

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT
BRIDGEPORT DIVISION

IN RE:

SAGECREST II LLC
SAGECREST FINANCE LLC
SAGECREST HOLDINGS LIMITED
SAGECREST DIXON INC.,

DEBTORS.

SAGECREST II, LLC,

Plaintiff,

- against -

ACG CREDIT COMPANY II, LLC,
ACG FINANCE COMPANY, LLC,
FINE ART FINANCE, LLC, ART CAPITAL
GROUP, LLC, ART CAPITAL GROUP, INC.,
ACG CREDIT COMPANY, LLC, AND IAN S.
PECK,

Defendants.

SAGECREST II, LLC,

Plaintiff,

- against -

IAN S. PECK, ACG CREDIT COMPANY II
LLC, ACG FINANCE COMPANY, LLC, FINE
ART FINANCE LLC, ART CAPITAL
GROUP, LLC, ART CAPITAL GROUP INC.,
and ACG CREDIT COMPANY, LLC,

Defendants.

CHAPTER 11

CASE NO. 08-50754 (AHWS)
CASE NO. 08-50755 (AHWS)
CASE NO. 08-50763 (AHWS)
CASE NO. 08-50844 (AHWS)

JOINTLY ADMINISTERED
UNDER CASE NO. 08-50754 (AHWS)

Adv. Proc. No. 10-05042

Adv. Proc. No. 10-05066

Appearances:

Robert S. Friedman, Esq. For the Plaintiff
Mark E. McGrath, Esq.
Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton, LLP
30 Rockefeller Plaza, Ste. 2400
New York, NY 10112

James Berman, Esq. For the Plaintiff
Zeisler and Zeisler
556 Clinton Ave., P.O. Box 3186
Bridgeport, CT 06605

Joshua H. Epstein, Esq. For the Defendants
Sorin Royer Cooper LLC
1230 Avenue of the Americas, 7th Fl.
New York, NY 10020

Elizabeth J. Austin, Esq. For the Defendants
Jessica Grossarth, Esq.
Pullman & Comley, LLC
850 Main St., P.O. Box 7006
Bridgeport, CT 06601-7006

**MEMORANDUM AND ORDER
REGARDING RECONSIDERATION OF THE COURT'S
PREJUDGMENT REMEDY ORDER**

The Defendants asks the court to reconsider its January 3, 2011 order approving the Plaintiff's Application for Pre-Judgment Remedy ("PJR Order") (see doc. #201). For the reasons that follow, the motion is denied.

Background

Familiarity with the factual background that preceded the PJR Order is assumed. See *SageCrest II, LLC v. ACG Credit Company II, LLC, et al.*, (*In re SageCrest II, LLC*), Adv. Pro. Nos. 10-5042, 10-5066, Order at 1-4 (Bankr. D. Conn. Jan. 3, 2011). The PJR Order provided, *inter alia*, that the Plaintiff could conduct discovery regarding property of the Defendants. In accordance therewith, the Plaintiffs served discovery

requests and notices of deposition to which, on January 7, 2011, the Defendants sought a protective order. At the January 11, 2011 expedited hearing on that motion, the Defendants informed the court that they intended to file the instant motion, which they did on January 18, 2011. (See doc. #211.) The Plaintiff objected. (See doc. #226.)

Discussion

“Motions under Rule 60(b) [*i.e.*, reconsideration motions] are addressed to the sound discretion of the . . . court . . .”. *Mendell ex rel. Viacom, Inc. v. Gollust*, 909 F.2d 724, 731 (2d Cir. 1990).

The standard for granting motions for reconsideration is strict; motions for reconsideration will generally be denied unless the moving party can point to controlling decisions or data that the court overlooked—matters, in other words, that might reasonably be expected to alter the conclusion reached by the court. Motions for reconsideration will not be granted where the party merely seeks to relitigate an issue that has already been decided. The three major grounds for granting a motion for reconsideration in the Second Circuit are: (1) an intervening change of controlling law, (2) the availability of new evidence, or (3) the need to correct a clear error or prevent manifest injustice.

In re NatTel, LLC, No. 3:07-mc-285 (SRU), 2010 WL 2977133, *1, slip op. (D. Conn. July 22, 2010) (internal quotations and citations omitted).

The grounds upon which the Defendants seek reconsideration of the PJR Order are alleged errors committed by this court in issuing that order. (See Defs.’ Motion for Reconsideration at 7, ¶19.) The law within the Second Circuit is clear, however, that that is not a basis for granting reconsideration. See, *e.g.*, *Morien v. Munich Reinsurance America, Inc.*, 270 F.R.D. 65, 69 (D. Conn. 2010) (motion for reconsideration not to be used “to relitigate an issue the court has already decided”) (further citation omitted). Rather, alleged errors should be addressed through the appeals process. Since there has been no intervening change of controlling law, nor availability of new evidence, and finding there is no need to correct a clear error or

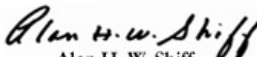
prevent manifest injustice in this instance, there is nothing warranting reconsideration of the PJR Order.

Conclusion

Accordingly, having failed to establish a basis warranting it,
IT IS ORDERED that the Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration is DENIED.

Dated this 16th day of February 2012 in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

By the court


Alan H. W. Shiff
United States Bankruptcy Judge