UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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SEA BIRD SHIPPING LTD.,

Plaintiff,

- against -

WINDROSE SPS SHIPPING & TRADING S.A.,

Defendant.

MEMORANDUM DECISION

09 Civ. 00795 (DC)

APPEARANCES:

dismissed.

BLANK ROME LLP

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:

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Sea Bird Shipp**ւթել IN**d. v**Di/թհեւռեն Ե**P**I ԿՎԵՐ**ող & Trading S.A.

directing plaintiff to address the impact on this case of the Second Circuit's decision in Shipping Corp. of India Ltd. v.

Jaldhi Overseas PTE LTD, Nos. 08-3477, 08-3578, 2009 WL 3319675

(2d Cir. Oct. 16, 2009). Jaldhi ruled that electronic fund transfers ("EFTs") in the temporary possession of an intermediary bank are not attachable property under Rule B. The order directed plaintiff to show cause why (1) the order in this case authorizing the process of maritime attachment and garnishment should not be vacated; and (2) the complaint should not be

On October 26, 2009, the Court issued an order

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On October 27, 2009, plaintiff requested an extension of time in which to respond to the order to show cause. The extension was granted. On November 16, 2009, plaintiff submitted its response. On December 4, 2009, defendant submitted opposition papers. On December 7, 2009, plaintiff submitted a reply. In its memoranda, plaintiff makes two principal arguments: (1) the present case warrants an exception to the retroactive application of <u>Jaldhi</u> because plaintiff has "relied" on its attachment; and (2) the attached EFT funds now constitute "property" within the district because they have been segregated into a separate bank account.

Both of plaintiff's arguments are rejected. First, the fact that plaintiff has relied upon on its Rule B attachment does not distinguish it from countless other Rule B plaintiffs in this district. The Second Circuit has made clear that the <u>Jaldhi</u> rule is jurisdictional in nature, and is to be applied retroactively.

See <u>Hawknet Ltd. v. Overseas Shipping Agencies</u>, No. 09-2128, 2009 WL 3790654 (2d Cir. Oct. 16, 2009). Plaintiff argues the Court should not yet rely on <u>Hawknet</u> because plaintiff-appellant has filed a petition for rehearing based on an argument that the Second Circuit misapplied Supreme Court precedent on retroactivity. The decisions in <u>Jaldhi</u> and <u>Hawknet</u>, however, are the law of the Second Circuit and they bind this Court. The Second Circuit has conclusively decided that EFTs are not attachable property, and that the rule is retroactive. I do not have discretion to hold otherwise. See, e.g., Setaf-Seqat v.

Cameroon Shipping Lines S.A., No. 09-6714 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 14, 2009) (Koeltl, J.) (Order); Kolmar Group A.G. v. Traxpo Enter.

Private Ltd., No. 07-10343 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 18, 2009) (Kaplan, J.) (Order); Hansa Sonderburg Shipping Corp. v. Hull & Hatch

Logistics LLC, No. 09-7164 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 16, 2009) (Swain, J.) (Order).

Second, although it may be true that an intermediary bank has placed attached EFT funds into a segregated bank account that is located in the State of New York, the defendant never consented to that action. Because <u>Jaldhi</u> created a retroactive jurisdictional rule, the initial attachment of defendant's funds was improper. Plaintiff may not make an end-run around the retroactivity of <u>Jaldhi</u> by arguing that the EFT funds have been "converted" into attachable property. <u>See e.g.</u>, <u>Amarante Shipping Pte Ltd. v. Kothari Products Ltd</u>, No. 09-7842 (S.D.N.Y. Oct.20, 2009) (Castel, J.) (Order); <u>Setaf-Segat v. Cameroon Shipping Lines S.A.</u>, No. 09-6714 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 14, 2009) (Koeltl, J.) (Order); <u>Kolmar Group A.G. v. Traxpo Enter. Private Ltd.</u>, No. 07-10343 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 18, 2009) (Kaplan, J.) (Order); <u>Hansa Sonderburg Shipping Corp. v. Hull & Hatch Logistics LLC</u>, No. 09-7164 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 16, 2009) (Swain, J.) (Order).

The order of attachment is vacated and the complaint is dismissed without prejudice. The Clerk of the Court is directed to close the case.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: New York, New York

December 9, 2009

DENNY CHIN

United States District Judge