That is the deadline for claims to receive maximum SPIC protection and the deadline that the partnerships have to go by in order to file their claims.

It may be a deadline that individuals utilize to file claims as well. I'm going to come back to that again and discuss it in context so that you understand what the pros and cons are on that. And then there's a subsequent bar date of July 2nd, 2009 for basically customer claims that would not have priority under SIPA and also for other creditor claims.

My view is that if claims are going to be filed, they ought to be filed by the March 4th



deadline in order to try to obtain the maximum priority.

Deadlines that are listed are when claims must be received, not when you stick them in the mail, so anybody who is filing a claim, it ought to be sent timely in an appropriate way, whether it's Fed Ex'd or some other delivery that you get a receipt and you know that it's delivered on time, and certainly, it's never a good idea to wait to the last minute.

The other dates that are on here are dates that are significant court events.

You'll see on January 12th, the approval of the trustee's requests for authority to subpoena documents and examine witnesses.

This is to use the powers of the Court to conduct depositions, to subpoena records from different companies and for the Trustee to start the process of investigating what happened, who's responsible for it and what possible assets may be recovered.

The 21st, a motion to extend time to assume or reject leases doesn't affect any of you, and then on January 29th, the approval of a stipulation of the Trustee with a couple of the banks involved



1 that generated a turnover of about \$535 million
2 from accounts to the Debtor's name.

So the good news there is at least there's liquidity for the bankruptcy trustee and the professionals that he's retained to do their job and try to do their best job of recovering assets and property, doing forensic accounting and investigating what needs to be done to try to recover the most dollars for the creditors.

In as much as the Madoff Securities proceeding is being administered in the nature of a bankruptcy proceeding, we'll also need to talk about what issues come up under bankruptcy law, both in terms of trying to maximize recovery, and also, the potential pitfalls that are out there in terms of what you've probably heard in the newspapers and commonly referred to as clawback liability, which is really just the utilization of the avoiding powers of a bankruptcy court to satisfy transfers and try to bring them back into the estate, and that's something that we'll also come to and talk about in the context of the claims.

I'd like to go first into some of the background so that everyone understands what we're dealing with in terms of the entities here.



S & P and P & F are general partnerships under Florida law.

These are the primary entities that we're dealing with here.

That means that each of you sitting here as a partner is a general partner in a general partnership.

You have rights as a partnership in terms of recovery that are normally pro rata based upon the percentage share of your interest in the partnership. That's the good news.

The bad news is that as general partners, you also have potential joint and several liability for any obligations of the partnerships, and right now, there are no real obligations of the partnerships, other than the obligation of the professionals that are being covered by the funds that are still on hand, but to the extent we get to discuss potential avoidance powers and that kind of liability, you need to understand where your particular position is with regard to that.

These partnerships were for the purpose of investing in Bernard L. Madoff Securities.

There is no other business of these partnerships other than that and providing the



appropriate accounting to each of you as partners, so these partnerships are not formally in a wind-down posture, but they are no longer conducting any other business, other than the business of trying to protect and preserve claims for the benefit of the partners and to disseminate information to the partners so they can try to protect their own claims, and hopefully not, but ultimately, if necessary, to provide a defense (inaudible) from the partnerships.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Can you repeat that?

MR. PUGATCH: In that regard, we're looking at the issue of whether we should formally present the process of winding down the partnerships.

At this point, the determination, it probably does not matter whether we start that process immediately, but we'll continue to look at that, because effectively, whether we call it that or not, these partnerships are in a wind-down mode. They're no longer conducting any future business unrelated to what I just described. And if anyone has any questions on that, we'll definitely come back to that in the course of the discussion.

The main thing the partnerships have to do up front, other than gathering and commencing the



information process, is to protect and file claims. And I'm going to take you to item E on the outline.

In that regard, at a minimum, as I said earlier, the partnerships will be filing the appropriate claims by the March deadline to protect the rights of the partnerships in the SPIC proceeding.

It's uncertain at this point in time exactly how much that will generate in recovery, and it's uncertain at this time whether the claims will be limited to the partnerships or whether individuals will also have rights to file their own claims, understanding that the trading accounts were between the partnerships and Madoff and that each of you invested money in these partnerships, but were not trading directly with Madoff.

You all read, I've been reading, there's no definitive resolution. There have been discussions about urging SPIC to up the proceedings to allow not just for these direct traders to file claims, but for allowance of the rights of the individuals consumers, if you will, to file their own claims.

I don't think that I am -- I doubt that Jim is prepared at this point to tell you that it's likely that that will be (inaudible) --



FEMALE SPEAKER: I can hear him.

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MR. PUGATCH: -- under the current law.

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this that the law gets changed, the rules gets

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changed to accommodate a particular situation, and

However, there's always the prospect in a case like

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right now, we don't know if that's going to happen.

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There have been urgings coming from various sources

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that the government should open the doors to that.

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Call it what you want. Call it a change of the rules. Call it a bail-out, as the word of the day is these days, but it is certainly possible that because of the massive nature of it, perhaps because of the SEC not quite being awake at the switch, or for other reasons, that a decision will be made to allocate more funds and to allow for those claims to be made.

There is no way for us to know at this point

What we do know is that we're facing that claims bar date in early March and that at least the partnerships have to comply with that bar date to maximize the protection.

whether that's going to happen or when it's going

The question then becomes what should the individual partners do?

to happen.

should or should not do that.

And let me reemphasize at this point that it's not our function to, nor are we really permitted to provide you with individual advice on that, but I will urge each one of you to talk to somebody who can give you competent advice as to whether you

Now, I will throw out to you some of the pros and cons, just so you can understand the nature of the dilemma.

On the one hand, if you want to preserve your rights, you might say I'll file that claim. Worst case scenario, it gets disallowed, and if it's allowed, I'm standing in line with everybody else.

However, you must all realize that because there is potential for what's been referred to as clawback liability here, that at some point in time, somebody may come to the partnerships or to the members of the partnerships or anyone else and say, You know what? You got more than you should, and we want some or all of it back.

Well, right now, each of you as partners in these partnerships is, for lack of a better word, below the radar screen.

All they know up there is that there's an S & P and P & S that had trading agreements with



Madoff, being that there were funds flowing back and forth based upon the trading that was occurring.

If you decide to put yourself out there as an individual and file a claim, you are putting yourself above the radar screen, and if you look at the claim form, there may even be information on that claim form that starts to give them a leg up to decide whether you are somebody that they should pursue or should not pursue.

Whether the potential benefit of having that individual claim as a backup to the partnership claim outweighs putting yourself out there is going to be determined in part by whether you think you're net up or net down. And that's why you have to go to your lawyer, your accountant, and you have to figure that out.

We will say that information is being put together, and the partnerships will be providing information to each of you in a private manner that will give you what you need as far as we can determine what you need to file a claim, that being the trading information based on the partnership's account, and also, the copy of the K-1 as to your percentages.

What additional to that you might need or want to add, that will be your decision. If you decide to file a claim, if you don't decide to file a claim, at least, you'll have that information, and you'll make your decision on an informed basis.

And that, within the limits of representing the partnerships, is pretty much as far as I can qo.

I can't tell you what to do, but I can give you the pros, I can give you the cons, and that's what you've got to take to your adviser.

Another thing you're going to have to consider, and I've kind of gone through C, we've talked about deadlines, but I'm on D, is that there may also be tax issues here, and the partnerships will certainly have appropriate tax advisers to make sure that the partnerships do what they're supposed to do and have the appropriate advice, but each of you as the individuals -- and I'm not a tax lawyer. I go to my tax lawyer and accountant, just like all of you do. Please don't -- this is anything (inaudible) opening a door that you may decide to walk through or not, but it's been pointed out to us that there may be rights here for each of you to go back and amend returns based upon

the fact that some of this income may not have been real income, and if you remove some of the income that's reflected on the K-1's and that you may be able to go back as much as three years.

I'm told that in all likelihood, the IRS in each district, including this one, will end up with a point person that looks these things over and deals with them, and it may be an avenue for you to lessen the burden here; it may not, but please consult with your appropriate tax adviser and take a look at that and determine whether it's appropriate for you.

The next one, on E, I've just called the insolvency proceedings, and I'd like to just give you some idea of how the proceedings are likely to play out.

Right now, the professionals retained by the Trustee are going to marshal and bring in assets. They're trying to get their arms around what's out there to freeze it, protect it, bring it in, find out where all the records are, bring those records in, analyze -- is that feedback coming from some of the people that are on the phone? Okay.

Those of you that are on the phone, if you could do us a favor, I think in the instructions.



there's a procedure to mute your end of the call so you can hear, but not talk until we're ready to get into the question and answer, and we're getting a little feedback due to the speakers.

The initial phase of this is to find out what can be done to bring in assets.

At the same time, assuredly, the bankruptcy trustee and its professionals is going to also start looking at ways to bring back money into the estate that may legally not be entitled to stay in the hands of the people who've gotten it, and this is what we've heard referred to as clawback liability.

Clawback liability is really just a slang term for what we refer to in bankruptcy lingo as litigation of avoidance claims. And an avoidance claim is a right of a bankruptcy trustee to set aside certain transfers, avoid them; therefore, bring money or property back into the bankruptcy estate.

The two most common ways that that's done in a bankruptcy proceeding is through what's called an avoidable preference and what's called an avoidable fraudulent conveyance.

An avoidable preference, and I use the word



avoidable because not all preferences and not all 1 transfers are avoidable, so if there's a 2 3 determination under the law that it's an avoidable 4 preference, it simply means for non-insiders, 5 looking back 90 days from the effective date of the 6 petition. In this case, it really wasn't a 7 petition, but to the date that the SIPA proceedings 8 became administered by the bankruptcy court, looking back 90 days and determining within that 90 9 10 days who got anything and whether what they got 11 enabled them to recover more than other people 12 similarly situated who didn't get something within 90 days. 13

That's about the simplest way that I can put it.

So they start by taking a list of what moneys or properties were paid out of the Debtor estate within those 90 days. Then they start analyzing whether those are the kinds of claims that they might pursue in order to get money back.

Just because a claim arises in that 90-day period and money was paid over does not automatically mean that it gets paid back.

There are defenses to a preference claim.

The most common defenses are new value.



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Hopefully, that wouldn't apply here because that means you put more money in after you got it out, and the other most common one would be transactions that occurred in the ordinary course of business under ordinary business terms.

Certainly, there's a defense here on any of those claims that arise within that 90 days that if they were the result of a normal trading activity that had been going on for that whole period of time, defenses will be raised that those are transactions in the ordinary course of business under the ordinary business terms between the Debtor, Madoff Securities, and in this case, the creditors receiving the money.

(Inaudible) to know how that's going to play out. That is a simpler standard than what is applicable to the other type of recovery under fraudulent conveyance.

I will stop at this point, and I'm not sure where it is in my outline, but I want to bring up at this point a set of facts that is applicable in this case to P & S, not applicable to S & P.

There was based upon requests that were made in the ordinary course of business very shortly before this all became locked in a payment that was



received back by P & S in the amount of \$800,000.

That was a result of certain people being processed out of that partnership. That money was received. That money clearly comes within the preference period. We don't know at this point whether it's a defensible transaction or not, but my advice has been to the partnership to hold that money, not spend it, not do anything with it until it can be determined whether it's defensible that that money does not have to go back.

The last thing in the world we want to do is have that money not be available so that if it does have to go back, it becomes an \$800,000 claim that becomes (inaudible) to all the members of the partnership.

So please understand, any of you who are or were aware that that exists that it's been our firm's advice that that money simply be held. That means it's not available to be distributed. It means it's not available for us to draw on for fees or anything else. It's just going to sit there until we figure out what needs to be done with it and whether it's defensible.

Beyond that, there's this other set of issues that apply to that \$800,000.



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One way to look at it would be that that money was requested in order to cash out certain people. Therefore, those certain people would have a claim or a priority claim or the only claim to those funds.

On the other hand, the moneys were requested by the partnership through Madoff where it was all done through one account without any specificity on the Madoff end as to how that money was going to get allocated once it got back in the hands of the partnership.

I'm not here at this point to make a determination as to which of those views is correct, but there again, in fairness to everybody, until it's determined in one way or another -first of all, does it get kept at all one way or the other, and if it is going to get kept, how it should be shared.

The only prudent thing to do is to protect everybody's interest and say hang onto it, do nothing with it.

So that's where we are with regard to that set of funds right now, and again, we respect the fact that different people are going to have different views on that, depending on whether they are part

of that group or not part of that group, but we're not in a position right now, nor should we be forced to rush into a position of making that determination prematurely. That issue does not apply to S & P.

Once the claims are identified, the next question is what will they do in terms of clawback liability?

The preferences, we have identified. The other type of liability that needs to be dealt with is what I refer to as fraudulent transfer liability.

Fraudulent transfer liability is somewhat of a misnomer because it doesn't really mean or imply that anybody who was involved in it was guilty or participated in a fraud. It's an insolvency word of art that means that under certain conditions, transactions may be avoidable, and there is one set of those that would be based upon avoiding transactions that were the result of actual fraud or that were committed with actual fraudulent intent.

It's unlikely that that would apply to any of the general investors who got money back at any time in these partnerships, or for that matter, any



of the other investors in their own right.

But there's another set of rules, laws that apply to fraudulent transfers that may make a transfer constructively fraudulent, meaning that the effect of the transfer was to hinder, delay or defraud other creditors, and the most typical group of those were transfers during the time when an entity was insolvent that were made with less than adequate consideration.

I won't go into the litany of other, what we call badges of fraud that may apply to determine constructive fraudulent intent, but suffice it to say that those facts may apply to the entire course of conduct of Madoff Securities.

And remember, this is not measured by what all of you did. It's measured by what Madoff Securities did. And the theory would go somewhat like this.

If in fact, this was a Ponzi scheme, and I'll stop there and say that that term gets thrown around very liberally, and in this case, and you start by saying that anyone admits it is, or if so, when it became a Ponzi scheme, because the question of if becomes one that becomes very significant to the timing of the trustee's right to claim recovery



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and the question of when becomes applicable to how far back a trustee can go in trying to set aside (inaudible).

Having said that, I'll tell you that this proceeding is occurring in New York, and assuming it's governed by New York law, that it's my understanding that that reach-back period would be six years under New York law. It's four years under Florida law, two years under bankruptcy law, but the State law is also capable of being used by the bankruptcy trustee, so you have to assume up to two years as a general starting point for how far back they could potentially go, and the conditions under which a bankruptcy trustee will be allowed to clawback are premised on the fact that if it was a Ponzi scheme, it was not a legitimate business enterprise, and if wasn't a legitimate business enterprise, there couldn't be legitimate profits.

Therefore, if what you got back was what you put in, that's one thing. If you got back something more than you put in, income, profit, that it's not real profit, and therefore, it was a fraudulent transfer and ought to be put back.

Each of you will need to look at your account to understand that, and it may not necessarily play



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out the way you think it does when you look at the history of your account over that period of time.

Again, I think that the information that the partnership, each partnership will be able to generate to you will help you understand that in terms of money in and money out, and rather than disseminating any of that financial information as part of the packages you've received, and understanding that each of you have confidential rights as to what occurred in your name, that information is going to be sent out separately and privately. It's not going to be disseminated to the group.

You'll need that in order to go to your own counsel and evaluate not only what your exposure is, but also, again, getting back to that issue of do you or do you not run the risk of filing an individual claim, submitting yourself to the jurisdiction of the Court and putting yourself above the radar screen where you may not be there right now.

Another issue, and this may be better news, is it's not clear how many layers the Trustee will be able to or will decide to go through in order to get it money, and it comes under the theory of you



can't have your cake and eat it too.

For example, if the only thing the trustee is going to do is allow through the SIPA proceedings a claim to each of these partnerships, and you're not going to be allowed to have individual claims, they'll be funneled through and limited by that on the theory that Madoff Securities only dealt with these partnerships, didn't deal with all of you, then the issue of net up or net down over the course of time may be viewed at the partnership level and not at your individual level.

Only if the partnership as initial transferee is determined to be in a position where there could be clawback liability would then possibly the trust would be able to go to what we call subsequent transferees, you all be the potential subsequent transferees.

So again, it's an issue that's out there.

It's not one that I can tell you at this early stage, we're done analyzing, but at least, a little ray of sunshine in all of the rain clouds that there may be some block or limitation there as to how far back and through the Trustee can or will decide to go.

Getting beyond all of that in the course of



the insolvency proceedings, the court, ultimately, the estate will be reduced to money, and then after payment of the expenses of administering the case, which I assure you will be substantial in terms of legal and accounting fees and other professional time, there's going to be some net amount that will have to be distributed to those having legitimate, allowed claims in the proceedings. And so the next phase of that becomes (inaudible) at some point, those claims will be viewed, analyzed. A determination will be made to as which are valid and which are not.

If the claims are determined not to be valid, then the Trustee would be forced to object to those claims. The claimants would have the right to defend themselves and try to legitimize their claims, and once that process plays out, and the court makes all those rulings, at some point, hopefully, money will be distributed.

(Inaudible) don't know right now. How long it's going to take, nobody could possibly know right now.

These proceedings, unfortunately, don't unwind quickly, and I say that with regard to experience in cases much smaller than this one.



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Given the scope of what they have to get their arms around, it's going to take I think at least several years before this case gets to that point.

It could possibly be longer.

Whether at some point in that process, there will be some mechanism to make some (inaudible) distributions to creditors, possibly, but again, it's way too early in the case for us to possibly tell whether that's going to happen.

That just gives you some idea of how this process in the bankruptcy court will play out over time.

Our role -- when I say our role, our role, Mr. Sallah's role, in terms of counsel for the partnerships, initially, claims and claims deadlines, we have to get everything properly perfected.

Monitoring the proceedings, just keeping our eye on what's going on so that if more deadlines come up, more issues up that need to be dealt with, we stay on top of that for the benefit of the partnerships.

That includes any hearings that may be determining people's rights, or at some point, we have to make decisions as to whether we actively



participate in the proceedings.

We're trying to be mindful that there are limited dollars to go around here.

The last thing in the world anyone wants to do is come to you as partners and say the money's used up, you're all being charged a capital call to contribute to legal defense.

Right now, there's a good chunk of money there that if we use it wisely will hopefully last us out, so we're trying to be mindful not to waste money on things that will not necessarily produce significant results.

We're not looking at this, just so you know, either law firm, as a blank check just to spend your money till there's no more there.

We're trying to make this work and make it last and use it so that if we get to a point where defensive procedures become necessary, whether it's defending claim objections, or hopefully not, but possibly defending clawback claims that there's money there in order to accomplish that.

At some point, it's also going to become appropriate to determine the availability of either filing or participating in claims against third parties.



Now, having said that, the property of a bankruptcy estate includes the right to recover on avoidance claims and certain other rights in causes of action that may be available to the Debtor as a whole.

So the rights that will accrue against a lot of these people that are determined to have been co-conspirators or co-perpetrators of this whole situation will probably belong to the Trustee for the benefit of all creditors and not to any individual group of creditors, but certainly, we'll monitor and look at actions that may be available to the partnerships.

Mr. Sallah, with his attorney's expertise, it's part of what he does to look at securities claims and otherwise, and it's our full intention to look at that, analyze it and determine what may be appropriate, and then with all of your participation, to determine what is appropriate to spend our money on.

I've kind of gone through some of these, so I'm skimming. As I said, I'll probably end up jumping around.

The next significant point really I think has to do with how we operate going forward, and I've



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kind of jumped down to "G" at this point, future operations of the partnerships.

Of course, it's necessary that Mike and Steve remain involved to the extent of being the most logical people to provide information.

For the benefit of the partnerships, we think it's appropriate to look at bringing in an independent third party to administer the wind-down of the partnerships and the participation in these insolvency and liquidation proceedings.

There are people out there that specialize in this. Certainly, we, having done this for many years, deal with a lot of them. There are some of them who are bankruptcy trustees.

There are some of them who are other professionals that engage in this type of conduct, so basically, they could have a professional insolvency liquidator, administrator at what I think will turn out to be a reasonable and necessary cost come in and make the decisions for the benefit of all the partners that need to be made on how this thing proceeds going forward.

We're interviewing and looking at those prospects to determine who's willing to do it, who's competent to do it, and also looking at



1 costs.

I will tell you, and I've been authorized by them to at least share this, the company we've looked at up front is a company known as Moecker, M-o-e-c-k-e-r & Associates. They've been down here for a long time. They function in all different areas of insolvency law as administrators. They have individuals that have acted as bankruptcy trustees, including Chapter 11 reorganizations.

They have individuals who function as assignees for potential creditors to liquidate estates under State law, and they function as secretaries to creditors committees and almost any aspect of insolvency that you could imagine.

I've worked with these people before. I've used different people in this firm as plan administrators when Chapter 11 plans get confirmed, and so we're evaluating, and we'll be making a report and recommendation as to bringing somebody in to perform that function.

Obviously, that's not going to replace those who are already there in terms of providing information, cooperating and doing the leg work of what needs to be done, but there really needs to be one voice and one point person who's objective,



who's not himself a creditor and part of this who will make objective and impartial decisions as to how to move forward.

That is something that we anticipate very quickly after we're done here, probably sometime in this coming week, submitting to the partners for a vote, so you can expect, I'd say within a week to have a report and a ballot dealing with at least that issue going forward.

We're happy to discuss that in terms of getting everyone's feelings and opinions out on the table at the conclusion of the meeting, but we think that it's really important that you all objectively evaluate that to protect everyone's best interests going forward.

Cost of professionals' fees. As I said, it's our goal that we don't have to ask anyone to dip into their pockets.

Right now, I can tell you, and these are round numbers, that there's about \$64,000 in the S & P account and \$109,000 in the P & S account. That's exclusive of the \$800,000 which has been set aside.

We believe that money needs to remain there to be used for operating costs, for the payment of professional fees and to keep a reserve there so



that if we do have to defend anything, there's money there to do it. That's the current game plan.

Frankly, without that money being there, these partnerships would not be in a position to protect themselves without asking each of you to have a capital call, you know, pro rata for the money it takes to do that, and it's just not the best way to go at this point, and it may be totally avoidable, depending on how this plays out cost-wise, so we're going to create some budget of what we see going forward as the fees and costs that will have to be inclusive of the cost of the professional that we bring in as the manager, assuming you all vote and approve doing that.

As I said earlier, we're also evaluating whether we should commence a formal wind-down of these partnerships under Florida law and whether it's necessary to do that at this time, and we'll report back on that as well.

The last item that I wanted to go over before I sit down and shut up for a while you ask some questions is how we handle things going forward.

We felt very strongly, as I said, that we needed to have this meeting and as quickly as



possible get everyone together in the same place so we could start a system of information, cooperation and decision making.

This is a really nice room, and they have really good Starbucks coffee, but it's very expensive, and it's certainly not practical going forward that we continue to have meetings this way.

As I said, you're all welcome to my conference room. I don't think you'll fit, so how do we operate going forward?

The suggestion from our end is that what we do in the near future can be accomplished by two different manners.

Number one, obviously, there's written communication, periodic status updates, communication where voting is necessary on issues, and to periodically meet by the conference call method.

This system that we have in place that's allowed people to dial in today can function from somebody's office, as well as it can from this conference room, and therefore, it's our proposal that at least for the next couple of meetings, we schedule regular dates to do that, and we do it with everyone being in position to dial in to a



conference call, and that's going to be a little bit tough logically, but I've done them before with

a number of people.

All it really requires is as you're sitting here so quietly and patiently listening to me that you do the same thing on the phone, and then when we get to the point where people have the opportunity to ask questions, they simply identify themselves since you're not going to be visually apparent to each other so that everyone knows who's doing the talking, and I would suggest that for everyone's benefit, we can do that a lot more cost-effectively in the future.

If there becomes a point in time where we get to a major issue, and it justifies the expense of something like this again, we can always decide to do that in the future. And I just throw that out there for your consideration, and I think if there's one other ballot item other than management we put out there that we need a ballot item to decide how best to go forward and conduct periodic meetings in the future.

Having said that, let me first ask anybody up at this end whether I've not covered something we generally intended to cover, and then we'll just go



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to the floor, open to your questions and to your dialogue.

Also, in terms of the funds that are on hand, I think that subsequent to the third quarter of 2008, no other fees -- although these guys have been working and doing what they're doing, there's been no other fees taken out. The only fees that have been paid out subsequent to that were retainers for our firm and for Mr. Sallah in order to commence this process, regular business expenses, paying for this, things of that nature, but no other fees taken out.

In that case, I thank you very much for being so patient, and now, you get your turn.

I'm not sure how we've got this set up.

What I want is for the people who are listening on the phone to be able to hear the questions.

I ask the guys in the back with the P.A. stuff, is there another mike here that the audience could use, or do they need to come up Here?

(Inaudible audience input.)

I can do that, and if it's more appropriate for Mr. Sallah to answer the question, I will defer it. But who wants to go first?



Mike?

(Inaudible audience input)

The question was if it's determined that either of these partnerships received more than it put in over the last four or six years, depending on what the clawback period might be determined to be, is it worth going forward? And it's a legitimate question.

I don't think the facts are going to bear out that that's what happened, but it's certainly something that we should look at, because again, if we're, by filing a claim, putting the partnerships out there as potential targets, we may want to evaluate whether that's necessary.

The only thing I would say on that, Mike, is that whereas all the individual investors are below the radar screen, these two partnerships had direct trading agreements with Madoff, were dealing directly with Madoff. There will be a back-and-forth trail of money back and forth. There weren't that many entities that were dealing with him directly, and therefore, I think at least it's realistic to assume that if there was that issue there, it's going to be addressed one way or the other.



The one thing I'll say is this. Again, I pointed it out before.

You all sit out there as the general partners, and other than the fact that you may be jointly and severally liable on a clawback theory, you are subsequent transferees for everything you got back, so there may still be a value in putting up a defense at the front end, even if there is a clawback claim against either of the partnerships because at a minimum, we all know as lawyers, if you put up a good enough fight, you can a lot of times settle a lot cheaper than simply rolling over and defaulting and getting a large judgment that would then pass through to all the partners.

Jim, did you want to add anything to that?

I'm not going to let him off that easy.

MR. SALLAH: I think the question, why you limit it to the last six years was look, you know, the simple example of a clawback claim is I'm Joe Blow. I invested -- assume I invested directly with Madoff, okay? I put in \$100,000 ten years ago.

Over the last ten years, let's say I get back 120,000. I think my principal's still there. I think the 120,000 is all interest.



I'm a net profiteer. I'm somebody who's subject to a profiteering profit claim, to a clawback claim. My exposure's \$20,000.

And I guess your question is in a similar example, if all my money, if let's say 10,000 was (inaudible) six years ago, 10,000 was in the last six years, okay, is the clawback claim limited to the last six years?

Yes, it is limited to the last six years.

However, if I put in \$10,000, and in the last, you know -- or \$100,000 ten years ago, and in the last few years, I got back, you know, \$90,000, I'm still a net loser, or I put \$100,000 ten years ago, nine years ago, I get \$110,000 back. Okay? I'm a net profiteer, but I'm outside the Statute of Limitations period.

I'm using this example of Joe Blow as a partnership, so just because you got a lot of money back or got profits back in the last six years, you have to look at the whole time period.

Over the entire life of the partnership, was it a net winner, or was it a net loser? And I think that's -- is that why you asked in the six-year time period?

Yeah. And if it's a net loser, which I think



Chad says that's how the facts are going to bear out -- we don't know yet, there's no clawback

claim.

MR. PUGATCH: Yes, this gentleman in the front. Just state your name first. Your name first.

Yeah, Larry Aldridge (phonetic) asked whether each person's formula stands on its own basically or whether each is affected by the other.

I think to the extent that the liability were to pass through the partnership and the court were to allow the Trustee to go against the subsequent transferees, you each stand on your own in terms of whether you're net up or down.

However, as I was trying to explain before and probably didn't do it real well, if the only way they get to you is as a subsequent transferee to the partnership, and the formula as to the partnership is a net loser, that might cut them off from going after any of the next tier of people, the individuals, even though some of you may be net up. And that's an issue we have to look at.

Does that explain what you were looking for? (Inaudible audience input)

MR. PUGATCH: I don't think so. I think that



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the partnership will look at it based upon all the transactions. In other words, you have to look at the records of the partnership's trading account with Madoff and look at all of the trades and all of the payments.

However, if they're going to go through to an individual, it would be a matter of saying okay, let's look at your account, your trades. How much did you put in? How much did you take out as an individual? And that would only occur if the ruling in the case were to let the Trustee go to that second level of people.

Otherwise, if it only gets evaluated at the partnership level, and you're all general partners, if the partnership's a net loser, you all benefit from that in terms of not being exposed, but if the partnership is a net winner, under the theory of joint and several liability, you could all be at risk, even if that did not pan out that all the people were net winners or losers. And I don't say that to be alarmist.

I'm simply trying to point out that at this point, we don't really know how that's going to play out, and that's why we got to still evaluate it.



(Inaudible audience input)

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Yeah, it's not -- it's not going to get looked at on that short a term.

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They're going to take all the exposure within -- assume it's the six-year period. Thev're going to take that whole six-year period and use that period to evaluate it.

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Someone else?

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(Inaudible audience input)

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Okay. All right. I don't -- the question is for someone who put their money in recently, did that really put them in a different posture?

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And the other comment was from this gentleman, that he seems lost. I'm going to try to take whatever time -- I didn't tell my wife what time I was going to be home tonight, to answer your

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questions, whatever it takes.

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an area of the law that even a lot of lawyers have 19

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This is a very complex area of the law. trouble with, so no one should feel here that by not understanding what's going on either that I explained it bad or that you're alone because it takes time to deal with that, but I'll do whatever I can to clarify for you. This is not -- it's not an easy area of the law, and this is certainly not



an easy case. It's one that I'm sure is going to be in law school textbooks for a long time.

I don't think in terms of your first question that it really makes any difference in terms of your rights whether you were more recent than somebody else.

The only issue that affects timing is the clawback issue. If you put money in, and you didn't get it back, then that's the bad news, but it's also the good news in the sense that there should not be a basis for someone to come directly after you and say you got a transfer that you got to pay back.

I'd like to go to the back of the room a little bit, this gentleman right here.

(Inaudible audience input)

The question was, Will you all be getting amended K-1's for the last six years?

I think that the statement that was made is that you may have the right to amend if you intend to make those claims. I'm not sure it's been determined how that's going to be handled at a partnership level.

If you let me take a minute, I might be able to answer your question.



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The answer is that the CPA's from the partnership level have not made that determination yet. I think to a certain degree -- I mean this is a huge situation.

The IRS is going to come out with policies and procedures that apply to this, and they're waiting to see how that plays out to make sure it's done correctly.

(Inaudible audience input)

The question was, What's going to happen in 2008?

Clearly, the partnerships are going to have to do their tax returns, and I would assume that there would be a K-1. Whether it shows profit or loss is another issue, but certainly, the tax work that's required is going to be done.

Is that a fair statement?
(Inaudible audience input)

Yeah. The question -- the question is were these two partnerships dealing directly with Madoff Securities, or did they go through intermediary firms? And the answer is they had trading agreements directly with Madoff Securities and dealt directly.

(Inaudible audience input)



1 I don't think so. I don't think so. When you say anybody else, define who you mean 2 3 by anybody else. 4 (Inaudible audience input) No, sir. It was strictly -- well, it 5 6 definitely -- the fact that these partnerships were dealing directly with Madoff may increase the 7 potential for recovery on the level you're talking 8 9 about. 10 Jim, maybe you went to deal with that in a 11 little more detail. 12 MR. SALLAH: The idea was that yeah, maybe you would be able to break through. Remember, this is 13 good and bad, as Chad said. 14 Let's say that there's two of you sitting next 15 to each other. One person invested \$100,000 16 17 (inaudible). 18 FEMALE SPEAKER: Hello? UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is somebody running a 19 20 machine? FEMALE SPEAKER: I don't know. I can't hear a 21 22 thing. 23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Excuse me. Could 24 you -- could you stop for a second? We got a 25 problem on our -- our line.



MR. SALLAH: (inaudible) for \$20,000. It's good, and it's bad, depending on whose shoes you're in.

And I know it's horrific. I've represented people before who have been sued by receivers for fraudulent transfer, and the people come in.

They're innocent investors. They got sucked into a Ponzi scheme. They think they've lost all their money, and yet, all of a sudden, they find out that they've been sued, and say wait a minute, how did I get sued?

And then you have to understand, over time, they believe they were getting back profits, and they had their principal. In fact, they think they've lost all their principal.

It's a Ponzi scheme. It doesn't matter. The whole thing's a fraud. There's no profits and principal. They just look at here are the net winners, here are the net losers, and that's how they determine it, so be careful what you wish for is what I'm saying, depending on whose shoes you're in, whether you're up.

You're really need to go back once the partnership before -- and this is not -- again, I don't represent you individually, but think long



and hard and consult with somebody before you fill out one of those SPIC claims to find out whether you're up or down.

Forget the -- forget the statement you got. Figure out how much money you put in, how much money you got out. Are you a net winner, a net loser before you fill out that SPIC form.

And again, that's advice I'd give my brother, my mother, whoever, not legal advice. You should check with your own attorney. That's what I would do if I were -- if I were in your shoes and --

MR. PUGATCH: And unfortunately, it's the one decision that has to be made pretty quick, that we don't have a lot of time to make that decision.

Pat?

(Inaudible audience input)

No intermediaries. They were dealing directly. I've seen the trading agreements. There are trading agreements signed by these gentlemen that deal directly with Madoff Securities, and that's the only agreements that I've seen.

(Inaudible audience input)

No liability insurance that I'm aware of that covers anything like this.

I'd like to get -- I know you all have more



questions. I'd like to be fair and get to people who have not asked questions yet. This gentleman back here.

(Inaudible audience input)

Okay. That was a limited partnership that was created to deal with the fiduciary investments, the IRA, the pension fund, those kinds of investment that had to come in in a certain manner that were required to come in through a limited partnership, and that limited partnership is itself a partner in -- I think it's S & P.

This lady way in the back over there.

(Inaudible audience input)

Yeah. As necessary, there's going to come a point in time where we need to have an accountant. When you say to go over the books and records, that's a very broad term.

An accountant can be very expensive, depending on what you ask them to do, so to the extent we need to have accounting help, certainly. The primary thing is tax help, and then the second would be if there's any issue or question as to whether the books are balancing or not, which to my understanding, there's not going to be any such question in this case, but certainly, the intention



is when necessary, just like we've been hired as lawyers, to have an independent accountant firm involved in this case as well.

Ma'am?

(Inaudible audience input)

Well, I'm not in a position to deal with those kinds of questions right now. I understand that you have your issues, individual issues.

I'm here -- well, I'm here, I'm here for the partnerships, and I'm not in a position to answer those kinds of questions. I'm here to deal -- excuse me? I think that he knows?

I think he knows the gentleman. I -- I don't have answers to those questions, ma'am.

Again, please, this has been very at this point, dignified. Let's leave it that way. I'm not saying you don't have a right to your questions. I'm saying this is not the appropriate time for those kinds of questions to be dealt with, nor is it my function to deal with those kinds of issues.

I'm here to protect the partnerships vis-a-vis the claims in the insolvency proceedings.

Sir?

(Inaudible audience input)



1 I'm sorry. I couldn't hear the first part of 2 that.

(Inaudible audience input)

I believe it's under S & P, and for those -the question was Guardian Angel Trust, there's an
entity, Guardian Angel Trust, LLC, which has
certain members in it that invested, and that
investment was by Guardian Angel Trust as a partner
in S & P.

A couple more people in the back that I don't mean to be ignoring. This lady way in the back in the green.

(Inaudible audience input)

If I understand that question, which is can anybody else be held liable for what the deceased person used?

First of all, I can't give legal advice on that because that's one of the areas where it would not be the partnership.

I can tell you generally, that claims against a person estate's, if there's a probate estate, are generally captured within that estate, and there's a notice procedure as to making claims in that estate, but that would be something that the lawyer who's administering the estate would need to



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answer, and it would not be appropriate -- I can't give advice on an individual matter like that.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Can you take a question, a phone question?

> MR. PUGATCH: This lady right here? (Inaudible audience input)

Yeah, there are records on that, and we're going through them. We're just not prepared at this point in time to make definitive statements on that, but I can assure you that is being processed right now, and those records are being reviewed, and that process is being undertaken.

At the appropriate time, I think the intention is that the individual partners in a private manner will get reports of information like that, and it won't like a take a long time to get that out.

This gentleman way in the corner.

(Inaudible audience input)

You know what? It's an excellent question.

The question is what kind of return could you possibly expect? And I'm not trying to duck this because it's a reasonable question, but it's way too early to determine in this case how it's going to play out.



I could tell you I've seen the range from no recovery to the unsecured creditors, to people getting close to a hundred cents on the dollar and everything in between, and it really depends on the facts. And the biggest facts that are going to have to play out here is number one, how much was really there?

I mean, what was really there in terms of what was being traded? And what securities are left?
What cash is left?

As you just heard and saw in this order, there's \$500 million in one fell swoop that they brought in.

Now, obviously, the money that comes in that's up front is what we commonly in our business call the low-hanging fruit, the one -- the fruit that's easiest to pick, and then it gets more complicated.

They have to start going after people and suing people to bring money in, and so that has to play out.

The other thing that's an open book in this case is how big are the claims?

I mean, this thing started out with this dramatic 50 billion dollars.

Well, we're already finding out that the



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claims body is likely to be much less than \$30 billion dollars, so you have to figure out how much do you have to divvy up, and how big is the pie that you're giving it to, the pieces?

And it's way too early to tell that right now.

Am I going to sit here right now and tell you that you're likely to get most of your money back?

No, I would say that would be unrealistic.

Yes, sir.

(Inaudible audience input)

Yeah, that's an excellent, excellent point.

I'm not in a position to speak as to whether that decision has to be made at the partnership level or whether each individual has their own right to do that, but you all should talk to your tax advisers on that, and we will do the same thing with regard to doing that at the partnership level. It's an excellent point.

Again, somebody who didn't get to ask a question yet.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What was the question?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What was the question?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: If you're not repeating

the question, we don't know what you're talking about.



SECURITIES INVESTOR VS. MADOFF INVESTMENT 7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The last question. 2 FEMALE SPEAKER: We have telephone questions 3 too. 4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. 5 Well, someone's UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: 6 recently sued the FTC in connection with this 7 matter. 8 FEMALE SPEAKER: I'm hearing the people on the 9 telephone. 10 MR. SALLAH: We'll see how -- I don't think --11 in fact, we were wondering if they had filed a 12 motion to dismiss or what position -- the SEC's 13 14

going to say look, we're a governmental agency, we make mistakes, there's no gross negligence or something that you can, you know, sovereign -- you know, there's sovereign immunity that protects, that protects governmental agencies.

I mean, frankly, the SEC, and as Chairman Cox said, screwed up. They missed it. It was right under their nose, and they it missed, as did Banco Santander, BNP Paribas, who invested billions of dollars, presumably after they did due diligence on Madoff, went and met with him.

Of all the funds out there, they decided to invest with Madoff, large entities.



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I mean, it was -- the guy was -- what am I going to say? Was apparently pretty good because he duped a lot of people, a lot of large banks.

Your primary regulator, the SEC, the guy ran Nasdaq. I mean he -- if there's anyone that knew, you know, knew how to finagle someone, it was him, so yeah, the SEC's been sued -- I don't think successfully, but we'll see.

Maybe there's -- you know, again, this is a case like I've never seen before. I don't think Chad has either. This is very unique, we'll just see how it bears out.

MR. PUGATCH: (Inaudible) the process, and I saw a link to an article, and what Jim was referring to is somebody who I don't think has yet sued the SEC, but there's a process under the law when you're trying to sue the sovereign in which you give notice, and I think it's a six-month notice before you're allowed to proceed with that kind of a suit.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Can you hear me?

MR. PUGATCH: And that notice process was

commenced by somebody, referencing back, as I

understand it, in the article to a 1965 case in

which I think the Government was sued because the



Coast Guard didn't replace the lights in a lighthouse and caused a crash of a vessel, so I mean I'm all in favor of creative lawyering, and and that's pretty creative, and if that stands up, then certainly, it will be the bell whistle, but it certainly won't be the only person who gets in line.

If there's a determination at some point that they are liable to be sued, then you can assure yourselves that we will take whatever action we have to to protect ourselves in that process, and I assume that everybody else will, and it'll just be another reason perhaps for the government to simply decide to open the pocketbook and enlarge the pot for SIPA recovery.

You know, what I'd like to do at this point is --

FEMALE SPEAKER: Hello?

MR. PUGATCH: A lot of people who are on the phone, and they really -- I hear the rumbling in the background. I apologize to all of you. There's been a deluge of questions at this end, but we're not ignoring you, so what I'd like to do now is to respect the people who called in and let them have an opportunity to ask some of their questions.



MEETING SECURITIES INVESTOR VS. MADOFF INVESTMENT I ask, please, one at a time, and identify 1 vourselves. 2 3 FEMALE SPEAKER: Okay. I'll go first, if 4 that's okay. 5 MR. PUGATCH: Sure. 6 MS. PILLSBURY: I'm Edith Pillsbury. 7 calling from Portland, Oregon, and I have three 8 quick questions. 9 We lost some of the telephone transmission for 10 a while, so you may have answered these already. 11 Why do we have a March 4th deadline? We don't -- I mean it's not your choice, but 12 why is the deadline so soon? 13 14 15 16 partnership. That's question one.

It's already February, and we don't have the information we need to file separately or as the

Question two, did I understand it correctly that I might actually owe money if, "A," there is -- I have a net gain, or "B," if the partnership does?

And my third question is I'm not sure I understood whether or not there's a legal issue about filing separately or if it's just a personal decision. Thank you.

MR. PUGATCH: Okay. I think -- I think we've



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all got those questions.

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First of all, the March 4th deadline, you are correct. It's established by the Court. Unless the Court extends it, we're stuck with that deadline, and I will simply tell you that the partnerships -- we'll make sure that each partner has the information necessary so that if any partner decides to file that claim, they will be able to do it by the deadline.

We're looking at a deadline that at this point is about -- almost five weeks away, and we'll have that information out very quickly to everyone, so you'll have more than enough time to consult with your own lawyers, please, and make your decision as to whether you're going to file that individual claim or not.

As to the second question, yes, you did hear correctly that there's a possibility that individuals could have liability if they were net winners and net losers, but there are a lot of factors that go into that and it's not clear at this point that any of you in these entities will have that exposure.

What we did say is that you will want to talk to your lawyers and determine whether because you



have that potential exposure, it's advisable for
you to file an individual claim or not file an
individual claim, and we can't give that advice.
You need to go to your own lawyers to do that. Did
I make that clear?
FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah. I understand now.

had a question?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, I have a

MR. PUGATCH: Anyone else on the phone that

question.

MR. PUGATCH: Go ahead.

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MR. CAPLINGER: This is Jim Caplinger in West Virginia.

Let's see. First off, since the meeting is being taped, does that mean we can get it through a CD or MP3 file?

MR. PUGATCH: I think that there is a procedure to obtain the recording.

Our Office Manager was the one who set this up, and what I will do is for the benefit of the people who are here and the people who are on the phone is we'll find out exactly what that procedure what is, and we will do a follow-up notice to everybody, telling them what they need to do to get the recording if they want the recording.

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MR. CAPLINGER: Great, and what about hand-outs? We didn't -- I didn't get a hand-out.

MR. PUGATCH: What I can do is scan and e-mail. Well, I could I mail it too, but --

MR. CAPLINGER: You can e-mail it. That's fine.

MR. PUGATCH: That's an e-mail. I'm not sure if there was anyone who didn't have an e-mail address for us, but it's a lot quicker and cheaper to do e-mails, but anybody who will contact our office and tell us that they did not -- if they're on the phone and did not get the hand-out, that we'll be happy either by mail or by scanning and e-mailing to get you the hand-out. Not a problem.

MR. CAPLINGER: When they send out the -first of all, to Edith Pillsbury, if you want to
file individually, that's available on the websites
that were mentioned previously.

MS. PILLSBURY: Uh-huh. Thanks.

MR. CAPLINGER: As far as our personal indebtedness up or down, is that something we're going to get sent to us then before March 4th?

MR. PUGATCH: Yes. That's what I was saying.

MR. CAPLINGER: Okay.

MR. PUGATCH: You'll have it way before



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March 4th. You will have that information, I would assume within the next week or two, so you'll have plenty of time to consult -- I'm sorry. Hang on one second.

It's pretty much done, so it just needs to get reviewed, so I'd say within a week, that will go out to each of you so you know where you stand.

MR. CAPLINGER: Yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: If you're a net loser, is there any chance that you will have liability?

MR. PUGATCH: If you're a net loser, the question is would you have a chance of having liability?

The only way that you could have liability, and I'm not saying you would --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: To the partnership.

MR. PUGATCH: The only way you could have liability as a net loser is if the partnership were determined to be a net winner, and therefore, the partnership was liable, creating joint and several liability of the partners.

We don't think that the facts are going to bear that out, but to answer your question, that would be the only way I could see as we sit here right now that that could occur. And I have a lady



I think that has a question relevant to that, so I'm going to deviate from the phone for a minute.

Yes, ma'am?

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (inaudible) that there were direct agreements with Madoff.

MR. PUGATCH: I think we'll have that pretty quickly.

I'm sorry. Hang on one second, please.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Although I'm not sure he actually said it.

MR. PUGATCH: We should have that information within a week.

The main issue is just figuring out exactly whether we go back to inception or whether we go back to just the time frame within this clawback period, so bear with us for about a week, and we'll have that information to each of you as well.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I don't think that what he said has -- has meant that --

MR. PUGATCH: Yeah. Well, each partner will get a statement that involves their individual account, and we'll disseminate the general partnership information to each of you for the partnership that you're in.

Can we go back to the phone with any more



questions?

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have a quick question. Hello?

MR. PUGATCH: Yes, sir.

MR. MARANARO: Yes. My name is Steve Maranaro, (phonetic). My question, we were basically, from what I understand, grandfathered in, my mother-in-law, who passed away. basically were listed on her account, and we came in, and then a few years went by. We added money.

We don't actually have any kind of paperwork on a partnership agreement.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay.

MR. PUGATCH: Certainly, you should have that. If anybody does not have a copy of their partnership agreement and wants one, then again, contact my office, and either by mail or by scanned e-mail, I will get you a copy of the partnership agreement. Fair enough?

MR. MARANARO: Okay, but how am I a part of a partnership if I don't actually have an agreement that's signed?

To be honest with you, under MR. PUGATCH: Florida law, partnerships don't even have to have agreements. They can be based on a handshake, so



there's a lot of answers to that questions, and I'm not sure it's really appropriate to deal with that right now, but it's certainly possible that you are and possible that you're not, and again, those are questions your own individual lawyers have to answer for you.

MR. MARANARO: Okay. All right. Very good.

MR. PUGATCH: Anybody else on the phone before we go back to the people that are here live?

MR. CAPLINGER: In terms of -- this is Jim Caplinger again.

In terms of the total amount of investment in either the regular S & P or the IRA, P & S, would the IRA offset if you had had a profit, say from the -- from the individual account versus the IRA account, the regular account versus the retirement account?

MR. PUGATCH: I think, if I understand the question, is do you aggregate all the accounts, including the IRA account to determine net up or down? And I don't know the answer to that as we sit here.

My gut reaction would be that the IRA is a separate entity because it's a fiduciary account, but I wouldn't be prepared to answer that as we sit



both levels or not.

MS. PILLSBURY:

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MR. PUGATCH: I'd like to go back now to the room for a little bit. Yes, sir.

Okay.

(Inaudible audience input)

Yeah, the -- no, each one of these partnerships was operated separately. They had separate trading agreements. There are separate partnerships. They have separate written agreements, and they would not be aggregated under any theory that I -- that I would understand.

MR. PUGATCH: I'm sorry. The question was whether the two partnerships would be lumped together for purposes of the way it would be looked at, and if you heard my answer, I think they would

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What was the question?

be treated separately, from everything that I've seen and understand.

Somebody over here had a question. Yes, sir? (Inaudible audience input)

Oh, Pfizer was the entity administering the IRA accounts I think. They were the ones that administered the funds, so that's why your statements came through them.

Ma'am?



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(Inaudible audience input)

MR. PUGATCH: Well, the answer is it probably belongs to you. Whether you want to ask for it to be given back or whether you want to try to do some kind of rollover, so it doesn't lose it's protected status, that is something you really should talk to your -- to your accountant about.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What was the question?

MR. PUGATCH: The question was if you have

money in your Pfizer account, which would be part

of your IRA, would you have a right, and should you

go after asking for it to be withdrawn?

I'm no CPA, and again, I'm no tax lawyer, but I do know that if you take money out of your IRA, you may be subject to tax penalties, and so there may be a way you can simply get that rolled into another account without suffering that problem, so talk to your accountant or your lawyer, and they should be able to tell you that.

MR. CAPLINGER: Pfizer told me that the money was frozen. This is Jim Caplinger.

MR. PUGATCH: I'm sorry. I couldn't understand that.

MR. CAPLINGER: I called Pfizer, and they said the money was frozen.



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MR. PUGATCH: Well, they may be freezing the

money because of issues they may have with worrying

about clawback through the bankruptcy trustee as

 $4 \mid \text{well.}$ 

I think Mr. Sallah wanted to address that for a minute.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I just had a question

8 | because I mean, for example, if you have an IRA

9 | account, and you think -- you think you have a

10 thousand dollars that, you know, it was invested a

11 | hundred percent in Madoff, and you've been

12 | decimated because of Madoff, are you assuming --

was there (inaudible) \$1,000 in cash, or was it

14 | invested? Do you know?

Oh, so they -- Pfizer said they maintained -- (inaudible.) As cash, just required for the -- to cut through the IRA account. Okay. Perfect.

(Inaudible audience input)

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Oh, I have no clue.

20 They may say because it was earmarked. It depends.

It would be interesting. I would assume -- I don't

know this, we don't know, but was it earmarked for

23 | Madoff, or was it earmarked for you?

I would argue, if I were -- if I were you,

that's my money, it shouldn't be frozen.



Again, I don't -- this is general. I'm not giving legal advice. I would argue, look, that was never -- he invested. You required that we maintain a thousand dollars in cash. It would never be invested through Madoff. Why would you possibly hold that money back from me?

I mean Pfizer's probably pretty nervous right now.

(Inaudible audience input)

MR. PUGATCH: Yeah. I think that was the deadline for broker-dealers to file claims. That would not be applicable to anybody here.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Please restate the question.

MR. PUGATCH: The question was that this lady had heard through some testimony that was given by the SPIC Chairperson that there was a January 12th deadline for filing certain claims, and my answer was that as I understand it, that was the deadline for broker-dealer claims to be filed. That would not be applicable to the claims that would be filed by these partnerships or the individuals. That's the March 4th deadline.

Yes, sir, way in the back right.

(Inaudible audience input)



Sure. I can tell you for our firm, we're strictly working by the hour. We were given a retainer, and we're drawing down on that retainer on an hourly basis.

The fees range from my hourly rate at \$475 an hour down to associates that probably go down to the \$250 an hour level and paralegals at a hundred and a quarter, and we try to get work done at the lowest common denominator, meaning I'm not sitting there doing research at my hourly rate and devoting my time to the things that require my experience and expertise.

Mr. Sallah is being retained separately and getting a retainer, and he can speak to his arrangement.

MR. SALLAH: Yeah. My -- my hourly is, and again, my role is a little -- a little more limited. My hourly is \$375 an hour, and our associate, Joshua Katz, any research and most of the work that's going to be done -- and again, a lot of the work is going to limited, he's at 225 an hour.

I will tell you this though. I mean to the extent that there are any claims that the partnership has against third parties, securities



claims, i.e., the Pfizer, accounting firms, third parties who -- and again, very early, I've just been engaged.

To the extent the partnership has claims, okay, I would -- and we haven't really discussed this, but I would encourage the partnership, with my help, to find counsel that would pursue those claims on a contingency fee where they would basically -- if they were going to sue or -- and again, this is -- because a lot of securities firms will sue brokerage firms, count on -- you know, understand the difference between contingency. It's not hourly.

It's -- it's -- they take a percentage of what they recover, so again, because a lot of these claims are somewhat attenuated, you don't know if there's a viable entity on the other side, that you wouldn't be throwing good money after bad. You're not going to go pursue a third-party accounting firm, a Pfizer, a broker-dealer if there were one involved, and again, I don't know. This goes back a long way. I was just retained.

I want to see whatever professionals may have touched this who may have liability insurance, something like this, but to the extent that those



claims would be pursued, I wouldn't want to bill you for it because you may be throwing good money after bad, and I wouldn't want to see, or at least the partnership maybe, and I wouldn't want to see the partnership do that, so I would recommend at least that the partnership engage counsel to do that on a contingency fee basis.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What about non-security claims against third parties, what has been done to investigate those?

MR. SALLAH: Well, what do you mean? When you say non-securities claims, what do you mean? Like an accountant screw-up or an auditor should have caught this or something?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Negligence.

MR. SALLAH: Pardon?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Just straight negligence, wilful.

MR. SALLAH: Yeah, just straight negligence? No, it depends.

Again, I would -- yeah, any third-party claims again that at least -- remember, I'm securities counsel, that I would -- that I'd foresee being out there, right now, I would, again, try to see those things pursued on a contingency basis.



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Again, there's a lot -- just so you know, there's firms out here all the time. You say you lost money in Madoff.

I understand a lot of those firms are charging a contingency just to help people fill out SIPA claims, and again, to me, that's absurd, but to the extent they're going after third parties, the Banco Santanders, the HSBC's, the, you know, the BNP Paribas, they're doing those on a contingency fee, although, as we found out Banco Santander apparently is paying off.

They're just going to pay their clients off because they realize they had an obligation to do due diligence. Of the 150 possible or 200 money managers out there, they selected Bernie Madoff after they did, purportedly, on their website, extensive due diligence.

I don't, you know -- again, they've got some exposure there too, but those are the claims that are being pursued on a contingency fee.

Regarding other claims, I don't know. I mean it's something we'd have to discuss. Again, this is very new, but most firms will do that on a contingency fee basis.

MR. PUGATCH: Yeah, and I'll take a question

in a second, but I just want to echo that. I agree with that as to all claims. I don't think these partnerships can afford to pursue plaintiffs' litigation on an hourly basis.

I think that the funds have to be conserved for what's defensive, and if there's going to be any claims pursued, that certainly, contingent arrangements should be investigated.

Yes, sir.

(Inaudible audience input)

Well, right now, in terms of initially being retained, we've done that through the managing partner, but that's part of what I'm suggesting, is that we look at getting an independent objective manager in here to take over and make these decisions, subject to obviously those decisions that require a vote, and what I'd like to do after we air out the general questions is just get any questions that anybody has specifically as to that process I've suggested, and also, what I threw out in terms of a suggested procedure for how we communicate in the future.

Yes, sir?

(Inaudible audience input)

What's that?



(Inaudible audience input)

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I hope it's not that bad. If you think -- if you think mine are bad, you don't know what New

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York lawyers charge.

FEMALE SPEAKER: I have a phone question.

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MR. PUGATCH: Excuse me?

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(Inaudible audience input)

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Well, again, I'll be happy to discuss that

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with anybody, but for 32 years of experience and

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what I do, I think I'm at the middle range. Again,

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I don't sit there and do every hour of work that

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needs to be done. That's why we have associates

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doing research, et cetera.

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I don't want to take up any more of the meter running explaining that. I'll be happy to do that off the -- off the meter to anybody after the meeting.

FEMALE SPEAKER: I have a question on the phone, please.

FEMALE SPEAKER: You may have to speak up.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Speak up.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Well, I thought I was.

MR. PUGATCH: Excuse me, people on the phone,

I'm going to come back to you guys in a minute.

I'm trying to be fair.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Okay.

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MR. PUGATCH: And there's a gentleman asking a question here. After I get done with his question, we'll go back to the people on the phone for some more questions.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Thank you.

MR. PUGATCH: So be patient. Thank you.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

MR. PUGATCH: There was a decision process by which certain people had to be removed from P & S, and because of that, funds were requested in order to cash those people out. That \$800,000 represents a payment that was made because of that request.

So, the issues, to recap, are twofold:

Number one, forgetting for a moment who gets to share in that, if it gets to be kept, the first question is does it get to be kept at all, or whether it will at some point become an avoidable preference since it occurred virtually, you know, simultaneously with the bankruptcy filing.

The second -- the second set of questions is, and this really is one more of partnership law, and perhaps, you know, constructive trust is whether just those people who were supposed to be cashed out share in that or whether it's money that would

legally still be part of the general partnership fund, and we're not in a position right now to answer those questions, which is why, in all fairness, for all those reasons, we've simply set that money aside, don't spend it and wait until we -- we can figure out what's going to happen.

I think the first set of issues is does the partnership get to keep it at all before we worry about who gets to share in it?

(Inaudible audience input)

Yeah, and I don't know the answer to that. I don't think they were, but and --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Restate the question, please.

MR. PUGATCH: The question was -- or it was more of a comment.

The question was would there be a list distributed before any of that \$800,000 is distributed, and the second comment was that some of Mike's family who lost money might be in that. I don't think that they were in that group, but one way or the other, I would not advise the partnership to distribute any money without there being agreement as to how it gets distributed or some kind of a court proceeding, you know, to



determine it, so that nobody, in effect, gets to unilaterally make that decision.

(Inaudible audience input)

We're not? Okay.

There was nobody from Mike's family in that group, but even without Mike's family being in there, it's not fair to anybody that that gets distributed without all the partners having to either approve it, or alternatively, have some third party make that determination based upon the law.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

Yeah, I think if I didn't make that clear before, what I said at the outset is although when the notice of this meeting went out, we said we might vote today, that we had up front made the decision that it would not be appropriate to vote today for exactly the reason you described.

Everyone needs to get a chance to digest this, and whatever we decide to put out there to vote, you should be able to read it, take it to your lawyer and make an informed decision before you vote, and that's the way we're going to handle it.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

If that were the case, and I'm not in a



position to discuss that, then it should certainly be looked at as to whether there's accountability, and again, that's why my recommendation is that you all approve getting an independent person to supervise this, so that whatever investigation decisions are made, nobody comes back and says, well, it's because of Mike or anybody else, that basically, it's an independent evaluation and recommendation to all of you from a professional person as to what is or is not out there.

FEMALE SPEAKER: What was the question?

MR. PUGATCH: That's the best I think that we can offer right now.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Restate the question.

FEMALE SPEAKER: What was the question?

MR. PUGATCH: Oh, the question was whether somebody should evaluate, if for example, if somebody like Avellino or Bienes got some kind of fees out of this partnership, whether it would be appropriate that they be asked to pay any of it back. I'm summarizing, but -- and what I said is that should be evaluated by an independent person, and that's the best thing that this partnership or these partnerships could do is have somebody so that you will have the credibility of knowing that



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that decision was made by somebody with no ax to grind.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

FEMALE SPEAKER: Repeat the question.

MR. PUGATCH: It's a meaningless question at this point in time. You all can -- can get whatever information you need on that, but in fairness, I'd really like to stick to the issues that affect everybody.

(Inaudible audience input)

Because -- because I'm not here right now, deal with those kinds of issues. I'm not saying they won't be dealt with. I'm saying have an independent person. The best, most economical, fairest thing you can do is get in here independent to evaluate that stuff, somebody who's a trained professional who does that for a living.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We couldn't hear that question.

MR. PUGATCH: I'm -- I'm a lawyer. Lawyers have to have clients. Lawyers don't run partnerships. Lawyers don't make the decisions for their clients. Lawyers provide legal advice and legal representation.

I have to have a client, and in regard to what



1 is going to be done in any of those issues, that 2 client, in my view, should be somebody independent 3 for all your benefit. 4 Yes, ma'am? (Inaudible audience input) 5 6 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Restate the question, 7 please. 8 MR. PUGATCH: The question -- the question --9 the question is whether -- whether -- who will be 10 participating in the decision, and I thought I said 11 earlier we're going to submit that for a vote. 12 We're going to make a recommendation. We'll give 13 you who we recommend, with appropriate resumé may 14 qualifications and whatever and ask you to vote on 15 a person. I'd like to go back to the phone because we 16 did promise those people we'd give them --17 18 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How many general 19 partners are there? I'm sorry? 20 MR. PUGATCH: 21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How many general 22 partners are there in P & S? 23 MR. PUGATCH: In P & S? Approximately 200 24 per --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No, I meant S & P, S &



1 Ρ. 2 MR. PUGATCH: Hang on one second. 3 (Inaudible) get exact numbers on that. Between the two partnerships, it's about 200 people 4 5 in total. 6 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you. 7 FEMALE SPEAKER: I have a question, please. 8 MR. PUGATCH: Well, SBJ is a partner in S & P. 9 FEMALE SPEAKER: All right. I have a 10 question. 11 MR. PUGATCH: Yes. 12 MS. O'NEILL: Okay. This is Darlene O'Neill 13 from Jacksonville, Florida. 14 MR. PUGATCH: I'm sorry. I cannot understand 15 you. 16 MS. O'NEILL: Okay. My husband received a traditional IRA fourth quarter statement from 17 Fiserv, and I called Fiserv to see if that money 18 19 was actually there, and if so, could we withdraw 20 that, the IRA money, and the young woman said yes. And she's in the process of mailing me forms to 21 22 fill out to give that money. 23 Am I to understand that that money is frozen, 24 or is not there?

MR. PUGATCH: You know, I don't know the



1 | answer to that.

A lady who asked the question earlier said that she was told that money is frozen.

MS. O'NEILL: Okay.

MR. PUGATCH: Now, if you're getting different information --

MS. O'NEILL: Yeah.

MR. PUGATCH: -- you should certainly, you know, do whatever you can do to pursue that, and if they'll give you your money back, then great, but I'm only answering questions based upon the information that's being given to me here.

MS. O'NEILL: Yeah. Well, I've listened to all this for a couple of hours now, is why I chimed in, because it, you know, is contradicting, so that's why I asked the question, so I'm waiting for the forms.

MR. PUGATCH: Well, I'm glad -- I'm glad you pointed that out, and I guess anybody who's involved with Pfizer should make their own independent inquiry as to whether they can get their money back.

MS. O'NEILL: Yeah.

FEMALE SPEAKER: But does that money not have to come down from --



UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Why don't you write Fiserv a letter, explain to them, say, look, apparently, you've earmarked it. Yet, you have custody of at least \$1,000 of mine that was, you know, that you kept in cash in order to, um, you know maintain the account for me.

MS. O'NEILL: Right.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'd like it back. If you don't want to give it to me back, please, you know, explain to me in writing why you won't give it back to me. That's all.

I mean hold their feet to the fire and make them -- pin them down as to their explanation as to why you're not entitled.

Again, that's what I would do if I were you.

MS. O'NEILL: Okay. Thank you very much.

MR. PUGATCH: Anybody else on the phone before we go back to the room again?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: This may be too individual a question, but I asked the IRS about net operating losses if a fraud was committed. I mean is it too early to think about something like that?

MR. PUGATCH: No, I don't think it's too early.



The question was in relation to an inquiry of 1 the IRS as to net operating losses, and what we 2 3 said at the very beginning was that it's definitely 4 an issue, and you should definitely each talk to 5 your tax adviser to determine whether you have an 6 opportunity to amend your returns and take 7 advantage of that. That's not something that we can advise you, 8 9 but you definitely should check that out. 10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: One question. 11

MR. PUGATCH: Yes, this gentleman right here in the middle.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

It would probably be dependent on whether the partnership does or doesn't get pursued for that.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What was the question, please?

MR. PUGATCH: The question was whether there is some reckoning that occurs between the individual partners if somebody is net up and somebody else is net down during that six-year period, and I would think that the answer is dependent on whether the partnership itself gets sued for that money.

If the partnership itself gets sued for that



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1 money and the exposure is caused by certain people and not by others, then that would certainly have to be evaluated as to whether the partnership has claims against any of its partners.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

MR. PUGATCH: The answer is yes, and I don't say that by saying that that's a determination as to whether that -- that point of law would prevail or not, but it would certainly be one of the things that the partnership would have an obligation to look at since it involves its partners.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The question?

MR. PUGATCH: It's almost like part of the adjustment of people's capital accounts up and down as general partners under the general partnership laws.

FEMALE SPEAKER: What was the question? UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What was the question? MR. PUGATCH: We would be looking at that

issue at the appropriate time.

The question was would we be handling that? We as lawyers would certainly be looking at that issue at the appropriate time, yes.

Yes, in the corner.

(Inaudible input from audience.)



MR. PUGATCH: The answer, to my knowledge, is no and no.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What was the guestion?

MR. PUGATCH: Oh, the question was whether there are any lawsuits pending against either of these partnerships and whether there are investigative agencies looking at these partnerships, and I said to my knowledge, and I think to the knowledge of the managing partner, the answer would be no on both counts.

Anybody else?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have a question.

MR. PUGATCH: Yes, sir.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Going back to the net operating loss question, the IRS said I had to demonstrate that fraud had been committed and I had to provide proof of that.

What proof do I have to show them?

MR. PUGATCH: Well, the question was based upon a comment from the IRS that they had to demonstrate that fraud had been committed, and the answer is that is it may be premature to really be in a position to have that proof, but one of two things is going to happen.

Either you'll get that proof individually, or



as I've been advised, the IRS will probably assign 1 2 an individual or a unit from each district to these issues from this case because it's a broad enough 3 4 nationwide or international issue, and so it may come that the IRS at some point will have a policy 5 6 as a given that it is or it isn't. 7 (Inaudible input from audience.) 8 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Another question.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Another question. Can you recommend more than one outside firm to make the decisions or make the recommendations that you've discussed? And also, has there been any communication with Avellino or Bienes since all this news broke?

MR. PUGATCH: The first part of that question,
I didn't hear. Something about an outside firm.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Right. Will you recommend -- give a choice, more than one outside firm so that people can make a decision?

MR. PUGATCH: Okay. I think I understand the question.

The question is in terms of finding this independent person who will take over management -- UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Right.

MR. PUGATCH: -- will we provide a choice?
You know, there's two schools of thought on



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One would be to provide choices. The other would be for us to go through the interview process and simply put somebody out there, and if you approve them, fine. If you don't, then go to the next level.

My view, and this is just my opinion, is if, given the number of people, you put too many choices out there, it's going to be almost a meaningless exercise, and what I would personally prefer to see is that we make the evaluation with the input of the lawyers and then put somebody out there for approval, tell you why we think they should be approved, give you their qualifications and credentials to look at and that the vote simply be yes or no.

If the vote carries, great. If the vote doesn't carry, then we'll do the same thing with the next person, but we're certainly interviewing and looking at more than one firm.

There are several -- several firms, several individuals that I think could fulfill that role that are local here, and we're certainly looking at at least three in terms of being fair and doing due diligence.



UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And then has there been any communication with Avellino or Bienes from the partnership since all this news broke?

MR. PUGATCH: No. To my knowledge, there's been no partnership communication with either of

been no partnership communication with either of them. I certainly have not had any communication with either of them.

Anyone else in the room here with a question? Yes, ma'am?

(Inaudible audience input)

MR. PUGATCH: Excellent question. I apologize because it's one that I was asked to include and cover, and it just got lost in the shuffle there.

The question really is in terms of getting SPIC to open up the governmental pocketbook and increase both the size of the pot for all of you and also expand the level of creditors that will be entitled to participate, who do you write to, and how do you expedite that process?

And I think the answer is you write to your Congressman, you write to anybody in power you know, and you get as many other people as you know that are affected or care to do the same thing.

I mean that's one -- one good thing about our government is that we do as citizens have that



ability to put pressure on the people who make the decision, and you should definitely do that.

I would start with local Congressman,
Senators, anybody at the local Florida level is
usually the place to start because they have a
greater degree of responsiveness to their
constituency. Anybody you know. It cannot hurt,
anybody who's got a name, position of power, the
more the merrier.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

FEMALE SPEAKER: What happened?

MR. PUGATCH: Yeah, there is -- the question is over and above simply just corresponding with Congressmen or Senators or whatever, is there a judge overseeing it? And the answer is yes.

The judge who's overseeing the bankruptcy proceedings, of the SPIC proceedings is Judge Burt Lifland. He's an excellent judge. He's between around for a long time. I know him personally.

He was the judge in the Eastern Airlines case many, many years ago, and he's a very, very sensitive and responsive individual.

I know that at his level, and I think also the District Judge that initiated these proceedings have made comments on the record that it would be



appropriate for the government to consider doing 1 2 that. 3 Having said that, they don't have any more 4 control over that. They're in the judicial branch 5 of the government. It's going to take the 6 legislative branch to cause that to have to happen. (Inaudible input from audience.) 7 Yeah, the question is could we include 8 9 information to help people with who and how they 10 should write? And we'll do what we can on that. I mean basically, you're talking about the 11 12 people in charge at SPIC, and you're talking about 13 the list of your local Senators and Congressmen, 14 and we can certainly provide that information. 15 Most of them also have e-mail access, so yes, we'll 16 do that, be happy to do that. 17 Have I worn you out yet with a sample letter? 18 Sure, I'll put together a sample letter. I have no 19 problem with that. 20 (Inaudible audience input.) 21 That was too much Starbucks coffee or I 22 haven't worn you out yet. Yes, ma'am.

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MR. PUGATCH: The question was what's the

(Inaudible input from audience.)



difference between going to the press and going to the Congressman? I'll tell you exactly what it is.

With all due respect to the press, they're out to write a story. They're not out to help you, and therefore, they're out for the sensationlism, they're looking for the train wreck, so to speak. That's what makes good press. That's what sells newspapers.

Sometimes in the process, that does help people and put pressure on people.

Your Congress --

(Inaudible input from audience.)

MR. PUGATCH: No, but I'm not suggesting that you go to your Congressman and divulge confidential information about what's going on.

I'm saying you go to them and write a letter that says hey, I'm an investor, I got hurt, a lot of other people got hurt. You know, our life savings are in jeopardy here, and you have the power to help us get SPIC to open the wallet and expand the protection. Please do that. And that's basically the difference.

Yeah, this lady in the back over here.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

FEMALE SPEAKER: Okay, so I'll talk to you



1 tomorrow.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

MR. PUGATCH: I understand you're all upset, and don't take anything we've said as not being sensitive to that, and I understand that sometimes what you get back is a form letter, and I understand that sometimes, you get frustrated, and you figure it's not doing any good.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

MR. PUGATCH: You're not getting paid unless they change the rule and -- all right. Can I?

Look, you know what? It didn't take very long -- and I'm not trying to put false hopes out there.

Don't get me wrong. I understand exactly where you're coming from.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Restate the question, please.

MR. PUGATCH: It didn't take five years for Congress to decide to do a bail-out of banks and certain other things like that.

If the scope of this is broad enough, as it appears to be, and if enough pressure gets put on the right people, it's possible for it to have an effect.

Are we naive enough to say, yes, it's going



to? No. But, you know, I'll tell you what.

I can't even remember which Congressman it was, but I remember during this last election seeing adds out there for one of the Congressman, and I don't even want to mention the name, but I think I remember who it was, but I don't even want to put that out there without remembering for sure, and the whole point was that so-and-so helps us, he helps his constituents, and look, we had this business, and we were almost shut down, and he went and wrote letters and whatever. And the gist of it was I'm there for you, my constituents.

Well, go to all those people who put stuff out there out like that when they want your vote and put whatever pressure you can on them. At least, then, you'll be able to look yourself in the mirror and say, like you have, that you've done it.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

MR. PUGATCH: Exactly.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

I will agree with that, and I urge everybody again, don't -- don't take it for granted. Don't think that your voice doesn't count. The more voices, the more chance.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Restate the question.



(Inaudible input from audience.) 1 2 FEMALE SPEAKER: We lost a lot of money. MR. PUGATCH: The question really was 3 shouldn't the managing partner, along with counsel, 4 5 be able to simply just use their discretion and judgment and appoint somebody? 6 7 The reason I had suggested the vote is because in my interpretation of the partnership agreement, 8 and I think we're all bound about what the 9 10 agreement is that it's best that we have the 51 percent in dollar amount required to, in effect, 11 12 to make what amounts to a management change. I don't want somebody coming back later and 13 saying that what we did was not authorized by the 14 15 partnership agreement. (Inaudible input from audience.) 16 17 MR. PUGATCH: But that would require a vote too, so I see what you're saying. In other words, 18 have the vote be to designate --19 20 (Inaudible input from audience.) 21 MR. PUGATCH: Right. 22 (Inaudible input from audience.) Okay, so -- so the proposal is 23 MR. PUGATCH: simply to have the vote be to designate the 24

managing partner and counsel to pick the person,



SECURITIES INVESTOR VS. MADOFF INVESTMENT rather than having each name submitted to a vote. 1 2 We'll look at that. I mean it's a legitimate 3 point. And let me go back to the agreements. 4 I just want to make sure for everyone's 5 benefit that whatever we do, it's pursuant to the 6 agreement. 7 Yes, ma'am. 8

(Inaudible input from audience.)

Well, that's why -- it was originally suggested -- you know, I'm sorry. I was originally suggesting that we do --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Restate the question.

MR. PUGATCH: The comment that was made, more than a question, is that there ought to be an outline or a proposal as to what -- whether it's Moecker or anybody else, what that person is going to do, and I thought I said before that that would be part of what we'd be putting out there would be a proposal, including a resumé and all that, and certainly, an outline in terms of the ballot as to what that person's going to do, but, you know, you've got competing things here.

One person is saying save the money. Another person's saying go out there and investigate every potential cause of action.



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At some point, that has to be reconciled, and really, the majority rule should carry as to how we go forward.

There's really no other way that I would know how to do it and reconcile it, other than to see what the partnership agreement says, which is submit it to a vote.

(Inaudible audience input)

Yeah. Anybody has a right to withdraw from the partnership. You could do that today. You could do it tomorrow. It would not be my view that that exculps liability for all the things that have already happened, but it could certainly cut off potential liability in the future, and there again, you should each go to your individual attorney or adviser and decide what's best for you.

Yes, sir.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

No. The question was would that allow you to go directly to SPIC for your claim. No, your claim is locked.

As I said, what's already happened happened, and your claim would be based upon what's already happened, so you're locked into the partnership insofar as your claims and what's already happened.



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David?

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(Inaudible input from audience.)

Well, and I agree with you, and that's why I'm saying I'm not here on behalf of the partnership to provide that opinion.

I'm simply saying that certainly, anybody has a right to resign, and they should check with their own legal advisers before they make this decision.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What was the question? MR. PUGATCH: I'm not advocating that decision.

The question -- it wasn't a question. a comment by one of the attorneys here that there may be issues with simply resigning by virtue of the provisions of the agreement that deal with how you get paid out and what you get paid out when you -- when you leave the partnership and that the partnership obviously may not be in a position to fulfill that, and you want a lawyer to look at how that affects your legal rights before you do it because, you know, there's very little liability going forward here.

The liability, to the extent there is any is pretty much for what's already happened anyway.

The gentleman in the front.

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(Inaudible input from audience.)

MR. PUGATCH: That sounds logical. The comment that was made was if both the partnership and the individual are down, it would seem safe to file for the March 4th, and all I'll say is, and I think Jim's echoing this, that sounds logical, but again, we're not here to give you that advice. You have to make your own evaluation of that, but I think you need to wait.

I mean we're not for sure that the partnerships are up and down until we evaluate the time frames that are applicable, so within a week or so, you should have that information. There's plenty of time for you to make those decisions.

Anyone else?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes.

MR. PUGATCH: On the phone.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes. You mentioned about for a legislative tactic, writing a sample letter for Congress people, and I'd also like, if possible, bullet points, so if people are going to go individually talk to their legislators that they'd have really clear, distinct ideas about what would be, you know, what would be preferable for us.

MR. PUGATCH: I'm not sure I got all or understood the question. I know it had to do with the request in my agreement that we put a form together for the letter to your Congressman.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Right and bullet points in.

MR. PUGATCH: And bullet points in.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, really, specific, clear, so they're absolutely sure about what would be best for -- for us, what we're asking for.

MR. PUGATCH: Now, again, what the request was, and what I'd be doing is putting a letter that basically says, you know, we've been seriously hurt by all this, and you can help by passing laws or getting rules changed to allow claims to be made by the individual end parties that were hurt, rather than through the entities. And we'll put something more legally specific, but that's what we're talking about. I don't know what other bullet points we'd be talking about, but...

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: If that's sufficient, that's great.

MR. PUGATCH: I'm going to do a form that's going to be along those lines.

You all are entitled to use it, not use it,



1 add to it or do whatever you want in terms of 2 increasing or decreasing the scope of what you ask for. 3 4 Anybody else? 5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Can I just clarify something? Can I just clarify something you just 6 7 said about the partnership? 8 You're going to let us know whether the 9 partnership is up or down within the next week or 10 two before the filing? 11 MR. PUGATCH: Yes. What I said is that we are 12 going to send out records, from which you'll be able to determine both the partnership you're in 13 14 and your individual account, whether you're net up 15 and down within the time frame that is applicable. 16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Oh, okay. 17 MR. PUGATCH: And you'll have plenty of time 18 at that point to make the decision. 19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And -- and if I was 20 down and the partnership was down, then your 21 feeling, there would be probably nothing to lose to 22 file? 23 MR. PUGATCH: I'm not giving you my --24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, I understand.



Okay.

1	MR. PUGATCH: There was a comment made here in
2	the room that it would probably be safe, and all
3	we're saying is that sounds logical, but you have
4	to go to your legal adviser to make those
5	decisions. The partnership lawyers cannot give you
6	advice on that.
7	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you. Okay.
8	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Have all the
9	partnership records been maintained?
10	MR. PUGATCH: Yes, the partnership records
11	have been maintained. They're up to date, and I'm
12	not aware of any issue or problem with the
13	record-keeping.
14	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Where are they
15	maintained now?
16	MR. PUGATCH: Maintained by Mike Sullivan at
17	his office, at the partnership office.
18	Anyone else?
19	Yes, ma'am.
20	(Inaudible input from audience.)
21	MR. PUGATCH: The question was that this lady
22	heard that some of the net losers were going after
23	the net winners.
24	I don't think that those rights belong to the

individual. I think that those rights would flow



1 through the bankruptcy estate and would be 2 administered by the bankruptcy trustee. 3 (Inaudible audience input) 4 The question is whether all claims are 5 stayed by a channeling injunction. I don't --6 normally, in a bankruptcy proceeding, there 7 wouldn't be, so I'm not specifically aware as to 8 whether there is a channeling injunction in place 9 in this case as there would be in a receivership. 10 In a bankruptcy case, it's an automatic stay that creates, in effect, the channeling injunction, 11 12 so one way or the other, it's very clear under bankruptcy law that those claims, those avoidance 13 claims are property of the bankruptcy estate, and 14 therefore, they belong to the bankruptcy trustee. 15 16 (Inaudible audience input) 17 No, no. We're talking about the SPIC procedure is administered as a bankruptcy. 18 19 The SPIC proceeding that's in place for Madoff Securities gets administered by law under the 20 21 bankruptcy law by a bankruptcy judge, and that's 22 what we're talking about.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

Well, the question is can they come in to the

PESOURE.

partnership?

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The only way they could really do that is if they determine there was a basis for the -- as we call it, clawback liability, and we have no way of knowing yet whether that's going to happen.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

MR. PUGATCH: No, you don't. First of all, I think we're confusing two different levels here.

First of all, if it was determined that the partnership was net up during the clawback period where the Statute of Limitations is applicable, then the bankruptcy trustee could decide to pursue that.

If that were to happen, it would be the partnership that would be liable.

Now, whether the partnership would then say, okay, the following eight people, you're the guys that were up that caused this and then have a claim back against them was a question that was asked earlier, and it is a possibility, but we don't have an answer to that right now.

Yes, sir.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

My understanding is that it's still a six-year Statute of Limitation.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: A phone comment.



MR. PUGATCH: What I said -- the question was something about Florida.

No, what I said is that under bankruptcy law itself, under the actual bankruptcy law, the

itself, under the actual bankruptcy law, the fraudulent transfer clawback is two years. Under Florida law, it's four years. Under New York law, it's six years. The bankruptcy law allows the Trustee to use State law, so assuming this gets administered and it's determined that New York law governs, you're looking at six years.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Comment.

MR. PUGATCH: Anything older than the six years, in all likelihood, would not count.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

MR. PUGATCH: Three-year carry-back in terms of amending is what I'm being told. Again, check with your accountant as to what you can or can't do.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

MR. SALLAH: There's no way that this is not going to be a theft loss.

I mean the Department of Justice indicted the guy. The SEC sued the guy for running a Ponzi scheme. The IRS is going to be like, prove he ran a Ponzi?



It's not -- I'm just telling you, the IRS, you're probably talking to some low-level IRS person on the phone. Okay.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

MR. SALLAH: Well, you're right, and just so you know, I know a lawyer, and I'm not making a referral -- I'm just telling you. I know people. There's a guy name Gary Gross, his name was. He wiped out half of a synagogue in Boca, much less than Madoff. I mean, he was sending out fake statements and this and that, but he wasn't actually stealing money, you know, like Madoff. It wasn't a Ponzi scheme, and those people got an opinion letter from a tax lawyer regarding that it was a theft lost, and you're allowed to do the three-year -- I mean whatever those people somehow got.

I cannot believe with Madoff that the IRS would even think about rejecting these claims and say well, we'll not really sure it was theft or not. It would be mind-boggling.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Hello?

MR. PUGATCH: In any event, I don't think that the end determination is that there has to be a conviction before the IRS could make that



7 determination. 2 Yes, you're right, they haven't yet, but I 3 think Jim's point is simply, it would be 4 mind-boggling to believe at some point that they 5 would not. 6 Anybody else before we wrap up? 7 Again, I'm not trying to chase anybody out 8 that has a legitimate question. 9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Phone comment. 10 MR. PUGATCH: Or leaving. 11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Phone comment. 12 FEMALE SPEAKER: They can't hear you. 13 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Phone comment. 14 Tell your Congressman that the government 15 screwed up, the SEC screwed up. 16 MR. PUGATCH: We all concur with that. 17 There's a lot of head-nodding going on. 18 Okay. Unless there's something else, I think 19 we've probably exhausted everybody and exhausted 20 the issues. I'm sorry. 21 Yes, sir. I'm sorry. Absolutely. 22 (Inaudible input from audience.) 23 MR. PUGATCH: Yeah. What I said is that there 24 is going to be in the next week information sent to

each partner that will tell you where you are net



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up and down and where the partnership is net up and down, and that in a timely manner, the partnerships will also produce their tax returns, and you'll get your K-1's and that information also.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

When you say final, you mean this will be the final year? I don't know that I have the answer to that yet or whether there would be a reason why the partnerships have to continue to file until this is all finalized, but we'll get appropriate tax advice on that.

As I said before, I go to my accountant. I don't give tax return advice. I get it.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have one last question just to clarify again.

If you take the whole thing as a theft loss, and then in future years, money comes in through SPIC or something else, how does that work? Do you (inaudible) again?

MR. PUGATCH: Sir, I'm not an accountant, but generally speaking, when you get to take a write-off like that, and you get money in, you do have to recoup it in the years that you recoup the money.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: As income, yeah.



MR. PUGATCH: That's normally what happens.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you.

MR. PUGATCH: Okay. Yeah. I think that -the question was who should you contact in terms of
an individual attorney in terms of an individual
attorney, and I think it is appropriate that you
talk to an insolvency lawyer when you're making a
decision as to whether to file an insolvency claim.

I'm also told, by the way, apparently, although we've done a pretty good job of keeping the press away from the inside of the hotel that there are people out in the parking lot that are probably unfortunately going to bug you, and obviously, you make your own decisions as to how you handle that, but you're not obligated to talk to them, and it's unfortunate that they chose to stay there and do that.

(Inaudible input from audience.)

That may be premature to go to an SEC lawyer. I think that the most important and quickest issue you've got to deal with is the claim in the bankruptcy.

All right. Thank you, everybody. I appreciate all the patience and the courtesy you've all extended, and we will be in touch with you as



to the future procedures. Look for something very 1 quick, and especially for the people on the phone, 2 thank you. You were very patient, and you made 3 this very easy to deal with. I thought it would be 4 5 a lot messier. So everybody, try to have a good weekend, and 6 look for some information next week. 7 8 FEMALE SPEAKER: Does anybody on the phone feel that they are representing us? I'm just 9 10 representing basically S & P. 11 MR. PUGATCH: I'm not sure that we can still hear what's going on because people are getting up 12 and leaving, but I think they are getting ready to 13 disconnect the call, so again, everyone, have a 14 15 good weekend. FEMALE SPEAKER: Who else is on the phone? 16 17 anybody else still on? 18 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, I'm on. 19 FEMALE SPEAKER: Did they think they mostly 20 were representing S & P? UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, I think that's 21 22 their obligation. 23 FEMALE SPEAKER: Totally. Totally. 24 FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah, that's what I got.



FEMALE SPEAKER:

Yeah, yeah.

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Is

1	FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah.
2	FEMALE SPEAKER: Not very encouraging, is it?
3	Jiminy. It's not very encouraging.
4	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is anybody still there?
5	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, I'm still here.
6	FEMALE SPEAKER: Yes.
7	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, I was I had to
8	work, so I wasn't able to catch the vast majority
9	of that.
10	Did they say that anything about the
11	since that was being recorded, is he available?
12	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes, he did. He said
13	contact his office, and he would try to get an MP3
14	file or a CD or something to you.
15	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay.
16	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: If you request it to
17	him, to Chad. You got his letter, right?
18	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. I'm kind of
19	indirectly involved it's really my sister. I had
20	left this this part of my dad's estate to her,
21	and so I was just on the phone, just so I
22	understand it better than she does, but
23	FEMALE SPEAKER: Well, good luck in
24	understanding what was said today.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. Can anybody give



me just a brief general impression or ...? 1 FEMALE SPEAKER: My impression is you're on 2 your own. 3 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. 4 FEMALE SPEAKER: And if you want -- if you 5 decide to go individually and file a claim that 6 that might interfere and put you out there above 7 8 radar. 9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. FEMALE SPEAKER: As a potential person to 10 be -- have libel put against. I think that's what 11 12 I got from it. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. See, that's the 1.3 only thing that concerns me is the liability, but 14 15 we're so --FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah. 16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We're so low in this. 17 We practically have very little skin in this game, 18 but... 19 FEMALE SPEAKER: Well, as compared to millions 20 that some people did, we're not big on that ladder 21 either, but it's still, you know, today, still a 22

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah.

FEMALE SPEAKER: So...



lot of money.

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1	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Don't you think that
2	the concern for them is that if you file
3	individually, you could screw up the partnership
4	claim?
5	FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah. Oh, yeah.
6	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah.
7	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And also, do you know
8	how much is in these partners? It's approximately
9	60 million in the S & P and P & S.
10	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Was that yeah,
11	that's what I was curious about too because I was
12	under the initial impression it was only about
13	6 million or so, but
14	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No. No.
15	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I was off by a factor
16	of 10.
17	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I went on I went on
18	the Internet looking for documents filed with the
19	State of Florida, and I the most I found, the
20	approval for three and a half million.
21	FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah.
22	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: But I talked to Michael
23	a few days ago.
24	FEMALE SPEAKER: Uh-huh.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And asked him



specifically. I think I sent an e-mail asking him 1 how much, and he told me there was 60 million, and 2 I'm in both of them, and I figured for my -- you 3 4 know, I figured it backwards, and I figured it's 5 40 million in S & P and 20 million in P & S. 6 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Uh-huh. 7 FEMALE SPEAKER: What is P & S? 8 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: P -- P & S is the one for the IRA. 9 10 FEMALE SPEAKER: Okay. 11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And then you have -it's little bit -- it's very confusing, in fact. 12 13 FEMALE SPEAKER: Yes, it is. 14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: In fact, because you 15 have -- you have the partnership. You have a 16 limited partnership which --17 FEMALE SPEAKER: Right. 18 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- which your 19 individual IRA account is in, invested in a -- so 20 you're in a limited partnership there, and that 21 limited partnership is invested in the P & S 22 general partnership. 23 FEMALE SPEAKER: Right. 24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And they said that's

also -- that's what they had to do. I don't know



1 why they had to do that. 2 FEMALE SPEAKER: Well, I'm not really that up 3 on business matters like this, but I know Monday, 4 we got an end-of-the-year statement. No, fourth 5 quarter statement from Fiserv about our IRA 6 account, and it's all this money there. 7 So I told my husband, well, I'm going to call, if it's there. We're going to draw it out. 8 I called Fiserv, and they said -- and I said, 9 10 "What is the value of the account?" 11 Well, she told me. And I said, "Would it be possible to withdraw 12 13 the total amount?" 14 And she said, "Of course," that she would send me a form. 15 16 So I told my husband, I said, "Well, that's 17 wonderful news." 18 And then I hear comments on the phone line 19 today that those -- that money's frozen, so... 20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Were you withdrawing, 21 or were you transferring to another IRA? 22 FEMALE SPEAKER: We're going to roll. 23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Rolling it over. FEMALE SPEAKER: We're going to roll it over 24



to another one.

1	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, I'm the one who
2	made the comment.
3	FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah.
4	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Because that's what
5	they told me.
6	FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah.
7	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: They told me that I
8	that the amount that was in my account that was
9	cash
10	FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah.
11	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I could get out, but
12	that the part that was not cash that was invested
13	with P & S was not was presently F.B.I.
14	controlled.
15	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. Well, that's
16	right, and that's I think that's the answer you
17	get.
18	FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah.
19	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Whoever this lady is.
20	I think that's
21	FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah.
22	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You can take out your
23	cash.
24	FEMALE SPEAKER: Okay.
25	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I would think so.



1	FEMALE SPEAKER: Well, I'm not no, the
2	cash, I'm talking about that's in the actual
3	account down (inaudible).
4	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, I know the cash
5	in the Fiserv account.
6	FEMALE SPEAKER: Right.
7	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You have two parts to
8	the Fiserv account. You always have to keep some
9	cash there.
10	FEMALE SPEAKER: Right.
11	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: For incidental
12	expenses.
13	FEMALE SPEAKER: Right, yeah.
14	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And that's the money
15	you want to take out, and I think you I don't
16	see a reason why you can't do that.
17	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: She's talking about
18	rolling over her
19	FEMALE SPEAKER: No, I'm not talking about
20	that, no.
21	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, it is in an IRA,
22	but you have some of it in cash.
23	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, but she wants to
24	roll over her whole IRA account.

FEMALE SPEAKER: I'm talking about the whole



1 sum in the IRA. 2 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, the only thing 3 you're going to roll over is the cash anyhow, but, 4 you know... 5 FEMALE SPEAKER: Okay. Well, if I -- I'm 6 waiting on the form. When I got that form, I'm 7 taking it to a (inaudible.) 8 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I think you can 9 download the form on the Internet. 10 FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah, I probably could, but it's kind of late to be calling them. 11 12 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, they're in 13 Denver, so it actually isn't that late. 14 FEMALE SPEAKER: Okay. Oh, okay. 15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. Yeah. 16 FEMALE SPEAKER: Well, that's -- you know, 17 when I called on Monday, she said she was in 18 Denver, and she gave me her name and all that, and 19 I was quite relieved because I said that's where 20 the majority of our money is invested in the IRA, 21 so if we can get that or roll that over into a different one in our bank, that's what we're going 22 23 to do. You know, I'll just find out, you know, but 24 I don't think Fiserv would have said, sure, that's

the value of your account, if there was nothing



1 there. 2 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, I got -- I got a 3 statement that said this is the value of my account 4 too, but when I called, I got different information 5 than you did. 6 FEMALE SPEAKER: Did you? 7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: They told me that the part of my account that was in cash, I could take 8 9 out, but the part that was, you know, invested 10 through S & P --11 FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah. 12 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- because it was 13 related to the Madoff investigation --14 FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah. 15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- that that part was 16 frozen. 17 Now, if they go ahead and let you file the firm, and they let you take it out, well, great. 18 19 FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah. 20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You know, that's 21 fantastic. 22 FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah. 23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Even if it's a 24 bookkeeping error on their part.



FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. 1 2 FEMALE SPEAKER: I wish I'd recorded that 3 conversation. Well, it's been very interesting today, and 4 5 I'm glad we didn't make the drive down from 6 Jacksonville to Fort Lauderdale. 7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, I'm glad I didn't drive from West Virginia. 8 9 FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah, I am too. 10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'm in -- I'm in the 11 Tampa area, so I'm glad -- I decided not to go, and 12 I'm glad I didn't go. 13 FEMALE SPEAKER: No, I'm glad we didn't go because it's too far to drive, and it would have 14 15 been, you know -- I don't think they accomplished 16 anything. 17 It's just -- I think to me, it was more 18 depressing to hear what they said today, so -- and 19 if everybody's expected to get their own lawyer for 20 legal counsel, I mean that's more money that, you 21 know, you're going to put out, so... 22 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, he has to say 23 that, whether or not you do it.

Yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You just have to



FEMALE SPEAKER:

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determine whether -- how complicated your situation is.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And, you know, and then go from there. I mean, you know, after I find out whether I'm up and down, and I presume that I'm down --

FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- then I'll go ahead and file my individual claim next week after, you know, I see that.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And then -- then it'll just be in process like -- like you said.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And then I had read the article too about the lady in New York that filed suit against the SEC.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And the value of that was that it put her in position anyhow of in case they changed the rules about suing, you know, government agencies. She went ahead and filed a claim, so at least, it's in process in case they make an arrangement because --



1 FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah. 2 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- they screwed up. FEMALE SPEAKER: Well, I even talk of it was 3 possible to file a lawsuit against Sullivan and 4 Associates for like negligence of duty to monitor 5 6 the money. 7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I wouldn't be surprised if people did that. 8 9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, it's possible to 10 sue anybody for any reason. 11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. 12 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You don't need a 13 reason. FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah, but even if that was 14 done, it's going to come back on the partners. 15 16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Not necessarily, no. 17 FEMALE SPEAKER: No? 18 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I wouldn't think so, You can sue the general partner or managing 19 no. partner for, you know (inaudible). 20 21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, I'm pretty sure 22 Michael's probably already been sued. 23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. 24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No, no. I'm serious.

I called -- I talked to him on the phone, and he



said -- you know, he mentioned, so I'm mean that 1 I'm sure that -- the point of that matter would be 2 3 then how far down the ladder would you be? 4 FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah, right. 5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You know, and if the first 20 people already sued --6 7 FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- for X amount, you 8 9 know, of whatever, you know, and I mean, I know anybody can be -- can be crooked, but I mean... 10 11 FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah. 12 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I don't -- I don't think Michael was crooked. 1.3 14 FEMALE SPEAKER: I don't either. 15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No, I don't either. 16 FEMALE SPEAKER: I don't either. 17 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You know, and not to 18 say that, you know, there still wouldn't be some 19 fiduciary responsibility. 20 FEMALE SPEAKER: Right. 21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: But, you know, I think that he'll do the best job he can for everybody 22 involved because I just think that's the kind of 23

FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah, I think so too.



person he is.

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He's -- I've talked with him a couple of times on 1 2 the phone since then, but we were good friends with 3 his -- Greg Powell, his partner that -- he died a 4 few years ago, but... 5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: He was real good 6 friends with my dad, so -- and my dad was in, you 7 know... 8 FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah. 9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: He thought really 10 highly of him. I talked to him a couple of times, 11 and they were very --12 FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You know, they knew my 13 dad, and my dad didn't have that much skin in this 14 15 game. 16 FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah. 17 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And still it was -- you 18 know, they were very concerned when I told him he 19 had passed and all that stuff, so ... 20 FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah, it was very sad, but 21 anyway -- well, I'm getting off the phone. 22 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. 23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Go enjoy the weather in 24 Jacksonville. It's 20 degrees in West Virginia. 25 FEMALE SPEAKER: Well, it's going to go down



1	to 25 tonight, so
2	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What is it here? 65 in
3	Tampa? Yeah.
4	FEMALE SPEAKER: 60? I've got a brother that
5	lives in Tampa.
6	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Since you guys are on,
7	can I ask one more quick question?
8	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Sure.
9	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Did the Frank Avellino
10	or whatever that guy's name, did he and that
11	remember there was two accountants.
12	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Avellino and Bienes.
13	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, those two guys.
14	Where do they sit in this thing at all?
15	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'll tell you if you
16	want. The Jacksonville lady, if you want to go,
17	that's fine, but my understanding of it is that
18	back when Bienes, if I'm not mistaken is related
19	to Madoff.
20	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Oh.
21	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: He's the son-in-law,
22	and he was on the Board of Directors of the church
23	that Mike goes to that I used to work at.
24	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is that Christ church?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, right.



UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Oh, my God. That was my church I went to. That's how dad knew him.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. Well, that's what happened, and so Bienes was on the board, and then Mike, his wife got killed. I don't know if you guys knew that.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: His wife got killed in a bank robbery, and he was, you know, bereft for, you know, a period of time, so he kind of suspended his accounting business and just started doing volunteer work at the church because he felt like he needed to find some spiritual center. I mean he had a new baby. He was like eight months old or something and, you know, and his wife gets shot in the face, and everything was horrible.

So he went and then got involved in church activity, and then Bienes was on the Board, and then after a period of time -- you probably saw the SEC filings that were in the Wall Street Journal, you know, in the 80's.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And -- but Bienes had asked Mike if he wanted to administer this charity fund, and that's how it was presented to us.



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I mean the church was invested. I mean a lot of charities were invested, and the idea was that Madoff, being a good Jew, was going to do Mitzvah and do, you know, good works for the community, and so he was being --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: This is starting to sound familiar. Okay.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Since -- since he was the Chairman of the NASDAQ at the time, that he could time-trade it in a way that would produce, you know, a positive result.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Right, right.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Inaudible) speaking, so -- and then there would be no reason for him not to, "A," because he understood the market, and "B," because he was doing this primarily to provide good works for people, for institutions.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And then the partnership ended up just being kind of a codo (phonetic) to the institutional investment and that we were considered, you know, just like you read in the papers, that we were the lucky few that happened to fall into this, you know, thing.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Uh-huh.



UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And that -- because actually, the money was being made for the charities, not for us, but we just happened to be on this general partnership on the back end of it, so we got, you know, X amount of percentage.

Now, like, my percentage has always been between 6 and 7 percent since I've been in it, so I never got higher or lower than that.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay, so there are different people with different -- because I was going to say, I've seen these reports of percentages. I'm looking at Dad's bank statements. I'm like, well, you didn't get anything near -- I mean some years, they were really good, but there wasn't that consistency that I was seeing elsewhere.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, what happened, what happened was prior to Bienes being disbarred by the SEC, the returns were higher. I wasn't involved at point, but the returns were higher. He was -- he was doing handshake deals with people saying, you know, my father-in-law is doing this, and this is -- you know, I can get you, I can get you 10, 15 percent, you know. And that's what people were investing at initially.



Then after the SEC got involved, and then the whole Wall Street Journal, you know, article came out, then the percentage of return dropped to between 6 and 7 and has remained that way since, so -- but, you know, the issue was always just, you thought like, you know, you thought that it was a consistent return because of the skill of the person who was doing the investment.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Right.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And also, because you had the personal relationship, which now, in retrospect, we see, you know, how wrong that was.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So you had a personal relationship with someone that you liked, like Mike, and so because of that, you didn't worry.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I just never worried about it and never even thought -- what I liked about it was I didn't have to think about it.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You know, I stayed in because it was conservative.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It was conservative, and it was -- it was dealt right and, you know, I



1 | could take care of other issues.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You know, so it was just exactly the right thing.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That was the thing, when I looked at it, what little I looked at it, I said, well, the strategy made sense.

The only thing that made me suspicious was how come nobody else was onto that? But, you know, it wasn't anything I was paying too close attention to because it wasn't --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: As to what?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, just onto the strategy and all that. You know, I mean I'm not totally into the understandings of the puts and calls and stuff, but, you know, I was looking at it.

I'm like, well, God, that's -- they're

doing -- I understand how it's working, but I just

thought surely, over time, doesn't -- wouldn't -- I

don't know, the market start to react to that?

But, you know, I'm talking in real generalities, but that was the only -- you know, I'm figuring, hey, Dad knew these guys, and they seemed to know -- seemed to have a lot of, you



know, faith in Mike, and, you know, he seemed like 1 2 a good guy when I talked to him. Well, then he is. 3 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: 4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I mean I don't doubt 5 that he is. It's just that, you know, I mean... 6 7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, he got burned 8 9 badly too. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Oh, I'm sure. 10 He's been burned real badly. I can't -- I'd just hate 11 to be in his shoes. It could happen to a lot of 12 13 people. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, not just -- yeah, 14 15 not just the money, but the stress. 16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, yeah, definitely. 17 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Hundreds of people 18 angry. 19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Oh, yeah. If you're a decent person, that's going to drive you crazy. 20 Ι 21 mean, you know. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: If you have any kind of 22 conscience at all, it's even more horrible. 23 24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Oh, yeah. You'll 25 suffer more than any of these other people



involved, any of the real SOB's, and you know, 1 2 people are mad at him and, you know, on the one 3 hand, you can't blame him. On the other hand, yeah, you can, because, you know, we all still have 4 5 to be responsible for ourselves one way or the 6 other, but -- yeah, it's just ugly. It's a horrible mess. 7 8 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes, it is. It's 9 incredible that I could be involved in it, you 10 know. 11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, I know. It's 12 just -- I kind of wish we just cashed out of it 13 when Dad passed on, but, you know, hindsight is 20/20, so... 14 15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, even then, I mean 16 I don't know how long your dad's been gone, but I mean, you'd still be liable. 17 18 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. 19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: If it was within the last six years. 20 21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. 22 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The clawback period. You know, I mean, for whatever I've withdrawn from 23 24 the fund, I know that I'm still a net loss from my

personal finances, and it's hard to feel glad about

that. 1 Yeah. 2 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. I know. 3 I know. Well, that's the thing that worries me. It's like -- it's like Dad's -- I don't know. His 4 5 estate is just -- is still technically active as of 6 last year, so I just dispensed everything last year, so I don't know if that's going to come to 7 bite us in the ass somehow or other or not, but I 8 9 mean it's such a small amount of money, it's ridiculous, but -- I don't know. It's only like 10 11 five figures, so ... UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, I wouldn't worry 12 13 about it. 14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, I'm not going to 15 worry too much about it, but I still --UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You just got to pay 16 17 attention. That's all. Yeah. 18 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You know, personally, I 19 mean my Mom's terminally ill right now, so to me, 20 this is B.S. I mean I'll just do what I'm supposed 21 22 to do, and I'll go on. 23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Everything -- my whole 24

life has changed since she got sick because --



UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. Well, that's how it was with my dad.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, your priorities shift, you know, and so, you know, I got to come up with five grand a month to pay for her assisted living, and I was using money from my account to pay for that.

Well, I don't have that option now, but I can't bitch about it. I just have to go out and figure out a new way to generate the income.

That's all.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Exactly. I had all my savings and all my IRA in there.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You know, I always go back to the crystal night in Germany, and the Jews that picked up their suitcases and left and came to the States are alive, and those that didn't are gone, so you know what? When you have misfortunes in life, you just pick up your suitcase.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, that's what the cross is all about, you know.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You got to go. You got to go on. You got to get on, you know.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: May the most just and



- SECURITIES INVESTOR VS. MADOFF INVESTMENT 1 most lovable will of God be done, be fulfilled, be 2 praised and eternally exhalted above all things. 3 Amen. That's the attitude. 4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. 5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That's the attitude you got to have really. 6 7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So I mean this is 8 just -- it's color. 9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: As long as you got your 10 health, you got pretty much 90 percent of the 11 battle, so.. 12 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. I feel badly. 13 know some people are really stressing about it
  - badly, and -- and, you know, to me, I looked at it, and I thought well, God, you know, that's a pain, but it's just a pain.
  - My mother still has to be fed. You know, the things that are important still have to be done, so those things will be done, and this will get done too in its time.
    - UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah.
  - UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You know, I'm glad to have Mike there because I know he -- I know he's going to do whatever he can to assuage everyone's pain in this regard.



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I mean I believe he will do that to the best 1 2 of his ability, and I'm sure he was judicious about 3 picking Pugatch to come in and do this. 4 I'm sure that he's been, you know -- I think 5 he's a square quy, and so I feel good about the 6 fact that he's going to do the best he can with this. 7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. T had that 8 9 feeling too, just what little I know of him, but 10 mostly what I know of him through Dad, and I was 11 like, well, yeah. 12 All right. Well, I appreciate you guys giving 13 me the extra scoop. Greatly appreciate it. 14 Thanks. 15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Okay. Have a great weekend. 16 17 Okay. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Bye-bye, 18 everybody. Have a good weekend. Good-bye. 19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You too. 20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It's just a bad time 21 for this to happen. 22 (End of recorded meeting.) 23 24 25



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2	
3	STATE OF FLORIDA
4	COUNTY OF BROWARD
5	
6	
7	I, Katherine Milam, Notary Public, Registered
8	Professional Reporter do hereby certify that I was
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11	transcribed from said recording the foregoing
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13	accurate record to the best of my ability.
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