

IN BRIEF

'Jailhouse Lawyer' Is Found Guilty of Unlicensed Practice of Law

A Manhattan jury on Thursday found a federal inmate guilty of fraud and the unauthorized practice of law for holding himself out as a paralegal to the families of people in custody.

Christopher Reese, who is not a lawyer, netted hundreds of thousands of dollars by falsely claiming for years his filings would lead to outcomes—such as release from prison—that could not possibly be guaranteed, prosecutors said in a press release.

“Christopher Reese committed fraud through his bogus legal practice,” Acting U.S. Attorney for the Southern District, Matthew Podolsky, said in a statement. “He promised his victims that he would get their family members out of prison when he knew he had no way to guarantee that outcome, and induced them into paying him for legal services he knew he wasn’t authorized to provide.”

Defense attorney Zachary Margulis-Ohnuma told the New York Law Journal his client was a phenomenal jailhouse lawyer who helped secure the release of multiple people from prison—including himself.

“Mr. Reese of course accepts the jury’s verdict, but the case raised multiple novel legal issues that could form the basis for an appeal,” Margulis-Ohnuma said in a statement. “While Mr. Reese was convicted of four of the five counts, he was acquitted of wire fraud conspiracy and the trial evidence showed that he was a phenomenally successful jailhouse lawyer who helped multiple people win their freedom, especially during the COVID crisis from 2020 to 2022.”

Reese, 57, had been in custody for a violation of supervised release. He was previously behind bars following a conviction for a fraud scheme involving stolen checks.

Prosecutors said Reese filed the motions in exchange for thousands of dollars, sometimes keeping fees he’d promised to pay back if unsuccessful.

The jury found Reese guilty



SPECIAL REPORT »9-11

of charges of wire fraud, unauthorized practice of law in a federal enclave, making false statements to the U.S. Probation Office and conspiracy to commit money laundering.

He faces a maximum of 20 years in prison at sentencing.

The case is before U.S. District Court Judge Valerie Caproni of the Southern District of New York.

—Emily Saul

Randy Mastro Returns To NYC Government With Deputy Mayor Appointment

Randy Mastro, a King & Spalding partner who previously worked for New York City Mayor Rudy Giuliani and whose nomination last year for the city’s top lawyer was met with fierce opposition from lawmakers, is returning to City Hall as a deputy to the embattled Mayor Eric Adams.

Mastro’s appointment as first deputy mayor comes at a fraught time for the Adams administration. It also comes as much of the city’s leadership apparatus has been hollowed out through a series of high-profile resignations related to the federal probe into Adams and members of his inner circle.

Adams, who has less than nine months left in his term, is waiting for a federal

» Page 4

Don’t Make Trouble »6

‘Legal Sabotage’ Offers Guidance for Navigating Our New Legal World »6

SDNY Judge Issues Warning To Tony Buzbee’s Law Partner In Sean Combs Case

BY ALYSSA AQUINO

IN a Friday order formally blocking Tony Buzbee from practicing in a case against the rap artist and businessman Sean Combs, U.S. District Judge Mary Kay Vyskocil warned his co-counsel of the “grave consequences” of further misconduct, suggesting that sanctions could be on the table for her “apparent complicity” in Buzbee’s actions.

Vyskocil rejected as moot Buzbee’s application for pro hac vice admission in the case, one of the multiple cases he withdrew from after reports emerged that Buzbee—an attorney in Texas—had been filing dozens of court filings in the Manhattan federal court, without first asking for permission to do so.

As she denied the request, Vyskocil noted that Buzbee had submitted the documents with the ECF filing credentials of his local counsel, “whose apparent complicity in his improper conduct may be grounds for sanctions.”

“Plaintiff’s counsel is on notice that further failure to comply with the procedural rules that govern this Court and her ethical responsibilities will have grave consequences,” Vyskocil said.

When reached for comment,



Tony Buzbee

Buzbee acknowledged the ECF filing credential issue.

“That is concerning considering that my local counsel is actively engaged in these cases and you have to have local counsel to file anything and to seek admission! I do not have access to my local counsel’s ECF period,” he said.

Co-counsel Antigone Curis, now the remaining plaintiff’s counsel, and counsel for Diddy

» Page 12

Skadden Associate Resigns Over Big Law’s Tepid Response to Trump Pressure

BY AMANDA O'BRIEN

RACHEL Cohen, the third-year finance associate at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom who’d been one of the rare voices in Big Law to attach her name to criticism of firms’ quiescence in the face of an unprecedented assault from the Trump administration, had a sharp reaction to the deal Paul, Weiss, Rifkin, Wharton & Garrison negotiated with the president on Thursday.

The agreement, in which president agreed to revoke his previous executive order targeting the firm in exchange for Paul Weiss promising \$40 million in pro bono legal services to causes across the political spectrum and retaining an independent organization to evaluate its hiring practices, prompted her to send a firm-wide email Thursday night demanding her firm act, or alternatively, to accept her two-week notice.

While Cohen’s profile remains on the Skadden website, she posted



Rachel Cohen

on LinkedIn that she had since been locked out of her firm email since sending that communication, indicating that instead of spurring the firm to action, her letter had been taken as notice.

“This is not what I saw for my career or for my evening, but Paul Weiss’ decision to cave to the Trump administration on DEI, representation and staffing has forced my hand. We do not have time. It is now or it is never, and if it is never, I will not con-

» Page 8

‘Uncolorable’ Arguments and Ethical Challenges Face Lawyers in Civil Service, Panelists Say

BY EMILY SAUL

GOVERNMENT lawyers concerned about running afoul of ethical guidelines should keep in mind that there’s a difference between being asked to assert a stance that makes them uncomfortable and an argument that has no legal basis, explained participants at a Wednesday evening panel held by the New

York City Bar Association.

The event, called “Ethical Challenges Facing Government Lawyers,” brought together a professor focusing on legal ethics and attorneys with government experience to discuss situations that may face attorneys working in the civil service.

The panel was moderated by David Keyko, a partner at Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman.

Government lawyers are bound

by the same rules of professional conduct that govern all members of the bar, said Kathleen Clark, a professor at Washington University Law School.

That being said, Clark—who was former counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee and former special counsel to the D.C. attorney general—said Rule 5.2(b) does create a kind of “safe harbor” for subordinate lawyers.

‘A New Equation’: What Effect Will Albany’s Outside Income Cap Have On Attorney Lawmakers?

BY BRIAN LEE

A NEW YORK judge’s decision to sign off on a \$35,000-per-year cap on the outside income state lawmakers may earn has raised concerns that it will deter practicing attorneys from serving in Albany.

The agitation stems from a March 5 trial court ruling that resulted in as many as 38 members of New York’s 213-member legislature facing whether to resign from office or their outside work. Many of those lawmakers with side hustles are practicing attorneys in the Republican Party.

State Supreme Court Justice Alison Napolitano of Suffolk County found the cap constitutional and declined to grant a stay as GOP legislative leaders prepare their appeal.

The Democratic-backed legislation, in 2022, raised lawmakers’ pay by nearly 30%, to \$142,000 per year, which remains tops in the nation, but with the stipulation that they could not earn more than \$35,000 from outside work as of Jan. 1, 2025, to limit potential conflicts of interest.

Washington County District Attorney Anthony Jordan, who practiced law while serving in the state Assembly from 2009 to 2013,



Anthony Jordan, Washington County District Attorney

said it will certainly make lawyers think twice about making a run for office.

Jordan said the cap will have the effect of “pinching out” attorneys, particularly those like him from rural communities.

“If you’re going to go from making a significant living to now you’re going to go serve in the legislature where you can’t work outside for any real amount, and you’re going to shut down your practice or leave the firm, now you’re adding a new equation,” said Jordan, a Republican and former president of the District Attorneys Association of the State of New York.

The presence of attorneys in the state legislature was already in decline, accounting for 57 of its 213 members, markedly down from a “high watermark” of lawyers accounting for 75% of the Senate and 56% of the Assembly in the late 1960s.

» Page 12

High Court Rules Against Mafia Associate in Appeal Over ‘Crime of Violence’

BY JIMMY HOOVER

THE U.S. Supreme Court on Friday refused to revisit the sentence of a New York mafia associate serving 25 years in prison for his role in a murder-for-hire plot.

In a 7-2 ruling, the court rejected Salvatore Delligatti’s arguments that he should not have received five years of additional prison time under a sentencing enhancement for carrying a gun during a “crime of violence.”

Delligatti, a member of one of New York’s Five Families, had argued that his supposed crime of violence—second-degree murder under New York law—failed to qualify as such because the state penal code also covers fundamentally nonviolent acts, such as failing to feed one’s child or provide medicine to someone whose life depends on it.



Justices Clarence Thomas and Neil Gorsuch

Justice Clarence Thomas rejected that argument in his opinion for the majority.

“Intentional murder is the prototypical ‘crime of violence,’ and it has long been understood to incorporate liability for both act and omission,” Thomas wrote. “[W]e cannot adopt Delligatti’s interpretation without excluding traditional and widely

» Page 7

DECISIONS OF INTEREST

First Department

CIVIL RIGHTS: **Dismissal granted and denied in part, continuing violation doctrine did not apply.** *Edwards v. State of New York, Court of Claims, New York.*

LITIGATION: **Reargument granted; previous order overlooked aspects of FOIL.** *Carr v. New York City Police Department, Supreme Court, New York.*

TRUSTS & ESTATES LAW: **Petition granted and denied in part; respondent failed to show up in court.** *Estate of Theodore Cohn, Surrogate’s Court, New York.*

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW: **Court recommends 45-day suspension for custodial engineer who fired air rifle.** *Dep’t of Education v. O’Hara, Other Courts, New York.*

Second Department

LANDLORD-TENANT LAW: **Plaintiff’s summary judgment denied; failed to fix toxic mold in property.** *Haronco LLC v. Fatih, Civil Court, Kings.*

CONTRACTS LAW: **Default granted upon renewal, copy of summons and complaint were attached.** *Misupply LLC v. Onyefulu, Civil Court, Queens.*

U.S. Courts

EMPLOYMENT LITIGATION: **Panel certifies question of unresolved Connecticut Law on employee compensation.** *Del Rio v. Amazon.com, dedc LLC, 2d. Cir.*

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: **Issues of fact exist as to claims arising from warrantless entry, search, seizure.** *Alexander v. City of Syracuse, 2d. Cir.*

SECURITIES LITIGATION: **Broker-dealer’s purchases and sales of securities are exempt from Sec. 16(b) Liability.** *Clarus Corp. v. HAP Trading LLC, SDNY.*

ANTITRUST LAW: **Tying claim, Sherman Act damages claim survive against Live Nation, Ticketmaster.** *U.S. v. Live Nation Ent. Inc., SDNY.*

CIVIL PROCEDURE: **NY medical management company lacks jurisdiction over fired Florida resident.** *My Goals Solutions Inc. v. Coiana, SDNY.*

DECISION SUMMARIES, Page 17

FULL-TEXT DECISIONS, nylj.com

INSIDE LAW JOURNAL

Calendar of Events.....	6
Court Calendars.....	8
Court Notes.....	18
Decisions.....	17
Expert Analysis.....	3
Lawyer to Lawyer.....	4
Legal Notices.....	13
Outside Counsel.....	4
Perspective.....	6
Verdicts & Settlements.....	5

See page 2 for complete Inside lineup.

Click
Listen
Earn

Stay compliant from the comfort of your own home or office at CLECenter.com. With new, accredited content updated daily, seamless online tracking and 24/7 access, CLECenter.com makes compliance easy.

Visit CLECenter.com
to click, listen, earn - anytime
or Call A CLE Counselor Today at (800) 348-0466

VerdictSearch

Verdict & Settlement
Trends in Your State

Get exclusive access to
news-breaking verdicts including:

- Insightful trends in your jurisdiction
- Detailed briefs
- Top weekly verdicts for your practice area

To get started, visit
VerdictSearch.com/verdictnews
or contact the VerdictSearch Sales Team
at 1-800-445-6823

ALM.

BONDS

Contact us by phone
or email at

info@blaikiegroupp.com

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Appeals | ☐ Supersedeas |
| ☐ Discharge Lien | ☐ Executor |
| ☐ Guardian | ☐ Lost Instrument |

Express Solutions Expressly for
Bonding Problems Since 1933

THE
BLAIKIE
GROUP

111 John St., 16th Floor
New York, New York 10038
212-962-BOND 212-267-8440

D. Nicholas Blaikie Fayth Vasseur
Colette M. Blaikie Christine Harding

www.blaikiegroupp.com

New York Law Journal Inside

Estate Planning And Philanthropy »3 The Tax Deal of Contributed Art by Conrad Teitell	Divorce Law »3 Business Divorce Cases Of 2024 by Peter A. Mahler and Matthew D. Donovan	Outside Counsel »4 Second Circuit Distinguishes Statute of Limitation And Statute of Repose by Anthony Michael Sabino	Verdicts & Settlements »5 \$18.5 million verdict in a medical malpractice case: Failure To Test For Alcohol Withdrawal Led to Brain Damage: Suit \$3.0 million settlement in a premises liability case: Fall on Stairs Caused Shoulder and Elbow Injuries, Plaintiff Alleged ...and more	Perspective »6 'Legal Sabotage' Offers Guidance for Navigating Our New Legal World by Benjamin Silverman	Intellectual Property Special Report »9-11 How Companies Can Safeguard Their IP And Liability Exposure Legal and Practical Implications of Transfers of Ideological Trademarks Recent Global Developments in the SEP Landscape ...and more
Online ➤ Court Calendars Civil and Supreme Court calendars for New York and surrounding counties are now available weeks in advance at nylj.com . Search cases by county, index, judge or party name. Important Part information, including addresses, phone numbers and courtrooms are updated daily. Only at nylj.com.		Online ➤ Today's Tip View the special sections online and download today's paper at the Law Journal Download Center. Only at nylj.com.		Calendar of Events »6 Online ➤ Submit a legal notice for publication on nylj.com .	

‘Wildly Improper’: Judge’s Video Dissent Showing Handguns Sparks Colleagues’ Criticism

BY AVALON ZOPPO

U.S. COURT of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit members got into a heated back-and-forth in an en banc Second Amendment opinion Thursday, where Judge Lawrence VanDyke’s highly unusual dissent included a link to a self-made video where he demonstrated the mechanics of handguns.

The 18-minute video was part of VanDyke’s dissent to the majority’s holding that large-capacity magazines are neither “arms” nor necessary accessories to operate an “arm” protected by the Second Amendment. The full court upheld the constitutionality of a 2016 California law banning possession of the magazines.

In the video uploaded to YouTube, VanDyke handles several guns displayed on a table—attaching and replacing various pieces and walking viewers through how to operate them. At one point, he dumps a tote bag of grips onto the table before holding them up for the camera.

VanDyke, an appointee of Presi-

dent Donald Trump, criticized the majority’s Second Amendment test for determining whether an accessory is “necessary” or “optional,” and said that analysis could lead to many parts of a gun—including grips— being deemed an unprotected accessory.

“I hope you could tell from this video that that idea is simply unrealistic,” VanDyke said. “It could never be applied in real life. Like many of this Court’s ideas about the Second Amendment, it stems from a basic misunderstanding of how firearms were combined with a highly unrealistic idea of how such a rule would be administered in real life.”

“Ultimately, the only rule that makes sense and comports with reality and the text of the Constitution is that the entire handgun here, including the grip, this take-down lever, the slide and barrel, the siding system and this magazine are all part of the arm within the meaning of the Second Amendment,” he added.

Judge Marsha Berzon, joined by five other judges, called VanDyke’s video “wildly improper,” arguing it



Dissent video in *Duncan v. Bonta*, posted by Judge Lawrence VanDyke of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

is outside of the record and therefore its contents not subject to judicial notice. She cited a Ninth Circuit order that requires the outcomes of appeals to be “evidenced by a written disposition.”

“The video is not ‘part’ of his dissent simply because Judge Van-

Dyke says it is,” Berzon wrote. “Our rules do not allow a video to operate as a ‘disposition,’ a term that includes separate opinions.”

In a footnote, Berzon highlighted other problems with the idea of video dissents, such as how their contents could be searched and how

the videos would be accessible to pro se litigants and prisoners.

Berzon also said VanDyke improperly appointed himself as an expert witness in the case without following relevant federal rules for expert witnesses, which she added give parties the opportunity to challenge an expert’s conclusions.

“I therefore write separately in the hope that in the future my colleagues, whether in the majority or dissent, will do exactly and only that: write,” Berzon wrote. “And, although I am surprised that it is necessary to do so, I write to reemphasize that as judges, we must decide cases as they are presented to us by the parties, leaving advocacy to the attorneys and testimony to the witnesses, expert and otherwise.”

Berzon was joined by Chief Judge Mary Murguia and Judges Andrew Hurwitz, Richard Paez, Sidney Thomas and Kim Wardlaw.

VanDyke called the criticism “manufactured concern” and said the circuit’s rules don’t require solely written dispositions of appeals.

“Judge Berzon’s overreading of

General Order 4.5(a) is just that—an overreading,” VanDyke wrote. “Like the majority’s invention of its facile arms—accessory test, the ‘textual’ argument against my video dissent seems driven more by a desire for a certain result than anything in the text or reason itself.”

In response to Berzon’s concern that he named himself an expert, VanDyke contended he wasn’t making factual conclusions about handgun accessories but rather illustrating the “conceptual shortcoming” with the majority’s approach.

“If you don’t like the video portion of my dissent, then don’t watch it. But don’t let that distract you from grasping the conceptual absurdity of the novel test the majority has concocted to, once again, justify its refusal to apply the Second Amendment,” he wrote.

The court’s decision reversed a district judge’s decision that the California law is unconstitutional.

The Ninth Circuit rendered its decision in *Virginia Duncan v. Rob Bonta*, No. 23-55805.

@ Avalon Zoppo can be reached at azoppo@alm.com.

‘A Blatant Disregard for the Law’: U.S. Treasury Department Slammed With DOGE-Related Data Privacy Litigation

BY KAT BLACK

THE U.S. Treasury Department is battling a wave of privacy litigation that sought to block it from sharing the personal data of taxpayers and government staff with the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE), billionaire Elon Musk’s controversial new executive branch task force that aims to aggressively cut federal spending.

The lawsuits, which spiked in February, have yielded clashing judicial rulings across the country as courts navigate the unprecedented nature and scale of the disclosure, which plaintiffs contend has the potential to impact not just federal employees, but every American resident who pays income tax, receives Social Security benefits or otherwise engages in financial transactions with the government.

The initiative, per its website, claims to have achieved \$115 billion in government savings since it was launched in January by executive order. President Donald Trump, who originally announced the formation of the task force in Nov. 2024, reconstituted the United States Digital Service as a temporary non-government agency called the “U.S. DOGE Service Temporary Organization” on Jan. 20, the same day he was sworn into office.

Musk, the CEO of electric vehicle giant Tesla, has been designated a “special government employee” by the administration.

This surge was surfaced by Law.com Radar.

At least seven complaints alleging that the Treasury Department has unlawfully granted DOGE access to the personally identifiable information of “millions” of federal workers and government beneficiaries in its financial system have been filed against the Treasury Department and Scott Bessent, the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, in February. Plaintiffs include individuals, labor unions and government organizations.

In two of the cases filed in federal New York and Maryland courts, preliminary injunctions have been granted, and judges have denied preliminary injunctions in two other cases filed in Washington, D.C. and Virginia.

The claims alleged that in late January, the Treasury Department and Bessent provided DOGE representatives with unfettered access to the federal payment system—which encompasses information such as Social Security numbers, names, addresses and HIPAA-protected health information—in violation of the Privacy Act of 1974.

District Judge Jeannette Vargas of the Southern District of New York on Feb. 21 extended a

preliminary injunction originally approved by District Judge Paul A. Engelmayer blocking DOGE from regaining access to the data in a case filed by 19 state attorneys general.

Aman George, senior counsel at legal organization Democracy Forward, which has litigated similar cases against the Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security Administration, is representing plaintiffs in a case filed by the Electronic Privacy Information Center against the Department of the Treasury, Bessent, DOGE and the OPM. District Judge Rossie D. Alston, Jr. of the Eastern District of Virginia denied a request for a preliminary injunction in the case on Feb. 21.

“I think a number of judges have seen how dangerous these sorts of new access policies at the agencies are,” he said in an interview. “And even where they have denied relief initially ... judges are continuing to express extreme concern that Americans’ data and privacy might be at risk, and that the government may not be safeguarding the data with the sort of care that it has promised to Americans for 50 years while collecting information on all of us. I think many courts are seeing that threat and working to act on it and ensure that the law is followed and Americans’ data isn’t put at risk.”

The New York Times’ tracker documenting litigation targeting Trump administration policies has recorded at least 24 DOGE-related legal actions since Trump was inaugurated. Most of the suits against the Treasury Department were filed for injunctive relief in Maryland, Washington, D.C., New York and Virginia federal courts; only three are seeking damages.

Additional defendants include Elon Musk; the U.S. Department of Education; the U.S. Office of Personnel Management and its acting director, Charles Ezell; the U.S. DOGE Service Temporary Organization; the Bureau of the Fiscal Service; and, in the complaint filed by 19 state attorneys general in New York federal court, Donald Trump.

Nick Sansone is an attorney at Public Citizen Litigation Group representing the Alliance for Retired Americans, the American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO and the Service Employees International Union, AFL-CIO in their data privacy suit against the Treasury Department, Bessent and the Bureau of the Fiscal Service. District Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly of the District of Columbia denied the plaintiffs’ request for preliminary injunction in the case on March 7.

He said in an interview that the

scale of access to this information has the potential to cause “intentional or accidental harm, both to people’s personal data, but also to the plumbing of the United States’ financial apparatus.”

“For example, there was one member of the Treasury DOGE team [who] was in the system ... but, pretty quickly, he was terminated for some prior racist online content that background checks and a proper vetting process would’ve been able to uncover,” he said, referring to DOGE staffer Marko Elez, who resigned in February following backlash to his social media posts. It was confirmed in a Southern District of New York filing dated March 14 that Elez had accessed the personally identifiable information contained in the Treasury Department’s financial system before his departure.

“I think stories like that really exemplify the fact that proper protocols haven’t really been put in place to know who all this data and all of the access to all these systems is being turned over to,” said Sansone.

He said that providing DOGE with access to this information could also potentially give Musk and DOGE employees the reins to target “particular individuals or particular entities” and interfere with their government payments.

“I think what’s at stake in these cases is who has access to that infrastructure and, if something goes wrong—if somebody who doesn’t have the proper training or has nefarious motives has access to that infrastructure—a

mistake could significantly delay payments or cause severe disruption,” he said.

George said that the disclosure of personal data to employees like Elez is precisely what the Privacy Act is intended to prevent, calling it “extremely problematic.”

“What the Trump administration has been doing has shown a blatant disregard for the law and for the agreement that the government and Americans have had in place for decades about how carefully to treat the sensitive data of millions of Americans,” he said. “So we hope that we can start to slow down this process of granting unprecedented levels of access to unappointed, unvetted individuals who are using data for unclear and potentially unlawful ends.”

Representatives for the Treasury Department, the OPM and their counsel did not immediately respond to requests for comment. The U.S. Attorney’s Office of the Southern District of New York declined to comment.

District Judge Deborah L. Boardman of the District of Maryland recently extended a temporary restraining order to March 24 in a case filed against the Treasury Department by the American Federation of Teachers, the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, the National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association, the National Federation of Federal Employees and others.

@ Kat Black can be reached at kblack@alm.com.

With Higher Ed Under Attack, Dartmouth Hires Trump Ally as General Counsel

BY TRUDY KNOCKLESS

THE ELITE Ivy League institution Dartmouth College has hired Matt Raymer, a Trump ally who has backed the president’s push to end birthright citizenship, as general counsel.

His appointment comes elite research universities are under unprecedented pressure to bow to Trump administration demands or lose hundreds of millions of dollars in funding.

Raymer received his bachelor’s degree from Dartmouth and his law degree from the University of Michigan. He stepped down in March as chief counsel of the Republican National Committee, and started at the Hanover, New Hampshire, school earlier this month. He replaces Sandhya Iyer, who departed last fall to become GC of another Ivy League school, Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island.

“Matt Raymer is a gifted lawyer and proud alumnus who brings to the general counsel’s office experience with the legal needs of large organizations with a national pro-



Matt Raymer, general counsel of Dartmouth

file and a deep love and commitment to Dartmouth,” President Sian Leah Beilock said in a statement. “Matt will play a critical role in helping us understand and navigate the legal landscape surrounding higher education.”

Higher education observers view Raymer’s hiring as the latest in a string of hires by major universities aimed at helping them build

a better rapport with the Trump administration and with conservative critics who often view the institutions as out-of-touch bastions of liberalism that squelch conservative voices.

“There is a need to be able to communicate across the political spectrum,” Lee Bollinger, the former president of Columbia University, told Politico. “I think every

university is trying to find people from the moderate to right—and even more right—in the political spectrum to help deliver messages and help protect them from unfair and problematic attacks. I’m seeing it more and more.”

The stakes are enormous. Columbia, for instance, is trying to sway the Trump administration to restore \$400 million in federal funding it revoked this month after accusing the New York City school of “inaction in the face of persistent harassment of Jewish students.”

Meanwhile, the administration said Wednesday that it’s cutting \$175 million in funding to the University of Pennsylvania over policies allowing transgender women to compete in women’s sports.

The administration also is investigating Cornell and Yale for allegedly prioritizing of doctoral applications from candidates from underrepresented backgrounds and investigating Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Princeton and Yale for allegedly putting the safety of Jewish students at risk.

Dartmouth spokesperson Jana

Barnello defended Raymer’s selection, telling Politico that he will provide legal guidance but “does not set policy.”

“Like all its senior leaders, Dartmouth has full confidence in Matt’s ability to serve in this role based on his qualifications and expertise, without regard to any personal political beliefs,” she said.

Raymer, a former resident fellow at the Harvard Kennedy School’s Institute of Politics, is a veteran of the political landscape.

Before joining the National Republican Committee, he held senior legal positions at the National Republican Senatorial Committee and the Republican State Leadership Committee.

Raymer’s appointment comes at a time Dartmouth is trying to move past a string of headline-grabbing setbacks, including a medical school cheating scandal and a class-action suit filed by nine women who said they were raped or harassed by their professors. The university settled the case in 2019 for \$14 million.

Despite the challenges ahead, Raymer called his new position a “dream job.”

“Dartmouth is home, and I am thrilled to return to this wonderful and extraordinary place,” he said. “I am deeply honored by the opportunity to serve as general counsel under President Beilock’s leadership, and I look forward to advancing Dartmouth’s legal interests as it continues its mission of providing unparalleled education to the most promising students in a vibrant and inclusive environment.”

Holden Thorp, former chancellor at the University of North Carolina, told Politico that universities have begun to view having politically savvy legal chiefs as essential.

“It makes perfect sense: Every university is clearly going to have to work things out with the administration on a variety of matters—whether it’s funding or immigration matters with their students, or the Dear Colleague letter,” he said. “All of this stuff is getting litigated in the courts, and then it’s playing out in Congress in terms of them writing the budget.”

@ Trudy Knockless can be reached at tknockless@alm.com.

ESTATE PLANNING AND PHILANTHROPY

The Tax Deal of Contributed Art

Art is long, life is short
— Hippocrates

So, I'll cou the briefest of rules on charitable gifts of works of art.

For Federal income tax purposes, an investor or collector who gives a painting held long-term to a tax-exempt charity for a "related use" has a gift valued at fair market value. And that value is often an issue between the donor and the IRS.

The art dealer's deduction for the same gift is limited to his cost basis.

The artist's deduction for her gift of her painting is limited to cost basis — the cost of the canvas, the paints and the brushes, — although perhaps the brushes would have to be amortized.

For large gifts, the IRS can call upon a volunteer art panel of experts to help it determine fair market value. But the panel's valuations aren't binding on the IRS. A description of the panel and its latest valuations are this column's topic.

W - A - R - N - I - N - G. If you believe that with all the staff firings at the IRS, there will be no one remaining to review the panel's non-binding findings, read no further.

If you are still with me, you will find the panel's latest report at Publication 5392 (Rev. 6-2024 Catalog Number 73942R Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service www.IRS.gov.)

Brief summary:

Not surprisingly, the taxpayer's claimed values for charitable deductions are often reduced by the art panel and the claimed values for gift and estate tax purposes for transfers to family members and other individuals are often increased. Until recent years, the panel listed separately its valuations for each category. But now its valuations are all in one category.

About the Art Panel. It was created in 1968 to provide advice and make recommendations to

By
Conrad Teitell



the Art Appraisal Services (AAS) unit in the Independent Office of Appeals for the Internal Revenue Service.

The panel assists by providing value recommendations on the acceptability of tangible personal property appraisals taxpayers submit to support the fair market value claimed on the wide range of works of art involved in income, estate, and gift tax returns.

When a tax return selected for audit includes an appraisal of a single work of art or cultural property valued at \$50,000 or more, the IRS

To minimize the possibility that panelists recognize a taxpayer's entire collection, the art works are usually discussed in alphabetical order by artist or, in the case of decorative art, by object type.

examining agent or appeals officer must refer the case to AAS for possible referral to the panel, unless a specific exception exists.

AAS supports and coordinates the panel meetings. The AAS appraisers independently review additional art works in taxpayers' appraisals that are not referred to the panel.

AAS takes steps to ensure objectivity and safeguard taxpayer privacy. Information provided to the panelists doesn't include the taxpayer's name, the type of tax, the tax consequences of any adjustments to the value, or who did the appraisal.

To minimize the possibility that panelists recognize a taxpayer's entire collection, the art works are usually discussed in alphabetical order by artist or, in the case of decorative art, by object type. If there is a conflict of interest with

a Panelist and a work of art under review, the Panelist doesn't participate in the discussion and is excused from that portion of the meeting.

The Panel's recommendations are strictly advisory. AAS reviews the panel's recommendations which become the position of the IRS only with AAS concurrence. Fiscal Year 2023, (the latest) AAS adopted 63 percent of the panel's recommendations in full.

The AAS appraisers provide written reports or memoranda to the requesting IRS office. When and adjustment is recommended, the requesting IRS office shares a copy of the AAS report with the taxpayer, outlining the AAS appraiser's final value determination, which may reference the panel's recommendations for the adjustments to fair market value with all supporting evidence.

Taxpayers may request reconsideration of an adjusted claimed value only if they provide substantial new information or probative evidence. AAS appraisers may submit such information to the panel for reconsideration at a subsequent meeting.

Issues other than valuation for artwork gifts — and I'm just scratching the surface.

Will the artwork be used for a use related to the charity's exempt purpose?Special harsh rules apply to gifts of undivided interests.

Wait, there's more. You'll also want to study the copyright rules, — and oh yes, today's artworks go beyond canvas and sculpture. Don't overlook digital art.

Oh for the days when Orson Welles said, "I don't know much about art, but I know what I like."

Conrad Teitell is a principal at Cummings & Lockwood in Stamford, Connecticut.

Letters Welcome

The Law Journal welcomes letters from its readers for publication. They must contain the names and addresses of correspondents. Letters should be of reasonable length and submitted with the understanding that all correspondence is subject to the editorial judgment of the newspaper in considering duplication, length, relevancy, taste and other criteria. Letters may be e-mailed to:

@ adenney@alm.com

DIVORCE LAW

Business Divorce Cases of 2024

Last year's installment of this column highlighted *Andris v 1376 Forest Realty, LLC* (213 AD3d 923 [2d Dept 2023]), where the Second Department reinstated a petition for judicial dissolution of an LLC pursuant to LLC Law (LLCL) §702 brought by the estate representative of one of the LLC's deceased members.

The court's sparsely worded decision permitted the dissolution petition to proceed, relying on LLCL §608 which authorizes a deceased member's executor or other estate fiduciary to "exercise all of the member's rights for the purposes of settling his or her estate." *Andris* did not address how the executor's status fell within §702 which, by its plain terms, only permits application for judicial dissolution "by or for a member."

The member distinction is critical given the definitions of "member" and "membership interest" in LLCL Article 1 endowing members with voting, management, and economic rights, whereas under LLCL §603 a non-member transferee's rights are limited to "receiv[ing], to the extent assigned, the distributions and allocations of profits and losses to which the assignor would be entitled."

In what is perhaps 2024's most consequential business divorce decision, the Second Department de-enigmatized *Andris in Weinstein v Wallace* (231 AD3d 1187 [2d Dept 2024]). *Weinstein* involved a family-owned funeral home business owned 50-50 by two brothers.

The company's operating agreement provided that one of the brothers was the sole manager. With language mirroring §608, the agreement expressly granted a representative of a deceased member's estate "all or any part of [the deceased member's] Membership interest" for purposes of "settling or managing its estate."

Upon the managing member's death, his two daughters serving as estate representatives sought to transfer his ownership interest



By
Peter A. Mahler



And
Matthew D. Donovan

in the LLC to a trust, as directed by his will.

After the surviving brother did not consent to the transfer, the trustee of the trust and the managing-member's daughters entered into an agreement by which the estate assigned its economic interest to the trust while expressly retaining voting control of the assigned interest pending

The trial court dismissed both claims against the bookkeeper for failure to allege fraud with particularity and reliance on conclusory allegations.

the Trust's future admission as a member in compliance with the operating agreement.

The surviving brother sued for declarations that he was the sole voting member of the LLC and as such became managing member based on his vote alone. The trial court ruled in his favor, finding that the Estate had no voting or other member rights and therefore the surviving brother as the only remaining member held sole voting power to appoint himself manager.

On appeal, the Second Department reversed in favor of the trust and the estate. The court interpreted LLCL §608 as not giving the estate representatives membership status but, rather, the power for indefinite duration to exercise membership rights, specifically including voting rights, for the purpose of settling or managing the estate.

The ruling, which *sub silentio* overrules lower court decisions dismissing derivative claims by estate representatives of deceased LLC members, likely will have a

major impact on a significant segment of business divorce litigation involving estates.

Partnership Agreement's Transfer Restrictions Trump Testamentary Bequest

The Bronx County Commercial Division last year also addressed an issue surrounding the disposition of a deceased business owner's interest in *Pappas v B&G Holding Co* (83 Misc3d 1285(A) [Sup Ct, Bronx County 2024]).

There, the court held invalid a purported testamentary transfer of a deceased partner's interest because the will did not comport with the transfer requirements in the governing partnership agreement.

Pappas involved a two-partner realty-holding partnership governed by an agreement that contained a transfer-upon-death provision requiring the estate representative of the deceased partner to sell, and the surviving partner to buy, the decedent's partnership interest at a formula-based price.

The provision prohibited any sale or other transfer of a partnership interest "except in accordance with this agreement." Prior to his death in 2020, one partner executed a will bequeathing his partnership interest to a third party.

The surviving partner did not recognize the bequest's validity, after which the legatee brought suit contending that, while the partnership agreement "clearly proscribed the transfer, pledge, and/or assignment of a partner's shares," it did not prohibit testamentary transfers.

The court found the plaintiff's contention "absurd," reasoning that "[i]f bequeathing property in a will is not a pledge or assignment . . . then nothing is." The court ultimately concluded that "because at the time of his death [the decedent] owned his shares of [the partnership] and his conveyance to [plaintiff] was a nullity, the shares did not pass outside the estate and instead, became [the Estate's] property."

The court therefore ordered the decedent's estate to sell the interest to the surviving partner at the value determined by the formula in the partnership agreement — exactly what the

» Page 7

MEDIATION

JAMS is the
“premier player”
with “a formidable bench
of well-established
mediators”
—CHAMBERS

We handle more than 10,000 mediations
annually, ranging from two-party matters
to complex, multi-million-dollar cases.

jamsadr.com/mediation

LAWYER TO LAWYER

For information contact 212-457-7850

FLORIDA ATTORNEY

LAW OFFICES OF RANDY C. BOTWINICK

Formerly of Pazer, Epstein, Jaffe & Fein

CONCENTRATING IN PERSONAL INJURY



RANDY C. BOTWINICK
34 Years Experience



• Car Accidents
• Slip & Falls
• Maritime
• Wrongful Death



JAY HALPERN
39 Years Experience

• Defective Products
• Tire & Rollover Cases
• Traumatic Brain Injury
• Construction Accidents

Co-Counsel and Participation Fees Paid

Now associated with Halpern, Santos and Pinkert, we have obtained well over \$100,000,000 in awards for our clients during the last three decades. This combination of attorneys will surely provide the quality representation you seek for your Florida personal injury referrals.

MIAMI

150 Alhambra Circle
Suite 1100, Coral Gables, FL 33134
P 305 895 5700 F 305 445 1169

PALM BEACH

2385 NW Executive Center Drive
Suite 100, Boca Raton, FL 33431
P 561 995 5001 F 561 962 2710

Toll Free:
1-877-FLA-ATTY (352-2889)

From Orlando to Miami... From Tampa to the Keys | www.personalinjurylawyer.ws

JUDGMENT ENFORCEMENT

NEW YORK'S LEADING JUDGMENT ENFORCEMENT LAW FIRM

Focused on high value judgment enforcements and post-judgment litigation

Led by Bernard D'Orazio, AV® rated "Preeminent" in Litigation and Collections by Martindale-Hubbell, and the Editor of Thomson-West's Practical Law series, *New York Judgment Enforcement*

Contingency fee representations

Judgments reviewed confidentially and without charge



"Winning is nice - collecting is better"

BERNARD D'ORAZIO & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

NEW YORK CITY

THE LEGAL STUDIO | 238 WEST 139TH STREET | NEW YORK, NY 10030
DORAZIO-LAW.COM | BDORAZIO@DORAZIO-LAW.COM
PHONE 212-608-5300 | FAX 212-608-5398

NEED SOMEONE LOCATED?

CHARLES ERIC GORDON, ESQ.
INVESTIGATIVE COUNSEL
MISSING PEOPLE TRACED RESOURCEFULLY

Emphasis on Difficult and Unusual Cases



185 Froehlich Farm Blvd.
Woodbury, NY 11797
516.433.5065

sleuth32@aol.com

Services to Attorneys Only

Member:
Society of Professional Investigators
World Association of Detectives
NYS Academy of Trial Lawyers

REASONABLE FEES



Strategic Merger Analysis



Diversity Insights



Events & Retreats Insights



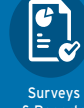
Benchmark Financials



Lateral Hires



Emerging Legal News



Surveys & Reports



Legal Compass: The World's Best Source of Law Firm Data.

Delve deep into legal insights on Financials, Lateral Moves, Diversity, Office Trends... With proprietary, named data on 250,000+ Firms, Lawyers and Companies!

Request your **FREE DEMO** today at at.alm.com/LegalCompass

ALM. Intelligence | LEGAL COMPASS



Looking for an accomplished expert?

ALM Experts has leaders in every discipline.

ONE ultimate resource includes:

- More than **15,000 profiles** of leading expert witnesses
- **4,000 areas** of expertise covering all 50 states

Access to a range of high-profile experts is just a click away.

Your source for experts, consultants & litigation support services.



ALMExperts.com

Outside Counsel

Second Circuit Distinguishes Statute of Limitation and Statute of Repose

Law schools teach a great many things. Yet, notwithstanding their best efforts, even the finest institutions inevitably overlook certain crucial topics. One of them is the precise difference between a “statute of limitations” and a “statute of repose.” An inability to distinguish the less familiar latter from the oft-discussed former can result in the loss of a right to commence an action or, conversely, the omission of a conclusive defense.

Too often it is only by way of painful experience that one acquires a clear understanding of these temporal constraints and their ramifications.

Fortunately, the Second Circuit recently obliged us with a fresh decision that set in exquisite counterpoise the characteristics of a statute of repose and the traits which define its more popular cousin.

In *Moreira v. Société Générale, S.A.*, ____ Fed.4th ____ (No. 23-394) (2d Cir. January 7, 2025) (“*Moreira*”), the appellate court ultimately denied the plaintiffs recovery of assets confiscated by the Castro regime in 1960. Nevertheless, the august tribunal set in place a benchmark that shall no doubt further our understanding of the liminary periods specified in a plethora of federal (as well as state and local) enactments.

An appreciation of *Moreira* commences with its antecedents, one of which was overtly cited by the Second Circuit, while the other played a more subtle, but no less influential, role in formulating this new landmark.

Moreira’s principal forebear is *CALPERS v. ANZ Securities*, 582 U.S. 497 (2017). Preferring to litigate closer to its home in the Northern District of California, the plaintiff pension fund “opted-out” of a securities fraud class action already pending in the Southern District of New York, *see Fed. R. Civ. P. 23*, and filed an individual

ANTHONY MICHAEL SABINO is a partner at Sabino & Sabino, P.C., and a professor of law at Tobin College of Business, St. John’s University.

By
Anthony Michael Sabino



lawsuit asserting violations of Section 11 of the 1933 Securities Act in connection with an initial public offering of shares in the pre-bankruptcy Lehman Brothers. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 77k.

To CALPERS’s undoubted dismay, the Supreme Court decreed that the later-filed action was time-barred. Applying Section 13 of the ‘33 Act, the high bench remonstrated that the pension fund’s allegations had to be brought within one year of the discovery of the purported wrongdoing, and in no event no more than three years after the

It is vital that practitioners and judges alike fully comprehend the distinctions between statutes of limitation and statutes of repose, their respective impact upon divergent parties, and how each advances contrasting objectives.

securities were purchased. *See* 15 U.S.C. §77m. For reason that its solo litigation was filed more than three years after the IPO, CALPERS’s rights had already been extinguished by the repose leg of the limiting statute.

Writing for the high bench, Justice Anthony Kennedy elucidated that Section 13’s one-year/three-year temporal constraints exemplify the key distinctions between and the differing objectives of liminary provisions and statutes of repose.

Whereas the one-year bar encourages complainants to file their claims in a timely manner, the mandate for repose after the lapse of three years grants certainty to putative defendants that liability no longer exists.

In addition, the supreme bench ruled that the time allowed for initi-

ating individual lawsuits cannot be extended by “relating back” to previously filed actions; thus in *CALPERS*, the plaintiff was foreclosed from “piggybacking” onto the timely filed New York class action.

Finally, the Supreme Court made it abundantly clear that the doctrines of “tolling,” equitable or otherwise, while generally capable of halting the running of statutes of limitation, have no impact whatsoever upon provisions for repose. The essence of the latter liminary constraint, opined Justice Kennedy, is to forbid the commencement of any lawsuit after a date certain, and any holding to the contrary would defeat that singular purpose.

Moreira’s second, albeit unspoken, cornerstone is *China Agritech, Inc. v. Resh*, 584 U.S. 732 (2018). There, in a manner alike to *CALPERS*, the Supreme Court addressed one of the restrictive periods prescribed for that other great pillar of the federal securities laws, the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. *See* 15 U.S.C. §78a, *et seq.*

Notably ensconced in the Judicial Code, it confines actions alleging violations of the ‘34 Act’s anti-fraud provisions to no later than the earlier of two years from the date the wrongdoing is discovered or no more than five years after the purported infraction. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1658(b).

Dismissing a follow-on class suit as untimely, *China Agritech* expressly forbade a subsequent putative class representative from “piggybacking” onto a timely filed predecessor case. Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg pointed out that when class certification has been denied, *see* Rule 23, *infra*, the clock starts to run again, liberating complainants to either intervene in the former class representative’s original action or go their own way with fresh litigation. *See also American Pipe & Construction Co. v. Utah*, 414 U.S. 538 (1974).

These alternative pathways, opined the high court, are justified by the need to preserve individual rights to relief. The assumption is, of course, that the original collective filing or any individual action comports with the two-year/five-year temporal constraint.

Finally, a remarkable » Page 7

IN BRIEF

« Continued from page 1

judge in Manhattan to rule on a controversial motion by the Justice Department to drop its own corruption case against the mayor.

“Randy is a storied and impressive New Yorker with a track record of success in the face of some of the city and nation’s most challenging times,” Adams said in a news release.

Mastro confirmed to the Law Journal that he is leaving King & Spalding to take on the new role.

“Randy has been a significant contributor to the growth of our New York office in recent years, and he certainly will be missed here as a colleague,” Richard Marooney, managing partner of King & Spalding’s New York office, said in a statement to the Law Journal. “Like many King & Spalding lawyers, Randy has strong dedication to public service, and we know the people of New York City will benefit greatly from the same tireless commitment and uniquely wise counsel that Randy has brought to all his clients.”

Last year, with Adams’ legal troubles already mounting, the mayor nominated Mastro to be the city’s corporation counsel, a job that is subject to a confirmation vote by the New York City Council.

In a marathon confirmation hearing before the council, held last August, it became apparent that Mastro would get the votes he needed from the 51-member City Council to become the city’s top attorney.

Through eight hours of cross-examination by council members, Mastro was grilled over his work for clients that include Chevron, former Republican New Jersey Gov. Chris Christie, and property owners who waged legal battles to challenge New York State’s COVID-19 eviction moratorium and weaken New York City’s rent-stabilization laws.

Mastro later withdrew his nomination for the job.

Unlike the corporation counsel position, which ultimately went to veteran city attorney Muriel Goode-Trufant, deputy mayors are not subject to a confirmation process by the City Council.

When asked to comment on

Mastro’s appointment, the council issued a statement through a spokesperson.

“The instability of this mayoral administration has been harmful to New Yorkers and shaken their confidence in City Hall. The Council remains focused on ensuring city government delivers for the people and will work with any member of the administration committed to that goal,” the council’s statement reads.

Cross-Border Payment Co. Secures Dismissal of Securities Act Case In NY State Court

Uruguay’s first tech startup “unicorn,” the cross-border payments company DLocal Inc. has beaten back accusations of misleading investors on the growth of its payment platform when it went public in the United States.

Participants in the June 2021 initial public offering argued that dLocal had given the false impression of “skyrocketing growth” by reporting the value of payments sent through the platform based only on users who processed over \$6 million, a threshold that investors claim made the platform’s growth appear more impressive in charts showing its year-over-year total payment values.

But New York Supreme Court Justice Andrea Masley disagreed with the investors and dismissed their Securities Act lawsuit, saying dLocal “clearly” mentioned the \$6 million threshold when it reported its TPV on offering forms.

“Their assertion that this is a half-truth is without merit. The statement accurately informed plaintiffs of the \$6 million threshold and was not misleading,” Masley said on Wednesday. “Further, plaintiffs provide no support for their argument that defendants were required to disclose the effects of applying the \$6 million threshold.”

The dismissal order also covers the various banks that underwrote the offering, which were represented by Latham & Watkins. dLocal was represented by Davis Polk & Wardwell.

The suing investors were represented by The Rosen Law Firm, Wohl & Fruchter, Scott+Scott Attorneys at Law

and the Schall Law Firm. Representatives for the investors, dLocal and the underwriters didn’t respond to Friday requests for comment.

Founded in 2016, dLocal provides payment processing services for merchants in emerging markets. In 2020, the company became the first in Uruguay to reach a \$1 billion valuation. After conducting a \$710 million IPO in 2021, dLocal raised its valuation to \$6 billion.

But dLocal faced shareholder ire after investigative firm Muddy Waters Capital LLC reported concerns over how dLocal treated client funds.

Muddy Waters specifically highlighted dLocal’s disclosures on its IPO forms, finding that some of its financial statements “flatly contradict one another” in what the firm considered an indicator of fraud. The firm further voiced its skepticism with dLocal’s reported TPV and take rates, the percentage of TPV that is earned as revenue.

The report sent dLocal’s stock falling by over 50% and resulted in dLocal hiring third-party auditors to investigate the claims. The company later refuted Muddy Waters’ findings, calling the report “inflammatory,” with a “fundamental lack of understanding of our financial statements and business.”

But individuals who purchased stock during the IPO filed their lawsuit, taking aim at dLocal’s disclosures on its TPV, as well as its statements on the take rates. They argued that dLocal covered up declining take rates, by failing to disclose that its increasing TPV was driven by clients who primarily used the platform for payments with low margins.

In addition to rejecting the TPV claims, Masley rejected the take rate claims, finding that the investors hadn’t shown the company was aware of a declining trend.

“The more specific allegations that dLocal’s management... regularly discussed the take rates all involve alleged discussions that occurred after the June 2, 2021 IPO, and thus, do not raise a plausible inference that defendants were aware of a decline in take rates prior to the IPO,” Masley said.

—Alyssa Aquino

Verdicts&Settlements

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE

Failure To Test for Alcohol Withdrawal Led to Brain Damage: Suit

Verdict: \$18,496,728

Moises Lopez v. City of New York and Individual Officers Involved, Unknown at this Time, No. 507953/2013

Court: Kings Supreme, NY

Plaintiff Attorney(s): Joseph F. Sullivan; Sullivan & Brill LLP; New York NY for Moises Lopez
Steven G. Brill; Sullivan & Brill, LLP; New York NY for Moises Lopez

Defense Attorney(s): Michael B. Lehrman; Arshack, Hajek & Lehrman PLLC; New York, NY for Wyckoff Heights Medical Center

Louis E. Jakub Jr.; Garson & Jakub LLP; New York, NY for Ronald Friedman M.D., Wyckoff Emergency Medicine Services P.C.

None reported for City of New York, "Individual Unknown Officers"

Facts: On Sept. 16, 2012, plaintiff Moises Lopez, 46, a cook, was arrested at his job at La Isla Cuchifritos Restaurant, in Brooklyn. While in police custody, he began experiencing heart palpitations, dizziness and a headache.

Lopez was taken to Wyckoff Heights Medical Center, in Brooklyn, where he complained of chest pain, heart palpitations and a painful headache, which he claimed persisted for one month. He was determined to have elevated blood pressure and an elevated heart rate, and the primary nurse documented Lopez's alcohol use as "occasional." The doctor's final diagnosis was anxiety due to the stress of the day.

Lopez was in the emergency room for one hour and four minutes, and the emergency room doctor entered an order discharging him within 32 minutes of triage. The doctor also released Lopez back to police custody with no treatment or special instructions to the New York City Police Department.

Ten hours later, while still in police custody, Lopez allegedly had a seizure, fell and hit his head. He sustained a contrecoup brain injury, which is caused by the jarring of the brain against the sides of the skull. The injury led to significant bleeding.

A lawsuit was originally filed as Lopez against the city of New York and the individual officers involved, who were unknown at the time of filing. However, Lopez was determined to incapacitated and the treating emergency room doctor, the hospital and the emergency department were added to the case.

Thus, Josefina Dominguez, acting individually and as a special guardian for Lopez, an incapacitated person, sued the city of New York, Dr. Ronald Friedman, Wyckoff Emergency Medicine Services P.C., Wyckoff Heights Medical Center and the individual police

officers involved. Dominguez alleged that Friedman, Wyckoff Emergency Medicine Services and Wyckoff Medical Center were negligent for failing to diagnose and treat Lopez's condition and that this negligence constituted medical malpractice. She also alleged that the city and the police officers were negligent in failing to get Lopez the treatment he needed.

Prior to trial, the city, on behalf of itself and the individual officers settled out of the case. Thus, the matter proceeded to trial against the remaining defendants.

Plaintiff's counsel contended that Lopez had a significant history of heavy alcohol dependence dating back 30 years and that Lopez was experiencing the early symptoms of alcohol withdrawal. Counsel argued that Friedman failed to elicit Lopez's history of alcohol use or perform any bloodwork, which would showed a very low platelet count and would have cued Friedman into Lopez's alcohol use. Plaintiff's counsel also argued that Friedman failed to recognize the early symptoms of alcohol withdrawal because of an inadequate workup.

Defense counsel argued that Lopez did not have signs of alcohol withdrawal and that Lopez only informed the hospital that he drank occasionally, not that he was an alcoholic. Counsel contended that if Lopez admitted he was an alcoholic, more testing would have been done. Defense counsel further argued that Lopez's head injury was caused by an incident at the jail.

Injury: Lopez allegedly suffered a seizure, fell and hit his head. He sustained a contrecoup brain injury, which led to significant bleeding. Lopez underwent a craniectomy, where a portion of the skull was implanted in the abdomen for sterile storage until it could be restored. However, his brain continued to bleed and became infected. As a result, Lopez underwent three additional brain surgeries, and the removed portion of his skull could not be replaced.

Lopez was left catastrophically brain damaged and is now confined to a nursing home in Bushwick, Brooklyn. He has no control over the left side of his body or his right leg. His brain function is compromised and his ability to communicate was greatly affected.

Lopez is married with six kids. While most can't understand him, he can communicate in a very limited way with his wife. Lopez is also able to recognize and interact with his wife and children and he can signal for things he likes and does not like. His wife visits him every day and has done so for the last 12 years, often with his children.

During closing arguments, plaintiff's counsel admitted that Lopez was 25% responsible for the incident as a result of Lopez being under arrest, being an alcoholic and possibly failing to be as forthcoming with his alcohol use as he should have been.

Result: Although defense counsel criticized Lopez for not disclosing his use of alcohol to various medical providers, including Friedman, the defense did not request a culpable conduct jury charge, but plaintiff's counsel did. Over the defense's objection, Judge Genine Edwards charged Lopez's culpable conduct

and included it on the verdict sheet. However, she did not charge that the defense had the burden of proving it since the defense did not request the charge and objected to it.

While the jury was deliberating, plaintiff's counsel and counsel for Friedman and Wyckoff Emergency Medicine Services entered into a settlement agreement. The agreement specified that in return for Physicians' Reciprocal Insurers agreeing to pay between \$1.3 million and its total remaining policy limits of \$2,563,860, Dominguez, as special guardian for Lopez, would not pursue collection of any judgment in excess of its policy limits against Friedman and Wyckoff Emergency Medicine Services.

The jury ultimately found that Friedman departed from the standard of care in failing to order blood work and in failing to obtain an adequate medical history. It also found that these departures were a substantial factor in causing Lopez's injuries. The jury determined that Friedman was 70% at fault and that Lopez was 30% at fault. It also determined that Lopez's damages \$18,496,727.89.

PREMISES LIABILITY

Fall on Stairs Caused Shoulder And Elbow Injuries, Plaintiff Alleged

Settlement: \$3,000,000

Juanita Young v. 1530 Rosedale Partners LLC, Daniel Yadegar, Atin Batra and Dhanray Bachan, No. 30914/2018E

Court: Bronx Supreme, NY

Plaintiff Attorney(s): Seth A. Harris; Harris Keenan & Goldfarb, PLLC; New York NY for Juanita Young
Nicolette Landi; Harris, Keenan & Goldfarb, PLLC; New York NY for Juanita Young

Defense Attorney(s): Michael L. Stonberg; Stonberg, Hickman, & Pavloff, LLP; New York, NY for 1530 Rosedale Partners LLC, Daniel Yadegar, Dhanray Bachan, Atin Batra

Facts: On Jan. 13, 2018, plaintiff Juanita Young, 63, a legally blind, unemployed woman, was walking down the stairs at her apartment building on Rosedale Avenue, in the Bronx. After taking a couple of steps, she fell. Young claimed injuries to her right shoulder and elbow.

Young sued the building owner, 1530 Rosedale Partners LLC, and the operators of that company, Daniel Yadegar, Atin Batra and Dhanray Bachan. Young alleged that the defendants were negligent in their repair and/or maintenance of the stairway and in allowing a dangerous condition to exist.

1530 Rosedale Partners brought a third-party action against the building's maintenance person, Richard Delgado Jr., and Delgado's company, R.D. Construction and Home Imporvement LLC.

1530 Rosedale Partners also brought a second third-party action against a tenant in the building, Buddy Young.

Juanita Young claimed she was walking down the stairs when she lost her balance and began to fall as a result of the poor lighting in the stairway. She alleged that when she tried to grab the handrail, she was unable to stop her fall because the railing was detached from the wall.

1530 Rosedale Partners claimed Delgado and his company were to blame for failing to repair or properly maintain the stairway. It also claimed that Buddy Young broke the railing while attempting to change a lightbulb, but Buddy Young denied knowing how the railing broke.

Counsel for Delgado, R.D. Construction and Buddy Young moved summary judgment to dismiss the claims against them. 1530 Rosedale Partners only disputed Buddy Young's motion, so the summary judgment was granted as to the motions made by Delgado and R.D. Construction. Buddy Young's motion was denied, but 1530 Rosedale Partners ultimately dismissed the claims against him prior to trial.

Juanita Young's counsel moved for summary judgment on the issue of liability against 1530 Rosedale Partners, and it was granted. Thus, the matter proceeded to a trial on damages only.

Injury: Juanita Young claimed she sustained injuries to her right shoulder and elbow. She claimed her shoulder injuries included a traumatic tearing of the right shoulder's rotator cuff, including tears of the supraspinatus tendon, infraspinatus tendon and subscapularis tendon. She also claimed shoulder injuries included a tear of the superior fibers of the subscapularis tendon with a grade 1 muscle injury of some of the superior fibers of the distal subscapularis muscle. In addition, she claimed she sustained a tear of the superior labrum, anterior to posterior, (known as a SLAP tear) and a tearing of the biceps tendon. Juanita Young claimed that her elbow injuries consisted of a right elbow contusion resulting in tears of the proximal common extensor tendon, common flexor tendon, medial collateral ligament and lateral collateral ligament.

Juanita Young alleged that her injuries caused a shoulder impingement and a frozen shoulder, as well as adhesions, synovitis of the subacromial subdeltoid bursa, a joint effusion containing cartilaginous and osseous loose bodies, subdeltoid bursitis, a traumatic internal derangement of the right shoulder, and bone contusions. She also alleged that she developed insertional tendinosis of a triceps tendon, severe joint space narrowing with marginal oseophytosis, and articular chondrosis associated with subchondral cysts.

Juanita Young went to an emergency room for treatment of her alleged injuries and then

» Page 7

VerdictSearch

The cases that appear here are derived from VerdictSearch New York, an affiliate of the New York Law Journal. For more detailed reports from VerdictSearch, to request research, or to submit a case for publication, go to VerdictSearch.com or call 1-800-832-1900.

Point Your Career In The Right Direction.

Take the first step towards success with lawjobs.com. We provide:

- A free, fully customizable and searchable job database
- Expert resume and cover letter builder
- Confidential resume posting options and tracking of resume views
- Instant Job Alerts based on your preferences

Find the right position today.
Visit **Lawjobs.com** Your hiring partner

HOW COMPETITIVE IS YOUR FOOTPRINT BY PRACTICES?

Ask Legal Compass:
at.alm.com/legalcompass



ALM. Intelligence

Expert Analysis / Outside Counsel / Verdicts & Settlements / Off the Front

Business

« Continued from page 3
surviving partner offered to pay
prior to litigation.

Claims Against Company
Accountant and Bookkeeper
Go Forward

It's not unusual for accounting firms and employees to be caught in the cross-fire of disputes between co-owners of closely held business entities. Last year, the First and Second Departments issued important rulings addressing whether business owners can bring claims against outside accountants and in-house bookkeepers for aiding and abetting alleged fraud by fellow shareholders.

In *1650 Broadway Associates, Inc. v Sturm* (228 AD3d 1 [1st Dept 2024]), the First Department revived claims against a company's outside accounting firm involving the Stardust Diner, the well-known theme restaurant in Manhattan's Theatre District owned by a mother-son duo.

The accounting firm provided the Diner with tax-preparation services and financial statements. When the mother switched accounting firms, the new firm advised that her son had defrauded the Diner and its shareholders to the tune of almost \$12 million, allegedly aided by the original accounting firm.

The mother alleged that her son took the money from the diner and disguised the spoils as "loans" to fund his own investments and real-estate development business. The original accounting firm allegedly never provided the mother with financial statements, instead sending the relevant documents only to her son. The mother also claimed that the accounting firm knew of

the son's alleged chicanery but willfully ignored it.

The mother sued the accounting firm for professional malpractice and aiding and abetting her son's fraud. The lower court dismissed the mother's claims, holding that the loans were properly disclosed on the financial statements and that the mother did not sufficiently allege any deviation from the standard of care or how the original accounting firm aided and abetted her son's activities.

On appeal, the First Department reversed, holding that the original accounting firm could not be shielded from liability merely by pointing its finger at the son and his personal impropriety. The court reinstated the mother's claims "because an accountant must perform all services in accordance with the standard of a reasonable accountant under similar circumstances, which includes reporting fraud that is or should be apparent."

The Second Department in *Schiano v Harsanyi* (230 AD3d 820 [2d Dept 2024]), also addressed claims for aiding and abetting fraud, this time against a company's in-house bookkeeper. *Schiano* centered on a vending-machine company, a cash-heavy operation seemingly ripe for potential fraud.

The relationship between the two partners was contentious from the start: the plaintiff alleged that although the defendant was the sole owner on paper, the plaintiff was a *de facto* partner because he had invested several hundred thousand dollars into the company for over a decade.

The defendant allegedly locked the plaintiff out of the business, which sparked the lawsuit, and later brought his own claims, including a third-party claim against the company's in-house bookkeeper for breach of fiduciary duty and

aiding and abetting the plaintiff's alleged fraud.

According to the third-party complaint, the plaintiff seized large sums of cash from the business, and the bookkeeper, tasked with receiving the plaintiff's cash reports and recording the income for the company's books, identified the takings as loans or capital contributions. The trial court dismissed both claims against the bookkeeper for failure to allege fraud with particularity and reli-

The complaints typically allege hoarding of cash while, at least in pass-through entities, requiring the plaintiffs to pay taxes on phantom income.

ance on conclusory allegations.

The First Department reversed on appeal, reviving both claims in defendant's third-party complaint. As to the claim for breach of fiduciary duty, the court held that the defendant "sufficiently alleged the existence of a fiduciary duty . . . based upon allegations that [the bookkeeper] had a duty to make truthful and complete disclosures to the company."

As to the claim for aiding and abetting fraud, the court held that the third-party complaint sufficiently alleged that the bookkeeper deceptively recorded the plaintiff's alleged cash takings as loans and purposefully withheld her internal records from defendant.

Books and Records
Proceedings Involving
Foreign Entities

The First Department's 2016 *Raharney Capital* decision (138 AD3d 83 [1st Dept 2016]), definitively resolved an inter-Departmental split on the question whether New York courts have subject matter jurisdiction over proceedings

seeking judicial dissolution of foreign business entities, joining the Second and Third Departments in finding jurisdiction absent.

The related question whether New York court have jurisdiction over books and records proceedings involving foreign business entities has not attained the same certainty at the appellate level, which makes all the more significant last year's decision in *Mojtahedi v Craddock* (2024 NY Slip Op 33452[U] [Sup Ct, New York County

2024]), where the court rejected a jurisdictional challenge to a books and records petition involving a Delaware corporation.

In *Mojtahedi*, the board of a New York-based Delaware corporation removed the defendant from his position as CEO and president of the company allegedly for withholding access to the company's books and records from the company, its directors, and its shareholders.

In response, the defendant revoked all employees' key-card access to the company's building and attempted to discharge the entire board.

The acting CEO-plaintiff petitioned for inspection of the company's books and records under §220 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. The defendant moved to dismiss the petition for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, arguing that Delaware courts had exclusive jurisdiction under both Delaware law and the forum-selection clause in the company's certificate of incorporation.

The court rejected the forum-selection argument because the

clause allowed the company to consent to jurisdiction in a forum other than Delaware, which the plaintiff did by filing the petition in New York.

The court also found that "[t]he fact that the parties agree that Delaware law applies to the books and records request likewise does not defeat this court's jurisdiction over the issue."

Citing recent Court of Appeals precedent in *Eccles v Shamrock Cap. Advisors, LLC* (42 NY3d 321 [2024]), on the ability of New York courts to hear cases involving foreign entities, the Manhattan Supreme Court opined generally that "New York courts have significant flexibility and discretion in deciding whether to take notice of that foreign law and apply it to the case at hand," and specifically that "this court is capable of applying Delaware law to the question of requests to books and records of [a Delaware] company."

In another significant lower court decision involving a New York-based Nevada corporation not involving a jurisdictional challenge, the court held that Business Corporation Law §1315, which authorizes a shareholder of a foreign corporation doing business in New York to require the corporation to produce shareholder information including names, addresses, number and class of shares held by each, and record ownership dates, does not give the petitioner the broader rights of inspection afforded under BCL §624 (*Goldman v Icaro Media Group, Inc.*, 2024 NY Slip Op 33610(U) [Sup Ct, New York County 2024]).

Manager Discretion
Regarding Distributions

The courts have seen a fair number of cases in which minority owners of closely held business entities

sue controlling owners for failing to distribute profits. The complaints typically allege hoarding of cash while, at least in pass-through entities, requiring the plaintiffs to pay taxes on phantom income.

In *Schneider v Pine Mgt., Inc.* (2024 NY Slip Op 51030[U] [Sup Ct, New York County 2024]), the court upheld the discretion of LLC managers to determine whether and when an LLC can and should make distributions.

The *Schneider* case involved 10 New York realty-holding LLCs owned equally by two factions consisting of the descendants of the original two founders. The plaintiffs held membership interests in the LLCs, but the defendants served as managers under the companies' operating agreements, which authorized them to "act . . . on behalf of the compan[ies]."

The plaintiffs alleged that, for over a decade, the defendants withheld distributions to the LLCs' members to maintain "cash reserves" for "no specific reason." The defendants contended that the cash reserves were necessary for renovation and maintenance of the properties owned by the LLCs.

Irrespective of the purpose for withholding distributions, the court found that the plaintiffs failed to demonstrate that the defendants' distribution policy was outside the authority given them under the operating agreement. The court also noted that defendants were "authorized person[s]" under LLC §102(c), which permitted them to act on behalf of the companies without court interference.

In so ruling, the court reinforced the general rule that when an operating agreement confers broad discretion on an LLC's managers to make decisions regarding distributions, courts will not second guess the managers' business judgment.

Verdicts

« Continued from page 5
attempted to treat with physical therapy.

To treat her shoulder injuries, Juanita Young eventually underwent an arthroscopic subacromial decompression of the right shoulder on April 12, 2018. The procedure included an arthroscopic SLAP repair, a debridement of the labrum and rotator cuff, an extensive arthroscopic synovectomy, and an arthroscopic biceps tenotomy. However, she ultimately required a total right shoulder replacement on Feb. 27, 2019.

Juanita Young claimed that despite her treatment, she is permanently disabled.

Defense counsel asserted that Juanita Young's right shoulder replacement was not causally related to the accident, nothing that Juanita Young did not undergo treatment for her shoulder in four years.

Result: The parties negotiated a mid-trial settlement. The primary insurer for 1530 Rosedale Partners, NorGUARD Insurance Co., a subsidiary of National Indemnity Co., tendered its policy, which provided \$1 million of coverage. In addition, the excess insurer for 1530 Rosedale Partners, Great American Alliance Insurance Co., a subsidiary of Great American Insurance Group, paid \$2 million from its policy, which provided \$10 million in coverage. Thus, the settlement totaled \$3 million.

CONSTRUCTION
ACCIDENTS

Contractor Claimed Visibility
Of Loading Dock Caused
Fall From Height

Settlement: \$2,200,000

Len Wheat and Lindsay Wheat
v. Town of Forestburgh, No.
E2021-1847

Court: Sullivan Supreme

Plaintiff Attorney(s): John S. Rand; Clark, Gagliardi & Miller P.C.; White Plains NY for Len Wheat
Defense Attorney(s): Ralph Puglielle; Drake Loeb; New Windsor, NY for Town of Forestburgh

Facts: On Feb. 3, 2021, plaintiff Len Wheat, 45, a self-employed contractor, went to a construction/renovation site to measure a damaged salt shed in Forestburgh.

Wheat was hired by the town of Forestburgh's highway department to repair a damaged salt shed. He went to the work site alone to measure the shed from an elevated Genie lift. Afterward, while he was returning the lift to a parking spot, he drove off a loading dock, fracturing his knees and left hip.

Wheat sued the town of Forestburgh, alleging the town violated the New York State Labor Law.

Wheat claimed an unmarked change in grade at the salt shed caused him to fall from a height. Specifically, he claimed the loading dock was not visible.

Wheat's counsel contended that the incident stemmed from an elevation-related hazard, as defined by Labor Law § 240(1), and that Wheat was not provided the proper, safe equipment that is a requirement of the statute. Counsel also contended that the site was not properly safeguarded and that, as such, it violated Labor Law § 241(6). Counsel further contended that the site violated the general safety provisions of Labor Law § 200.

Defense counsel contended that Wheat's work occurred the day

before the job was supposed to start. Thus, counsel asserted that Wheat's work and accident were not covered by the labor law. The defense also asserted that Wheat should have seen the loading dock and used a spotter and that Wheat's failure to do so made his actions the sole proximate cause of the accident.

Injury: Wheat sustained a fracture of the right leg's femur and patella, as well as a fracture of his left knee's patella. He also sustained fractures to his right hip, including a right intertrochanteric fracture with a right acetabular fracture, and left public rami fractures. In addition, Wheat suffered a pulmonary embolism.

Wheat underwent open reduction and internal fixation surgery on his right hip and femoral shaft with the insertion of screws. He also underwent open reduction and internal fixation surgeries on both knees. Wheat also underwent a few months of physical therapy.

Wheat claimed he can no longer do physical labor and now over- sees home construction work.

Len Wheat's wife, Lindsay Wheat, brought a derivative claim, seeking recovery for her loss of consortium.

Result: Plaintiffs' and defense counsel both filed summary judgment motions, but the court denied the motions. The court's decision was later affirmed on appeal.

The parties negotiated a pretrial settlement. The insurance company for the town Forestburgh, New York Municipal Insurance Reciprocal, tendered its primary policy, which provided \$1 million of coverage, and paid \$1.2 million from its excess policy, which provided \$10 million of coverage. Thus, the settlement totaled \$2.2 million.

Statutes

« Continued from page 4
feature of *China Agritech*, and one highly relevant to the discussion at hand, is Justice Ginsburg's parenthetical addressing the respective roles of liminary restrictions and statutes of repose. The eminent jurist concisely postulated that a limiting proviso begins to run when the cause of action accrues (that is to say, when the erstwhile plaintiff can sue for relief), whereas "[a] statute of repose, by contrast, begins to run on the date of the last culpable act or omission of the defendant" (internal quotations omitted).

The foundation now firmly in place, we may turn to *Moreira* itself.

The Second Circuit forcefully proclaimed that repose provisos are not subject to tolling, equitable or otherwise, unless conjoined with clear exceptions stopping the clock.

The Helms-Burton Act grants the federal courts jurisdiction over a private cause of action for the "wrongful confiscation or taking of property belonging to United States nationals by the Cuban government." See 22 U.S.C. §6081, *et seq.* Although promulgated in 1996, the law's effective date had been delayed for well over a decade by a succession of U.S. Presidents exercising an embedded suspension proviso. See *id.* at § 6085(c).

With the suspension finally abrogated, the plaintiffs, successors-in-interest to certain private banks seized by Castro's communists in 1960, commenced litigation against various non-U.S. banks which had allegedly "traffick[ed]" in that confiscated property," *id.* at §6081(6), including the venerable French institutions Société Générale and BNP Paribas. Yet the statutory

scheme expressly forbade the bringing of suit "more than 2 years after the trafficking giving rise to the action has ceased to occur." *Id.* at § 6084.

The Second Circuit was therefore compelled to decide if the plaintiffs' action was timely pursuant to this temporal constraint. From the outset, the tribunal framed the question as whether the two-year bar was a liminary period or a statute of repose. If the former, equitable tolling might play a role; if the latter, then the prescribed interval "may be tolled pursuant 'only to legislatively created exceptions' codified in the statute" (citation omitted).

Moreira expounds that statutes of limitation and statutes of repose deliberately impact differ-

affirmed commence running from the "last culpable act or omission of the defendant." The Second Circuit forcefully proclaimed that repose provisos are not subject to tolling, equitable or otherwise, unless conjoined with clear exceptions stopping the clock.

Invoking the straightforward test enunciated by the supreme tribunal in *CALPEKS, infra*, Circuit Judge Sack reminds that a true statute of repose has three primary attributes: 1) it unambiguously commences to run from the putative defendant's last culpable act; 2) it fixes a date subsequent to which liability cannot be assessed, and admits no exceptions thereto; and 3) the provision for repose is typically paired with a time bar which runs from the moment the claims accrues, "a common marker of a statute of limitations." The panel further clarified that statutory language such as "shall not" or "may not" is generally characteristic of a constraint of repose, given that each prohibits litigation after a specified time.

Finding that the proviso before it commenced running, without statutory exceptions, from the date the alleged harm ceased, *Moreira* concluded it was a statute of repose, requiring the dismissal of all claims predating the plaintiffs' filing by two or more years.

Notwithstanding what law school or hard experience has taught us, it is vital that practitioners and judges alike fully comprehend the distinctions between statutes of limitation and statutes of repose, their respective impact upon divergent parties, and how each advances contrasting objectives. The Second Circuit's new decision in *Moreira*, in conjunction with the high Court precedents from which it evolved, will facilitate that cognizance across a broad spectrum of statutory regimes.

Mafia

« Continued from page 1
accepted definitions of murder and other prototypical violent crimes."

Justice Neil Gorsuch wrote a dissent joined by Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson.

Gorsuch floated the hypothetical of a lifeguard who idly watches a swimmer "slip away" into the ocean from his chair and drown while twirling his whistles.

That lifeguard is a "bad man," Gorsuch wrote. "But does the lifeguard's offense also qualify . . . as a 'crime of violence.' . . ." The Court thinks so. I do not. "

An associate of the Genovese crime family, Delligatti was indicted in 2017 for allegedly hiring a murder crew from the Bronx to kill a local "bully" outside his Queens home, a plot foiled by law enforcement just a few blocks away due to a police wiretap.

In addition to numerous other crimes, a jury found Delligatti guilty of using and carrying a firearm during a crime of violence under the federal Armed Career Criminal Act, which was ultimately premised on a New York state attempted-murder offense.

The ACCA defines a "crime of violence" as any offense that "has as an element the use, attempted

use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another."

In determining whether a defendant has committed a "crime of violence," the Supreme Court has held that judges should not look to the defendant's conduct but rather employ a "categorical approach" looking at the underlying offense itself and whether it "always" satisfies the elements described in the ACCA.

In arguing that his five-year sentence should be thrown out, Delligatti's lawyers therefore focused on the hypothetical conduct covered by New York penal law, rather than the mob associ-

ate's actual role in the murder-for-hire plot.

In doing so, his legal team argued that, because New York's attempted murder statute theoretically covers acts of omission—such as failing to provide someone with medical care or food to a child—the offense cannot be the predicate for a "crime of violence" enhancement under the ACCA.

Rejecting that position, Thomas wrote that "the 'use' of 'physical force' in §924(c) encompasses the knowing or intentional causation of bodily injury."

"There is no exception to this principle when an offender causes

bodily injury by omission rather than affirmative act. Delligatti's §924(c) challenge therefore fails," Thomas added. "To the extent any doubt remains that Congress meant for the elements clause to cover crimes of omission, the ordinary meaning of 'crime of violence' resolves it."

During its November hearing in the case, the court floated all manner of dastardly hypotheticals in an effort to determine whether crimes of violence include those that can be performed by omission.

A "little old lady" falls down a manhole. No one stops to help her. A toxic cake sits in the fridge.

Someone tells you to eat it. A septuagenarian falls into a coma. The nurse doesn't start the feeding tube.

Those were just a few of the examples the justices considered during the hearing.

"It's hard to believe we're actually here debating whether murder is a 'crime of violence,'" said the federal government's lawyer, Deputy U.S. Solicitor General Eric Feigin.

The Supreme Court rendered its decision in *Delligatti v. U.S.*, No. 23-825.

@ Jimmy Hoover can be reached at
jhoover@alm.com.

LITIGATION SUPPORT SERVICES
To advertise Litigation Support Services and to receive advertising information,
please contact: Shawn Phillips
Phone: 215-557-2340 • sphillips@alm.com

Off the Front

Civil Service

«Continued from page 1

the Eastern District of New York.

“I can’t consult with the client, I can’t take guidance from a client” of 300 million people, he said.

That issue, he noted, is not unique to government lawyers. But it’s important to remember there is a specific client, even if it’s a “unique” client—and that client is the U.S. government.

Miriam Rocah, former Westchester district attorney and assistant U.S. attorney in the Southern District of New York, said it was important to remember the government as a “client” is beholden to the constitution.

“When any attorney takes an oath, the oath is to defend the Constitution,” she stated.

While the executive branch might be the client, the president of the United States is not the client, panelists agreed.

Following Directives

Clark said it all comes down to whether or not the position is supported in legal basis.

“If [the order from a supervisor] is clearly out of bounds, then the lawyer cannot defend themselves by saying, ‘I was simply doing what I was told,’” she explained. “And I would distinguish that from when the lawyer has an ideological or political disagreement.”

Donoghue said he’d been on both sides of this issue. He described how in one instance when there was an unpopular directive from Main Justice, and the issue was discussed extensively, including with an ethics advisor.

“Ultimately we landed on 5.2(b),” he said. “It wasn’t a good argument, it wasn’t a strong argument, however it was a colorable argument.”

“We’re all agreeing there is a big difference with being asked to make an argument that is colorable and [an argument] that you don’t like or you’re not comfortable with,” Rocah added. “[Being uncomfortable] is not a reason to say ‘I’m not going to make the argument.’”

Rocah noted a lawyer could distance themselves from a disagreeable—or dubious—stance, in the hopes a judge might notice.

“You can frame it as, ‘The information I have received,’” she said.

Reporting Other Lawyers

Under Rule 8.3, a lawyer who knows another lawyer has commit-

ted a violation of the rules should report if the violation leads to questions about the lawyer’s honesty, trustworthiness or fitness, Clark said.

There are many ways to report concerning conduct, the panelists agreed, though it differs between jurisdictions.

Depending on the circumstances, one could go to the bar or the grievance committee, as Keyko noted happened with former U.S. attorney of the Southern District of New York, Rudy Giuliani. Giuliani was subsequently disbarred in both New York and Washington, D.C.

There are also internal reporting mechanisms, such as a the U.S. inspector general and the DOJ Office of Professional Responsibility, or OPR.

If you’re in a quandary, Clark said to remember to breathe and get good counsel from those you trust, including potentially from an ethics lawyer.

The DOJ Nolle Prosequi in ‘United States v. Eric Adams’

Keyko noted that ethics complaints had been filed against former acting Deputy Attorney General Emil Bove. Bove now serves as principal deputy associate attorney general, following Todd Blache’s confirmation as DAG. Both Bove and Blanche represented President Donald Trump in his Manhattan criminal trial, in which Trump was convicted of falsifying business records.

Bove’s behavior came under scrutiny in the widely publicized exchange between himself and former interim U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York, Danielle Sassoon.

Both Bove’s directive—to dismiss the case against New York City Mayor Eric Adams—and Sassoon’s response were made public, though the source or sources remain unknown.

Sassoon’s letter offered her resignation, saying she could not stand behind dismissal of the case as there was no legal basis. Her letter also described what “amounted” to a quid pro quo, in which an attorney for Adams allegedly represented the mayor would comply with the DOJ’s immigration enforcement efforts only if the case against him was dropped.

“You cannot assist a client in committing a fraud on the law,” Clark said.

Bove subsequently transferred the case from the SDNY to Main Justice. He has said there was no quid pro quo.

Reports indicated Bove then went to the DOJ Public Integrity section, where lawyers allegedly felt coerced to sign on. Career prosecutor Ed Sullivan and supervisory official Antoinette Bacon ultimately signed.

Clark noted that, while some may have been “unimpressed,” the nolle showed how Sullivan accomplished what Bove requested in a way that might have avoided running afoul of what he believed was appropriate.

“So, instead of saying ‘the dismissal was necessary,’ saying, ‘The acting deputy attorney general concluded dismissal is necessary,’ or, ‘The acting deputy attorney general reached this conclusion,’” Clark said, citing language in the motion.

“I think this is an interesting example of how these career lawyers managed a very challenging situation,” she added.

As for the allegation of a quid pro quo, Clark said Sullivan and Bacon “might be hanging a lot on the idea that they don’t know that Bove is engaging in a crime, or a fraud or engaging in deceit.”

“I think this is a good example of how a government lawyer can find a third way,” Donoghue added. “It doesn’t mean you have to resign.”

Renato Mariotti, a partner at Paul Hastings and former federal prosecutor in the Northern District of Illinois, called Bove’s letter “remarkably candid.”

“I think the battle lines were drawn because he was so candid,” Mariotti stated.

Going Public and Confidentiality

Clark said there are no special exceptions about confidentiality afforded to government lawyers under Rule 1.6.

That being said, she noted the federal government is bound by law.

“That’s one of the ways being a governmental lawyer is different from the private sector,” she said. “The government has consented to disclosure in ways that private sector clients have not.”

“The government does not have a legitimate interest in keeping its own wrongdoing secret,” she noted.

Yet she cautioned attorneys to approach the area extremely cautiously.

“There is not a lot of law on this,” she warned.

Emily Saul can be reached at esaul@alm.com. X: @emily_saul_

Cohen

«Continued from page 1

tinue to work here,” Cohen wrote in the conditional notice letter she later posted online.

Posted by Cohen on LinkedIn around midnight Thursday, her email demands that the firm sign onto an amicus brief in support of Perkins Coie, who has sued the administration and been granted a temporary restraining order against sections of the administration’s executive order targeting the firm.

In the most recent docket update in the Perkins Coie case, the government advised all agencies, not just those named as defendants in the suit, to obey the limits of the TRO despite maintaining that the President’s executive order “is permissible, and that the Court’s order was erroneous. The government reserves the right to take all necessary and legal actions in response to the “dishonest and dangerous” conduct of Perkins Coie LLP” as described in the original order.

Cohen’s email demands the firm reaffirm its commitment to broad future representation regardless of a client’s favored status with the presidential administration, as well as refuse to cooperate with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission’s recent inquiry into the firm’s diversity initiatives, refuse to fire anyone at the direction of the administration, and reaffirm its commitment to affinity groups and other diversity initiatives.

The email also details Cohen’s prior efforts to gauge Skadden’s

potential response to the Trump administration as it continued to author executive orders against other Big Law firms and as the EEOC issued letters to 20 top firms.

“I sent emails to multiple trusted partners in management asking to help with whatever response we coordinated. One of them went unanswered. One of them replied, ‘Thanks, Rachel. Always appreciate your perspective.’ One of them replied offering to talk and then failed to reply for my email asking for a time until a week later, significantly after I had begun speaking publicly,” Cohen wrote. “Know that I attended internal meetings about this topic, sent emails to decision makers, avoiding commenting on the EEOC investigation publicly or airing any internal firm discourse publicly.”

“This is a moment that demands urgency,” Cohen continued. “Whether we are failing to meet it because we are unprepared or because we don’t wish to is irrelevant to me—and to the world—where the outcome is the same. If we were going to resist, we would have done so already. If we were not going to respond to the EEOC (a refusal that would be fully legal), the firm would have already told us.”

“This is the first firmwide email that has been sent on this topic. What. Are. We. Doing.”

In a note accompanying the post, Cohen added that she did not take the decision to write to the firm lightly.

“I’ve spent thirty years working to get into these spaces. I do not give them up lightly, and I have made plenty of moral compromises before. But this moment is existen-

tial, whether we get better from an already unacceptable status quo or get worse hinges on how we handle it,” her post reads. “If being on this career path demands I accept that my industry—because this is certainly not unique to Skadden—will allow an authoritarian government to ignore the courts, I refuse to take it any further. As I have said before, others stand to lose far, far more than a paycheck.”

Cohen’s post has since been reposted over 200 times and reacted to by nearly 1800 individuals on LinkedIn. A review of the comments attached to the post offers a snapshot into a communal response displeased with Paul Weiss’ deal with Trump and the overall silence emanating from BigLaw. Among those leaving comments were associates, communications officials, legal technology advisers, recruiters, university employees, and corporate leaders.

This is not the first time Cohen has made her stance on Big Law’s silence regarding President Trump’s ongoing targeting of the industry public. Cohen was also one of the originators of an associate open letter demanding firms begin to speak publicly and condemn the administration’s targeting of other law firms. Since it was first posted, the letter has now garnered around 633 anonymous signatories from firms across the Am Law 200.

Cohen did not immediately respond to an interview request Friday, and a Skadden representative did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

Amanda O’Brien can be reached at aobrien@alm.com.

First Department

APPELLATE DIVISION

CALENDAR FOR THE APRIL TERM

TUESDAY, MARCH 25

2 PM

22/2771 People v. Kevin A. 24/5662 Velasquez v. NYC Transit Authority 24/1044 L. Sherida v. Hoggarth S. 24/2222 163 W. 48th Realty v. Sunflower Natural 24/317 Zurich American Ins. v. Alterra America Ins.

19/1469 People v. Arnold Conyers 22/2784 People v. Princeton Hines 24/3242 Cusamano v. Suprer P57 24/4802 BGC Notes v. Prusse 24/1274 Prospect Resources v. Levant Capital

24/287 213 West 23rd St. v. Crunch Holdings 23/5742 People v. Michael Martin 24/2394 Hart v. Cappa 24/4566(1) Ahmed v. UPS 24/5078(1) Ahmed v. Pasternack 19/4908 People v. Nathaniel Williams

24/3609 Castle Village v. Girardi 19/5366 People v. Lee Jackson 24/5120N Castellanos v. City of NY

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26

2 PM

19/5872 People v. Giacomo Amato 23/6083 Lief v. Lief 24/5649 R. Amanda v. Michael R. 24/4657 HSBC Bank v. Min 24/668(2) Golden v. EcoHealth Alliance

23/5123 People v. Jason Cruz 23/6082 People v. Luis Guzman 23/4795 979 Second Ave v. Chao 24/2472 Moore v. Skanska USA 21/2698 People v. Kevin Williams 24/5962 Kirby Forensic Psychiatric v. Mycio

24/7337 Dewald v. MassMutual Metro 19/4910 People v. Kai Lee 24/2101 Soloway v. CIM Group 24/2302 Brunwasser v. Estate of Rhonda Scharf

24/6106 Pefanis v. A.O. Smith Water 23/1465 People v. Efrain Vazquez 24/4730N Thompson v. Nelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 27

2 PM

20/1327 People v. Jeffrey Ashley 24/1620 Weir v. Weir 24/5296 S. Jahzara 23/6374 Lagrippio v. 95th & Third L.L.C.

24/171 Christiana Trust v. Ali 24/5411 People v. Michael Berger 23/5530 People v. Tyrese Jones 24/541 Munoz v. City of NY 24/6814 Fox and Main v. Pyramid-BMC Holdings

18/3602 People v. Farhan Khan 24/301 Radovic v. Amchem Products 24/3618 Vogel v. Lorne

24/2304 Engley v. 639 Jefferson Place 24/2570 373-381 Pas Associates v. Moss

22/3388 People v. Aaron Smith 22/1962 Moore v. NJ Transit Corp. 24/4572 CSI IT v. Dungey 24/926 People v. Victor Curiel

24/6847N Corley v. 337 W. 138th Street 24/5804 Cobblestone Holdings v. 41 Fifth Owners

23/5112 People v. Nasir Jessamy 20/1302 People v. Swailhou Sheriff 23/4698 AML Industries v. NYC Housing Authority

21/498 People v. Desmond Scipio 24/1780 Welde v. NYC Dept. of Env. Protection 23/4464 American Empire v. Hudson Insurance

24/1569(2) Betancourt v. City of NY 24/2249 Torres v. City of NY 20/2183(1) People v. Shaquan Brown

24/7470 Cox v. 36 S Oxford St. 24/2101 People v. James Welles 24/4641N GEICO v. Liriano 23/4586N State of NY Mortgage v. 936-338 Clifcrest

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 2025

2 P.M.

23/4813 People v. Juan Del Campo 24/1195 Forbes v. City of NY 24/2937 S. Isaiah 24/2070 Deleon v. Cao

24/1708 US Pony Holdings LLC v. Footwear LLC 24/5804 Cobblestone Holdings v. 41 Fifth Owners

23/5112 People v. Nasir Jessamy 20/1302 People v. Swailhou Sheriff 23/4698 AML Industries v. NYC Housing Authority

21/498 People v. Desmond Scipio 24/1780 Welde v. NYC Dept. of Env. Protection 23/4464 American Empire v. Hudson Insurance

24/1569(2) Betancourt v. City of NY 24/2249 Torres v. City of NY 20/2183(1) People v. Shaquan Brown

24/7470 Cox v. 36 S Oxford St. 24/2101 People v. James Welles 24/4641N GEICO v. Liriano 23/4586N State of NY Mortgage v. 936-338 Clifcrest

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2

2 P.M.

22/4523 People v. Anthony Ferdinand 24/2416 197 Madison Holdings v. NYS Div. of Housing

24/2526 R. Irene v. Wayne C. 23/6407 Pincus v. Motulsky 24/2477 Santana v. Port Authority of NY & NJ

23/2154(2) Clark Tower v. Wells Fargo 20/3816(1) People v. Anthony Moore

20/3817(1) People v. Anthony Moore 23/5868(4) Sharp v. Bar Fluid 24/2863 Chen v. Romona Keveza Collection

24/2981(3) FIKY 33 LLC v. Deutsch 24/4815 People v. Tavion Johnson 24/3999(2) Klein v. NYC Transit Authority

2017- 1368(1) People v. Nasean Bonie 24/4823 D’Angelo v. Legacy Yards 24/4797 Palumbo v. Citigroup Technology

19/1837 People v. Darnell Williams 24/782(2) N Campbell v. Gaeta Interior 24/7417N Wiener v. Gibson, Dunn

THURSDAY, APRIL 3

2 PM

19/4375 People v. Jimmy Frazier 24/3829 Barrett v. Sacks & Sacks 24/6363 R. A’Kahri 24/2395 Thomas v. Esplanade Gardens

24/756 Zak v. Bronx Park 24/2069 Manorhaven Capital v. Bern 24/7466(2) Manorhaven Capital v. Bern

23/1824 People v. Messiah Frazier 19/2299 People v. Khaleed Diomande 23/6328 Catlin Insurance v. Colony Insurance

Court Calendars

24/2920N Acevedo v. Citibank (BX 802892/2021) 24/6620 Aerogen LLC v. Tapjets Holdings (NY 652472/2024) 22/4129 Akande v. City of NY (NY 154724/2020) 23/4914 Alcan Harbor v. Assurant Group (NY 657141/2021) 24/2459 Alcantara v. Toro (BX 32983/2020) 24/7809 Alphasense, Inc. v. Financial Technology (NY 651846/2024) 25/253N Anheuser-Busch v. BBSR, LLC (NY 160735/2024) 24/520N Arena Limited v. Chalets LLC (NY 655311/2023) 23/3885 Arroyo v. Gould 928-930 Second Ave. (BX 27545/2018) 24/7800N AT&T Mobility v. Grupo Salinas (NY 650330/2020) 25/339 Audthan LLC v. Nick & Duke (NY 652050/2015) 24/349 B., Pamela v. Taille B. (NY 14779/2018) 24/4226 B.A. v. H.K. (NY 76049/2013) 24/3812 Bank of NY v. Bosboom 19/2350 People v. Arthur Hines 24/3930N Knight v. City of NY 24/3660N Cardillo v. Archdiocese of NY

TUESDAY, APRIL 8

2 PM

22/5063 People v. J. T. 23/3330 Anderson Avenue v. Fuller 24/4863 A., Children 24/4808 Rolon v. Zevrone Realty 24/2583 Nunez v. Global Launch 22/5404 People v. Jasson Valencia Martinez

23/5712 Hernandez v. Port Authority of NY & NJ 24/2337 State Farm v. Moving & Storage 22/2888 People v. George Pagan 24/4186 R., Noemi v. Fabion R. 24/4387 State of New York v. Joseph T.

24/1523 McKenzie-Moses v. Lelcay 24/2029 People v. Asim Brown 24/4730 Tiburcio v. Grant Ave. Bronx Realty

24/2148 Moore v. Wood 23/3923 People v. John Apuzzie 23/2708(2) Oustatcherv. Clark 23/3842(2) N Oustatcherv. Clark

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9

2 PM

23/3550 People v. Jordan Hewitt 22/2288 Wells Fargo v. Ferrato 23/5842 S.A.C., Children 23/6651 Johnson v. Harlem Hospital

24/3636 Garda Cl. Alantic v. NYC Office of Admin. Trials & Hearings 18/260 People v. Kenneth Johnson 24/2665(1) Embarg v. Bank of NY Mellon

24/5235(1) Bank of NY Mellon v. 19/2013(1) People v. Amauri Pardo 23/5909(3) Trocom Construction v. City of NY

24/3831 Simon v. 4 World Trade Center 24/3513(2) Simon v. 4 World Trade Center 23/3331 People v. Harold Carter

23/5447 Pisano v. Pisano 23/6566(2) UKI Freedom v. Organization for Defense 24/1860 Cobblestone Lofts v. Adminal Indemnity

24/5326 Ard v. Miller 19/2013(1) People v. Amauri Pardo 24/4933N Dabrowski v. Abax Incorporated

THURSDAY, APRIL 10

2 P.M.

20/2470 People v. Renping Ge 24/2599 People Care v. Contract Dispute Resolution Bd. 24/2914 C., Yariza v. Hilario V. 24/1879(2) Anguiscara-Morales v. St. Paul & St. Andrew

23/5065(1) Sandoval v. 4 World Trade Center 24/1840(1) Sandoval v. 4 World Trade Center 23/3748 People v. Christian Toro 23/3824 Chan v. City of NY

24/3138 SC Property Development v. MW Capital 22/3034(1) People v. Delvon Washington 22/3036(1) People v. Delvon Washington

24/3106 Roosevelt Lee 38 v. Le 24/40(2) Wong v. Wong 23/5339 Flowers v. District Council 37

24/2619 Batten v. City of NY 24/568 Carter Burden III v. Pamplona Capital 24/3009 Schulman v. Alliance Energy

24/3209 People v. Dawayne T. Williams 24/1013N McMillian v. Out-Look Safety

CALENDAR FOR THE MAY TERM

The May 2025 Term will commence April 15, 2025. The Court will convene at 2:00 P.M. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, and at 10:00 A.M. on Fridays. Counsel who desire and are entitled to argument pursuant to Section 600.15(a) of the Court’s rules but have commitments, including those of a religious nature, which will make them unavailable on particular dates during the term shall notify the Clerk in writing of such unavailable dates and reasons therefor, with copy to adversary, not later than 4 P.M. March 20, 2025. This information is essential at that time for consideration in preparation of the Day Calendars for the term. No change of calendar date can be made after the Day Calendars have been prepared. Respondents’ briefs are to be served and filed no later than March 19, 2025. Appellants’ reply briefs are to be served and filed no later than March 28, 2025. The last day to file stipulations of adjournment and time requests for oral argument is March 20, 2025

Cases are listed in alphabetical order, with civil cases appearing first.

Civil Cases

23/6499 134 Lexington v. Bhawani Maa (NY 151567/2023) 23/952 239 East 18th Owners v. Wade (NY 161314/2018) 24/3879 2497 Realty Corp. v. Fuertes (NY 151947/2014)

24/1851 2512 7th Avenue v. Webb and Broker (NY 652216/2022) 24/5160 268 W. 12th Owners Corp. v. Kunst (NY 154569/2022) 24/732 3604 Jerome v. NYC Health & Hospitals (BX 809550/2023) 23/4993 600 Associates v. Illinois Union Insurance (BX 814015/2022)

24/2258 99 Wall v. Consigli & Associates (NY 656973/2017) 24/4809 Abramov v. 230 PAS SPE (NY 153359/2022) 23/6379 Abrams v. Abrams (NY 654992/2022)

23/2464(2) Genna v. Klempner (NY 100530/2016) 24/1882 Giangrande v. Gracie Gardens Owners (NY 160533/2022) 23/3250N Gillard v. Citigroup (NY 159920/2022) 23/4353 Gnnann v. Morgan Stanley (NY 650104/2023) 24/4534 GNHC 1703-518 v. Venari Partners (NY 651347/2022) 24/3292 Gonzalez v. Delpozzo (BX 815077/2021) 24/3690 Goodman v. Stack (NY 1799/2016) 23/6001 Goon v. Grand Central Partnership (NY 61492/2017) 24/148 Gordon v. Martel (NY 150241/2023) 24/461 Gordon v. Peck (NY 652345/2023) 23/5771 Graves v. Brookdale University Hospital (BX 306857/2008) 24/2929 Greene v. City of NY (NY 153866/2018) 24/1133 GT Securities v. Nurture Life (NY 652875/2023) 24/3068 Gu v. Ji (NY 101013/2022) 24/2780N Guayara v. H.P.S.O.N.Y. Inc. (NY 157942/2021) 24/4707 Hadzovic v. Buckley School (NY 155590/2023) 25/912 Halgene Watch v. Alex Capital Fund (NY 654217/2024) 24/1847 Hartford Fire v. Hudson Excess (NY 655425/2020) 24/2301 Hasan v. Macerich Company (NY 151984/2020) 24/2264 Hassan v. NYC Civil Service (NY 157672/2022) 24/2635 Hassan v. NYC Health & Hospitals (BX 27167/2017) 22/4259 Haygood v. Prince Holdings (NY 155091/2016) 23/4672 Henderl v. Ilan Properties Inc. (NY 153082/2023) 24/2559 Herman v. Judlau Contracting (NY 652249/2017) 24/7848 Home Depot v. State of NY (NY 135210) 24/3973 Hossain v. City of NY (NY 155475/2023) 24/3217 HSBC Bank v. Nicholas (NY 850043/2018) 24/5819 Hunnewell Partners v. Deloitte Transactions (NY 652259/2022) 24/1689 Isaly v. Garde (NY 160699/2018) 23/5737(5) J Carey Smith v. 11 West 12 Realty (NY 651000/2021) 24/4843 J. S. v. City of NY (NY 951037/2021) 23/6557 J.N., an Infant v. Strong (NY 805083/2015) 24/6111 JAB Building v. 950 Third Avenue (NY 651124/2022) 24/6550 Jae v. Zayko (NY 158475/2021) 24/7463 Japanese Medical v. Tamba (NY 652337/2023) 24/3761 Jefferies, LLC v. IsZo Capital (NY 651394/2024) 24/3754 Jiesheng Group v. New Gold Equities (NY 654487/2023) 24/1014N Jimenez v. Balasubraman (BX 29094/2020) 24/7015N Jimenez v. Balasubraman (BX 29094/2020) 24/2355 Joseph v. 291 Broadway (NY 158519/2020) 24/7903 Joseph v. NYC Department of Housing (NY 158657/2024) 24/5712 Joseph v. NYU Grossman School (NY 650521/2024) 24/6361 Judlau Contracting v. City of NY (NY 65328/2022) 24/2933 Kambia Chios Realty v. Utica First Insurance (BX 80321/2021) 24/3088 Kaufman v. Hirsch (NY 161183/2020) 24/3260 KD-1 Doe v. MC-Doe (NY 95

Intellectual Property

How Companies Can Safeguard Their IP and Liability Exposure

BY JAMES A. WOLFF

As artificial intelligence continues to drive innovation at an unprecedented pace, it has also become a battleground for litigation, particularly concerning intellectual property misappropriation, data scraping, and model transparency.

The legal frameworks traditionally relied upon to govern software, data use, and trade secrets are proving increasingly inadequate in addressing the complexities posed by generative models and autonomous decision-making systems.

This lack of clarity over ownership rights, fair use doctrines, and the extent to which proprietary data can be leveraged for machine learning development has created an uncertain legal environment.

Startups and established enterprises alike are now forced to confront mounting litigation risks, regulatory scrutiny, and competitive threats in a legal landscape that is evolving faster than legislative and judicial bodies can respond.

At the center of this paradigm shift is the question of data provenance and usage rights. Many AI systems are trained on vast repositories of publicly available and proprietary datasets, often scraped from online sources without explicit authorization.

This practice has triggered lawsuits alleging infringement of copyright, database rights, and trade secrets, with plaintiffs arguing that AI developers are engaging in wholesale misappropriation of intellectual property without compensation.

A significant area of contention in AI-related litigation concerns the use of copyrighted materials to train datasets. Recent cases have demonstrated how courts are beginning to address the unauthorized use of intellectual property in machine learning models.

In one example, the Southern District of New York held that the plaintiff plausibly alleged that defendants had removed copyright-management information (CMI) from its articles used to train large language models (LLMs), constituting a violation of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) under 17 U.S.C. §1202(b). *The Intercept Media, Inc. v. OpenAI, Inc.*, No. 24-CV-1515 (JSR), 2025 WL 556019, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 20, 2025).

However, the court dismissed claims under the DMCA's prohibition on distributing copies of copyrighted material without CMI, citing insufficient factual support. This decision reflects the judiciary's willingness to scrutinize how AI companies handle copyrighted materials,

JAMES A. WOLFF is counsel and chair of the Emerging Technologies Group at Warsaw Burstein



particularly in the context of data preprocessing and model training.

Similarly, in another decision, the court denied discovery requests sought by an AI company in a copyright infringement suit, emphasizing that the fair use defense in AI-related cases hinges on the nature of the defendant's

These rulings reinforce the principle that AI companies seeking to invoke fair use cannot rely on discovery to justify broad-scale ingestion of copyrighted content, thereby narrowing the scope of potential defenses in cases involving unauthorized dataset usage.

Another significant recent decision underscores the standing and remedial complexities surrounding standing and the availability of remedies in AI copyright litigation, illustrating the procedural hurdles that plaintiffs face when seeking redress for the unauthorized use of their content in machine learning models.

In that case, plaintiffs alleged that OpenAI used their copyrighted works to train ChatGPT without proper attribution, violating the DMCA. *Raw Story Media, Inc. v. OpenAI, Inc.*, No. 24 CIV. 01514, 2024 WL 4711729, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 7, 2024); *See Also Getty Images (US), Inc. v. Stability AI, Inc.*, No. 1:23-cv-00135-GBW (D. Del. filed Feb. 3, 2023).

However, the court held that the plaintiffs lacked Article II standing to seek retrospective and injunctive relief, finding no concrete injury and deeming the alleged harm too speculative, signaling potential procedural hurdles for content creators challenging AI companies over unauthorized dataset use.

Beyond data scraping, concerns over intellectual property misappropriation extend to the outputs generated by AI systems and their underlying decision-making processes. An increasing number of cases challenge the originality and authorship of AI-created content, raising novel questions about whether derivative works infringe upon underlying training datasets.

Companies using AI for content generation, software development, and product design now face heightened legal exposure if model outputs can be traced to copyrighted or proprietary material.

Judicial scrutiny of model transparency is also particularly relevant given the opacity of AI decision-making processes. Regulators and courts increasingly demand explainability in AI systems, particularly in cases where companies argue that model outputs are sufficiently transformative or fall under fair use defenses.

New York Times reflects this evolving tension, demonstrating how courts are scrutinizing fair use claims in AI-related copyright disputes and emphasizing that justification must come from the copier's actions rather than external factors. In rejecting Microsoft's attempt to obtain discovery from the plaintiff in a copyright suit, the

» Page 10



ADOBE STOCKS

Legal and Practical Implications of Transfers of Ideological Trademarks

BY S. CLAIRE GIBSON

In December 2020, agents of Proud Boys International, LLC (the Proud Boys) set fires at two Black churches during a pro-Donald Trump rally. Following the criminal sentencing of the agents who confessed to the vandalism, one of the victims of the crime, the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church (the Church), a historic Black church founded in 1838, filed a civil suit against the organization seeking damages.

The Church was awarded \$2.8 million through a default judgment in June 2023. Unable to collect any of the awarded damages for over a year, in December 2024, the Church sought to collect on the judgment via a motion targeting the defendant's only valuable asset: the PROUD BOYS trademark.

The Church's motion sought "transfer" of the trademark, a lien on the trademark, and a permanent injunction prohibiting the Proud Boys from disposing of or monetizing the trademark.

In a controversial and highly publicized decision, a judge ruled in favor of the Church, "transferring" ownership of the PROUD BOYS trademark to the Church by court order.

The language in the order "transferring" the ownership of the PROUD BOYS trademark raises questions about the goodwill inherently associated with trademarks, the role of trademarks as source identifiers, whether they can be effectively, forcibly transferred and the broader implications for Intellectual Property enforcement and judgment collection.

At the essence of this myriad of questions is the duality of trademarks as both valuable assets to owners and source identifiers to consumers.

Traditional Trademark Ownership and Transfer Principles

A trademark is any word, name, symbol, design, sound, color, scent or any combination thereof, used in commerce to identify and distinguish the goods or services of one entity from those of another and to indicate the source of the goods.

The goodwill associated with trademarks is defined as the intangible asset of a business that is built upon reputation, customer recognition, and other positive factors associated with a specific trademark and contributing to the business' value. Continued ownership of a trademark, whether at common law or via state or federal

registration, requires ongoing and continued use of the mark in commerce by the owner or a licensee.

To transfer ownership of a trademark, the owner (the assignor) must execute a Deed of Assignment to the subsequent owner (the assignee). The deed as the instrument of transfer, must reference not only the trademark but also the associated goodwill and its ascribed value.

A deed purporting to assign a trademark with no reference to the associated goodwill is an assignment-in-gross and is ineffectual. Traditional trademark principles have long prohibited assignments-in-gross as contrary to public interest because they can lead to customer confusion as the quality and reputation of the trademark, *i.e.*, the goodwill, is not transferred to the assignee. *E.g. Marshak v. Green*, 746 F.2d 927 (2d Cir. 1984) (Barring judgment-creditor from executing upon a trademark alone without associated goodwill).

Trademarks as Enforceable Assets in Debt Collection

The transfer of assets as a means of debt collection under civil judgment enforcement is not a novel but extremely common.

A deed purporting to assign a trademark with no reference to the associated goodwill is an assignment-in-gross and is ineffectual.

It is safe to say that if the Church had sought and obtained transfer of physical property, this order would have been viewed as routine and largely gone unnoticed.

Indeed, by the court's rationale, the Proud Boys' inability to satisfy the \$2.8 million judgment via a transfer of tangible assets, like a bank account, justified the seizure of their intangible trademark assets.

On its face, the terms of the injunction—namely, directives to prevent further transfer or monetization of the trademark, and issuance of a lien to secure the Church's interests—follow common practices for securing tangible assets like buildings or artwork as part of enforcing a judgment to make a plaintiff whole; however, the nature of a trademark presents a unique set of challenges for the Church as a judgment-creditor.

Trademarks are intangible assets like securities, stocks, and bonds—which courts have expressly found are subject to writs of execution—however, they are non-monetary. Even if legally transferable by court order, trademarks do not directly specify a monetary amount

» Page 10

Recent Global Developments In the SEP Landscape

BY STEVEN PEPE, KEVIN POST AND BRIAN LEBOW

In *BSH Hausgeräte v. Electrolux*, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) ruled that courts in the European Union (EU) member states in which a defendant is domiciled can hear and decide infringement actions involving patents granted by other EU or non-EU states—even where there is an ongoing challenge to the validity of the patent in the granting state.

STEVEN PEPE is a partner and chair of Ropes & Gray's intellectual property litigation practice. KEVIN POST is a partner in Ropes & Gray's intellectual property litigation practice. BRIAN LEBOW is an associate in Ropes & Gray's intellectual property litigation practice.

That the Court of Appeals has provided such a remedy twice in a short time frame suggests that this remedy may be more obtainable in the UK moving forward.

In this case, BSH Hausgeräte (BSH) sued Electrolux in a Swedish court for patent infringement over a patent validated in a host of EU and non-EU member countries. Electrolux challenged the jurisdiction of the Swedish court under Article 24(4) of the Brussels I bis Regulation which states that "the courts of each member state shall have exclusive jurisdiction in proceedings concerned with the registration or validity of any European patent granted for that member state."

Electrolux argued that the for-

ign patents were invalid and that decisions involving the validity of these patents must be made in the granting state such that Article 24(4) prevented the Swedish court from gaining jurisdiction over the non-Swedish infringement claims brought by BSH.

With respect to other EU member states, the CJEU rejected Electrolux's argument, instead interpreting Article 24(4) as meaning that the Swedish Court "does still have jurisdiction to hear that action where, in the context of that action, that defendant chal-

lenges, as its defence, the validity of that patent, whereas the courts of that other member state have exclusive jurisdiction to rule on that validity."

With respect to non-EU member states, the CJEU reasoned that Article 24(4) "does not apply to a court of a third state and, consequently, does not confer any jurisdiction, whether exclusive or otherwise, on such a court as regards the assessment of the validity of a patent granted or validated in that state."

Nonetheless, the CJEU concluded that, where a defendant is sued in an EU member state in which it is domiciled, that member state has jurisdiction (pursuant to Article 4(1)) to hear the case including hearing and deciding issues patent validity, but that court's decision will

» Page 11

Inside

- 10 **The Role of Experts in ITC Section 337 Investigations**
BY JEFFREY DORFMAN
- 11 **Second Circuit Clarifies Standards For Unregistered Trade Dress Claims**
BY MILTON SPRINGUT AND BARRY WERBIN

The Role of Experts in ITC Section 337 Investigations

BY JEFFREY DORFMAN

The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) continues to act as a key venue for intellectual property disputes, particularly patent-related matters. The agency's ability to grant powerful exclusionary remedies makes it an attractive forum for rights holders seeking swift and enforceable relief against infringing imports.

However, as Section 337 investigations become more complex, those working in the space must navigate evolving procedural nuances, shifting technology trends, and the commission's increasing overlap with other legal forums.

As ITC investigations become more complex, the strategic selection and deployment of expert witnesses has never been more important.

Experts not only provide critical technical analysis and economic insights, but they also help shape arguments that align with the ITC's legal framework and procedural variations. Their testimony can significantly impact a case, making their involvement essential from the earliest stages of an investigation.

Beyond subject-matter expertise, successful experts must understand the venue's unique procedural rules, the tight timelines imposed by the commission, and the preferences of individual administrative law judges (ALJs). Let's examine how these factors can play a role in determining how expert opinions are received and leveraged during litigation.

Early Engagement of Experts in ITC Investigations

Given the ITC's strict timelines, the earlier you begin your expert search, the better. Unlike district court litigation, which often allows for more extended discovery and case development, ITC investigations typically conclude within 16 months.

This means that expert witnesses must be identified, prepared, and integrated into the case strategy as early as possible to ensure that they have sufficient time to analyze the accused products, assess patent claims, and refine their opinions.

At the ITC, the timeline for

JEFFREY DORFMAN is director and ITC practice chair at WIT Legal.



expert witness and discovery milestones follows a structured process. Cases are instituted in about 35 days, with a final target resolution typically set at approximately 18 months (538 days).

Expert identification generally occurs around 7.5 months in, with initial and rebuttal reports exchanged between 10 and 11 months.

Expert discovery is usually completed by month 11, and fact discovery wraps up around the same time. A final initial determination is reached in about 8 months (240 days), though overall timelines can vary significantly, ranging from just over two months to nearly 18 months.

The recent increase in Section 337 investigations further underscores the need for early expert involvement. In 2024, the ITC saw 52 newly instituted investigations, marking a 41% increase from 2023.

Of these, 77% were patent-related, reinforcing the demand for technical experts who can effectively analyze infringement claims.

Technical experts play a particularly critical role in these early stages. They must work closely with legal teams to dissect the asserted patents, compare them against the accused products, and develop clear and concise explanations for their findings.

Their ability to communicate complex concepts effectively is crucial, as their testimony must

And once again, making sure there is synergy between all of your experts for a particular investigation is paramount to your ultimate success.

be accessible to ALJs and ITC staff attorneys who may not have deep technical backgrounds in the subject matter.

The Role of Experts In Establishing Domestic Industry

One of the unique aspects of ITC litigation is the domestic industry requirement. Unlike district court patent cases, where a patent holder's rights are established simply by ownership and validity, Section 337 investigations require complainants to show that they have made substantial investments in the U.S. related to the patented technology.

Economic experts are instrumental in meeting this requirement. Their role involves evaluating the complainant's expenditures on manufacturing, R&D, and licensing. The challenge often lies in proving that these investments are sufficiently substantial and directly related to the patented technology.

This requires deep industry knowledge, an understanding of ITC precedent, and the ability to present complex financial data in a persuasive and accessible manner.

This is why it is important to

ensure your economic experts are supported by your industry and technical experts, aligning all of your arguments in a clear and concise manner.

With an increasing number of ITC cases overlapping with Patent Trial and Appeal Board (PTAB) proceedings and district court litigation, your expert teams are also playing a growing role in ensuring consistency across multiple forums.

The ability to reconcile ITC domestic industry arguments with the rest of your case strategy across all parallel proceedings is becoming an essential component of lawyers' approach when obtaining the best result for their clients.

Trends in Technology And Their Impact on Expert Selection

The types of technology driving ITC disputes are constantly evolving, influencing the kinds of experts needed for Section 337 investigations. In 2024, the most frequently litigated sectors included consumer electronics, telecommunications, life sciences, and advanced manufacturing.

Patent disputes over network-

ing and wireless technologies, semiconductors, and medical devices continue to grow, requiring experts with deep knowledge of these fields.

In these cases, selecting the right expert is about more than just technical qualifications—it requires an understanding of industry standards, regulatory landscapes, and prior ITC decisions related to similar technologies.

For example, in cases involving standard-essential patents (SEPs) in telecommunications, experts must not only analyze infringement, but also address licensing practices, fair, reasonable, and non-discriminatory (FRAND) obligations, and global supply chain considerations.

Similarly, in pharmaceutical cases, experts must have an in-depth understanding of FDA regulatory requirements, bioequivalence studies, and chemical formulation disputes.

To that end, it's often important to have experts with experience from industry, in addition to academic technical experts to best support your arguments. And once again, making sure there is synergy between all of your experts for a particular investigation is paramount to your ultimate success.

How ALJ Preferences Shape the Role of Experts

Each ITC Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) has distinct preferences when it comes to expert testimony. Some judges require highly detailed technical analysis, while other matters require the ALJ to place greater emphasis on economic and domestic industry arguments.

Knowledge of each ALJ's background and previous rulings helps litigators understand these nuances so you can best tailor expert presentations accordingly.

For instance, some ALJs have been known to scrutinize domestic industry claims more rigorously, requiring deeper economic analysis to establish that investments are sufficiently tied to the patented technology. Others may focus more on infringement, placing greater weight on detailed technical demonstrations.

Knowing how a particular ALJ has ruled in past cases can help litigators refine their expert strategy to align with judicial expectations.

Because of these differences, leveraging resources that provide data concerning individual judges' decision-making patterns, evidentiary preferences, and past rulings

on expert testimony can be a key advantage in shaping expert-driven case strategies.

Integrating Experts into a Broader ITC Litigation Strategy

Successfully integrating expert analysis into ITC investigations requires a cohesive approach that aligns technical, economic, and legal arguments. This begins with ensuring that expert testimony is consistent across different aspects of the case.

For example, a technical expert's infringement analysis should align with the economic expert's domestic industry argument, reinforcing a unified case narrative.

Preparation is also key. ITC investigations move quickly, leaving little room for revision once testimony is presented. Experts must be rigorously prepared for cross-examination, particularly on issues such as claim construction, infringement analysis, and economic impact assessments.

A well-prepared expert not only strengthens the case but also avoids credibility pitfalls that opposing counsel may seek to exploit.

Finally, in cases where multiple experts are involved, coordination of the entire expert team is essential. Many ITC investigations require testimony from a mix of technical, economic, and public interest experts.

Ensuring that their testimonies complement one another rather than appear fragmented can make the difference between a strong and weak case.

The Essential Role of Experts

Expert witnesses are more critical than ever in ITC Section 337 investigations. As ITC cases grow in complexity—spanning new technology sectors, increasing in volume, and frequently intersecting with PTAB and district court litigation—the strategic deployment of experts has become a cornerstone of success.

Attorneys handling ITC cases must ensure that their expert teams are not only technically proficient, but also deeply familiar with ITC procedures, ALJ tendencies, and the evolving demands of ITC litigation.

Drawing on proprietary ITC reports, case trends, and best practices, litigators can leverage expert testimony to build stronger cases and maximize their chances of securing favorable outcomes in this high-stakes venue.

Trademarks

« Continued from page 9

to be credited against the judgment. In short, while trademarks are assets that can be targeted to collect on a judgment, the legal mechanics are more complex.

A voluntary execution of an assignment is the more common means of transfer, but it is not the sole instrument or mechanism for redistributing trademarks and their associated goodwill. Courts have held, and there is significant precedent to support, that trademarks may be validly transferred by operation of law.

One such example is via bankruptcy proceedings, where courts have held that "property of the estate" includes intangible property interests such as trademarks and their associated goodwill. *E.g., Johanna Farms, Inc. v. Citrus Bowl, Inc.*, 468 F. Supp. 866, 874 (E.D.N.Y. 1978) ("[U]pon the bankruptcy of the trademark owner, the trademark together with the goodwill becomes vested in the Trustee in Bankruptcy and may be sold by as an asset of

the estate." (citation omitted)).

Further, there are rulings that courts have the legal authority to seize and transfer intellectual property assets to judgment-creditors. *E.g., Skycam, LLC v. Bennett*, 62 F. Supp. 3d 1261 (N.D. Okla. 2014) (A judgment-creditor has the right to execute on a judgment debtor's intellectual property in an effort to satisfy a judgment).

However, in order to execute on a judgment-debtor's trademark, the judgment-creditor's motion for relief must account for the goodwill associated with the trademark and the resulting court order must also reflect both trademark and goodwill.

Here, the Church's motion appropriately requested a lien against the trademark, however, the scope of the request for transfer was too narrow. Instead of merely requesting the transfer of "all interests to the trademark," the Church could have sought the appointment of a receiver for the entire Proud Boys business, including any inventory, customer lists and, most importantly, the goodwill associated with the PROUD BOYS mark.

Using this mechanism, the Church could have orchestrated the auctioning of the trademark with its associated goodwill and (a) acquired ownership of the mark and associated goodwill by bidding their judgment, or (b) allowed a third-party to purchase the mark and

the transfer.

If the value of a trademark as a source identifier turns on public recognition and brand reputation, how effectively can a judgment-creditor monetize a trademark, particularly if, as is the case with the Church and the Proud Boys, the reputations of

Alternatively, given the highly politicized nature of the PROUD BOYS trademark, it is plausible that the Church might aim to use the trademark for ideological disruption or even brand neutralization, seeking a moral victory over a monetary one.

associated goodwill in exchange for a monetary payment.

Market Valuation of a Cultural And Political Trademark After Transfer by Court Order

Critics of the PROUD BOYS trademark judgment argue that even if trademarks can be transferred under existing legal frameworks, questions remain about the goodwill, brand recognition and valuation of the trademark after

the prior owner and the new owner are diametrically opposed?

The answer lies again in focusing on the fact that trademarks are assets and there are many ways to monetize assets. Licensing and auctioning trademarks have long been established practices, and with the advent of trademark e-commerce platforms and auction houses, these methods of monetization have become even more common.

While the Church's plans for the

PROUD BOY trademark remain to be seen, the ability to monetize the trademark will turn on prioritizing it as an asset. Failure to strategically monetize the trademark and earn income to mitigate the \$2.8 million in damages, would make the order transferring the mark a hollow effort.

Alternatively, given the highly politicized nature of the PROUD BOYS trademark, it is plausible that the Church might aim to use the trademark for ideological disruption or even brand neutralization, seeking a moral victory over a monetary one. However, the latter strategy presents a risk.

If the Church fails to use the mark in commerce, or to auction it to a third party, its rights to the mark will lapse thus clearing the path for the Proud Boys to acquire ownership again.

Broader Implications

On the one hand, the court's decision to transfer the PROUD BOYS trademark can be viewed as a symptom of the fact the Proud Boys had no other valuable assets

to collect on to satisfy the damages award. On the other hand, the recent decision highlights trademarks as valuable targets in civil judgment enforcement strategy.

The Proud Boys decision showcases that in the case of highly politicized brand names with ideological connotations, motions seeking to transfer trademark assets, the associated goodwill and brand recognition, are a viable asset and provide judgment-creditors with the option to monetize the mark, or use it just enough to maintain ownership, thereby prioritizing moral victories over monetary gain.

In sum, where the judgment-debtor is insolvent, all assets should be considered as part of a civil judgment enforcement strategy.

If intellectual property assets can be leveraged to repay debts due to creditors in bankruptcy proceedings and can be leveraged by the estate of a decedent for the benefit of heirs, certainly the existing legal framework can facilitate the transfer of trademarks to satisfy damage awards regardless of the larger cultural and political implications.

Liability

« Continued from page 9

court reinforced that fair use must be evaluated based on the copier's actions rather than on internal documents or rights holder practices.

This ruling signals that AI developers cannot rely on external factors to justify AI model decisions that incorporate copyrighted works. Instead, they must be transparent in how their models generate outputs and must be prepared to defend those decisions based on their own actions.

The court's decision in *Intercept Media*, underscores a growing judicial focus on AI transparency, particularly regarding the handling of copyright management information (CMI). By allowing claims under the DMCA to proceed, the court signaled a willingness to scrutinize how AI companies manage CMI during data ingestion and model training.

This development suggests that courts may increasingly hold AI developers accountable for obfuscating the provenance of

their training data, thereby imposing stricter transparency obligations on companies that fail to disclose their use and alteration of copyrighted material in AI training processes.

Raw Story also highlights standing and redressability in AI litigation. Courts are beginning to scrutinize whether plaintiffs can seek retrospective and injunctive relief when AI companies use their copyrighted materials. To establish standing, plaintiffs must demonstrate a concrete and particularized injury directly caused by the defendant's use of their works and show that a favorable ruling would provide meaningful redress.

Here, the court found that speculative harms and the inability to show specific economic or reputational damage were insufficient. While courts are not yet imposing sweeping transparency requirements, the growing body of case law suggests that companies relying on opaque AI systems will face greater litigation risks as regulatory enforcement mechanisms continue to evolve.

Given the rapidly shifting legal landscape, the traditional approaches to IP protection and liability mitigation that once sufficed for software and data-driven

enterprises may provide a more secure path to avoiding costly infringement claims.

Beyond data governance, AI companies must strengthen their

An increasing number of cases challenge the originality and authorship of AI-created content, raising novel questions about whether derivative works infringe upon underlying training datasets.

enterprises are no longer adequate. AI companies must adopt a forward-looking legal strategy that addresses the unique risks posed by evolving case law and regulatory developments.

Central to this strategy is the need to implement robust data governance policies that delineate clear sourcing and licensing practices. Companies relying on publicly available datasets should proactively assess whether scraping or data ingestion methods are defensible under fair use and copyright doctrines. Where uncertainties exist, obtaining licenses or utilizing synthetic data alterna-

tives may provide a more secure path to avoiding costly infringement claims.

While the Church's plans for the intellectual property protections by securing patents for proprietary model architectures, training methodologies, and novel AI applications. While copyright protections for AI-generated content remain in flux, patents provide a more stable mechanism for safeguarding competitive advantages in algorithm development and deployment.

In cases like *Raw Story* and *Intercept Media*, stronger contractual agreements and licensing structures could have limited claims over unauthorized dataset use, while clearer attribution policies might have mitigated liability under the DMCA.

Trade secret protections should also be reinforced through strict internal controls, employee agreements, and cybersecurity measures to prevent inadvertent exposure or theft of proprietary model designs and training datasets, particularly as courts scrutinize AI transparency and fair use defenses in litigation like *New York Times*.

Contractual safeguards are critical in mitigating liability exposure, particularly as seen in cases like *Intercept Media* and *Raw Story*, where disputes over dataset use and attribution might have been avoided with clearer licensing terms. AI companies should structure agreements with vendors, partners, and customers to include indemnification provisions that allocate risk appropriately.

Given the uncertainties surrounding AI-generated outputs, well-defined licensing agreements could have preempted claims in *Getty Images* and *New York Times* by explicitly addressing rights, limitations, and usage permissions. Clear contractual language on liability disclaimers, compliance obligations, and dispute resolution

mechanisms provides a necessary layer of protection in an increasingly litigious environment.

As AI litigation escalates, companies that fail to take proactive measures risk financial liability and reputational damage impacting their market position. The high-profile lawsuits shaping the legal contours of AI regulation today will set the precedents that will define the industry for years to come.

AI innovators must recognize that legal risks are not theoretical but tangible threats to long-term viability. By integrating risk management early, companies can navigate AI's next decade of AI-driven transformation while safeguarding their intellectual property and minimizing litigation exposure.

DECISIONS WANTED!

The editors of the New York Law Journal are eager to publish court rulings of interest to the bench and bar. Submissions must include a sentence or two on why the decision would be of significance to our readers. Also include contact information for each party's attorneys. E-mail decisions to decisions@alm.com.

Second Circuit Clarifies Standards for Unregistered Trade Dress Claims

BY MILTON SPRINGUT
AND BARRY WERBIN

Two recent decisions by the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit may foreshadow a more liberal judicial treatment of claims of unregistered trade dress at the pleading stage, providing plaintiffs with early settlement leverage if they survive motions to dismiss.

These decisions potentially offer a more strategic path than pursuing the challenging and time-consuming process of obtaining United States Patent & Trademark Office (USPTO) registration for packaging and product design trade dress — protection that has become increasingly difficult to secure in recent years.

In reversing a district court decision tossing a packaging trade dress claim under Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act brought by The Wonderful Co. LLC (TWC) against its pistachio-product competitor Nut Cravings Inc., the Second Circuit held (by summary order) that TWC’s complaint plausibly alleged a likelihood of confusion and further adequately alleged that TWC’s unregistered trade dress for its product packaging was nonfunctional and therefore protectible. *The Wonderful Company LLC v. Nut Cravings Inc.*, No. 23-7540, 2025 WL 212064 (2d Cir. 1/16/2025).

TWC’s Packaging Defendant’s Packaging

The court found the similarities of color schemes and typeface of the primary identifying words on the packaging could plausibly infer similarity to consumers who are in the market for snack nuts, even where the products were not sold side by side.

Notwithstanding that transparent windows on the packaging were functional because they allowed consumers to view the products, the remaining packaging elements identified in the complaint, namely, colors, words and typefaces in combination, were “plausibly nonfunctional.”

In reaching its decision, the

MILTON SPRINGUT is a partner and BARRY WERBIN is counsel at Herrick Feinstein LLP.

court emphasized that while a “visual, point-by-point comparison of the trade dress is relevant ... in a trade dress infringement case the question is not how many points of similarity exist between the two packages but rather whether the two trade dresses create the same general overall impression.” 2025 WL 212064 at *2.

Thus, a side-by-side comparison of the trade dresses is not the proper test for assessing infringement. Here, the court found it was “at least plausible that a casual consumer could infer a similarity of the trade dress marks.”

TWC alleged both registered and unregistered trade dress, and argued that the presumptive validity of registered trade dress should carry over to its unregistered trade dress because the two were coextensive.

Moreover, both the competitive market proximity and geographic proximity of TWC and Nut Cravings products favored TWC.

In conclusion, the court held that TWC had sufficiently pleaded “enough of an overlap between the trade dresses in both appearance and product market to plausibly allege, for purposes of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), that consumers viewing either a TWC or Nut Cravings product package could be confused as to their true source.”

Functionality was an alternate ground for the district court’s dismissal of TWC’s case. Under Lanham Act Section 43(a), covering unregistered trademarks, the party asserting protection has the burden of proving that its trade dress is not functional. 15 U.S.C. §1125(a)(3).

TWC alleged both registered and unregistered trade dress, and argued that the presumptive validity of registered trade dress should carry over to its unregistered trade dress because the two were coextensive.

The Second Circuit, however, declined to wade into that thicket, rather finding that TWC adequately alleged nonfunctionality of its unregistered trade dress despite its nonfunctionality allegations being “far from robust.”

It was sufficient that TWC pleaded that its unregistered packaging was nonfunctional and protectable, and “describe[d] in detail the

facially aesthetic elements of its product packaging which, through TWC’s ‘combination and arrangement of design’ of these elements, create a unique trade dress ‘look’ that identifies the source of the product.” 2025 WL 212064 at *4.

The Second Circuit’s decision appears to establish that the pleading standard for trade dress claims does not impose an overly high bar. A plaintiff need only plausibly allege the elements of its claim at this stage, with the court emphasizing that even “far from robust” allegations can be sufficient to survive dismissal.

Just a few weeks later, the Second Circuit again reversed dismissal of an unregistered trade dress claim brought under Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act involving Cardinal Motors, Inc.’s commercially successful and popular motorcycle helmet design called “The Bullitt,” which it licensed exclusively to Bell Sports, Inc. *Cardinal Motors, Inc. v. H&H Sports Protection USA Inc.*, 128 F.4th 112 (2nd Cir. 2025). Defendant H&H Sports sold a competing motorcycle helmet with features similar to The Bullitt.

As the court noted, the popularity of The Bullitt helmet is due to its unique look and feel, which consists, as pleaded, of two trade dresses. The “General Trade Dress” consists of the features of the sculptural and graphic design of The Bullitt helmet forming its distinctive general overall shape.

The second “Detailed Trade Dress” consists of the look of the sculptural and graphic design of The Bullitt helmet. Specific alleged elements of each mode of trade dress were pleaded by Cardinal Motors in its third amended complaint.

The district court dismissed that complaint on the ground it failed to allege how the General Trade Dress was “distinct,” and that it was too broadly pleaded to allege a plausible trade dress claim. Finding the Detailed Trade Dress to be based in substantial part on the General Trade Dress, the Detailed Trade Dress claim also was dismissed.

The Second Circuit reversed on both counts.

On appeal, the only issue was the extent to which distinctiveness of an alleged product design trade dress must be pleaded to pass the plausibility standard required at the pleading stage.

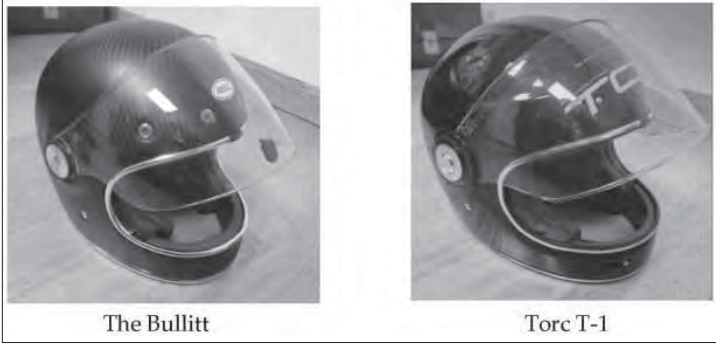
As reiterated by the Second Circuit, the Supreme Court previously mandated that product design trade dress can only be established by proof, and thereof pleading, of acquired distinctiveness (also known as secondary meaning), whereas packaging trade dress may be proven either by acquired distinctiveness or inherent distinctiveness. *See Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Samara Bros.*, 529 U.S. 205, 216 (2000); *Yurman Design, Inc. v. PAJ, Inc.*, 262 F.3d 101, 116-18 (2d Cir. 2001) (finding Yurman’s best “articulation” of its jewelry trade dress “too broad to be a protectable, source-identifying expression”).

But as the Second Circuit acknowledged, its prior decisions had led to this “articulation” requirement being tied to the distinctiveness requirement, thus “erroneously” incorporating distinctiveness into the articulation requirement. 128 F.4th at 124.

The court then clarified that distinctiveness is independent of the articulation requirement and is an essential element of a trade dress infringement claim that must be pleaded and established at trial. In contrast, the articulation requirement is a separate pleading requirement under which plaintiffs “must articulate precisely the components that compose their claimed trade dress.”

But articulation can be satisfied at the pleading stage by describing “with precision” the components of the alleged trade dress (specific attributes, details, and features). While the extent of required detail will vary from case to case, the articulated description must be “sufficiently precise as to some specific combination of components present in the trade dress (such as materials, contours, sizes, designs, patterns, and colors) so as to permit courts and juries to adequately evaluate the underlying claims at the appropriate juncture.”

Articulation is required even if the pleaded elements “arguably render the trade dress overbroad, generic, not distinctive, or functional.”



With respect to Cardinal Motors’ complaint, the court found the district court had improperly conflated the distinctiveness and articulation requirements.

The General Trade Dress pleaded satisfied the articulation test apart from the distinctiveness issue, and dismissing the Specific Trade Dress claim without independently considering its sufficiency was error.

At a minimum, the court found the Specific Trade Dress allegations, which laid out a detailed list of product design elements, were sufficiently pleaded to meet the articulation requirement.

On remand, the district court must now consider whether the other elements of the alleged product configuration trade dress claim, including “whether the trade dress is distinctive, likely to cause confusion, and nonfunctional” have been properly pleaded.

These two decisions provide helpful clarification of pleading requirements for both unregistered packaging designs and product configuration trade dress claims, and should assist plaintiffs in artfully crafting infringement complaints to increase the odds of surviving motions to dismiss.

While a USPTO registration of trade dress provides an initial *presumption* of validity, it is only that, a presumption. In virtually all cases the presumption will be challenged by defendants, and a plaintiff must ultimately still establish the three essential elements of protectable trade dress and infringement: distinctiveness, non-functionality, and

likelihood of confusion.

In the authors’ experience, in recent years it has become increasingly difficult to successfully register trade dress with the USPTO, especially with respect to establishing either or both inherent distinctiveness or secondary meaning (the latter being the only way to protect product, as opposed to packaging, designs).

Indeed, the USPTO now appears to be requiring the same level of evidentiary proofs to support a trade dress application that would be required to demonstrate validity (*i.e.*, distinctiveness and non-functionality) when proving a trade dress infringement claim in district court.

Furthermore, according to USPTO currently posted data, the average processing time to issuance of a registration from application filing is 12.6 months for *all* trademark applications. *See https://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/application-timeline*. For prosecution of trade dress applications, that time is usually considerably longer. That long delay, coupled with the uncertainty over whether a trade dress registration will be granted, impairs a brand owner’s ability to promptly seek judicial relief against potential infringers if primary reliance will be on a federal registration that may never issue. Well-drafted infringement complaints, which comport with the Second Circuit’s now-clarified pleading requirements, better serve brands needing interim equitable relief to protect their unregistered trade dress in lieu of waiting out a problematic and lengthy USPTO process.

SEP Landscape

« Continued from page 9
not “affect the existence or content of that patent in that third State.”

The upshot is that *BSH v. Electrolux* greatly expands the reach of EU courts to decide issues of patent infringement involving foreign patents. So long as the defendant is domiciled in an EU member country, the member country court has jurisdiction to hear infringement claims for patents validated in other EU and non-EU member countries.

And a defense of the invalidity of a foreign patent will not prevent that member country court from retaining jurisdiction (and ruling on issues of validity), though these decisions apply only to the litigation at hand and are not binding on the courts of another country.

Even so, any such decision is likely to be an important factor in any global dispute involving an EU-domiciled company.

Important Decisions in the US and the UK in the Global Licensing Battle Between Ericsson and Lenovo

Ericsson and Lenovo have been embroiled in global patent litigation after unsuccessful

negotiations between the companies for a global cross-license to 5G SEPs. Ericsson first sued Lenovo in the US arguing that Lenovo breached its FRAND commitments and seeking a determination that Ericsson complied with its requirements. Ericsson followed up with suits in Colombia and Brazil, while Lenovo filed suit in the UK.

Ericsson sought and secured early preliminary injunctions in the Colombia and Brazil proceedings, but Lenovo received an anti-suit injunction in an October 24, 2024 decision of the US Federal Circuit to prevent Ericsson from enforcing these preliminary injunctions in the US.

In overturning a district court decision that would have allowed the foreign preliminary injunctions to control, the Federal Circuit’s decision centered on a key “threshold” determination of whether the parties and issues were the same between the domestic and foreign suits.

Though the issues were not entirely identical—the US litigation requested that the court set a FRAND rate while the Colombian and Brazilian actions involved injunctions against practicing the SEPs—the Federal Circuit reasoned that the US litigation provided the possibility that the domestic suit

would resolve the foreign action (by resulting in a license between the parties) and therefore the threshold requirement was satisfied.

The Federal Circuit concluded that Ericsson’s FRAND commitment prevented it from seeking SEP-based injunctions without first negotiating in good faith over SEPs, which was an issue before the US court. As such the anti-suit injunction was granted.

This prospect may drive future SEP litigants to seek out the UK as a means of deciding a global FRAND license without the need to litigate in every individual country.

On Feb. 28, 2025, the UK Court of Appeal weighed into the fray, issuing another decision in Lenovo’s favor. The Court of Appeal considered the dispute and negotiations between the parties and concluded that Ericsson was in breach of its FRAND obligations under clause 6.1 of the ETSI IPR Policy because it was pursuing claims for injunctions in foreign courts despite Lenovo’s willingness to enter a license on FRAND terms (as determined under English law). As such, the Court of Appeal concluded that Lenovo was entitled to an interim license

to Ericsson’s SEPs and suggested that the payment under the license from Lenovo to Ericsson should be a midpoint between Lenovo and Ericsson’s competing offers (an amount in the nine-figure range). The Court of Appeals decision that Lenovo was entitled to an interim license referenced its decision in *Panasonic v. Xiaomi* on Oct. 3, 2024. There, the Court of Appeal considered a global dispute relating to Panasonic’s 3G and 4G SEPs.

Xiaomi successfully sought and received a determination that “a willing licensor in the position of the Claimant (“Panasonic”) would agree to enter into, and would enter into, an interim licence” for the patent portfolio. The parties quickly thereafter entered into a global settlement.

These recent decisions reflect a shift in UK SEP patent decisions, as the Court of Appeals begins to issue determinations that a litigant was entitled to an interim license. That the Court of Appeals has provided such a remedy twice in a short time frame suggests that this

remedy may be more obtainable in the UK moving forward.

Global Takeaways for SEP Holders and Potential Litigants in the Light of Recent Decisions

These recent decisions from the EU and the UK highlight the growing willingness of these Courts to decide potentially global issues related to SEPs.

In the EU, the recently instituted Unified Patent Court provides one avenue for plaintiffs to seek EU-wide decisions on infringement and validity. The CJEU’s decision in *BSH v. Electrolux* provides a second potential avenue in which individual courts in EU-member states may be able to make global determinations on patent infringement and validity—even as applied to non-EU validated patents.

Though these decisions will remain non-binding regarding patent validity in the individual jurisdictions in which the patents issued, that may provide little respite for a party where a major decision involving an invalidity defense as applicable to a dispute between parties can be issued by a single EU-member court.

SEP holders and implementers alike will want to consider that, post-*BSH v. Electrolux*, EU courts

will have greatly expanded jurisdiction to make decisions that may affect SEP portfolios extraterritorially.

In the UK, the fact that the Court of Appeals has now issued two separate decisions determining that a party was entitled to a global interim license and suggesting a willingness to determine that a rate for such a license reflects the possibility that the UK courts will decide global FRAND rates both in these cases and in future global SEP disputes.

This prospect may drive future SEP litigants to seek out the UK as a means of deciding a global FRAND license without the need to litigate in every individual country.

As the EU and the UK may begin to provide a more-SEP friendly landscape than was previously available, and combined with the quicker litigation process and decisions that may be obtained in those jurisdictions, litigants may be pushed to seek relief in Europe on SEP issues, particularly considering that the US has (thus far) not shown the same enthusiasm for expanding its global patent determinations.

SEP litigants will want to consider these recent updates to the global patent landscape as they consider litigation and licensing of their patent portfolios.



Point Your Career in the Right Direction.

Find the right position today.
Visit lawjobs.com | Your hiring partner

ALM. | lawjobs.com

Off the Front

Buzbee

« Continued from page 1

didn't immediately respond to requests for comment.

The development is just the latest in the scandals that have rocked Buzbee, a personal injury attorney who rocketed to fame after he announced he was representing dozens of people with claims against Combs, who is awaiting trial on sex trafficking and racketeering charges. Combs, who also uses the stage name "Diddy", has denied all of the charges.

Many of Buzbee's cases were filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. But the SDNY Grievance Committee refused to admit Buzbee into the court in February, after finding that he had practiced without being formally admitted. In refusing him general admission, the committee said Buzbee could seek pro

hac vice admission in his individual cases.

Buzbee told the New York Law Journal that he was "very confused" by the events, saying his troubles with the New York federal court began when Shawn "Jay-Z" Carter filed a grievance against him. A representative for Carter didn't immediately respond to a Friday request for comment.

"The SDNY admissions committee didn't give me notice of the grievance until the day my admission was denied," Buzbee said.

Buzbee and Carter, represented by Quinn Emanuel, have been embroiled in their own legal battle after Buzbee filed a lawsuit on behalf of a "Jane Doe" alleging that Diddy and Carter took turns raping her when she was 13 years old. That lawsuit was later withdrawn but has resulted in more litigation.

In California, Carter has accused Buzbee of defamation and of extorting celebrities with ties to Diddy,

while Buzbee has accused Carter and Quinn Emanuel of recruiting his former clients into bringing malpractice cases against him.

In prior statements to the press, Buzbee has characterized the admission issue as an "administrative" one.

But Brad Wendel, a Cornell Law School law professor whose scholarship covers legal ethics issues, cautioned against treating admission as just a bureaucratic issue. Judges take very seriously the idea that out-of-state attorneys need to ask to practice in their court, with some even adding conditions on the admission, Wendel explained.

"It sounds like it's not the biggest problem in the world," Wendel said. "But not getting admitted to the court is a really good way to [anger] a judge."

▲ Alyssa Aquino can be reached at aaquino@alm.com.

Income Cap

« Continued from page 1

Brooklyn Law School Professor William Araiza said it would make "common sense" for the political parties to negotiate a compromise, to phase in the cap, which the Albany Times Union reports is a possibility.

"Since it wasn't a legality until the judge handed her decision down," Araiza said, "I can understand the argument of people not winding down their law practices because we thought we might win."

Araiza said an immediate mass exodus of lawmakers from Albany could throw those seats into turmoil during negotiations toward a 2026 state budget.

But Araiza said he could also envision an opposing view where Democratic lawmakers would want to play "hardball," since the cap was known about since 2022, with ample lead time for a lawmaker to wind down his or her outside work.

In the meantime, the law professor said he could also imagine Republicans lodging a "Hail Mary" follow-up claim that might argue the outcome of the judge's ruling is "unfairly punitive." But Araiza said he'd view it as longshot litigation.

As for the merits of the legislation, Araiza said: "You know, it's interesting. There's this idea that a lot of states historically had part-time legislatures—people who had their day job and then they go to the state capital a month a year, conduct business and go home."

That's not the case in New York, one of about 10 states with full-time legislators. New York is known for having lengthy budget and policy negotiations that go past its scheduled session from January to June.

"Being a legislator (in New York) is manifestly and completely a full-time job, and I can understand an argument for, you really shouldn't be running a law practice while you're also a legislator," Araiza said.

On the other hand, Araiza said there are people who believe that lawmaking should have relatively frequent turnover, and not foster "50-year incumbents," and in that case, "you probably kind of want people to keep their old job."

Jordan said it felt like supporters of the cap advanced the bill in response to Sheldon Silver and other lawmakers who "seemed to have positions that were paid monies that didn't necessarily equal work put into the position."

Silver, the Assembly's former speaker, died in 2022 while serving federal prison time for corruption related to his time in office and acceptance of millions in bribes and laundered money through practicing law on the side.

Said Jordan: "There are people in a law firm that are rainmakers and they get paid for bringing in clients but don't do the actual grunt work. They don't do the actual lawyering work. They may oversee the case, but they're really marketing guys."

Phil Boyle, who practiced law on a limited basis during his long career in the legislature, said it

could be helpful if lawmakers were required to report how many week-ly hours they spent doing outside work. It could shed light on any outside income amounts that raise one's attention.

But Boyle, who served in the Senate from 2013 to 2022, and in the Assembly from 2006 to 2012, said he believes the cap will have "a large effect on eliminating attorneys as potential candidates," and this would be unfortunate because "oftentimes, in my decades in the state legislature, it was the attorneys that offered the best insights in potential modifications of the law."

For example, when lawmakers debated New York joining the ranks of states that grant no-fault, default divorces, divorce attorneys in the legislature were crucial in strengthening the law by offering their unique perspectives during debate, said Boyle, now serves as president and chief executive of the Suffolk Regional Off-Track Betting Corp.

Meanwhile, Jordan said he thinks the cap will result in an environment of self-preservation, where rank-and-file lawmakers are "beholden" to political leadership. "All of your votes become geared around, 'How do I keep my job,' is the risk," he said.

"All you're going to be left with are professional legislators, and that becomes a value judgment. I don't think that's a particularly good thing, but others might."

▲ Brian Lee can be reached at blee@alm.com. X: @bleereporter

Court Calendars

APPELLATE DIVISION

Court Calendars Continued From Page 8

24/1176N McNamara v. Cosmic Realty Partners (NY 159041/2022)
23/3019 Mehling v. Corinthian Condominium (NY 152496/2015)
24/2333 Mendoza v. Manhattan Avenue (NY 157934/2019)
24/3042 Mevrans Services v. Quadrum Hospitality (NY 152871/2023)
23/732 Miami Firefighters v. Icahn (NY 165747/2019)
23/877 Miller v. Board of Mgrs. Alfred Condo (NY 153764/2022)
24/1964 Moise v. The Chapin School (NY 160384/2019)
24/5224 Moises-Ortiz v. FDB Acquisition (NY 152869/2017)
24/4795 Mollama v. CitiGroup (NY 157126/2015)
24/5803 Molner v. Molner (NY 301261/2012)
24/3206N Montgomery v. Manzueta (BX 817154/2022)
24/2789 Moore v. Greystone Properties (NY 154133/2017)
23/5938 Moore v. National September 11 (NY 159652/2017)
22/1962 Moore v. NJ Transit Corp. (NY 153229/2018)
24/518N Morales v. 58-66 East Fordham (BX 25194/2020)
24/5635 Mott Haven v. Rothermel (BX 816261/2022)
23/6296 Movimiento Misionero v. SoBro Development (NY 155728/2020)
23/6574 Mujaj v. Devash LLC (NY 151529/2018)
24/218 Murillo v. Downtown NYC Owner (NY 152211/2017)
23/2698N Myrtle Point v. B3 Ridgewood Holdings (NY 650869/2023)
23/5302N N. E., an Infant v. Parkash (BX 812038/2021)
23/5614N N. E., an Infant v. Parkash (BX 812038/2021)
23/6326N N 47 Associates v. Jemco Realty (NY 159215/2020)
21/3777(2) N apoli v. Bern (NY 159576/2014)
23/6215 N apoli v. Bern (NY 159576/2014)
24/3647 N apoli v. James (NY 161529/2018)
24/2742N Navarro v. Joy Construction (NY 155606/2018)
24/237 N azor v. Sydney Sol Group (NY 156920/2019)
24/5483(2)N New Rez v. Morton (NY 850098/2017)
24/4782N g v. Figueroa (NY 155023/2018)
24/416 N Y Marine v. Millennia Assurance (NY 655584/2023)
24/2398 N Y Taxi Workers v. NYC Taxi (NY 154424/2023)
24/6274N yanteh v. 590 Madison Avenue (NY 150077/2021)
24/5269 O'Brien v. Kaplan (NY 652840/2020)
24/2225 Ochoa v. 270 W. Street (NY 159073/2018)
24/1830 Ongor v. Highmore Group (NY 651518/2022)
24/1698 Oseguera Solarte v. Brearley School (NY 155911/2019)
24/5022 Ovalle v. Church Street Construction (BX 30590/2019)
24/2855 P, Olga v. Fabio G. (NY 0544/2023)
24/4024 Padilla v. Prosperit (BX 25301/2020)
24/5022 Pastor v. August Aichhorn Center (NY 154065/2021)
24/7802 Patterson v. 786 East 182 LLC (BX 805958/2022)
24/1412 Paulino v. Chaver-Jimenez (BX 21982/2019)
24/3850 Pazo of the State NY v. CVS Pharmacy (NY 452253/2023)
24/1108 Pereira v. 509 W 34th (NY 152966/2020)
24/5643 Perez v. Norman's Cay Group (NY 151886/2024)
24/3152 Perez v. Trustees Columbia University (NY 159472/2017)
24/5371 Petro v. Aerco International (NY 190324/2020)
24/607 Picken v. RN Realty (NY 653313/2014)
24/5790 Plumbers Local Union v. NYC Department of Buildings (NY 160502/2022)
25/596N Pritchett v. American Golf (BX 33798/2019)
24/4805 Quezada v. City of NY (NY 158013/2016)
24/6064 R., Sarah v. Mohammad M. (NY V202/2022)
24/2670 Rabizadeh v. 165 E 66 (NY 654941/2023)
24/7721 Ramirez v. 79-05/7/9 Jackson Heights (BX 809408/2021)
24/5457 Rational Special v. Bank NY Mellon (NY 656501/2022)
24/3188 RCPI Landmark v. Romona Keveza Collection (NY 152621/2022)
24/3512 Reclaim the Records v. City of NY (NY 156960/2023)
24/3926 Reyes v. 45 & 47 Wadsworth Ave. (BX 27196/2016)
25/211 Richards v. Walls (BX 813628/2021)
23/1845 Richards v. Walls (BX 813628/2021)
24/165 Rios v. St. Barnabas (BX 20250/2015)
24/140 Rivas v. Panama Leasing (BX 28019/2018)
24/5664 Rockmore Contracting v. City of NY (NY 652483/2022)
24/7621 Rogers v. Montehill LLC (BX 27409/2019)
24/3012 Rosario v. Montefiore Medical Center (BX 20994/2014)
24/727 Sacks v. Rent A Crate Enterprises (NY 153631/2023)
24/1482 Salamah v. Grabowska (BX 12469/2016)
24/3176 Salamone v. Deily & Glastetter (NY 160104/2022)
24/6662 Sanchez v. 1649 Nelsco (BX 31676/2018)
23/5162 Santiago v. Genting NY (NY 157665/2019)
24/4705 Sarante v. Courtlandt Development (BX 27096/2019)
24/6483N Sawyer v. 1120 Fifth Avenue Corp. (NY 154090/2021)
24/401 Scalamanore/Oliveira v. Judlau Contracting (NY 635557/2016)
24/3528 Scalone v. Miller (NY 157578/2016)
24/4493 Schlam Stone & Dolan v. Burnette (NY 656663/2022)
23/6617 Scottsdale Insurance v. City of NY (NY 654673/2019)
24/2656 Severini v. NYC Department of Environmental (NY 158496/2023)
23/3576 Shah v. 20 East 64th (NY 156305/2015)
24/1617N Simon v. Lewis (BX 305209/2013)
24/1788 Singer v. De Blasio (NY 158766/2020)
24/4135 Singh v. Triad Master (NY 155273/2019)
24/603 SKMF VYSE Management v. Niblack (BX 801022/2023)

24/4085 Skydaniuk v. ESRT Empire State (BX 2777/2019)
24/327 Skyview Capital v. Conduent Business (NY 650761/2020)
24/4378 Smartmatic v. Fox Corporation (NY 151136/2021)
24/3342 Solano v. American United (BX 25172/2020)
24/2801 Solis v. City of NY (NY 150552/2015)
24/4691 South32 Chile v. Sunilomo Metal (NY 650642/2023)
24/3245 Stabile v. Dragonetti Brothers (NY 155071/2023)
23/67 Stanley v. City of NY (NY 151098/2020)
23/5376 Stannard v. Bobo Restaurant (NY 156688/2022)
24/246N Stanton v. Dragonetti Brothers (NY 651480/2022)
23/806 Star Strong Master v. 10 Mountain Funds (NY 651425/2023)
24/5315 State Division Human v. C & A Central (BX 819094/2023)
24/4696N State Farm Mutual v. Torres-Jimenez (BX 812539/2021)
24/2282 State of NY v. Arroyo (BX 42014/2021)
24/6140 Stewart v. Prospect Transportation (BX 815599/2022)
24/578 Stromberg v. East River Housing (NY 654047/2022)
24/1348N Surveillance Tech v. NYC Police Dept. (NY 151747/2023)
24/4744 Sweeney v. Beck (BX 70046/2019)
24/4331 T & A Insolvency v. Palade (NY 655245/2023)
24/1047 T, Eric v. Jermaine R. (BX 02058/2022)
24/3198 T., Raudy v. Alejandro E. (BX V7262/2020)
24/958 Tarro v. Amadei (NY 657677/2019)
24/1568 Tavarez v. 920 E 173rd St. (BX 814623/2021)
24/601 Tedford's Tenancy v. City of NY (NY 154082/2022)
24/189 Tevlin v. Tevlin (NY 308595/2014)
24/5138 Thompson v. Thompson (NY 313421/2011)
24/2671 Timmons v. Praylow (BX 22013/2021)
23/2411 U., Cheryl v. Ehigie U. Kings (BX 8594/2020)
24/1743(2) U.S. Bank v. Chait (NY 650196/2022)
24/6235 U.S. Bank National Association v. Zhu (NY 850201/2022)
23/2266 Urban v. Zipper (NY 153041/2021)
24/5789 U.S. Pony Holdings v. Fashion Footwear (NY 655022/2022)
24/3308 Vazquez v. NYS Office of Children (NY 157860/2020)
24/3367 Verdugo v. Smiley & Smiley (NY 500137/2009)
24/3635 Victor v. Khatskevich (NY 158981/2014)
24/2164 Vines v. Judlau Contracting (BX 31470/2018)
24/6900 Vitale v. Caban (NY 154639/2024)
24/2494 Wadsworth Associates v. NYS Division of Housing (NY 16006/2023)
23/6245 Waldman v. A.O. Smith (NY 190087/2019)
24/613 Wang v. Marano (NY 651109/2022)
24/1620 Weir v. Weir (NY 313319/2011)
24/3556 Welliver v. T-C The Colorado (NY 155126/2014)
24/2117 Wentland v. Future Stewart (NY 156865/2023)
24/1511 Will B. Sandler Disclaimer v. Swersky (NY 651015/2023)
24/3108 Wilson v. AC 320 Hotel (NY 156149/2019)
24/1732 Windermere Properties v. City NY (NY 161016/2022)
24/1175N Windward Bora v. Zorrilla (BX 21958/2020)
24/4816 Yakuel v. NYC Taxi & Limousine (NY 154689/2023)
24/3051 Yakuel v. NYC Taxi & Limousine (NY 161865/2023)
24/4830 Zalgier LLC v. Bucher Law (NY 154124/2023)
24/7368 Zatorski v. Island Transportation (NY 153771/2023)
24/3090 Zurich American v. Providence Capital (NY 656376/2020)
23/5231 Zyskowski v. Chelsea-Warren Corp. (NY 161536/2019)

Criminal Cases

24/6343 People v. Lamar Withhall (BX 70387/2020)
21/2941 People v. Aaron Cedres (BX 2244/2018)
24/1065 People v. Adam Rivera (BX 71374/2023)
23/6126 People v. Adrian Acosta (BX 70772/2023)
19/2033 People v. Akram Joudeh (NY 3882/16)
24/1808 People v. Albert Holguin (NY 73095/2023)
23/2019 People v. Anand Mahabir (BX 1104/2021)
23/2690 People v. Andre Morris (BX 2392/2019)
23/2655 People v. Andre Morris (BX 70721/2021)
18/3402 People v. Anonymous (NY 1067/13)
19/3434 People v. Anonymous (NY 4160/2016)
22/2774 People v. Anthony Messina (NY 70352/2020)
24/2900 People v. Anthony Vega (BX 71806/2023)
22/1174 People v. Anthony White (NY 3407/2019)
23/5150 People v. Antoine Brown (BX 73312/2022)
22/1503 People v. Antoine Gee (NY 9102/2019)
22/4242 People v. Armando Cruz (BX 434/2020)
23/2666 People v. Aundray Harris (NY 74832/2022)
18/2225 People v. Carl Dushain (NY 8131/1997)
23/6424 People v. Charlie Vasquez (BX 71335/2021)
23/2035 People v. Christopher Maldonado (BX 73259/2022)
22/5282 People v. Christopher Walls (BX 1120/2019)
19/5145 People v. Claudio Rivera (NY 2745/2017)
23/3918 People v. Daniel Citalan (BX 1025/2019)
22/4211 People v. Dante Thomas (BX 1516/2019)
22/5658 People v. Darian Bailey (NY 4019/2014)
22/4028 People v. David Martin (NY 1329/2020)
24/219 People v. David Young (BX 423/2021)
23/5574 People v. Davon Best Kelly (BX 70088/2023)
24/449 People v. Devin Webbert (BX 70890/2021)
23/1795 People v. Dominick Tarazona (NY 71395/2021)
23/629 People v. Dominick Tarazona (BX 72271/2022)
24/206 People v. Douglas Williams (BX 71328/2021)
24/1974 People v. Efrain Massapinero (BX 684/2019)
18/1432 People v. Egidio Lind (BX 3399/2012)
18/4459 People v. Emmet Allen (NY 5401/2016)
23/5321 People v. Eric Daniel (BX 1189/2021)
21/1651 People v. Foster Creager (BX 99034/2020)

23/3553 People v. Franklin Cabrera-Fernandez (NY 2808/2017)
24/3388 People v. Glenn Pointdexter (BX 74610/2023)
19/2288 People v. Gudberto Melendez (BX 2829/2016)
23/5643 People v. Harrigan Cordero (BX 115/2019)
19/3413 People v. Hector Hernandez (BX 2635/2016)
18/4534 People v. Hector Rodriguez (BX 2234/13)
23/5472 People v. Isaiah Felix (BX 1241/2021)
23/1916 People v. Isaiah Rivera (BX 634/2020)
20/4864 People v. Issiac Daniel (BX 8062/2018)
24/3828 People v. Jahfhone Johnson (BX 72108/2024)
24/1734 People v. Jaiden Dechabert (BX 73838/2022)
20/363 People v. Jamarly Williams (BX 2443/2015)
23/4461 People v. Jaseren Jacques (BX 711971/2022)
24/1525 People v. Jaseren Jacques (BX 72053/2022)
23/571 People v. Javier Rosario (BX 854/2021)
24/1955 People v. Jawaun Sims (BX 1253/2021)
23/6133 People v. Jeffer Dominguez (BX 74154/2022)
24/741 People v. Jeffer Dominguez (BX 74152/2022)
20/569 People v. Jevon Eddy (BX 2391/2018)
22/2018 People v. Jonathan Cedeno (BX 1132/2019)
22/5224 People v. Jorge Louis (BX 32/2020)
24/1075 People v. Joseph Evans (BX 70258/2023)
19/5333 People v. Joshua Buchanan (BX 247/2019)
24/1718 People v. Josian Normil (BX 72564/2022)
22/4348 People v. Juan Cordero (BX 1042/2019)
24/6075 People v. Juan Perez (NY 72468/23)
24/5257 People v. Karan Geist (NY 73296/2022)
23/3936 People v. Kareem Lowndes (BX 71074/2023)
23/5131 People v. Kevin Avila (BX 7039/2023)
23/5124 People v. Kirby Hiciano (BX 71052/2021)
23/6489 People v. Kori Powell (BX 7467/2022)
23/4436 People v. Lacquan Berkley (BX 72956/2023)
24/3832 People v. Lance Lombard (BX 73810/2023)
24/2827 People v. Latiqua Gibbs (NY 1411/2020)
25/616 People v. Leonard Lewis (BX 72876/2022)
24/1471 People v. Londell Squire (NY 5377/2009)
22/5700 People v. Luis Gonzalez (NY 797/2021)
24/626 People v. Luis Pena (BX 70919/2021)
22/3637 People v. Manuel Vega (BX 2638/2000)
24/2492 People v. Markuise McGrier (BX 1493/2021)
22/858 People v. Maurice Robinson (NY 3749/2019)
24/2917 People v. Melissa Concepcion (NY 72742/2022)
19/5701 People v. Michael Fishbein (NY 3988/2016)
23/5667 People v. Michael Frederick (BX 4218/1995)
22/2517 People v. Michael Mangual (BX 70778/2021)
2011-02609 People v. Miguel Santos (NY 4802/2011)
23/1441 People v. Monet Duzant (BX 1213/2018)
19/3552 People v. Nami Bey (NY 2266/2018)
20/2149 People v. Nicholas Wallace (BX 1851/2018)
21/2610 People v. Nylik Hill (BX 1119/2018)
20/2147 People v. Pedro Vega (BX 75/2020)
23/631 People v. Phillip Pine (NY 1073/2021)
21/3101 People v. Precia Smith (BX 279/2020)
24/3393 People v. Rafael Carrasquillo (BX 72787/2022)
24/1273 People v. Ralph Berry (BX 70894/2023)
18/5602 People v. Rameel Harkless (NY 4513/16)
19/4061 People v. Raymond Clarida (BX 2858/2017)
18/4169 People v. Reynaldo Andino (NY 1029/2017)
22/3899 People v. Richard Butts (NY 14414/1990)
23/1348 People v. Rigoberto Deleon (BX 1107/2021)
23/70 People v. Robert Wilson (BX 762/2020)
23/5980 People v. Rockeem M. (BX 70673/2022)
23/959 People v. Samuel Ortega (BX 70140/2022)
24/1510 People v. Shanasier Frasier (BX 721/2020)
23/6305 People v. Shariff McBryde (BX 72898/2022)
18/4233 People v. Sharonda Hart (NY 1314/16)
24/3780 People v. Sterling Wade (BX 71531/2023)
18/3521 People v. Taykawon Anderson (NY 616/2017)
22/4011 People v. Terrell Sumpter (NY 2073/2016)
23/646 People v. Torrey Gibbs (BX 2349/2017)
24/3853 People v. Travis Rodriguez (BX 584/2021)
23/306 People v. Trump Corporation (NY 1473/2021)
17/2599 People v. Tyrone Howard (NY 4275/15)
22/5781 People v. Tyshawn Morris (NY 193/2020)
22/4342 People v. Vadim Shilman (BX 72654/2022)
21/4334 People v. Victor Augustus (BX 1894/2017)
23/1682 People v. Willie Santos (NY 67/2021)
22/4656 People v. Zachary Louissant (BX 633/2019)
18/3103 People v. Alfred McCrae (NY 306/17)
23/5623 People v. Jelani Berkley (BX 70946/2023)
19/4658 People v. Sammy Sampson (NY 3551/2013)

The following cases have been scheduled for pre-agreement conference on the dates and at the times indicated:

Renwick, P.J., Manzanet, Kapnick, Webber and Kern, JJ.

MONDAY, MARCH 24

10 A.M.

161617/21 268 West 12th Owners v. Ridley

THURSDAY, MARCH 27

10 A.M.

26198/20 Kozeli v. Renali Realty

12 P.M.

161909/23 Pichardo v. Action Carting

FRIDAY, MARCH 28

9:30 A.M.

155225/15 Piragua v. NYC Transit Authority

TUESDAY, APRIL 1

10 A.M.

656045/23 Nouveau Elevator v. Chabad of Midtown
654217/24 Halgene Watch v. Alex Capital Fund

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2

10 A.M.

650584/21 Marketplace v. Alternus Energy
655009/22 Elite Investigations v. Vintage Real Estate

THURSDAY, APRIL 3

10 A.M.

652698/22 EXRP 14 Holdings v. LS-14 Ave

FRIDAY, APRIL 4

10 A.M.

651001/23 WarnerMedia v. Paramount

MONDAY, APRIL 7

2 P.M.

650369/13 U.S. Bank v. DLJ Mortgage

TUESDAY, APRIL 15

10 A.M.

653648/22 Bitabets Media v. Targetspot

THURSDAY, APRIL 17

11 A.M.

158521/24 Trundle v. Sutton Manor

FRIDAY, APRIL 25

10 A.M.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

LAWJOBS.COM When results matter

#1 Global Legal Job Site

Ranked by Alexa

Contact: Carol Robertson

Phone: 212.457.7850

Email: crobertson@alm.com

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

ITOL LAW GROUP, PLLC. Art of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/27/2024. Office: New York. SSNY designated as agent for process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the LLC, 320 E 93RD ST, APT 1B, NEW YORK, NY 10128. Any lawful purpose. 5213 M03 M A07

CATHERINE SCHLOTH, LCSW, PLLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/11/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process and shall mail to: 63 BAISLEY AVE., E ROCKAWAY, NY 11518. Purpose: Licensed Clinical Social Work. 5349 m3-M a7

HANDS IN ACTION OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY PLLC. Filed with SSNY on 12/09/2024. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process and shall mail to: 26 ELM ST, WOODBURY, NY, 11797. Purpose: Occupational Therapy. 5345 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF FORMATION of MATTHEW SULLIVAN, PHD, PSYCHOLOGY PLLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 1/31/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against PLLC to 220 5th Ave, 11th Fl, New York, NY 10001. Purpose: any lawful act. 5283 M03 M A07

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Emily Rebenstock, Psychologist, PLLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 12/13/2024. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against PLLC to 220 5th Ave, 11th Fl, New York, NY 10001. Purpose: any lawful act. 5632 M10 M A14

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Alex Freitas NP in Psychiatry PLLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 10/21/2024. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against PLLC to 158 West 75th St, Apt 1A, New York, NY 10023. Purpose: any lawful act. 5948 M17 M A21

NOTICE OF FORMATION of COLON & PARTNERS PLLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 2/4/25. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against PLLC to 250 Park Ave 7th Fl, New York, NY 10177. Purpose: any lawful act. 5953 M17 M A21

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

289-291 EAST 139 LLC Art. Of Org. Filed Sec. of State of NY 1/4/2018. Off. Loc. : Bronx Co. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY to mail copy of process to The LLC, 3152 Albany Crescent, Bronx, NY 10463, USA. Purpose: Any lawful act or activity. 4932 F24-M m31

LA MODERNA TAQUERIA 1 LLC Articles of Org. filed NY Sec. of State (SSNY) 7/17/24. Office in NY Co. SSNY desig. agent of LLC whom process may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Leonel Baizán, 470 West 165 th St, Apt. 52, NY, NY 10032. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. Principal business loc: 824 9 th Ave., NY, NY 10019. 4998 F24-M m31

MICHELE CHANTAL GRAF LLC Articles of Org. filed NY Sec. of State (SSNY) 2/18/25. Office in NY Co. SSNY desig. agent of LLC whom process may be served. SSNY shall mail process to 275 Broome St., Apt. 21, NY, NY 10002, which is also the principal business location. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 5000 F24-M m31

DELUXE CREDIT SOLUTIONS LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 01/28/2025. Office loc: NY County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC, 3 Mitchell Place, Suite 16C, NY, NY 10017. Reg Agent: Liel Dardashtian, 3 Mitchell Place, Suite 16C, NY, NY 10017. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 5662 m10-M a14

E137 MANAGER, LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/13/2023. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC, 18 Main Street, 2nd Fl, Roslyn, NY 11576. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 5685 m10-M a14

LAW.COM

When Results Matter

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

HOLDINGS JW LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 03/07/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC, 26 Netherwood Dr, Albertson, NY 11507. Reg Agent: Tony Tam, 26 Netherwood Dr, Albertson, NY 11507. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 5663 m10-M a14

LUMOS IT CONSULTING LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 02/19/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC, 26 Netherwood Dr, Albertson, NY 11507. Reg Agent: Tony Tam, 26 Netherwood Dr, Albertson, NY 11507. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 5659 m10-M a14

SENIOR CONSULTING LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 03/06/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Jennifer Cowdrey, 49 Stewart St, Floral Park, NY 11011. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 5647 m10-M a14

SHREDUCTION US LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 03/06/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC, 3280 Sunrise Highway #326, Wantagh, NY 11793. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 5655 m10-M a14

10723 LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/10/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: C/O JAMES BAYDAR, ESQ., 1 HOLLOW LN, STE 107, LAKE SUCCESS, NY 11042. Purpose: Any Lawf- 6026 m17-M a21

130-1115 LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/10/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: C/O JAMES BAYDAR, ESQ., 1 HOLLOW LN, SUITE 107, LAKE SUCCESS, NY 11042. Purpose: Any Lawful 6027 m17-M a21

14015 JAMAICA LLC. Filed with SSNY on 09/06/2024. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 1 HOWARD PL, BALDWIN, NY 11510. Purpose: Any Lawful 6012 m17-M a21

1474 OAKLEY ASSETS LLC. Filed with SSNY on 01/30/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 16 MIDDLE NECK RD, STE 150, GREAT NECK, NY 11021. Purpose: Any Law- 6015 m17-M a21

1907 PLACE LLC. Filed with SSNY on 11/07/2024. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 52 PEBBLE LANE, ROSLYN HEIGHTS, NY 11577. Purpose: Any Lawf- 6025 m17-M a21

241 SHORE ROAD LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/14/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 265 SUNRISE HWY, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, NY 11570. Purpose: Any Lawful 6032 m17-M a21

265 COVERT ST LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/21/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 159 PAYNE WHITNEY LN, MANHASSET, NY 11030. Purpose: Any Lawfu 6034 m17-M a21

275 SMITHTOWN BLVD LLC. Filed with SSNY on 10/28/2024. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 623 STEWART AVE., STE. 122, GARDEN CITY, NY 11530. Purpose: Any Lawful 6022 m17-M a21

37-58 103 ST LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/14/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 15 WOODFIELD LN, GLEN HEAD, NY 11545. Purpose: Any Lawful 6028 m17-M a21

445 HENRY, LLC. Filed with SSNY on 03/05/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 2631 MERRICK RD, STE 203, BELLMORE, NY 11710. Purpose: Any Lawf- 6024 m17-M a21

55WRIC LLC filed Arts. of Org. with the Sect'y of State of NY (SSNY) on 2/10/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY has been designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served and shall mail process to: The LLC, One Penn Plaza, Ste 3100, NY, NY 10119. Purpose: any lawful act. 5897 m17-M a21

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

88 WOODSMEADOW LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/28/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 273 PIPING ROCK RD, GLEN HEAD, NY 11545. Purpose: Any Lawful 6036 m17-M a21

9 VERBENA LLC. Filed with SSNY on 07/29/2024. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 27-10 HOYT AVE S, ASTORIA, NY 11102. Purpose: Any Lawful 6011 m17-M a21

AJ DEVONSHIRE, LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 02/19/25. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the LLC, 64 Shelbourne Lane, New Hyde Park, NY 11040. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 5981 m17-M a21

ANDREWS AVE BUILDERS LLC. Filed with SSNY on 10/25/2024. Office: Bronx County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 963 BRADY AVE, BRONX, NY 10462. Purpose: Any Lawful 6006 m17-M a21

ASV TEAM CONSTRUCTION LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/25/2025. Office: Bronx County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 1051 EVERGREEN AVE, #1, BRONX, NY 10472. Purpose: Any Lawful 6009 m17-M a21

BELL HOLDINGS, LLC. Filed with SSNY on 07/10/2014. Office: Bronx County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 3042 MICKLE AVE, BRONX, NY 10469. Purpose: Any Lawful 6007 m17-M a21

BINX 39 CHRISTOPHER ST LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 08/15/24. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the LLC, c/o Foster Garvey, P.C., 100 Wall Street, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10005. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 5987 m17-M a21

EJAPTIAN LLC. Filed with SSNY 02/26/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 122 SOUTH LONG BEACH RD, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, NY 11570. Purpose: Any Lawful 6030 m17-M a21

ELEVEN FOURTH GN LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/18/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: PO BOX 231095, GREAT NECK, NY 11023. Purpose: Any Lawful 6021 m17-M a21

FLOWER HILL AUTO GLASS LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/12/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 30 SINTSYNCK DR, EAST PORT WASHINGTON, NY 11050. Purpose: Any Lawful 6016 m17-M a21

HK ESTATE AMBER VALLEY GE LLC. Filed with SSNY on 03/10/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 910 FRANKLIN AVE., STE 220, GARDEN CITY, NY 11530. Purpose: Any Lawfu 6035 m17-M a21

ISLA CAPITAL, LLC. Filed with SSNY 02/13/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 99 WASHINGTON AVE, STE 700, ALBANY, NY 12260. Purpose: Any Lawful 6019 m17-M a21

K2K CONSTRUCTION LLC. Filed with SSNY on 10/17/2024. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 9 SYCAMORE LN, ROSLYN HEIGHTS, NY 11577. Purpose: Any Lawful 6018 m17-M a21

KING SOLOMON PROPERTY MANAGEMENT LLC. Filed with SSNY on 10/21/2024. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 7 HAWTHORNE TER, GREAT NECK, NY 11023. Purpose: Any Lawful 6017 m17-M a21

KMP LUXURY LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 02/24/25. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the LLC, 300 East 57th Street, Apartment 6F, New York, NY 10022. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 5988 m17-M a21

LEBANON ASSETS 26 LLC. Filed with SSNY on 01/08/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 16 MIDDLE NECK RD, STE 150, GREAT NECK, NY 11021. Purpose: Any Lawf- 6014 m17-M a21

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

LINON HOME & DESIGN LLC. Filed with SSNY on 09/09/2024. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 13 SPRING LN, LEVITTOWN, NY 11756. Purpose: Any Lawful 6023 m17-M a21

MARC DORI LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/12/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 212 WOODSIDE DR, HEWLETT, NY 11557. Purpose: Any Lawful 6020 m17-M a21

NASHVILLE VANDY 208 SPONSOR LLC. Filed with SSNY on 03/05/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 99 WASHINGTON AVE, STE 700, ALBANY, NY 12260. Purpose: Any Lawful 6033 m17-M a21

NASSAU SOCCER HOLDINGS, LLC. Filed with SSNY on 03/07/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 6 TOWN PATH, GLEN COVE, NY 11542. Purpose: Any Lawful 6031 m17-M a21

RAYJENNLOR LLC. Filed with SSNY on 09/11/2024. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 100 BARCLAY ST, UNIT 27C, NEW YORK, NY 10007. Purpose: Any Lawful 5334 m3-M a7

181 HURON METAL LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/24/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 146 EAST 37TH ST, NEW YORK, NY 10016. Purpose: Any Lawful 5339 m3-M a7

42-02 FLUSHING LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 02/21/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail to: 232 E 75th St, Ste 1b, NY, NY 10021. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 5320 m3-M a7

SAFA & SANA LLC. Filed with SSNY on 03/07/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: THREE WEST VILLAGE GREEN, HICKSVILLE, NY 11801. Purpose: Any Lawful 6013 m17-M a21

SUFFOLK SOCCER HOLDINGS, LLC. Filed with SSNY on 03/07/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 6 TOWN PATH, GLEN COVE, NY 11542. Purpose: Any Lawful 6039 m17-M a21

TONY'S TACOS OF LEVITTOWN LLC. Filed with SSNY on 10/14/2024. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 395 N SERVICE RD, STE 302, MELVILLE, NY 11747. Purpose: Any Lawful 6037 m17-M a21

VIRTU NOVA MEDIA LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 03/04/25. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the LLC, 665 Hillside Avenue, Suite 737, New Hyde Park, NY 11040-2512. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 5986 m17-M a21

VOLUPTAS ROSE LINGERIE LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 03/13/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Victoria Cherard, 1 Steeple Lane, Roslyn Heights, NY 11577. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 5938 m17-M a21

GRAVEYARD TALES LLC Art. Of Org. Filed Sec. of State of NY 2/20/2025. Off. Loc. : Nassau Co. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY to mail copy of process to The LLC, 11 Harvard Rd South, Garden City, NY 11530, USA. Purpose: Any lawful act or activity. 6340 m24-M a28

NDG PROPERTIES, LLC Art. Of Org. Filed Sec. of State of NY 3/18/2025. Off. Loc. : Bronx Co. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY to mail copy of process to The LLC, 1747 Hobart Avenue, Bronx, NY 10461, USA. Purpose: Any lawful act or activity. 6410 m24-M a28

THEME-INGLE LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 03/07/25. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the LLC, 2156 Beech Street, Wantagh, NY 11793. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 6206 m24-M a28

KW Coaching and Consulting, LLC. Filed 2/21/25. Office: NY Co. SSNY desig. as agent for process & shall mail to: 7 E 14th St, Apt 706, NY, NY 10003. Purpose: General. 5287 m3-F a7

MONROE HOUSING LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 02/18/25. Office: Bronx County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the LLC, c/o Law Office of D. Paul Martin PLLC, 385 Fifth Avenue, Suite 804, New York, NY 10016. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 5247 m3-M a14

See Decisions of Interest only at NYLJ.COM

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

13146 LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/13/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 13 SPRING LN, LEVITTOWN, NY 11756. Purpose: Any Lawful 5347 m3-M a7

14 TAFT AVENUE LLC. Filed with SSNY on 01/08/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 14 TAFT AVE, INWOOD, NY 11096. Purpose: Any Lawful 5346 m3-M a7

152 GV LLC. Filed 1/16/25. Office: NY Co. SSNY desig. as agent for process & shall mail to: Vcorp Services, Llc, 25 Robert Pitt Dr, Ste 204, Monsey, NY 10952. Purpose: General. 5295 m3-M a7

177 CONCORD HOLDINGS LLC. Filed with SSNY on 01/29/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 100 BARCLAY ST, UNIT 27C, NEW YORK, NY 10007. Purpose: Any Lawful 5334 m3-M a7

181 HURON METAL LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/24/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 146 EAST 37TH ST, NEW YORK, NY 10016. Purpose: Any Lawful 5339 m3-M a7

42-02 FLUSHING LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 02/21/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail to: 232 E 75th St, Ste 1b, NY, NY 10021. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 5320 m3-M a7

501 EAST 86TH STREET LLC. Art. of Org. filed with SSNY 12/30/24. Office Location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent for process. SSNY shall mail a copy of any process to: c/o The LLC, 501 East 86TH St., NY, NY, 10028. Purpose: Any lawful act or activity. 5325 m3-M a7

573 REMSENS LANE OF BROOKVILLE LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 02/26/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Mary Hatami, 573 Remsens Lane, Oyster Bay, NY 11771. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 5324 m3-M a7

A&M EMPLOYMENT LLC. Filed with SSNY on 01/30/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 1813 MERRICK AVE, MERRICK, NY 11566. Purpose: Any Lawful 5350 m3-M a7

AN NAFI RESIDENTIAL LLC. Filed 2/17/25. Office: Bronx Co. SSNY desig. as agent for process & shall mail to: 2230 Gleason Ave B1, Bronx, NY 10462. Purpose: General. 5284 m3-M a7

CANYASA OPOC LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/21/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 228 PARK AVE, SOUTH, STE 410735, NEW YORK, NY 10003. Purpose: Any Lawful 5338 m3-M a7

CASA MUCCI LLC. Filed 11/4/24. Office: NY Co. SSNY desig. as agent for process & shall mail to: c/o Gianandrea Mucci, 336 E 71st St Apt 3f, NY, NY 10021. Purpose: General. 5293 m3-M a7

CIARDULLI PROPERTIES LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 02/24/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC, 28 Wood Ave, Massapequa, NY 11758. Reg Agent: John Ciardulli, 28 Wood Ave, Massapequa, NY 11758. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 5344 m3-M a7

DANIELLE RUQUET WELLNESS LLC. Filed with SSNY on 12/01/2024. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 99 WASHINGTON AVE, STE 700, ALBANY, NY 12260. Purpose: Any Lawful 5332 m3-M a7

EMPIRE WEST 25TH LLC. Filed with SSNY on 01/09/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 30 WILWOOD DR, KINGS POINT, NY 11024. Purpose: Any Lawful 5348 m3-M a7

GRIFFON VENTURES 152 LLC. Filed 2/5/25. Office: NY Co. SSNY desig. as agent for process & shall mail to: Vcorp Services, Llc, 25 Robert Pitt Dr, Ste 204, Monsey, NY 10952. Purpose: General. 5294 m3-M a7

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

GROVE STREET MAMARONECK LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 02/26/2025. Office loc: Westchester County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC, 721 Grove Street, Mamaroneck, NY 10543. Reg Agent: Teresa Jones, 35 Katie Court, Mahopac, NY 10541. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 5318 m3-M a7

JEMS CANNABIS, LLC filed Arts. of Org. with the Sect'y of State of NY (SSNY) on 12/11/2024. Office: Bronx County. SSNY has been designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served and shall mail process to: The LLC, 639 Palisades Ave, Cliffside Park, NJ 07010. Purpose: any lawful act. 5327 m3-M a7

JHC SOLUTIONS LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 02/25/2025. Office loc: NY County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the LLC, Suite 221, Soundview Marketplace, Port Washington, NY 11050. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 5321 m3-M a7

JJIM FALAFEL GROUP, LLC. Filed 2/4/25. Office: NY Co. SSNY desig. as agent for process & shall mail to: 232 E 75th St, Ste 1b, NY, NY 10021. Purpose: General. 5289 m3-M a7

JJIM RESTAURANT GROUP, LLC. Filed 2/4/25. Office: NY Co. SSNY desig. as agent for process & shall mail to: 232 E 75th St, Ste 1b, NY, NY 10021. Purpose: General. 5292 m3-M a7

KAIT'S KREATIONS & EVENT DESIGN LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 02/21/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC, 7 Trumpet Ln, Levittown, NY 11756. Reg Agent: Kaitlyn M. Augeri, 7 Trumpet Ln, Levittown, NY 11756. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 5319 m3-M a7

LAZYVVVELL LLC. Filed 2/10/25. Office: NY Co. SSNY desig. as agent for process & shall mail to: 213w 108th St, ic, NY, NY 10025. Purpose: General 5290 m3-M a7

LI PROJECT1 LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/25/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 926 CARMANS RD, MASSAPEQUA, NY 11758. Purpose: Any Lawful 5353 m3-M a7

LITTLE EMILIO HOLDINGS LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 02/26/2025. Office loc: NY County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC, 18 East 48th St, Suite 1804, NY, NY 10017. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 5323 m3-M a7

LLOYD PROPERTIES CONCORD LLC. Filed with SSNY on 01/29/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 100 BARCLAY ST, UNIT 27C, NEW YORK, NY 10007. Purpose: Any Lawful 5335 m3-M a7

LL SHARK LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/24/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 11 POINT OF WOODS RD, OLD BETHPAGE, NY 11804. Purpose: Any Lawful 5354 m3-M a7

NATIONAL DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/19/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 608 PRESCOT PL, VALLEY STREAM, NY 11581. Purpose: Any Lawful 5352 m3-M a7

NOELLE INTERNATIONAL LLC. Filed 2/13/25. Office: NY Co. SSNY desig. as agent for process & shall mail to: Li Tong, 125 W 22nd St Apt 1b, NY, NY 10011. Purpose: General. 5286 m3-M a7

ORGANIZED EXQUISITELY LLC. Filed 11/4/24. Office: NY Co. SSNY desig. as agent for process & shall mail to: 400 E 56th St Apt 31g, NY, NY 10022. Registered Agent: United States Corporation Agents, Inc., 7014 13th Ave, Ste 202, Bklyn, NY 11228. Purpose: General. 5285 m3-M a7

PERSANTE SP ACQUISITION, LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/21/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for

SALES

SUPREME COURT COUNTY OF BRONX REVERSE MORTGAGE SOLUTIONS, INC., Plaintiff AGAINST GREGORY L. BURRUS, AS NOMINATED EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF MEGAN BURRUS A/K/A MEGAN WARNER, GREGORY L. BURRUS, INDIVIDUALLY, FRED C. BURRUS AS HEIR TO THE ESTATE OF MEGAN BURRUS A/K/A MEGAN WARNER, ET AL., Defendants Pursuant to a Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale duly entered October 10, 2019, I, the undersigned Referee will sell at public auction at Courtroom 711, Bronx County Supreme Court, 851 Grand Concourse, Bronx, NY on April 7, 2025 at 2:15PM, premises known as 929 East 224th Street, Bronx, NY 10466. All that certain plot piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough and County of Bronx, City and State of New York, Block 4360, Lot 29. Approximate amount of judgment \$271,952.80 plus interest and costs. Premises will be sold subject to provisions of filed Judgment Index# 381531/2010E. Christy M. Mendenhall, Esq., Referee Gross Polowy, LLC 1775 Wehrle Drive Williamsville, NY 14221 18-002302 84000 m10-M m31

NOTICE OF SALE

SUPREME COURT COUNTY OF BRONX HSBC Bank USA, National Association, as Trustee for the Registered Noteholders of Renaissance Home Equity Loan Trust 2006-4, Plaintiff AGAINST Nathaniel Jones; et al., Defendant(s) Pursuant to a Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale duly entered February 26, 2020, and Amended January 22, 2025, I, the undersigned Referee, will sell at public auction at the Bronx County Courthouse, 851 Grand Concourse, Room 711, Bronx, NY 10451, on April 14, 2025 at 2:15PM, premises known as 3416 Ely Avenue, Bronx, NY 10469. All that certain plot piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough and County of Bronx, City and State of NY, Block 4885 Lot 63. Approximate amount of judgment \$391,621.38 plus interest and costs. Premises will be sold subject to provisions of filed Judgment Index# 32070/2017E. Only cash or certified funds payable to the Referee will be accepted as a deposit in the amount of ten percent of the purchase price. Janet Paganelli, Esq., Referee LOGS Legal Group LLP f/k/a Shapiro, DiCaro & Barak, LLC Attorneys(s) for the Plaintiff 175 Mile Crossing Boulevard Rochester, New York 14624 (877) 430-4792 Dated: February 21, 2025 84409 m17-M a7

NOTICE OF SALE

SUPREME COURT COUNTY OF BRONX U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, on behalf of the holders of Adjustable Rate Mortgage Trust 2007-2 Adjustable Rate Mortgage-Backed Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2007-2, Plaintiff AGAINST Yaseem Blumstein, et al., Defendant(s) Pursuant to a Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale duly entered June 10, 2016, and Amended April 10, 2017, and Amended November 20, 2024, I, the undersigned Referee, will sell at public auction at the Bronx County Courthouse, 851 Grand Concourse, Room 711, Bronx, New York 10451 on April 14, 2025 at 2:15PM, premises known as 1823 Mulford Avenue, Bronx, NY 10461. All that certain plot piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough and County of Bronx, City and State of NY, Block 4188 Lot 21. Approximate amount of judgment \$511,119.50 plus interest and costs. Premises will be sold subject to provisions of filed Judgment Index# 381672/2009E. The auction will be conducted pursuant to the COVID-19 Policies Concerning Public Auctions and Foreclosure as Property established by the 12th Judicial District. Only cash or certified funds payable to the Referee will be accepted as a deposit in the amount of ten percent of the purchase price. Jeffrey E. Dinowitz, Esq., Referee LOGS Legal Group LLP f/k/a Shapiro, DiCaro & Barak, LLC Attorneys(s) for the Plaintiff 175 Mile Crossing Boulevard Rochester, New York 14624 (877) 430-4792 Dated: January 2, 2025 83677 5420 m17-M a7

NOTICE OF SALE

SUPREME COURT COUNTY OF BRONX PennyMac Loan Services, LLC, Plaintiff AGAINST Joseph U. Nwachukwu, et al., Defendants Pursuant to a Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale duly entered December 6, 2019, I, the undersigned Referee will sell at public auction at Courtroom 711, Bronx County Supreme Court, 851 Grand Concourse, Bronx, NY on March 31, 2025 at 2:15PM, premises known as 4107 Lawrence Place, Bronx, NY 10466. All that certain plot piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough and County of Bronx, City and State of New York, Block: 4832 Lot #4. Approximate amount of judgment \$466,115.15 plus interest and costs. Premises will be sold subject to provisions of filed Judgment Index #32233/2017E. For sale information, please visit Auction.mn at www.auction.mn or call (800) 280-2832. Larry A. Arias, Esq., Referee Frenkel Lambert Weiss Weisman & Gordon, LLP 53 Gibson Street Bay Shore, NY 11706 01-081626-F091 943883 m3-M m24 4837

COMPLETE YOUR CLE REQUIREMENTS
Online. On time. On your schedule.
Guaranteed Annual Completion of CLE Courses

Go to www.nylj.com/cle

SALES

SUPREME COURT COUNTY OF BRONX JP Morgan Chase Bank, National Association, Plaintiff AGAINST Mamadi Kaba, et al., Defendants Pursuant to a Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale duly entered May 10, 2018, I, the undersigned Referee will sell at public auction at Courtroom 711, Bronx County Supreme Court, 851 Grand Concourse, Bronx, NY on April 14, 2025 at 2:15PM, premises known as 648 Faile Street, Bronx, NY 10474. All that certain plot piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Bronx, City and State of New York, Block 2766 Lot 138. Approximate amount of judgment \$900,593.42 plus interest and costs. Premises will be sold subject to provisions of filed Judgment Index #6873/2005E. Jeffrey Dinowitz, Esq., Referee Mate Calla Raymer Leibert Pierce, LLC 420 Lexington Avenue-Suite 840 New York, NY 10170 21-03819NY 83569 5419 m17-M a7

SUMMONS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF THE NEW YORK - COUNTY OF KINGS - Tasha Leveille, Plaintiff - against - Mooraty Leveille, Defendant. - Index No. 50780/2023 - Summons filed on: Plaintiff designates Kings County as the place for trial. The basis of venue is: Plaintiff's residence. - SUMMONS - Plaintiff resides at: 35 St. Felix St. Apt. 3D Brooklyn, NY 11217 - ACTION FOR A DIVORCE - To the above named Defendant: YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, where service is made by delivery upon you personally within the state, or within thirty (30) days after completion of service where service is made in any other manner. In case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment may be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK - COUNTY OF KINGS - Tasha Leveille, Plaintiff - against - Mooraty Leveille, Defendant. Index No. 56780/2023 - VERIFIED COMPLAINT - ACTION FOR DIVORCE - FIRST: Plaintiff herein, complaining of the Defendant, alleges that the paragon is over the age of 18 years and; SECOND: The Plaintiff has resided in New York State for a continuous period of at least two years immediately preceding the commencement of this divorce action. THIRD: The Plaintiff and the Defendant were married on May 3, 2018 in Brooklyn, Kings County, NY. The marriage was not performed by a clergyman, minister or by a leader of the Society for Ethical Culture. FOURTH: There are no children of the marriage under the age of 21. The Plaintiff resides at 35 St. Felix St. Apt. 3D, Brooklyn, NY 11217. The Defendant resides at 1180 east 40th street, Apt. B2, Basement floor, Brooklyn, NY 11210. FIFTH: The grounds for divorce is Irretrievable Breakdown in Relationship for at Least Six Months - DRL §170(7). That the relationship between Plaintiff and Defendant has broken down irretrievably for a period of at least six months. SIXTH: There is no judgment of divorce and no other matrimonial action between the parties pending in this court or with other court of competent jurisdiction. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendant as follows: A judgment dissolving the marriage between the parties. AND the nature of any ancillary or additional relief requested is: The parties waive distribution of marital property: The Plaintiff is not seeking maintenance or alimony as described in the Notice of Guideline Maintenance; Dated: Tasha Leveille, Plaintiff 35 St. Felix St, Apt. 3D Brooklyn, NY 11217 347-222-7217 5668 m17-M m31

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

NOTICE OF FORMATION OF 141-11 182nd Street LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 3/11/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 12 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful act. 5952 M17 M A21

NOTICE OF FORMATION OF THIRTEEN SWANS COLLABORATIVE, LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy of State of NY (SSNY) on 3/8/24. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 217 W 18th St, #1287, New York, NY 10113. Purpose: any lawful act. 4829 M03 M A07

NOTICE OF FORMATION OF 47 Roses LLC. Arts of Org. filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 3/4/25. Office location: New York County. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5906 m17-M a21

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Lipman Rose Consulting, LLC. Arts of Org. filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 3/3/25. Office location: New York County. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5920 m17-M a21

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

NOTICE OF FORMATION of MNT VENTURES LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy of State of NY (SSNY) on 2/8/25. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 262 Elizabeth St, Apt 3, New York, NY 10012. Purpose: any lawful act. 5856 M24 M A28

NOTICE OF FORMATION of BRIGHTEDGE CREDIT SERVICES, LLC. Arts of Org. filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/11/25. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 187 Wolf Rd, Ste 101, Albany, NY 12205. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is Business Filings Incorporated, 187 Wolf Rd, Ste 101, Albany, NY 12205. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5358 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF FORMATION of CRM CRE LLC. Arts of Org. filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/7/25. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 239 Great Neck Rd, Great Neck, NY 11021. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5362 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF FORMATION of LAUREN LIPES TO COOK LLC. Arts of Org. filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/10/25. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 600 Franklin Ave, #244, Garden City, NY 11530. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is Lauren Sbeglia, 600 Franklin Ave, #244, Garden City, NY 11530. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5360 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF FORMATION of MORRISANIA SUPPORTIVE MANAGERS LLC. Arts of Org. filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/11/25. Office location: New York County. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, Fl 42, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5387 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF FORMATION of RSS SIG CRE 2023 - NY F9M, LLC. Arts of Org. filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/13/25. Office location: New York County. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5389 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF FORMATION of THE LITTLE BALLERS CLUB LLC. Arts of Org. filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/10/25. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 187 Wolf Rd, Ste 101, Albany, NY 12205. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is Business Filings Incorporated, 187 Wolf Rd, Ste 101, Albany, NY 12205. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5361 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Bearmacvan Holdco, LLC. Arts of Org. filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 3/4/25. Office location: New York County. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 12 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5910 m17-M a21

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Dbn Capital, LLC. Arts of Org. filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 3/4/25. Office location: New York County. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 12 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5912 m17-M a21

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Directional Content Services, LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 2/9/25. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 409 E 82nd St, #2C, New York, NY 10028. Purpose: any lawful act. 5871 M17 M A21

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Perach Holdings, LLC. Arts of Org. filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 3/4/25. Office location: New York County. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 12 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5926 m17-M a21

NOTICE OF FORMATION of PRIME MOVER NEW YORK LLC. Arts of Org. filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 3/5/25. Office location: New York County. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5929 m17-M a21

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Packer Games Studio LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 8/7/2024. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 228 Park Ave S #978111, New York, NY 10003. R/A: US Corp Agents, Inc. 7014 13th Ave, #202, BK, NY 11228. Purpose: any lawful act. 5903 M17 M A21

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

NOTICE OF FORMATION of MNT VENTURES LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy of State of NY (SSNY) on 2/24/25. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to: 255 E. 77th St., 15C, NY, NY 10075. Purpose: any lawful act. 5316 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Elevation Partners Consulting LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 2/25/25. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 179 Atlantic Ave, Hempstead, NY 11550. R/A: US Corp Agents, Inc. 7014 13th Ave, #202, BK, NY 11228. Purpose: any lawful act. 5634 M10 M A14

NOTICE OF FORMATION of ARTIE ENTERTAINMENT LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 7/28/2024. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 228 Park Avenue S, #411656, New York, NY 10003. R/A: US Corp Agents, Inc. 7014 13th Ave, #202, BK, NY 11228. Purpose: any lawful act. 5322 M03 M A07

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Daniels NY RE LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 2/13/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 1981 Marcus Ave, Ste E117, Lake Success, NY 11042. Purpose: any lawful act. 6341 M24 M A28

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of RXR 5TS TRS LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/12/25. Office location: Nassau County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 7/12/22. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5363 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of SBR Marketing LLC. The fictitious name is ST. BERNARD MARKETING LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/13/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 3/14/23. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5391 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of SMITELL II LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/17/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 2/11/25. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5390 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of Porter House 66 LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/19/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 2/12/25. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 100 Church St, Ste 800, New York, NY 10007. LLC address in DE: 16192 Coastal Hwy, Lewes, DE 19958. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5388 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of NOVA ERA GLOBAL LLC. Application for authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 1/30/2025. Office location: NY County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 2/22/2024. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 100 Church St, Ste 800, New York, NY 10007. LLC address in DE: 16192 Coastal Hwy, Lewes, DE 19958. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5236 M03 M A07

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of PRAX MEDICAL LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 3/3/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 12/23/24. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 418 Broadway, Ste N, Albany, NY 12242. The name and address, where applicable, the New York State license number of each professional within the foreign professional service limited liability company who is licensed to practice any profession or professions in New York State available from SSNY. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. Purpose: medicine. 5927 m17-M a21

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of WoW Health Solutions, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/13/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Michigan (MI) on 11/30/17. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 6786 Rossmore Court, West Bloomfield, MI 48322. MI address of LLC: 400 Renaissance Center, Suite 2600, Detroit, MI 48243. Cert. of Formation filed with NY Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5937 m17-M a21

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of 770 BROADWAY RETAIL UNIT OWNER LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/13/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 2/12/25. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5364 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of A+E FACTUAL ORIGINALS FIFTEEN, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/13/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 6/28/22. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5365 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of A+E FACTUAL ORIGINALS NINE, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/17/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 3/10/22. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5366 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of A+E FACTUAL ORIGINALS SEVENTEEN, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/17/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 3/24/21. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5367 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of A+E FACTUAL ORIGINALS SIX, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/17/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 6/8/20. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5368 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of A+E FACTUAL ORIGINALS TWENTY, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/17/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 9/21/22. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5369 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of A+E FACTUAL ORIGINALS TWENTY, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/17/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 9/21/22. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5371 m3-M a7

GENERATE IMPACT SOLUTIONS LLC. Cert. of Formation filed in DE 5/28/24. Appl. For Auth. filed with NY Dols 2/20/25. New York Cty. SSNY design agent of LLC, will mail to the LLC, 8 Spruce St, 54H, NY, NY 10038. NY office address: 8 Spruce St, 54H, NY, NY 10038. Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of DE, 820 N. French St, 4th Fl, Wilmington DE 19801. Any lawful purposes. 5271 M24 M A28

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of A+E FACTUAL ORIGINALS TWENTY THREE, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/17/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 7/27/22. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5370 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of A+E FACTUAL PRODUCTIONS EIGHT, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/17/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 7/28/20. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5372 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of A+E FACTUAL PRODUCTIONS FIFTEEN, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/17/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 8/28/20. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5373 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of A+E FACTUAL PRODUCTIONS FIVE, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/17/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 10/21/22. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5374 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of A+E FACTUAL PRODUCTIONS FOUR, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/17/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 3/24/21. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5375 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of A+E FACTUAL PRODUCTIONS SEVEN, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/17/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 7/8/20. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5376 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of A+E FACTUAL PRODUCTIONS THIRTEEN, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/17/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 8/28/20. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5377 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of AIO OPERATING 2, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/12/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 10/7/24. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5378 m3-M a7

DANOX ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/13/2025. Formed in GA on 01/03/2011. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process and shall mail to: 1777 Reisterstown Rd, Ste 290, Pikesville, MD 21208. Foreign agent: 22261 Waterview Rd, Lewes, DE 19958. Arts. of Org. filed with Secy Of State, 4

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION OF VEKYDE LLC. Application for authority filed with Secretary of State of NY (SSNY) on 1/10/25. Office loc: NY County. LLC formed in NJ on 1/20/24. SSNY designated agent upon whom process may be served and mailed to R/A: United States Corporation Agents, Inc., 7014 13th Ave, Ste 202, Brooklyn, NY 11228. Principal business address: 111 Town Square Plaza, Ste 1238 #407824, Jersey City, NJ 07310. Cert. of LLC filed with NJ Dept of the Treasury, DORES, 33 W State St, #5th Fl, Trenton, NJ 08608. Purpose: Any lawful activity. 4261 M10 M A14

Notice of Qualification of VANTANGE, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 12/10/24. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 1/15/24. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 1907 Back St, Sullivan Isl, SC 29483. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. Purpose: any lawful activity. 4045 M10 M A14

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION OF 9ACHARLES LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 3/6/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 1/28/25. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5907 M17-M a21

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION OF Bental-GreenOak (U.S.) GP LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/6/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 3/29/19. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5911 M17-M a21

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION OF DW HAMMER CONSTRUCTION, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 3/4/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Illinois (IL) on 3/5/24. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. IL address of LLC: 55 E. Monroe, Ste 3425, Chicago, IL 60603. Cert. of Formation filed with IL Secy of State, 213 State Capitol, Springfield, IL 62766. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5913 M17-M a21

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION OF DW HAMMER, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 3/4/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Illinois (IL) on 4/3/14. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. IL address of LLC: 55 E. Monroe, Ste 3425, Chicago, IL 60603. Cert. of Formation filed with IL Secy of State, 213 State Capitol, Springfield, IL 62766. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5914 M17-M a21

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION OF Kontron America Modules, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/10/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 12/12/24. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5919 M17-M a21

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION OF Local Factor Group LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 1/22/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Connecticut (CT) on 11/27/23. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. CO address of LLC: 743 Horizon Ct., Ste 200, Grand Junction, CO 81506. Cert. of Formation filed with CO Secy of State, 1700 Broadway, Ste 550, Denver, CO 80290. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5921 M17-M a21

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION OF WILLOW CREEK ELECTRIC, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 3/6/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in New York (NY) on 10/12/17. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. CO address of LLC: 743 Horizon Ct., Ste 200, Grand Junction, CO 81506. Cert. of Formation filed with CO Secy of State, 1700 Broadway, Ste 550, Denver, CO 80290. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5935 M17-M a21

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION OF MK MEDSPA, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 3/25/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 12/21/23. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5922 m17-M a21

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION OF OMG BUILDING PRODUCTS, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 2/11/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 4/18/94. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5925 m17-M a21

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION OF Savant Capital Holdings, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 1/9/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 1/28/25. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5930 m17-M a21

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION OF Transact Campus, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 3/25/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 10/24/11. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5931 m17-M a21

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION OF Transact Campus Payments, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 3/25/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 3/22/00. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5933 m17-M a21

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION OF Transact Campus Payments, LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 3/25/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 3/22/00. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. The name and address of the Reg. Agent is C T Corporation System, 28 Liberty St, NY, NY 10005. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5932 m17-M a21

EMILCOTT ASSOCIATES, LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/20/2025. Formed in NJ on 10/23/1986. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 80 STATE ST. ALBANY, NY 12207-2543. NJ SOS: P.O. BOX 307, Trenton, NJ 08625-0307. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5330 m3-M a7

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION OF JUXTA VENTURE PARTNERS GP LLC. Authority filed with NY Secy of State (SSNY) on 3/3/25. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 2/27/25. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 1411 Broadway, FL 16, NY, NY 10018. DE address of LLC: 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. Purpose: any lawful activity. 5915 m17-M a21

Application for Authority of BASIL ENTERTAINMENT LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY filed with the Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) 3/14/2025. Formed in FL 7/23/2013. Office loc: NY County. SSNY is designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. The address SSNY shall mail copy of process to 210 Lake Dr. E., Ste. 301, Cherry Hill, NJ 08002. The office address required to be maintained in FL is 7901 4th St. N., Ste. 300, St. Petersburg, FL 33702. Arts. of Organization filed with the Secy. of State, The Centre of Tallahassee, 2415 N. Monroe St., Ste 810, Tallahassee, FL 32303. Purpose: Any lawful activity. 6218 m24-M a28



New York County

Court Calendars Continued From Page 12

30 McMahon: Virtual (60 Centre)
32 Kahn: 1127B (111 Centre)
33 Rosado: 442 (60 Centre)
34 Ramseur: 341 (60 Centre)
35 Perry-Bond: 684 (111 Centre)
36 Saunders: 205 (71 Thomas)
37 Engoron: 418 (60 Centre)
38 Nock: 1166 (111 Centre)
39 Clynes: 307 (80 Centre)
41 Moyné: 327 (80 Centre)
42 Morales-Minera: 574 (111 Centre)
43 Reed: 222 (60 Centre)
44 Pearlman: 321 (60 Centre)
45 Patel: 428 (60 Centre)
46 Latin: 210 (71 Thomas)
47 Goetz: 1021 (111 Centre)
48 Masley: 242 (60 Centre)
49 Chan: 252 (60 Centre)
50 Sweeting: 279 (80 Centre)
51 Chesler: 543 (60 Centre)
52 Johnson: 307 (80 Centre)
53 Borrok: 238 (60 Centre)
54 Schechter: 228 (60 Centre)
55 d'Auguste: 103 (71 Thomas)
56 Kelly: 204 (71 Thomas)
57 Kraus: 218 (60 Centre)
58 Cohen, D.: 305 (71 Thomas)
60 Crane: 248 (60 Centre)
61 Bannon: 232 (60 Centre)
59 James, D.: 331 (60 Centre)
62 Sweeting: 279 (80 Centre)

MPPKahn: 1127B (111 Centre)
MMSP-1: 1127B (111 Centre)
IDV Dawson: 1604 (100 Centre)

PART 40TR JUDICIAL MEDIATION

On Rotating Schedule
Adams 300 (60 Centre)

EARLY SETTLEMENT

ESC 1 Vigilante 106(80 Centre)
ESC 2 Wilkenfeld 106 (80 Centre)

SPECIAL REFEREES 60 Centre Street

73R Santiago: Room 354
75R Burzio: Room 240
80R Edelman: Room 562
82R Wohl: Room 501B
83R Sambuco: Room 528
84R Feinberg: Room 641
88R Lewis-Reisen: Room 324

JHO/SPECIAL REFEREES 80 Centre Street

81R Hewitt: Room 321
87R Burke: Room 238
89R Hoaching: Room 236

SPECIAL REFEREE 71 Thomas Street

Judicial Hearing Officers
Part 91 Hon. C. Ramos
Part 93 Hon. Marin

SUPREME COURT Motion Calendars Room 130, 9:30 A.M. 60 Centre Street

SUPREME COURT Motion Dispositions from Room 130 60 Centre Street

Calendars in the Motion Submission Part (Room 130) show the index number and caption of each and the disposition thereof as marked on the Room 130 calendars. The calendars in use are a Paper Motions Calendar, E-Filed Motions Calendar, and APB (All Papers By) Calendar setting a date for submission of a missing stipulation or motion paper. With respect to motions filed with Request for Judicial Intervention, counsel in e-filed cases will be notified by e-mail through NYSECF of the Justice to whom the case has been assigned. In paper cases, counsel should sign up for the E-Track service to receive e-mail notification of the assignment and other developments and schedules in their cases. Immediately following is a key that explains the markings used by the Clerk in Room 130.

Motion Calendar Key:
ADJ—Adjudged to date indicated in Submission Courtroom (Room 130).
ARG—Scheduled for argument for date and part indicated.
SUB (PT #)—Motion was submitted to part noted.
WDN—Motion was withdrawn on calendar call.
SUB/DEF—Motion was submitted on default to part indicated.
APB (All Papers By)—This motion is adjudged to Room 119 on date indicated, only for submission of papers.
SUBM 3—Adjudged to date indicated in Submission Court Room (Room 130) for affirmation or so ordered stipulation.
S—Stipulation.
C—Consent.
C MOTION—Adjudged to Commercial Motion Part Calendar.
FINAL—Adjournment date is final

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

NOTICE OF FORMATION OF 232-86 Real Estate LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 3/11/25. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 252 E 84th Street, New York, NY 10028. Purpose: any lawful act. 6373 M24 M A28

NOTICE OF FORMATION OF SB STUDIOS NYC LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 12/25/2024. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to Heidi J Meyers, 11 Broadway Suite 925, New York, NY 10004. Purpose: any lawful act. 6372 M24 M A28

60 CENTRE STREET Submissions Part MONDAY, MARCH 24

Submission
1 10115524 Fuqua v. Gangland Case Investigation
2 10005625 McCord v. Stern
3 58000100 Tax Foreclosure v. X
TUESDAY, MARCH 25

Submission
1 10112824 Ewart v. NYC Dept. of Finance
2 10144524 Hughley v. NYC Dept. of Finance Pvb
3 10022325 Tatis v. Lozada
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26

Submission
1 10132324 Hintermaier v. Equinox Hlgs., Inc.
2 10122724 Perez v. Javier
3 10012425 Platsky v. NY Dept. of Social Services
4 10054724 Urena v. NYC Dep of Health Mental Hygiene
Paperless Judge Part MONDAY, MARCH 24

15636322/1430 E. 18 Owners Corp. Et Al v. Axelrod
15175422/688 West 77th St. LLC v. 266 West 77th St. Housing Corp.
15998122/24Aballey v. Tucker
15284525/25Ackerman v. Jp Morgan Chase Bank
65018824/Allied Safety Consultants Inc. v. Parkview Mgt. Inc.
65345221/American Express Travel Related Services Co., Inc. v. B & D Farms, Inc.
19003822/Anthony v. Air & Liquid Systems Corp.
15698721/Baxter v. T&M USA
16141024/Belony v. 1250 B'way. Associates LLC Et Al
16097520/Benevento v. NYC
15016524/Benjamin v. 311 West 42nd St. Associates LLC Et Al
10072023/Bishop v. W.S.C. of N.Y., Inc.
65372624/Braze, Inc. v. Enjin Pte. Ltd.
15985219/Bucknor v. Structure Tone
16226524/Bryd v. Comcast Corp. Et Al
15370521/Cano Cruz v. Novogratz
65211524/Capital Meat Imports LLC v. P05
15106425/Cevallos v. Robert Tucker
15024623/Chase v. Retirement Systems of Alabama Et Al
15918722/Bekkar v. Rosado
19023922/Bernert v. Amchem Prods., Inc., N/A Rhone Poulenc Ag Co., N/A Bayer Cropsience Inc Et Al
16090924/Bespoke Harlem West LLC v. Adams
65635922/Big Mozz, Inc. v. Bric Arts Media Bklyn, Inc. D/b/a Bric Arts Media, Inc.
85000524/Board of Mgrs. of The 100 West 93 Condominium on Behalf of Its Unit Owners v. Elizabeth Slavutsky And Vladimir Slavutsky As Tenants in Common Et Al
15326520/Brentidifferio v. Bklt Rlty. LLC
45014423/Bryant v. Triborough Bridge And Tunnel Auth. Et Al
16086624/Butler v. Xia
15228618/Cadigan v. Liberty Helicopters, Inc.
19025232/Camargo Morales v. Amchem Prods., Inc. N/A Rhone Poulenc Ag Co., N/A Bayer Cropsience Inc, Et Al
85022224/Capital One v. Majestic Hlgs. (USA)
15024623/Chase v. Retirement Systems of Alabama Et Al
15548222/Coladonato v. 111 West 16th St. Owners, Inc. Et Al
16044024/Conception v. First Transit, Inc. Et Al
15985824/Conroy v. Pointstate Capital Lp Et Al
65905624/Cottages Inv LLC Et Al v. Dancykier
655142217/Czapinski v. Wrobel
16148924/Degeorge v. Filicori Zecchini Office Et Al
65310024/Diksy v. Cohen
15476621/Elizabeth A. Eden v. Sutton House, Inc.
15267725/Emft v. The Fire Dept. of NYC
And Robert S. Tucker
15239225/Family Justice Law Center v. NYS Office of Court Admin.
65523624/Fjp Mechanical, Inc. v. Vrex Const., Inc. Et Al
65985124/Freepoint Commodities LLC v. Monroe Energy
15980123/Gardner v. NY Presbyterian Bklyn. Methodist Hosp. Et Al
15408219/Guillermo v. Maple K 43-10 23rd St Owner
19005622/Gumpert v. Avon Prods., Inc. Et Al
16157224/Hallman v. Park
65072424/Hawthorne Finance Hlgs. LLC v. Jds Dev. LLC
15856224/Hazel v. Morton Williams Supermarkets, Inc. v. Hernandez
85027124/Hilton Resorts Corp. v. Martin
85035824/Hilton Resorts Corp. v. Whelan
85026923/Hny Club Suites Owners Assoc. Inc., By And Through Its Board of Directors v. Samango
15685524/Jimenez Torres v. West Third St. Apt. Corp. Et Al
15626020/Jobe v. NYCTA D/b/a Mta NYCTA Et Al
85035524/Jpmorgan Chase Bank v. Mariners Gate
15003922/Klein v. Con Ed Co. of New York, Inc. Et Al
15867120/Lashley v. NYC
65596124/Levia USA LLC v. Quang
15463719/Loflin v. NYCH&HC And
15216024/Lopez v. NYC
15786323/Mayers v. Indoor Cannabis Et Al
16098021/M Woodwork Inc. v. Cassway Contracting Corp. Et Al
15671524/Moore v. NYC Et Al
16126524/Moreno v. NYCHA
15763221/Moreno v. The NYCTA Et Al
19005623/Mosia v. 3m Co. Et Al
45146024/Motor Vehicle Accident Indemnification Corp. v. Matos-Santana
15240124/Mundell v. Natsios-Mundell
15381223/Nadvi v. Sensio, Inc. D/b/a Bella
65947124/Newmark Partners v. Singer
15610220/Norton v. Brodsky Organization Et Al
15274224/Nunez v. Aecom Tishman Et Al
15639722/Oritz v. Nervos Los Tres Preservation
65214919/Parker v. Laureate House Ithaca Mgmt
15615324/Pearson v. 24 Fifth Ave. Associates LLC
15855421/Perez v. Noar
15873222/Pino Navia v. Unique Const. & Home Improvement Inc. Et Al
65410324/Perez v. Pototsky
80516920/Rex Chi Hyong Choe & Soon Yoon Choe v. Rocha
15939616/Reyes Salazar v. St. Luke's School
15409523/Rodriguez Pena v. Harlem-Valley Housing Dev. Fund Corp.
16003522/Rodriguez Reyes v. Modern Services Solutions, Inc. Et Al
15952418/Rodriguez v. Plaza Const. LLC
15277923/Rodriguez v. Jackson
15715120/Root v. City Univ. of NY
65987324/Rosen v. Egnatz
19000122/Ross Jr. v. Air & Liquid Systems Corp.
16179724/Rottenberg Lipman Rich v. Web Hlgs.
15313823/Schellbacher-Sendon Group v. Ramos
85046424/Sig Cre 2023 Venture LLC v. Thor 195 Bowery LLC Et Al
15938023/Siacy v. NYC Et Al
45015024/State of NY v. Sanoko
15019725/Sugin v. NYC
65610623/The Bank St. Group L.L.C. v. Guggenheim Securities

15656524/The Estate of Joseph Lyles v. Fort Tryon Rehab & Health Care Facility
65467321/The Hedaya Capital Group, Inc. v. Park Falls Industrial Mgt. LLC Et Al
15983421/Vastani v. State Farm Fire & Casualty Co.
65043425/Ves Venture Securities LLC v. Pecoraro
65244423/Vigeland v. Sand Associates
65275920/Voice Road Plaza LLC v. Autobay NY
85002524/Wells Fargo Bank v. Rincon
65904124/Wesco Ins. Co. v. The Apostolic Church of New York, Inc. Et Al
15900023/White v. NYC Et Al
85004224/Woorl America Bank v. Dk Beauty Inc. Et Al
19013621/Yancey v. Aerco Int'l, Inc., Et Al
65020524/Young v. Silverback Dev. Et Al

TUESDAY, MARCH 25
85019719/106e101 Hlgs. LLC v. 106 East 101 St. 1 LLC
65150123/2304 Amsterdam LLC v. The Fortune Society Inc.
15950522264 West 73 St Corp. v. Ward
85028323/57th St. Vacation Owners Assoc., Inc., By And Through Its Board of Directors v. Almazan
85036023/57th St. Vacation Owners Assoc., Inc., By And Through Its Board of Directors v. Toole
65531624/Akf, Inc. v. Direct Tile Buy Inc. Et Al
45296224/Allen v. NYC Et Al
65159324/American Transit Ins. Co. v. Cruz
65070325/American Transit Ins. Co. v. Custom Rx Pharmacy LLC
65109825/American Transit Ins. Co. v. Em Medical Supplies Corp.
65078225/American Transit Ins. Co. v. Emuna Inc Dba Navar Pharmacy
65078025/American Transit Ins. Co. v. Emuna Inc Dba Vavar Pharmacy
65070225/American Transit Ins. Co. v. Midland Pharmacy Yonkers Corp
65070125/American Transit Ins. Co. v. Universal Health Center Chiropractic
65975920/American Transit Ins. Co. v. Wendel Joseph Gorum Md Pc A/a/o Edward Omory

15546719/Anagnosits v. NYC
15664624/Anonymous v. Wittmer
15421614/Arkas v. 2305 Second Corp.
6509524/American Transit Ins. of Lambert Dds & Co. Pile Et Al
85014516/Bank of NY Mellon v. Kaufman
15505824/Bauso v. Hand & Stone Massage And Facial Spa Et Al
15918722/Bekkar v. Rosado
19023922/Bernert v. Amchem Prods., Inc., N/A Rhone Poulenc Ag Co., N/A Bayer Cropsience Inc Et Al
16090924/Bespoke Harlem West LLC v. Adams
65635922/Big Mozz, Inc. v. Bric Arts Media Bklyn, Inc. D/b/a Bric Arts Media, Inc.
85000524/Board of Mgrs. of The 100 West 93 Condominium on Behalf of Its Unit Owners v. Elizabeth Slavutsky And Vladimir Slavutsky As Tenants in Common Et Al
15326520/Brentidifferio v. Bklt Rlty. LLC
45014423/Bryant v. Triborough Bridge And Tunnel Auth. Et Al
16086624/Butler v. Xia
15228618/Cadigan v. Liberty Helicopters, Inc.
19025232/Camargo Morales v. Amchem Prods., Inc. N/A Rhone Poulenc Ag Co., N/A Bayer Cropsience Inc, Et Al
85022224/Capital One v. Majestic Hlgs. (USA)
15024623/Chase v. Retirement Systems of Alabama Et Al
15548222/Coladonato v. 111 West 16th St. Owners, Inc. Et Al
16044024/Conception v. First Transit, Inc. Et Al
15985824/Conroy v. Pointstate Capital Lp Et Al
65905624/Cottages Inv LLC Et Al v. Dancykier
655142217/Czapinski v. Wrobel
16148924/Degeorge v. Filicori Zecchini Office Et Al
65310024/Diksy v. Cohen
15476621/Elizabeth A. Eden v. Sutton House, Inc.
15267725/Emft v. The Fire Dept. of NYC
And Robert S. Tucker
15239225/Family Justice Law Center v. NYS Office of Court Admin.
65523624/Fjp Mechanical, Inc. v. Vrex Const., Inc. Et Al
65985124/Freepoint Commodities LLC v. Monroe Energy
15980123/Gardner v. NY Presbyterian Bklyn. Methodist Hosp. Et Al
15408219/Guillermo v. Maple K 43-10 23rd St Owner
19005622/Gumpert v. Avon Prods., Inc. Et Al
16157224/Hallman v. Park
65072424/Hawthorne Finance Hlgs. LLC v. Jds Dev. LLC
15856224/Hazel v. Morton Williams Supermarkets, Inc. v. Hernandez
85027124/Hilton Resorts Corp. v. Martin
85035824/Hilton Resorts Corp. v. Whelan
85026923/Hny Club Suites Owners Assoc. Inc., By And Through Its Board of Directors v. Samango
15685524/Jimenez Torres v. West Third St. Apt. Corp. Et Al
15626020/Jobe v. NYCTA D/b/a Mta NYCTA Et Al
85035524/Jpmorgan Chase Bank v. Mariners Gate
15003922/Klein v. Con Ed Co. of New York, Inc. Et Al
15867120/Lashley v. NYC
65596124/Levia USA LLC v. Quang
15463719/Loflin v. NYCH&HC And
15216024/Lopez v. NYC
15786323/Mayers v. Indoor Cannabis Et Al
16098021/M Woodwork Inc. v. Cassway Contracting Corp. Et Al
15671524/Moore v. NYC Et Al
16126524/Moreno v. NYCHA
15763221/Moreno v. The NYCTA Et Al
19005623/Mosia v. 3m Co. Et Al
45146024/Motor Vehicle Accident Indemnification Corp. v. Matos-Santana
15240124/Mundell v. Natsios-Mundell
15381223/Nadvi v. Sensio, Inc. D/b/a Bella
65947124/Newmark Partners v. Singer
15610220/Norton v. Brodsky Organization Et Al
15274224/Nunez v. Aecom Tishman Et Al
15639722/Oritz v. Nervos Los Tres Preservation
65214919/Parker v. Laureate House Ithaca Mgmt
15615324/Pearson v. 24 Fifth Ave. Associates LLC
15855421/Perez v. Noar
15873222/Pino Navia v. Unique Const. & Home Improvement Inc. Et Al
65410324/Perez v. Pototsky
80516920/Rex Chi Hyong Choe & Soon Yoon Choe v. Rocha
15939616/Reyes Salazar v. St. Luke's School
15409523/Rodriguez Pena v. Harlem-Valley Housing Dev. Fund Corp.
16003522/Rodriguez Reyes v. Modern Services Solutions, Inc. Et Al
15952418/Rodriguez v. Plaza Const. LLC
15277923/Rodriguez v. Jackson
15715120/Root v. City Univ. of NY
65987324/Rosen v. Egnatz
19000122/Ross Jr. v. Air & Liquid Systems Corp.
16179724/Rottenberg Lipman Rich v. Web Hlgs.
15313823/Schellbacher-Sendon Group v. Ramos
85046424/Sig Cre 2023 Venture LLC v. Thor 195 Bowery LLC Et Al
15938023/Siacy v. NYC Et Al
45015024/State of NY v. Sanoko
15019725/Sugin v. NYC
65610623/The Bank St. Group L.L.C. v. Guggenheim Securities

65392421/Srs Enterprises, Inc. v. Rosemex, Inc. Et Al
45328223/State of NY v. Jones
15270225/Stewart v. NYC Et Al
16076024/Tesniere v. Cinotti Llp Et Al
65141422/Tessler v. Bklyn. Brokerage Inc. Et Al
45087422/NYC v. Philadelphia Indemnity Ins. Co.
15968822/Travelers Indemnity Co. of Connecticut A/a/o Joanna Mastroianni D/b/a Elana Laderos v. Bksk Architects Llp Et Al
65641419/Tuckahoe Rlty. v. 241 East 76 Tenants Corp.
10316408/U.S. Bank Nat. Assoc. v. Stephenson
85040624/U.S. Bank Nat. Assoc. v. 240 Park Ave. South Owner Lp
85002124/U.S. Bank Trust Nat. Assoc. v. Gennadyevna Belchanskiaia
15530524/Vigilant Ins. Co. As Subrogee of William Crudup v. Geomatrix Installations, Inc. Et Al
15650222/Weinreb Mgt. LLC v. Robinson

SERVED AND NOT SERVED
DOCUMENTED AND
INDISPUTABLE

“PEOPLE LIE, CAMERAS DON’T”®

“We Have Video Evidence”*

GUARANTEED
Subpoena Service, Inc.

1-800-PROCESS
or 212.776.1831



WE USE
BODY CAMS

* Reasonably Priced Where Available

(FAX) 800.236.2092 - info@served.com - www.served.com