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7	Attorneys for Debtor		
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9	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON		
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12	In re:)) No. 04-08822-PCW-11	
13	THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF)	
14	SPOKANE, a/k/a THE CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF SPOKANE, a) SURREPLY TO COWLES) PUBLISHING'S MOTION	
15	Washington corporation sole,) FOR ACCESS TO	
16	Debtor.) COMPLETED CLAIMS) [Docket No. 1868]	
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19	The Catholic Bishop of Spokane a/k/a The Catholic Diocese of Spokane, a Washington corporation sole (the "Debtor") submits this Surreply to Cowles		
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22	Publishing Company's (the "Spokesman-Review") Motion for Access to		
23	Completed Claims. Filed herewith is the Affidavit of Daniel J. Gibbons, the		
24 25	Affidavit of Shaun M. Cross and the Affidavit of Mary Green. For the reasons		
26	discussed below, the Spokesman-Review's Motion for Access to Claims should be		
27	denied.		
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	SURREPLY TO MOTION FOR ACCESS TO	PAINE HAMBLEN LLP 717 WEST SPRAGUE AVENUE SUITE 1200	

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SURREPLY TO MOTION FOR ACCESS TO COMPLETED CLAIMS - 2

Spokesman-Review's Motion Remains Ambiguous and

Even after receiving the joint objection from the Debtor, TLC, TCC, FCR, the Executive Committee of the Association of Parishes and certain tort claimants (the "Joint Objection") and the Debtor's objection stating that the relief requested was muddled and ambiguous, the Spokesman-Review still cannot articulate the relief it is requesting. In the first paragraph of its reply, the Spokesman-Review identifies the relief requested as "the limited scope of the relief requested – namely, that the public be given access to court records related to claims that are paid under the plan, with the names and identifying information of the victims redacted." Reply p. 1, 11. 26 - p. 2., 11. 4. The Spokesman-Review then refers, presumably to the Bar Date Order, and states the "Protocol approved by the Court required the Debtor to redact claims so that the identities of victims would not be apparent when claims were transmitted to the persons with approved access." Reply, p. 3, 11. 10- 14. The Reply concludes "The Spokesman-Review respectfully requests that the Court require the Debtor to publicly file copies of claims regarding which the determination has been made that the Debtor will make payment, with the names and identifying information of the victims redacted." Reply p. 98, ll. 7-11. What, exactly, is the Spokesman-Review seeking? Until the relief requested is made clear, the Debtor and all other parties opposing this motion cannot provide a

meaningful response. The Spokesman-Review's motion should be denied due to its ambiguity.

The Spokesman-Review appears to be demanding that the Debtor file unidentified court records pertaining to claims that will be paid. As pointed out in the Debtor's Response and the Joint Response, the Debtor does not have possession or control over such documents. The Spokesman-Review still has not reviewed the confirmed Plan, and has not directed its motion to the correct parties. The confirmed Plan provides that the TCR, not the Debtor, determines which claims will be paid and the amount of such claims, and the Plan Trust, not the Debtor, pays claims. For these reasons alone, the Spokesman-Review's Motion should be denied.

2. The Record is Clear that Victims Desire Absolute Confidentiality.

The Spokesman-Review's assertion that the record lacks sufficient evidence to maintain sealed records is ridiculous. The only party that has ever sought any confidentiality measure short of sealing records is the Spokesman-Review. The Bar Date Order requires that claims be sealed. Article 11.12 of the confirmed Plan requires that all information pertaining to Tort Claims shall be confidential. (Docket No. 1774). The Plan, including the confidentiality provision found in Article 11.12 was approved by one hundred percent of the Tort Claimants that filed ballots. (Docket No. 1879). The victims have spoken through the numerous

confidentiality measures approved by this court, and by their own votes in accepting the confirmed Plan.¹

3. The Spokesman-Review Has Failed to Cite Any Legal Authority Supporting Whatever Relief It Seeks.

As stated in the Debtor's Response, Section 1127(b) precludes the Spokesman-Review from seeking modification of the confirmed Plan. Only a proponent of a reorganization plan has standing to modify a confirmed plan. The Debtor considers compliance with the Bankruptcy Code a substantive matter. The Spokesman-Review has failed to set forth any authority that would allow it to modify Article 11.12 of the confirmed Plan.

Furthermore, the claims resolution process set forth in the confirmed Plan is essentially equivalent to binding arbitration. The so-called "court records" which the Spokesman-Review seeks are not court records at all. The working papers and documents utilized by an arbitrator in confidential, binding arbitration are not court records. The Spokesman-Review has failed to cite any legal authority which supports any right of access to working papers and documents used in confidential, binding arbitration. With no legal authority supporting this requested relief, the motion must be denied.

¹ If the Court determines that further evidence is necessary, the Debtor requests that a evidentiary hearing be scheduled.

4. The Spokesman-Review's Motion Decreases the Amount of Funds Available to Victims.

Although the relief requested by the Spokesman-Review is unclear, it is quite clear that the Spokesman-Review expects someone else to pay for it. Collecting, redacting, filing and providing copies of whatever documents the Spokesman-Review is requesting will require time, effort and money. The Spokesman-Review seeks to impose these costs on the Debtor, Plan Trustee and/or TCR, and ultimately the holders of Tort Claims.

As the Court is aware, the confirmed Plan provides that the Debtor is responsible for creating a pool of funds to settle claims. That pool has already been decreased by the attorney's fees incurred in drafting the Debtor's Response and the Joint Response to this motion, and will be further decreased by any fees incurred by the TCR or Plan Trustee in producing whatever information the Spokesman-Review is seeking. In addition to failing to provide any authority holding that a media outlet may obtain working papers and documents used in confidential, binding arbitration, the Spokesman-Review has also failed to set forth any authority that allows it to impose the cost of providing access to such information on other parties. Yet again, the Court should deny the Spokesman-Review's motion for failure to cite any legal authority supporting the relief requested.

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The Spokesman-Review has Disregarded this Court's Orders.

It is noteworthy that a considerable portion of the Spokesman-Review's reply is devoted to convincing the Court it has not violated any of this Court's orders and it is complying with the law. The doctrine of unclean hands does not require a party to engage in illegal actions to be barred from relief. The Spokesman-Review's inequitable conduct and bad faith in this matter, including the disregard of this Court's Bar Date order, allows the Court to invoke the doctrine of Precision Instrument Mfg. Co. v. Automotive Maintenance unclean hands. Machinery, 324 U.S. 806, 814-15 (1945).

The Spokesman-Review had obtained copies of the confidential claims filed in this matter, and was preparing to print an article regarding the same by May 3, 2007. Aff. of Shaun M. Cross, ¶¶ 3-5, Exhibit A. These actions were taken after the Court explicitly told the Spokesman-Review that the proper way to obtain access to the confidential claims was to file a motion seeking to modify the Bar Date Order. (Verbatim Report/Transcript, Docket No. 1989, pages 13-14). No such motion was ever filed. The Spokesman-Review simply decided to disregard this Court's Order and obtain claims by its own means. Disregard of this Court's Bar Date Order is sufficient inequitable conduct and bad faith to invoke the doctrine of unclean hands. The Spokesman-Review's motion should be denied.

SURREPLY TO MOTION FOR ACCESS TO COMPLETED CLAIMS - 7

Contain Incorrect Information.

The Spokesman-Review's Reply and the Declaration of Mr. Stucke

The Spokesman-Review states in the opening paragraph of its reply "The issues is not whether victims should be identified; no party, including The Spokesman-Review, has sought access to that confidential information." As discussed above, this statement is simply not true. At page 4, Il. 14-18, the Spokesman-Review admits "Indeed, though The Spokesman-Review obtained claim information, including victims names" Later, the reply states such information was obtained from "confidential sources". Reply at p. 7, 1. 3. Furthermore as stated in the articles appearing in the Spokesman-Review on May 5, 2007, the Spokesman-Review did seek, and obtained copies of the confidential claims filed in this case.

The next inaccuracy is the Spokesman-Review's accusation that Bishop Skylstad revealed confidential information to non-authorized persons, and that such information must have come from confidential claims. Reply, p. 3, ll. 16-21. However, the document referenced in no way states that information concerning the abuse came from confidential claims, or that victims names were disclosed. The Spokesman-Review has apparently forgotten that several years of litigation and discovery preceded this bankruptcy case. The Court should see this argument

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for what it is, another maneuver designed to deflect the Spokesman-Review's inequitable conduct and disregard of this Court's orders elsewhere.

Next, Mr. Stucke's Declaration states that the Debtor posted unredacted objections to claims on its website. Docket No. 1998, ¶ 5. This statement is not true. All objections to claims posted on the Diocese website were redacted. Aff. of Daniel J. Gibbons filed herewith, ¶ 3. Presumably, Mr. Stucke means that he was able to hack through the redactions to obtain confidential information as he did with pleadings on the Court's PACER system.

Mr. Stucke then testifies in Paragraphs 8, 11, under penalty of perjury, that he informed the Diocese that he hacked the pleadings located on the Diocese website and obtained confidential information. No such information was ever provided to the Debtor. Mr. Stucke only informed the Debtor that he was able to hack through the redacted pleadings on the Court's PACER website. Aff. of Shaun M. Cross, ¶¶ 5 & 6. Mr. Stucke's May 5, 2007 article entitled "Technical flaw allows online access to names", attached as Exhibit C to the Affidavit of Daniel J. Gibbons filed May 9, 2007, (Docket No. 1962), states only that Mr. Stucke hacked pleadings located on the Court's PACER system. Moreover, the Spokesman-Review's May 7, 2007, editors meeting makes no mention of Mr. Stucke obtaining information from the Diocese website. Editor Carla Savalli explicitly stated that the information was obtained from the Court's PACER system. Aff. of Shaun M. Cross, ¶¶ 7 & 8. Mr. Stucke's Declaration is the first time he had informed anyone

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that he had hacked through redactions on pleadings located on the Diocese website. Aff. of Shaun M. Cross, ¶ 6. False testimony certainly constitutes inequitable conduct and bad faith necessary to invoke unclean hands.

The Spokesman-Review's accusation that the Debtor is broadcasting confidential information to the world over the internet is patently untrue. During the spring and summer of 2006, the Debtor did post redacted objections to claims on its website. On or about August 1, 2006, the Debtor was alerted that a confidential claimant was able to locate a claims objection on the Diocese website by conducting an internet search using the claimant's name. Aff. of Daniel J. Gibbons, ¶¶ 3-5. This was possible because, although names of claimants had been redacted from claims objections and supporting pleadings, claimant's names were still present in electronic form.

From August 1, 2006 onward no claims objections or supporting pleadings were posted on the Diocese website, and all claims objections and supporting pleadings had been removed from the Diocese website. Aff. of Daniel J. Gibbons, ¶ 6. As shown in Exhibit A to the Affidavit of Daniel J. Gibbons, no link to any claim objection or supporting pleading can be found on the Diocese Chapter 11 webpage as of May 29, 2007.

Exactly how Mr. Stucke accessed redacted copies of pleadings after August 1, 2006 is unclear. As best as the Debtor has been able to determine, Mr. Stucke was using a particular search term, such as the victim's name, to find redacted SURREPLY TO MOTION FOR ACCESS TO PAINE HAMBLEN LLP COMPLETED CLAIMS - 9 717 WEST SPRAGUE AVENUE, SUITE 1200

copies of pleadings that may still have been located on the Diocese web server		
even though links to such pleadings had already been removed from the Diocese		
website. Or, Mr. Stucke may have been viewing "cached" versions of pleadings		
from an internet search engine. Search engines often "cache" documents or web		
pages in order to speed up internet searches. Aff. of Mary Green, ¶ 7. The		
		Diocese's website administrator contacted major internet search engines during
August of 2006 to instruct those search engines to remove pleadings from their		
caches. The Diocese has recently repeated this process. The corrective actions taken by the Debtor pertaining to the Diocese website are explained in the		
		taken by the Debtor pertaining to the Diocese website are explained in the
Affidavit of Mary Green.		
DATED this 6th day of June, 2007. PAINE HAMBLEN LLP		
By: /s/ Shaun M. Cross		
SHAUN M. CROSS GREGORY J. ARPIN		
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