```
SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF RICHMOND: TRIAL TERM PART 9
DOMENIC GATTO and ATLANTIC EXPRESS
TRANSPORTATION CORP.,
                    PLAINTIFF
    -against- INDEX NO.
JERRY CAPECI, individually and D/B/A
GANG LAND NEWS and/or GANGLANDNEWS.COM,
                                    DEFENDANT
DATED: 2/8/08
    355 Front Street
    Staten Island, New York 10304
    B E F O R E:
            HONORABLE ANTHONY I. GIACOBBE, JSC
A P P P E E A R R A N N C P
    SILVERMAN SCLAR SHIN & BYRNE PLLC
        Attorney for Plaintiff
        381 Park Avenue South
        New York, N.Y.
    BY: MICHAEL J. WEINER, ESQ.,
    ANTHONY RUFFINI, ESQ., of Counsel
        1 4 9 1 ~ R i c h m o n d ~ R o a d ~
        Staten Island, N.Y.
    ZACHARY MARGULIS-OHNUMA, esq.,
        Attorney for Defendant
        260 Madison Avenue
        New York, N.Y.
RICHARD ROMEO
SENIOR COURT REPORTER
```

THE COURT CLERK: This is Dominic Gatto and Atlantic Express Transportation Corporation against Jerry Capeci and Gang Land News and Ganglandnews.com.

MR. WEINER: Michael Weiner, Silverman, Sklar, Shin and Byrne for the plaintiffs Dominic Gatto, Atlantic Express Transportation Corporation with my co counsel.

MR. RUFFINI: Anthony Ruffini, 1491 Richmond Road, Staten Island, New York 10304.

Good afternoon, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Afternoon.
MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Zachary Margulis-Ohnuma, 260 Madison Avenue New York New York 10016.

I am entering--'I'm hear at the request of the Court. I represent Mr. Capeci in a general-- as a general matter. I have not been retained on this case and he's not been served on this case.

So, I guess I'm entering a special limited appearance just for the purpose of today's proceeding so that I can express Mr. Capeci's point of view with respect to this limited application for order to show cause.

THE COURT: All right, this is application limited to the request for temporary restraining order in connection with an order to show cause submitted to this court for signing. And you're here after notification of
the court whether it's your pleasure to be here or not.
MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Exactly, thank you.
THE COURT: Based on a correspondence that we were furnished with, dated January 23, 2008 between you and Mr. Silverman attorney where you indicated you represented Mr. Capeci, we notified you about this application. So you are here, you're going to speak for him; is that correct?

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: That is correct, thank you.

THE COURT: All right.
THE COURT: All right Mr. Weiner is it?
MR. WEINER: Yes, Judge. As you know we are here today on-- did you want me to proceed?

THE COURT: Yes, I'm ready.
MR. WEINER: Here today pursuant to court rule to seal the file for a defamation suit brought by Dominic Gatto and Atlantic Express Transportation Corporation against the defendant Jerry Capeci for statements which Mr. Capeci admitted in his website but ia reprinted had on exhibit one of our affidavit of emergency submitted in support of this application, admitted was lifted from a court sealed affidavit. And the reason --

THE COURT: Excuse me, in your papers you don't indicate what court, who sealed it, anything. There
are no facts at all. I don't know what you're talking about.

MR. WEINER: Sir, if you look at the Exhibit Number 1, which is a print out from the website and in fact contains the defamatory comments that we will be suing on, Mr. Capeci says, expressly states that his-the source of his information are, in the first paragraph says, according to sealed court documents.

Then thereafter he refers to an affidavit of a Robert Bering, although I believe the spelling of Mr. Bering's name --

THE COURT: Could you tell me what court, who sealed it?

MR. WEINER: He also on page three, Sir, indicates that the DA's office and letters were-- I'm having difficulty finding it, but I believe he indicates it's the New York County DA's office.

THE COURT: What court would that be? Federal court, state court?

MR. WEINER: Would be state court in Manhattan.

THE COURT: Do you know when this sealing took place and what judge sealed it?

MR. WEINER: We don't have that information handy. But that is what he represented. Since the file
is sealed in theory no one should have that information.
THE COURT: Just so the record is clear you're seeking a TRO in an action that is prospective or contemplated; it's not been commenced yet.

MR. RUFFINI: Yes. We have --
THE COURT: Mr. Ruffini, one person will speak. You may stand if you're more comfortable standing, but only one person will speak.

MR. RUFFINI: Thank you, Your Honor.
MR. WEINER: We prepared a summons and complaint. We intend to file it and provide a copy to our adversary.

The reason that this file needs to be sealed is to maintain the status of these false statements as court sealed files. The reason that the seal needs to be maintained is so that they preserve our right to sue for defamation if as in the present case they are being repeated with reckless disregard for their truth.

If the litigation file is not sealed, then any other member of the press can invoke their rights under Civil Rights Law section 74 and say that they have a privilege of fair reporting. And as long as they report them accurately, more or less be protected from the duty to investigate. And that is all that we are asking. The reason that the law has this particular
landscape, as the Court would note is the case, the Shiles case that is cited in our brief, in papers.

What the Court of Appeals said in Shiles was that in general in a public proceeding there is an absolute privilege to repeat statements made in court documents. However, this privilege does not extend to sealed court documents. We don't want to reward the press for recklessly disseminating this material. If they do so, they do so at their peril and under the obligation to either perform a proper investigation or face damages.

And the possibility of losing this right is what we contend is good cause under the applicable court rule 216 , 1 sub A.

And I would if it please Your Honor, I would yield some time to Mr. Ruffini to supplement my comments.

Not necessary, I take it? Thank you.
Sir, do you have any questions for me? I have finished my comments.

THE COURT: Not yet.
Do you wish to be heard?
MR. RUFFINI: Yes, Judge. Just very briefly.
THE COURT: Okay.
MR. RUFFINI: Your Honor, in essence if we were to bring the lawsuit, the summons and complaint that we
attached for your viewing, if we would bring that, we have to plead with reasonable particularity the statements that would justify the liable and/or slander and/or any other cause of action that we would like to bring against quote unquote "Gannglandnews.com" and Mr. Capeci.

Now they have exception, they have the newsworthy exception, which would mean that, well it's news, the public can have it. It's our first amendment right.

In fact, as counsel for Mr. Capeci said today on Gangland News, everybody knows this. This is the first amendment. I have copies for everybody today, specifically about this hearing today and the proposed lawsuit. That is on Gangland News.

So what we are concerned with, Judge is two things. First off, when we plead with reasonable particularity the statements that are in there, Gatto had either-- and I cannot affirm or deny, they said these statements in support of a wiretap application which is the statement that is reported on Gangland News.

But if we plead with particularity that does-one thing that does, first of all gives credence to their argument, and of course the truth is absolute defense to any fraud case. But gives credence to them because hey
look now it's in the summons and complaint or yes, I did say this, yes I was in the wiretap application.

You know court documents are sealed Judge for three reasons. First being protection of innocent target, especially on wiretaps. For example, if someone wants to wiretap me and the U.S. Attorney wants to wiretap me, someone has to make application. And they listen to my phone calls, don't investigate me, I'll never know that.

More importantly should never be leaked that I was a subject of a wiretap, because then my reputation would be compromised.

The second protection are for the police officers and the U.S. Attorneys Office and the FBI agents, anybody involved in the investigation.

But the most important, and this is what I would submit to the Court, the most important person that protects, protects the alleged informant or the person --and I hesitate to use that word informant, the person who files affidavit or affirmation in support of the wiretap application. Because it could be anybody. You know and if there is no mechanism in place that protects that person, then we'll never have anybody who cooperates. Never have anybody who's willing to give of themselves to go to the police department or FBI and say,
you know what, U. S. Attorney or FBI, I have information and I think there is a wrong out there. And this is what I know. So if you need that application here it is, so protects us.

So back to the argument saying Judge we are asking for basically a gag on the underlying, on the summons and complaint, the proposed lawsuit because if we plead with particularity it will either substantiate their claims, justify their newsworthy exception and more importantly it will give every other newspaper the ability now to say under the civil rights law and under their newsworthy exception, look this summons and complaint is a public document filed with the court, we have access to it in this summons and complaint that we plead with reasonable particularity, have these statements Gatto admits to it, I said this, I did this, I did that.

Moreover down the line we have depositions, we have a trial, that transcript is public document. Once again they can say now Gatto's going to be asked questions. I'm sure counsel, if he's retained will say Mr. Gatto, didn't you talk to the FBI on such and such a date? Didn't you rat so and so out? And now it's in a transcript. Now they're going to take that transcript and atlantic express owner Dominic Gatto admits ratting
out mob boss whoever. I can't see the name, I'm sorry, I don't have my glasses on.

But that is the argument, Judge. So we are asking simply at this point for the TRO until we have a full hearing and give Mr. Capeci's attorney opportunity to submit papers in opposition and of course us reply on a permanent injunction and more importantly on the permanent injunction which would be the gag order for the proposed lawsuit we are going to wait until your ruling Judge to file that lawsuit, basically so that we do not perpetuate the harm to Mr. Gatto.

That's all I have Judge. If you have any questions.

THE COURT: Seems to me you're here because there was something on the internet under the caption Ganglandnews on December 22.

MR. RUFFINI: Yes, Your Honor.
MR. WEINER: That is correct, Your Honor.
THE COURT: And the complaint is that article refers to information he obtained in violation of a court order from a court record.

MR. WEINER: That is correct.
THE COURT: Affidavit in there from the DA investigator.

MR. WEINER: Yes.

THE COURT: And that is what is giving rise to why you are here.

MR. WEINER: That is right.
THE COURT: Now you wants TRO in a lawsuit that is prospective. Just seems to me you ought to be someplace else seeking some remedy for the Court order that was violated for sealed record in another court.

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: If I may clarify, I don't think there is any court order. Simply filed under seal. Wasn't affirmative order protecting it. I think there is a difference in this case it's a wiretap affidavit that was filed under seal and has now, you know, released --

THE COURT: In any events it was filed under seal by a court order it was leaked. Somebody got at it shouldn't have had it.

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Your suggesting there should be a remedy against the person who leaked it.

THE COURT: That is what it seems to me. I don't know what TRO will do to cure what's been done, except for you to go to some other court to seek a remedy. Whatever the remedy may be, I don't know. Whether it's by sealing or court order must be a remedy. Why would there be a sealing if it was okay to take it?

MR. WEINER: Very good, yes.
THE COURT: I thought so, that's why I asked.

MR. WEINER: I think it doesn't-- your assumption does run at variance to the authority construing the publication of court sealed documents. And what that authority says is that, is that an individual's right is the right to sue for liable and that in fact the first amendment protects an individual right a press person's rights to print material from whatever source, I think that is what the Court recognized in Shiles. The Court of Appeals --

THE COURT: You asked if I had a question and I asked it. Thank you. I shared that with you. I'm really not going to hear, we are not going to have a bouncing ball presentation. I'm sorry, decide which one of you will continue this argument.

MR. RUFFINI: Yes, Your Honor I'II --
THE COURT: Now I'll hear from Mr. Ohnuma.
MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Your Honor, there is a lot
there. I disagree with the reading of Shiles. I don't think is correct under the current state of the law, and I'll get to that. I want to get to sort of their strongest argument. First I think Your Honor I had it.

THE COURT: At the outset are you opposed to a TRO?

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: I'm opposed to TRO. There is no reason in the world to permit a secret lawsuit to
be filed, which is what they're asking for. And the reason for it, in our view is that they wants to bully, and push around Mr. Capeci who's the equivalent of a solo practitioner, who's written things they don't like. They figure they can out spend him.

But let me let me address their basis for sealing. The only one I'm hearing here that I think you know needs to be addressed, really and that is that they're saying well if we don't seal it then we have to repeat these allegations that have been made against us on the public record and anyone can walk away, any reporter can then publish those.

The fact of the matter is there is something under the common law I haven't researched under New York law, is something called the A. P. Rule. Once something is published by for example a wire service, the republication of that is not actionable, so that anyone can go out now say Ganglandnews says these allegations are out there. And those allegations can be, you know, can be false and defamatory. But the person who republishes it based on having published it in Ganglandnews has a privilege there.

So there is no additional harm in the world by him having to specify on the public record what he doesn't like about what we wrote.

Also, just the fact of the matter, Your Honor anyone in this room go back to internet five minutes pull up Mr. Capeci's column, I don't hear them wisely asking for prior restraint of that column, that column is being published as we speak.

THE COURT: The same story is still available.
MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Still available. It's still available. So putting --the additional harm of putting it -- and this is on the incorrect assumption that it's false and defamatory, which I don't agree with, obviously, but assuming arguendo that were the case, putting it, those specific allegations in court's papers has no incremental harm, it's available already and therefore there is really no justification at all for the extraordinary relief that they're looking for.

And again I, you know, I hate to question Counsel's motives, but I think that the real reason that they're asking for this extraditing relief is something that's been referred to as a SLAPP suit Strategic Lawsuit Against public Participation trying to shut up Jerry Capeci and it exhibits --

THE COURT: What did you call it?
MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Strategic lawsuit against public participation, S. L. A. P. P.

And I think there has been courts in New York,
again I haven't, since I got onto this had a chance to research that term, has been used as something against, which the first amendment has to protect, because if a rich guy can send lawyers down to court to push around someone then your lone pamphleteer, which is what Jerry Capeci really is doesn't have the kind of protection that the first amendment affords. A big company can afford to fight these things. And I don't see them suing, you know, the Village Voice had a story about Gatto, maybe they will. I see threats, but they don't bother because they have deep pockets that can fund it. That is what this is about.

Let me just very briefly and I'll answer questions, I did get a chance, because the one case that they focused on in their papers is Shiles, which they say stands for the proposition that sealed papers in court generally are not-- don't enjoy the privilege in a liable suit that unsealed or published documents in court does. That's a false reading of Shiles. Shiles is very narrow. Shiles talks about the papers under the-- papers filed in a matrimonial suit subject to a specific sealing statute under the Domestic Relations Law. That is much narrower.

This is a wiretap affidavit. I defy, there is no authority that says that wire tap affidavit does not enjoy the privilege. In fact Shiles was decided a

Supreme Court case New York State Supreme Court case Gardener V Poughkeepsie Newspaper 68 misc. Second 169 or 326 NYS 2nd, 913, ruled that sealed records of juvenile proceedings which are sealed for all of the same reasons that an affidavit, that Mr. Ruffini cited for wiretap affidavit to be sealed, that juvenile proceedings, the fact that they're sealed doesn't matter and information contained in there is privileged.

THE COURT: 68 misc. 2nd, what was the rest? MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: 169.

THE COURT: What was the supp cite? MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: 326 NYS 2nd 913.

I would also commend Your Honor to the case, there is a District Court case from Pennsylvania, United States District Court case, Pennsylvania talks generally about this privilege, it's called Medico V. Time Ins., M. E. D. I. C. O. And it's 509 F. Supp. 2nd, I'm sorry F. Supp. 268. And very heavily goes through both the Common Law and the New York case law which is more developed actually than the Common law on this issue. And also concludes that information that came out of a leak was privileged under the common law.

If you look at page 275 and 276 of that cite Gardner is true while Shiles and Gardner kind of reconcile that. The point being in the end they're going
to lose this lawsuit. And you know they have to show. THE COURT: I'm sorry one thing in the end-MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: They're going to lose this lawsuit. They're not going to prevail. We might well seek costs, probably file for sanctions as frivolous, but they know this story is supported. They know they have to show knowingly false conduct, you know reckless disregard for the truth, which they can't show. This stuff is documented and Mr. Capeci has the documents and we'll be, you know will be deposing their client about that. They want to do it in secret so there not seen as the bullies that they are, that so they're not seen as trying to stifle public participation. And I don't think you should let them do it.

Thank you.
THE COURT: Mr. Ruffini?
MR. RUFFINI: Mr. Weiner will continue, Judge.
MR. WEINER: I did want to just circle back and address your specific question. I apologize for not addressing that directly. My understanding is that an individual can't go in and file a motion to invoke their rights before a criminal court. So I am not at all sure that we have a right to go in before the criminal court to invoke a civil remedy.

Secondly, notwithstanding my adversary's
comment, this particular application has nothing to do with his client's first amendment right to speak. We are not challenging that right. The right has discrete limits. You can't defame someone. And all we are invoking is, all we are asking the Court to do is preserve our right to file a defamation suit that meets the criteria. We admit there is steep criteria. Yeah vigorously disagree that we can't show that this garbage was reckless. All we are asking is for the opportunity to sue as many people as prints this garbage recklessly for damages and have an opportunity to proffer those damages without coming up against the barrier of civil rights law section 74. Thank you, Sir. THE COURT: Any response? MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Just briefly. You know, absolutely has to do with first amendment right to speak, because this is trying to make it more expensive for him to speak. It's imposition on his ability to do his job, to publish his website. They're going to go out and sue mostly threaten to sue everyone who prints what they call garbage. They have a right to sue, but they have to do it publically just like everybody else. THE COURT: There are many cases that deny a

TRO. I mean not ever defamation is entitled to sealing order. Why would this one be?

MR. WEINER: Because of the unique circumstances.

THE COURT: What is that?
MR. WEINER: That we are going to loose the right to sue for defamation based on the statements in if they're contained in our court pleadings where they were originally sealed. And that we are within the universe of folks that should enjoy the protection of that seal. It will eviscerate the effect of that seal. The second I file this complaint, this summons and complaint and that is the irreparable harm here that isn't true in the universe of defamation suits that exist out there.

THE COURT: What do you think?
MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: I think this is a run of the mill liable suit. We published information, they don't like it. We are continuing to publish it. We have a right to publish it. They have a right not to like it. And they can oppose it and publish their own information. But there is nothing, there is nothing in the world unusual about this. And yeah I agree with what Your Honor indicated, I don't-- this is undistinguished from any other liable suit where you have to set forth what you claim are the defamatory statements. And there is
nothing here that indicates-- let me be more specific. The fact that originally the information was sealed and is now public is irrelevant. The information is now public. You can go right on the website now, no harm having it sit in a court file somewhere.

THE COURT: Go ahead want to say more?
MR. WEINER: Just one more point. The argument that the information is somehow out there on the website so the damage is already done is a red herring.

THE COURT: It's true though, isn't it? I mean it's out there.

MR. WEINER: That it's out there is true. THE COURT: It's out there.

MR. WEINER: Statements are absolutely false.
THE COURT: Continues to be there.
Mr. WEINER: It's out there, yes. The
information is out there. But we-- if someone repeats it recklessly we have a right to sue for defamation. The $A P$ rule isn't this giant protection for anyone who picks up the story off the internet and just repeats it. That is an incorrect proposition of law. And once it's in a-once it's in a court's file document it's enjoys the protection of the Civil Rights Law the special protection of the Civil Rights Law. And I think I did want to just direct your attention Your Honor's attention to paragraph

## Proceedings

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Okay.
THE COURT: On the TRO.
MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: That's it. I don't think it's further necessary to file in writing reserve our right.

THE COURT: Giving you the opportunity now on this issue if you choose to. I take it you do not?

MR. MARGULIS-OHNUMA: Right.
THE COURT: Okay and you do not?
MR. WEINER: Yes.
THE COURT: All right decisions reserved.
MR. WEINER: Thank you Your Honor.

I, Richard Romeo, a Senior Court Reporter, in and for the State of New York, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcfipt is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, s)fill ayd ability.
ichard Romeo
(Certification valid only when signed in blue ink)

