

IN BRIEF

A&O Shearman Delays Start Dates for Some First-Year Associates

A group of first-year associates at A&O Shearman had their start dates pushed back to January, a person with knowledge of the situation confirmed.

Associates at the firm were always offered the choice of an earlier or a later start date and given the option of a salary advance, the source said, adding that the delay would help the firm better manage its talent pipeline.

More than a year since the merger of Allen & Overy and Shearman & Sterling, A&O Shearman is a leaner combined firm than the sum of its parts, having set out to cut its equity partnership by 10% by this April in an effort to focus on growth in priority areas. Roughly 7% of the firm's partners had left by May, Law.com reported at the time.

The remainder of 2025 also poses uncertainty for M&A-centric law firms, with trade talks and tariffs putting some cross-border deals on hold.

—Dan Roe

Attorneys 'On the Move': Real Estate Partner Rejoins ArentFox; MoFo Adds Restructuring Partner

• **Carolyn Austin** has rejoined **ArentFox Schiff** as a partner in the firm's real estate practice. She was a partner at the firm from 2014 to 2018 and rejoins from **Greenspoon Marder**.

• **Wiggin and Dana** has added **Vasiliki (Vasi) Yiannoulis-Riva** as a partner in its real estate, environmental, construction and facilities department, based in both the Connecticut and New York offices. She joins from **Polsinelli**.

• **David Rodrigues** has joined **Robinson+Cole** as a partner in the firm's intellectual property + technology group. He joins from **Gottlieb, Rackman & Reisman**.



Carolyn Austin

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DECISIONS OF INTEREST

First Department

CONTRACTS: Court grants summary judgment for plaintiff in contracts action. *Concord Music Group, Inc. v. Triller Hold Co LLC*, Supreme Court, New York.

PERSONAL INJURY: Motion to dismiss granted in personal injury action. *John OK Roe v. Roman Catholic Archdiocese of N.Y.*, Supreme Court, New York.

FAMILY LAW: Motion to dismiss petition based on collateral estoppel denied. *M.H. v. J.H.*, Family Court, New York.

CIVIL PROCEDURE: Motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction granted by court. *Bank of America, N.A. v. Kubala*, Civil Court, New York.

LANDLORD-TENANT: Motion to dismiss landlord-tenant action denied. *P&P Harlem Homes v. Ourt Box Cafe LLC*, Civil Court, New York.

TRUSTS & ESTATES: Kinship hearing held; administrator ordered to distribute estate to named persons. *Estate of Cesar Escudro Sevilla*, Surrogate's Court, New York.

U.S. Courts

CRIMINAL LAW: Habeas relief conditionally granted; state trial court's error not harmless. *Hernandez v. McIntosh*, 2d Cir.

CIVIL PROCEDURE: TRO denied; standard not satisfied; TRO sought to enjoin 'everyone and no one.' *McDermott v. John Does*, SDNY.

DISCOVERY: 'Dismissed Parties' forfeited right to avail selves of discovery available to parties. *Trooper 1 v. New York State Police*, EDNY.

TAX: IRS conduct not 'collection' activity; sovereign immunity deprives court of jurisdiction. *Bowen v. U.S.*, WDNY.

CRIMINAL LAW: Sentence denied 2255 relief; completed Hobbs Act robberies were 'crimes of violence.' *Castle v. U.S.*, WDNY.

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Another New York Appeals Court Rejects Family Court Orders Monitoring Parents

BY ALYSSA AQUINO

ANOTHER state appeals court has barred New York's Family Court from allowing the Administration for Children's Services to supervise parents who aren't suspected of a crime based on child abuse or neglect allegations against an absentee parent.

The First Department of the New York Supreme Court Appellate Division on Thursday issued a ruling invalidating many supervisory orders coming out of the Family Court.

Under Section 1017 of the Family Court Act, the court may order state monitoring of parents who aren't charged with child abuse or

neglect, if a child has been removed from their custody.

But the department found that the court had ordered such monitoring for Ms. W., a mother who was assaulted by the father of her child. Although Ms. W. wasn't charged with any wrongdoing—and didn't live with the child's father—ACS requested to monitor her parenting, according to the decision.

"Essentially, the ACS policy at issue, in this case, permits it to surveil the mother simply because the child's father committed acts of domestic violence against her. We cannot condone a policy based on this faulty and unlawful premise," Associate Justice Ellen Gesmer wrote on behalf of the court.

Under the supervisory order, ACS caseworkers made 15 announced and unannounced home inspections over a six-month period, searching every

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McDermott and Schulte voted on their merger last month.

As McDermott and Schulte Plan Friday Merger, Firm Leaders Discuss Leadership, Office Details

BY PATRICK SMITH

WHILE McDermott, Will & Emery's merger with Schulte, Roth & Zabel is on track to close on Friday, Aug. 1, the firms are still working out details on leadership and real estate, a firm leader said in an interview.

The timeline for the merger, creating a firm known as McDermott Will & Schulte, has caught some observers by surprise because the run-up to this merger closure

is shorter than other major law firm mergers. McDermott and Schulte voted on their merger last month.

It's one of the largest law firm mergers in recent years, including in New York, with Schulte having more than 313 lawyers and McDermott with 235. Speaking on where the combined firm will be housed, McDermott chair Ira Coleman said the "real estate piece has the longest lead time" and that a final resolution has not been reached.

Schulte's lease renewal in New York appears to be

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Big Law Expands NYC Offices, But Few Mid-Size Firms Follow

BY RYAN HARROFF

THE SECOND quarter of 2025 saw several of the biggest Am Law 100 firms, including Kirkland & Ellis and Goodwin Procter, expand their office spaces in New York. But only some Second Hundred and midsize firms, such as Stinson and Barclay Damon, appear to be following suit based on recent leases.

Several other midsize law firms are renewing for the same amount

of total office space rather than expanding. Gregg Cohen, principal at real estate firm Cresa, said in a Friday interview that he does not expect to see as much expansion of office space among midsize firms as the market has seen with the largest firms.

"If Q2 is any indication of what mid-sized firms are doing, then we should expect mid-sized firms to continue keeping the same amount of space or becoming more efficient with

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A memorial dedicated to the victims of the 2022 shooting at the Tops supermarket in Buffalo. A gunman livestreamed on Twitch as he killed 10 and injured three.

In Buffalo Shooting, Appellate Judges Dismiss Claims Against Social Media Companies

BY BRIAN LEE

IN SEPARATE rulings involving social media firms and a gun-accessory manufacturer, an appeals court in Western New York delivered a mixed bag for victims of the Buffalo shooting massacre on July 25.

In a consumer-protection case against MEAN LLC, the Appellate Division, Fourth Department unanimously ruled that claims by 25 survivors could proceed against the gun magazine manufacturer whose product allowed the teen shooter to modify his semiautomatic assault rifle into larger-capacity weaponry. The decision said that

the Empire State's long-arm statute confers personal jurisdiction over out-of-state firms that either transacts business or contracts to supply goods or services in the state.

But in a split ruling that reversed a lower trial court, the Rochester appellate panel dismissed tort claims against YouTube, Reddit and a series of social media platforms the then-18-year-old shooter used in carrying out the racially motivated massacre that resulted in 10 deaths and injuries to three others at Tops Friendly Markets in Buffalo on May 14, 2022.

The shooter, who drove more than 200 miles from his

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A 'Necessity' Now in Big Law: Why Law Firms Are Adding Business Leaders

BY ANDREW MALONEY

AT BOTH large and midsize firms, some practicing lawyers were recently relied on to manage entire operations in staff, technology or human resources.

But a string of new C-suite announcements in 2025 underscores how law firms are increasingly relying on business experts who don't have JDs to handle their administrative and management decisions. In particular, the

advance of artificial intelligence, firms' data collection and profitability efforts have led firms to expand their C-suite staff and hire experts for chief technology, chief operations and chief people roles, for instance. And they've continued to create and fill those roles this year.

"The challenge is basically just how rapidly the legal industry is evolving," said Jason Mulgrew, who is chief operating officer for midsize New York firm Kleinberg Kaplan and who also spent years in business development

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Stinson office at 140 Broadway in New York. Stinson, Barclay Damon and Meiorwitz & Wasserberg have made major expansions to their New York offices, but other midsize peers are holding their existing spaces or reducing.

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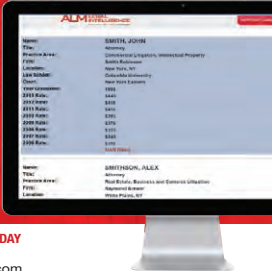
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Are Lateral Partners Losing More Clients During Moves?

BY ANDREW MALONEY

BIG LAW firms have ramped up recruiting and more partners are now switching firms. But fewer clients on average are now sticking with those laterals, recent research suggests.

The number of clients projected to stay with partners as they switch platforms between mostly Am Law 200 firms has “steadily decreased” over the last two years, according to an annual report from Decipher Investigative Intelligence, with the average number of clients per lateral candidate dropping from 9.9 in 2023 to 8.1 in 2024. Those numbers are also down from 13.5 in 2021 and 15 in 2022.

The increase in laterals broadly may have something to do with it, with more and more partner candidates diluting the market, the authors said in an interview. The report noted partner laterals were up 6% in 2024 and 17% over the previous seven years.

The transactional boom during the first couple of years of the

2020s may also have led to more corporate laterals with steadier client profiles, relative to now.

Greg Hamman, chief data officer for Decipher, said the surge in transactional activity in the early 2020s led to more partners with “contained” clients, like banks and hedge funds, in the lateral market. “So in 2021 and 2022, the reason those averages were so high was because we saw the mobility of corporate clients on a larger scale,” Hamman said. “A lot of those [laterals] come with contained client bases.”

Decipher also stated that some of the recent decrease in client portability “is likely attributable to the abundance of up-and-coming service or non-equity partners who have flooded the market since 2023, a demographic often characterized by less established client relationships.”

The numbers may reflect “more institutional clients staying put,” Decipher added. Indeed, firms have gone out of their way to deepen ties with existing clients, getting to know their businesses better and representing them across multiple practices and issues, making

their relationships stickier and less dependent on a few lawyers.

Multiple firms in recent years have also talked about consolidating clients across their platforms and strategically targeting lateral teams that overlap with existing clients.

Julie Henson, chief growth officer at Decipher, said she thinks too many firms are still only doing one or two types of work for top clients. “But the ones doing well think, ‘How can we get more concentrated work from this client? We want to do three, four or five types of work for them,’” she said.

The authors of the report noted there’s plenty of variation in the client portability numbers across other practice areas, as well as across cities, experience levels and segments of the market.

Sabina Lippman, a recruiter for elite firms and managing partner at CenterPeak, said in an interview that her group tends to counsel lateral partners to be conservative in estimating what percentage of their book of business they expect to port over. Sometimes those laterals will lose clients unexpectedly, but



The average number of clients staying with partners switching among Am Law 200 firms has decreased from 9.9 in 2023 to 8.1 in 2024, down from 15 in 2022, according to Decipher Investigative Intelligence. Above is a view of Manhattan, which is the largest legal market in the U.S.

just as often, they’ll gain new business on the new platform, she said.

“I’d say 100% is average because for the number of people in the 60% to 70% range, there are probably as many people in the 130% to 140% range,” Lippman said.

Portability by Market and Experience

According to Decipher, partners in Dallas and Atlanta predicted higher portability numbers than

partners across the country (11 clients for partners in each market last year vs. the national average of 8.1). The report also noted that Northern California markets had higher portability rates than Los Angeles, in Southern California, for instance.

“This reflects the fundamentally different talent pools in these markets. While San Francisco and Silicon Valley have seen a recent influx of private equity and technology spend, Los Angeles has

Trump’s Push To ‘Save College Sports’ May Fall Short Without Congress, Experts Say

BY DAN NOVAK

PRESIDENT Donald Trump’s executive order directing federal agencies to help shield the National Collegiate Athletic Association from antitrust litigation is unlikely to provide long-term solutions for college sports, legal observers said Friday.

Trump’s Thursday order to “Save College Sports” directs the Federal Trade Commission and Department of Justice to act within 60 days to protect collegiate athletics from “unreasonable” antitrust lawsuits but offers no specifics.

“It is the policy of my Administration that all college sports should be preserved and, where possible, expanded,” Trump stated. “My Administration will therefore provide the stability, fairness, and balance necessary to protect student-athletes, collegiate athletic scholarships and opportunities,

and the special American institution of college sports.”

The executive order also called on schools to prohibit third-party “pay-for-play” name, image and likeness deals and expand scholarships for women’s and non-revenue generating sports.

Marquette University Law School professor Matt Mitten said he broadly agrees with the objectives of the order to provide stability for the long-term future of college sports. However, congressional action is needed to fix the issues facing college athletes and their schools, he added.

“I think what this executive order is doing is directing these various federal agencies to come up with some rules that further the objectives of this executive order,” Mitten said. “Is this the best way to achieve it—by executive order and federal agency action? I certainly question that.”

The FTC and DOJ could establish guidelines that make it harder for private plaintiffs to win antitrust suits against the NCAA or its member schools, but it would still be up to Congress to provide an antitrust exemption, added Mitten, executive director of Marquette’s National Sports Law Institute.

For example, the proposed Student Compensation and Endorsements (SCORE) Act would provide antitrust protections for the schools and a stipulation that college athletes are not university employees. The bill would also cap the amount schools can directly pay athletes through revenue sharing.

In the absence of a statutory antitrust exemption, Trump could still “order his Department of Justice to not enforce [the antitrust laws], which is in essence creating the same thing in practicality as immunity,” said Jeff Cohen, chair of litigation at Plaster Greenberg.



President Donald Trump’s executive order directs the Federal Trade Commission and Department of Justice to act within 60 days to protect college sports from “unreasonable” antitrust lawsuits but offers no specifics. Above, National Collegiate Athletic Association headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind.

“[The order] won’t prevent antitrust civil suits,” Cohen added. “The question is whether it will prevent the Department of Justice from doing anything.”

Trump’s order also directs the National Labor Relations Board and the Labor Department to clarify the employment status of student athletes. Mitten said the

provision is a clear message to the NLRB to issue guidance declaring student-athletes are not university employees and thus cannot unionize.

Michael Elkins, an attorney who has represented college athletes pursuing NIL deals, said such guidance would certainly be the subject of litigation.

“I don’t think the executive branch should have any role in regulating any marketplace, let alone this marketplace,” said Elkins, a partner at MLE Law. “We shouldn’t be regulating [college sports] either, other than rules that are agreed to through collective bargaining or through settlement agreements that at least the student athletes have input in.”

Mitten said the order may best serve as motivation for Congress to take action.

On Thursday, Sen. Chris Murphy, D-Connecticut, reintroduced legislation at odds with Trump’s order. The bill would establish a federal right for college athletes to market their names, images and likenesses.

“It will be interesting, one, to see what these federal agencies come up with,” Mitten said. “Two, is this [executive order] going to provide an impetus for both sides of the aisle in Congress to agree on a comprehensive college sports bill? I think that’s part of the objective of this.”

Dan Novak can be reached at dnovak@alm.com.

Supreme Court’s Message to Federal Judges: Don’t Reinstate Officials Fired by Trump

BY JIMMY HOOVER

WASHINGTON, D.C.

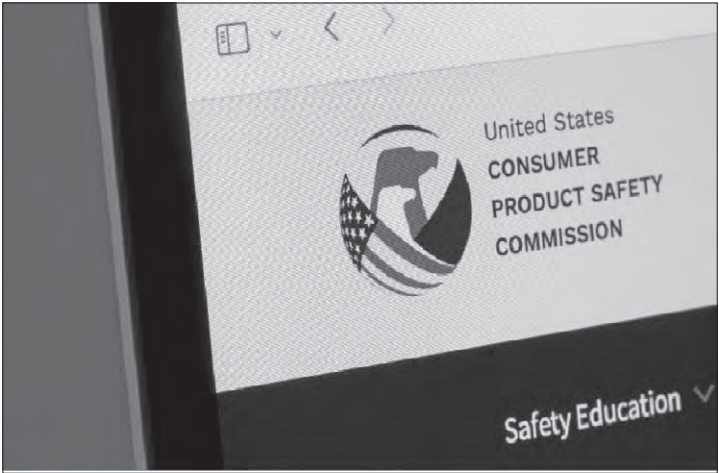
THE U.S. Supreme Court has been sending a clear message to federal judges in recent weeks: If President Donald Trump wants to fire an independent federal official, there’s not much you can do to stop him.

The latest example came Wednesday, when the Supreme Court’s conservative majority froze a judge’s decision to reinstate three Democratic members of the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

The CPSC’s mission is to come up with rules, issue recalls and dole out fines to ensure that store shelves are stocked with safe products for American shoppers. To that end, Congress established the agency as independent and bipartisan with commissioners who could not, by federal law, be fired without cause.

Trump’s decision to summarily fire the three Democrats on the commission—Mary Boyle, Alexander Hoehn-Saric and Richard Trumka Jr.—led the ousted regulators to challenge their removals in court. In May, a Maryland federal judge ruled in their favor, saying the firings violated their for-cause removal protections and ordered them reinstated to their offices at the agency’s headquarters in Rockville, Maryland.

The Trump administration sought an emergency order blocking that decision last month. On Wednesday, the court’s conserva-



A case involving the Consumer Product Safety Commission is the latest example of the Supreme Court policing the ability of lower courts to block or reverse actions by the White House.

tive majority granted U.S. Solicitor General D. John Sauer’s request over the dissents of the court’s three liberal justices. The court’s reasoning in *Trump v. Boyle* was sparse. The majority’s unsigned order pointed to the court’s previous decision in *Trump v. Wilcox*, allowing the president to fire other Joe Biden-appointed independent regulators at the National Labor Relations Board and the Merit Systems Protection Board.

Quoting from *Wilcox*, the Supreme Court wrote it was “our judgment that the Government faces greater risk of harm from an order allowing a removed officer to continue exercising the executive

power than a wrongfully removed officer faces from being unable to perform her statutory duty.”

Taken together, the court’s decisions allowing Trump, at least for now, to remove independent regulators is a “clear sign” to lower federal courts that they should think twice before reinstating them to their positions, said Jonathan Adler of William & Mary School of Law.

Indeed, the Supreme Court explicitly said in *Boyle* that its emergency orders should “inform how a court exercises its equitable discretion in like cases.”

The Trump administration is likely to invoke the court’s recent orders as it defends the president’s

firings of other purportedly independent agency officials at the Federal Trade Commission, Federal Labor Relations Authority and other federal regulatory bodies.

The *Boyle* case is also the latest example of the Supreme Court policing the ability of lower courts to block, or reverse, White House actions.

Last month, the court held in a landmark 6-3 ruling that federal district judges generally lack the authority to issue universal injunctions against unlawful White House policies—removing a key tool that litigants had employed to stop various Trump initiatives.

Progressive critics say the Supreme Court is now empowering Trump to override federal laws ensuring the independence of federal regulators, upending roughly a century of legal practice in the United States.

“In today’s decision, without much reasoning, it has essentially said that nearly 100 years of precedent and 150 years of practice mean nothing—and that independent agencies cannot remain independent,” Samuel Breidbart of the Brennan Center for Justice at NYU Law wrote on the social media platform Bluesky after the court’s *Boyle* order.

“SCOTUS continues to shore up the power of the presidency (and its own power) at the expense of Congress—and the expense of the people served by agencies like the Consumer Product Safety Commission,” Breidbart added.

Uncertainty Looms as Trump Asserts Control Over Commission

At the CPSC, Trump’s firings have left the agency in the hands of its two remaining Republican members, acting Chair Peter Feldman and Commissioner Douglas Dziak, who previously served as Feldman’s chief counsel.

Experts familiar with the CPSC say the removal of its Democratic commissioners is unlikely to lead to a major change in the agency’s policy direction. Under Feldman’s leadership, the agency has maintained aggressive enforcement of the Consumer Product Safety Act, especially against Chinese and other foreign manufacturers.

However, the firings have contributed to a general landscape of legal uncertainty for both regulated manufacturers and the consuming public, product safety practitioners told the National Law Journal.

If the court system were to deem

the removals unlawful, for instance, that would call into question the validity of the agency’s actions in their absence.

“While we don’t expect a policy shift as a result of this, we do think that the current legal landscape has created a significant amount of uncertainty in the regulated community and the consumer spaces,” said Elliot Kaye, a partner at Cooley who previously served as chair of the CPSC.

Kaye called it “imperative” that the courts come up with a definitive answer “sooner than later as to what is a legally valid commission action.”

Another Cooley partner and former CPSC chief of staff, Matt Howsare, said those validity questions apply to the actions the Democratic commissioners took when they were reinstated by the Maryland federal court.

“Until that’s decided, that uncertainty will loom over what the agency’s doing from this point forward,” Howsare said.

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Correction

The article “Judge Upends Construction Worker’s \$28.5M Asbestos Award Based on Old Settlements,” which was published in the July 28 print edition of the New York Law Journal, misstated when bankruptcy trust claims were filed by lawyers for a plaintiff in an asbestos lawsuit and which firms submitted the filings. In October 2023, a Manhattan court learned that bankruptcy claims were filed by lawyers from Meirowitz’s bankruptcy team and from Weitz & Luxenberg.

Expert Analysis

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Cookie Wars in Aisle Four: ‘Mondelez v. Aldi’

Let’s say I, a busy attorney, am late leaving work and have to run a few errands on the way home. I’m driving on Route 1 past strip malls and big box stores, trying to remember where the heck is Home Depot.

Far ahead, I see an orange something on a sign, and although it is far too far for me to read any words, I know I have found it, just from the color alone. That color is effectively functioning as a trademark, a source indicator—it tells me, “Home Depot.”

And even if it is the exact same orange as a certain brand of politician, nobody is going to confuse a hardware store with a politician, not even if they both tend to obsess about the water pressure of shower heads.

When it comes to trademark infringement, that’s the bottom line: We ask, “is there a reasonable likelihood of consumer confusion between the two?”

So now let’s say I make a quick stop at the liquor store—I motor down the aisle and pluck some Absolut Vodka from the shelf without having to slow down to even glance at the label, thanks to that distinctive bottle shape. The Absolut Vodka bottle is a classic example of trade dress.

But then I try to squeeze in one last errand—a quick stop at the supermarket to get the kid his absolute favorite cookies for his birthday—and in my haste, I bring home... the wrong ones! They look so similar.

I try to convince the birthday boy that the store brand I bought is just as good, but he is not to be appeased. I pour myself some vodka. It has been a long day.

So, what happened there, in Aisle 4 of the grocery store?

We turn now to the cookie wars of *Mondelez v. Aldi*.

Mondelez International, Inc., owner of Nabisco and one of the world’s largest multinational food companies, fattens waistlines in

By
Deena R. Merlen



over 150 countries with a wide variety of tasty packaged snacks sold in grocery stores and other channels around the world.

OREO®, WHEAT THINS®, NUTTER BUTTER®, CHIPS AHOY!®, NILLA WAFERS®, RITZ®, and PREMIUM® are among the iconic Mondelez brands.

On May 27, 2025, Mondelez filed a complaint in the District Court of the Northern District of Illinois for damages and injunctive relief against Aldi, Inc., owner of the Aldi supermarket chain, arising

Notably, none of the elements in its product packaging that Mondelez claims are distinctive appear to be functional elements but rather are in the nature of aesthetic design choices.

from Aldi’s use of private label or “store brand” product packaging on cookies and crackers that Aldi sells at its stores.

Mondelez contends that Aldi’s products are packaged in a manner that deliberately copies Mondelez’s trade dress for certain cookies and crackers snack products and thereby trades upon Mondelez’s valuable reputation and the goodwill Mondelez has developed in its trade dress for these products.

Mondelez asserts that Aldi’s actions are likely to deceive and confuse consumers and dilute the distinctive quality of Mondelez’s unique product packaging, and if not stopped, threaten to irreparably harm Mondelez and its valuable brands.

As Mondelez puts it in the complaint, Aldi, by its marketing and

sale of the alleged look-alikes, “seeks to ride the coattails of the substantial reputation of the Mondelez trade dresses in order to benefit from its power of attraction, fame and/or prestige, and to exploit the marketing effort expended by Mondelez.

Defendant’s clear intent is to take advantage of the reputation of the Mondelez trade dresses to assist it in selling the infringing products.”

Mondelez seeks damages and injunctive relief based upon Aldi’s alleged willful trademark infringement, trade dress infringement, unfair competition, unjust enrichment and dilution under federal and state law.

What is trade dress, and what do courts consider when weighing in on claims like these? Let’s unpack this whole packaging claim.

Trade dress is a type of intellectual property that relates to the overall sensory impression of a product, which may include, for example, its shape, size, graphics, colors, textures, and more.

Trade dress protection can be extended to a product’s packaging if the packaging is sufficiently distinctive as to serve, like any other trademark, as a unique source identifier, provided the packaging is non-functional. (Functional product features may, in appropriate cases, be protectable under patent law, but they will not enjoy trademark and trade dress protection.)

To make out a claim for trade dress infringement, a plaintiff must generally argue that its trade dress is non-functional, distinctive, and that the defendant’s trade dress is reasonably likely to cause confusion with the plaintiff’s trade dress.

Concerning distinctiveness, trade dress may be inherently distinctive or it may become distinctive through secondary meaning acquired due to the extensive, exclusive, and long-standing use of the plaintiff’s trade dress over time.

In the instant case, Mondelez claims in its first cause of action for federal trade dress

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DEENA R. MERLEN is a partner at Reavis Page Jump.

Judicial Ethics

Opinions From the Advisory Committee on Judicial Ethics

The Advisory Committee on Judicial Ethics responds to written inquiries from New York state’s approximately 3,600 judges and justices, as well as hundreds of judicial hearing officers, support magistrates, court attorney-referees, and judicial candidates (both judges and non-judges seeking election to judicial office). The committee interprets the Rules Governing Judicial Conduct (22 NYCRR Part 100) and, to the extent applicable, the Code of Judicial Conduct. The committee consists of 28 current and retired judges, and is co-chaired by the Honorable Debra L. Givens, an acting justice of the supreme court in Erie County, and the Honorable Lillian Wan, an associate justice of the appellate division, second department.

Opinion: 25-50

Digest: (1) A judge need not resign as an officer or member of a bar association merely because the association circulated and subsequently retracted an email announcing a judicial candidate’s campaign fund-raising event.

(2) A judge need not investigate potential misconduct. Where, as here, the judge lacks direct personal knowledge of any potential misconduct by a judicial candidate, he/she is not ethically obligated to report the judicial candidate to a disciplinary authority.

Rules: 22 NYCRR 100.2; 100.2(A); 100.3(A); 100.3(D)(2); 100.4(A)(1)-(3); 100.5(A)(1); 100.5(A)(1)(d)-(e), (h); 100.5(A)(5); 22 NYCRR 1200, Rule 8.2(b); Opinions 23-239; 22-142; 22-84; 22-64; 22-61; 20-201; 20-190; 17-59; 16-110; 16-79; 15-229; 15-138/15-144/15-166; 15-19; 96-49; 88-100.

Opinion: The inquiring judge received a bar association email which announced another member’s judicial campaign fund-raising event. As an officer and member of the bar association, the judge promptly objected to the email in writing. The sender ultimately sent out another email to the membership with an apology and retraction, along with a clarification that

“announcements of candidates for public office” are “not permitted nor endorsed by the chapter.” The judge now asks if he/she must resign from the bar association. Further, as the sender apparently “was ‘asked’ to circulate the campaign announcement,” the judge asks if he/she must inquire as to the identity of this person and, if it turns out to be the judicial candidate, whether the judge has an obligation to report the conduct to a disciplinary authority.¹

A judge must always avoid even the appearance of impropriety and must always act to promote public confidence in the judiciary’s integrity and impartiality (see 22 NYCRR 100.2; 100.2[A]). A judge’s judicial duties “take precedence over all the judge’s other activities” (22 NYCRR 100.3[A]). Thus, a judge’s extra-judicial activities must be compatible with judicial office and must not cast doubt on the judge’s capacity to act impartially as a judge, detract from the dignity of judicial office, or interfere with the proper performance of judicial duties (see 22 NYCRR 100.4[A][1]-[3]). A judge must not “directly or indirectly engage in any political activity” unless an exception applies (see 22 NYCRR 100.5[A][1]), and thus must not solicit funds for a “political organization or candidate” (22 NYCRR 100.5[A][1][h]), publicly endorse any candidate (see 22 NYCRR 100.5[A][1][e]), or otherwise participate in any political campaign for any office or permit his/her name to be used in connection with any activity of a political organization (see 22 NYCRR 100.5[A][1][d]). More-over, a judge who receives information indicating a “substantial likelihood” that a lawyer has committed a “substantial violation” of the Rules of Professional Conduct must “take appropriate action” (22 NYCRR 100.3[D][2]).

Bar Association Membership

In general, a judge’s participation in bar associations “is to be encouraged” (Opinion 22-142 [citation omitted]). Indeed, a judge may serve on a bar association’s board of directors, “even if another board member is a judicial candidate and

the subject of unfavorable media attention concerning allegations of illegal drug use and dishonesty” (id.).

Of course, a judge must nonetheless “refrain from engaging in any partisan political activity” (Opinion 15-229; see also e.g. Opinions 96-49; 88-100). We appreciate this judge’s concern that the bar association’s circulation of a judicial candidate’s fund-raising announcement might create an impression that the judge, as an officer of the bar association, was endorsing the candidate or promoting the fund-raiser. However, this judge did not in fact send or authorize the email or otherwise personally participate in any political activity. Instead, on learning that another officer had circulated a political fund-raising announcement in the bar association’s name and from the bar association’s email account without the judge’s knowledge or consent, the judge immediately objected in writing. We have said a judge who objects in writing to an unauthorized use of the judge’s name or image need not take further action (see e.g. Opinions 22-84; 22-61; 20-190; 17-59; 15-19). Given that the sender circulated an apology and retraction, and affirmed that the bar association will not circulate candidate announcements in future, we can see no appearance of impropriety in the judge’s continued affiliation with the bar association.

On these facts, we conclude the judge need not resign from the bar association, and may remain as a member and/or officer.

Reporting Obligations

It is well-established that a judge “is under no ethical obligation to investigate whether allegations of misconduct are true” and thus may discharge his/her disciplinary responsibilities, if any, “based on those facts already known to the judge without further inquiry” (Opinion 22-64; see also Opinion 23-239).

Here, the inquiring judge speculates that the judicial candidate may have personally asked a bar association officer to circulate his/her fund-raising announcement under the bar associa-

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Off the Front

Shooting

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home to carry out the massacre, is serving a life sentence as a result of criminal charges in state court, and faces the death penalty in his federal case.

Justice Stephen Lindley wrote for the 3-2 majority in the case against the social-media companies, which had argued they were immune from liability under Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act and the First Amendment.

“While everyone of goodwill condemns the shooter’s actions and the vile content that motivated him to assassinate Black people simply because of the color of their skin, there is in our view no reasonable interpretation of Section 230 that allows plaintiffs’ tort causes of action to survive as against the social media defendants, who are entitled to immunity under the statute as the publishers of third party content on their platforms,” wrote Lindley, joined in the majority by Justices John M. Curran and Nancy E. Smith.

Although the lower trial court had found that the social media companies’ Section 230 arguments “may ultimately prove true,” Lindley wrote that dismissing the claims at the pleading stage “is essential to protect free expression” under the statute.

He found that dismissing now, instead of after years of discovery and litigation—with ever mounting legal fees—“would thwart” the law’s purpose.

The dissenting jurists, Justices Tracey A. Bannister and Henry Nowak, disagreed, saying that, “Taken to its furthest extent, the majority essentially concludes that every defendant would be immune from all state

law tort claims involving speech or expressive activity. If the majority is correct, there could never be state tort liability for failing to warn of the potential risks associated with a product, for insisting upon a warning would be state-compelled speech in violation of the First Amendment.”

John V. Elmore, who argued the plaintiffs’ case in a coordination of four separate lawsuits, told the Law Journal there would likely be an appeal.

“I would think that we probably will, we’re discussing our options with all our partners,” Elmore said. “It’s a 3-2 decision, and that meant that two of judges agreed with the trial judge—so really it’s 3-3.”

“So our goal is to make society safer and we strongly believe that internet addiction is a problem with youth,” Elmore added. “The dissent is almost like the crux of the case where it says such content ‘only serves to further silo, divide and isolate end users by force-feeding them specific curated content designed to maximize engagement.’”

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe, Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati, Webster Szanyi and Perkins Coie represent Meta Platforms, Alphabet, Google, YouTube and Reddit. Morrison & Foerster represents Discord. Hueston Hennigan and Gibson, McAskill & Crosby represent Amazon.com and Twitch. Harris Beach Murtha represents 4Chan. O’Melveny & Meyers and Hagerty & Brady represent Snap.

None of the defendants’ counsel returned phone messages seeking comment.

The other case resulted in a 5-0 memorandum ruling against MEAN LLC, with the Appellate Division concluding that the plaintiffs’ allegations established the requisite “substantial relationship” between the busi-

ness transaction and the claims asserted, while rejecting MEAN LLC’s contention the court may not exercise personal jurisdiction.

The decision could be considered less controversial from the standpoint that some on the appellate panel had stated during oral arguments that the tort plaintiffs would win based on the logic of courts following the Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting massacre in Connecticut in 2012.

The Fourth Department wrote: “MEAN purposefully availed itself of the New York market by making representations about the effects of its lock for New York residents, and it received the benefits of that intentional connection regardless of whether the particular lock in question here was actually sold in New York,” the decision read.

MEAN had argued it was immunized from the consumer protection claims under the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act—or PLCAA—a law that only allows suits against gun makers and sellers to proceed if they knowingly violated a state or federal law related to selling or marketing firearms.

Kristen Elmore-Garcia, a partner in the Law Offices of John V. Elmore, argued this case on behalf of the Social Media Law Center of Seattle.

“The Fourth Department decided in a first-of-its-kind case in New York that our consumer protection law were predicate exception to the protection law for the Commerce in Arms Act,” Elmore-Garcia told the Law Journal, while noting that its unanimous ruling “varied ever so slightly” from that of state Supreme Court Justice Paula Feroleto in February 2024, when the trial court denied MEAN LLC’s motion to dismiss.

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Leaders

« Continued from page 1
at firms such as Sullivan & Cromwell; Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, and Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft. “You see it every single week. Something new is happening, whether it’s AI, alternative legal service providers, mega-mergers, all these things that are going on.” Mulgrew, a nonlawyer himself, was announced this week as Kleinberg’s first-ever chief operating officer. Several other firms have announced new roles or filled roles with business professionals from beyond the legal world this year.

Earlier this year, Kirkland & Ellis added Gary Levin from EIG Capital as its first-ever COO; and Winston & Strawn brought on Amy Kotulski from Boston Consulting Group as COO as well.

Kent Zimmermann, a law firm consultant for Zeughauser Group, said it’s become something of a “necessity” for firms in the Am Law 100 to have very capable chief operations, financial and technology heads. “Very few have practicing lawyers in those roles,” he said.

But smaller firms, such as 60-lawyer Kleinberg Kaplan and 115-lawyer Morrison Cohen, have also gotten in on the act. The firm hired its first chief financial officer this month, underscoring that it may not just be size, but intricacy and evolution driving the trend as well.

Of course, some firms aren’t new to the idea of having non-lawyers in C-suite roles. “We’ve always thought it was smart from a management standpoint to have a non-lawyer COO and CFO, so that’s always been part of our

management structure, since well before I came to the firm,” said Duane Morris chair and CEO Matthew Taylor. He and Chicago office managing partner Neville Bilimoria said it just made sense to have someone with an accounting background run finances, for instance. “We could sleep well at night,” Bilimoria said.

But “things are moving too fast for anyone who isn’t a regular student of business to possibly advise on everything in human resources,” technology, even finances,” said Jennifer Johnson, CEO of executive search firm Calibrate. She added that sometimes partners believe their practice expertise equips them for such leadership roles.

Sometimes they might be right. But often, a labor and employment partner running HR, or a corporate partner running finance, doesn’t work as well as it would seem. “We start asking them questions about IT, change management, organization rescale and design, and they don’t have the answers because they haven’t done that,” Johnson said.

She also said some younger partners are fully aware of the huge commitment it takes to be in the C-suite and are opting out before they try it. “The next generation is taking over, the next group of people are coming in, and they are saying, ‘I want to spend more time with family. I only want to practice law.’”

Taking away management and administrative responsibilities from partners may not be easy for all firms.

Foley & Lardner COO Jen Patton said while she hasn’t seen it at her firm, one potential downstream effect of firms continuing to add from beyond the industry

is a culture clash. “In a different setting, I could see some partners saying, ‘Who are these people to come in and take over? This is our partnership.’”

Patton herself was a commercial litigator and one who has been at Foley since 2019. She was the firm’s chief talent officer before becoming chief operations officer in late 2024.

But the crush of data, and the need to interpret it to help partners be more profitable, is moving the needle. “The COO ought to be the one that is bringing to the partners information that is digestible and actionable in a short amount of time, so that the partners can get back to practicing law,” said Johnson, of Calibrate.

Mulgrew, the Kleinberg Kaplan COO, said even in just the last two years, the legal industry has changed so significantly that “it’s almost a necessity” to carve out new roles for business-minded individuals so lawyers can focus more on their practice.

He said a key part of his role is helping lawyers digest data and profitability metrics. He gave the example of a realization rates. “Let’s pick a bad number, like 60% realization. You can’t look at that and say, ‘Wow, we took a bath on that. What happened?’” he said in an interview.

“Well, maybe we got our foot in the door and got other work from that client. Maybe we took a little time to do it and now we know it inside out, for when we do it again. That is a huge part of what we can do,” Mulgrew added. “The nuance around that is really crucial in a role like mine.”

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Offices

« Continued from page 1
use of their space,” Cohen said.

Notable standouts are 30-attorney plaintiffs firm Meiorowitz & Wasserberg, which doubled its office space on Avenue of the Americas from 12,000 to 24,000 square feet in Q2; Second Hundred firm Stinson, which expanded into a 13,337 square foot space on Broadway from its prior 4,300 square foot Wall Street location; and 290-attorney Barclay Damon, which went from a 7,000 space in Rockefeller Center to a larger, 11,590 square foot space in the same building.

Connie Cahill, Barclay Damon’s managing partner, said in an email that the Rockefeller Center office expansion is in line with the firm’s strategic goal of bringing in top legal talent for key markets to meet clients where they are.

“By building our presence in cities like New York, Boston, New Haven and Washington, D.C., we’re creating access to deep talent pools that align with our clients’ increasingly complex and specialized demands,” Cahill said. “This

growth is about strengthening our capabilities firmwide—investing in the people who deliver the sophisticated legal counsel our clients rely on.”

Kieran Corcoran, Stinson’s New York City office managing partner, said in an email that “continued growth and clients’ demands drove the need for new space” for his firm and added that the new office will facilitate greater collaboration and client service as well as recruitment.

Representatives for Meiorowitz & Wasserberg did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

Second Hundred firm Carlton Fields added slightly more office space when it relocated from the Chrysler building to Third Avenue, expanding from 17,000 to 18,400 square feet, Cohen said.

But according to Cohen, other midsize firms have mostly been renewing in place and, in a few cases, have reduced total square footage.

Lieff Cabraser Heimann & Bernstein, 130-attorney firm, and Windels Marx Lane & Mittendorf, an 170-attorney firm, both renewed for the same amount of total office

space in the second quarter, Cohen said. Lieff Cabraser has 27,777 square feet on Hudson Street and Windels Marx has 63,356 square feet on West 56th Street, according to Cresa’s data.

Kudman Trachten Aloe Posner, a 14-lawyer firm, relocated and reduced, moving from a 15,710 square foot space on Third Avenue to a 10,311 office on Madison Avenue, according to Cohen. Representatives for Kudman Trachten did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

Cohen said that he expects to see most midsize law firms either keeping the same office space or reducing in the near future, in contrast to the expansion of space that the larger firms are engaging in.

Law.com reported this month that some of the largest firms in New York have been leasing new office space because they are outgrowing their current space.

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Outside Counsel

In Search of an Immutable Rule

Divorce actions involving the equitable distribution of a spouse’s interest in a closely held business can be dicey. At the outset, the trial court must providently exercise its broad discretion under Domestic Relations Law §236(B)(4) (b) in selecting the proper valuation date for a spouse’s business interest.

Once that critical decision is made, the court must then value the interest and award an equitable portion of it to the non-titled spouse.

Finally, to avoid a reversal on appeal, the court must craft a reasoned decision demonstrating that its execution of its broad discretion was provident and not arbitrary.

To reduce inconsistency and unpredictability in assessing those decisions at the appellate level, either the Legislature or the Court of Appeals needs to establish a crystal clear rule requiring that a spouse’s active marital business interests be valued as of the date of commencement, unless there is (1) a post-commencement value surge directly tied to pre-commencement marital efforts, or (2) an unforeseen post-commencement event occurs that would make choosing the commencement date inequitable.

From a historical perspective, the Second Department’s 1986 decision in *Wegman v. Wegman*, 123 AD2d 220 (2d Dept 1986) has long served as a benchmark in valuation date jurisprudence. While *Wegman* thoughtfully acknowledges the challenges involved in choosing a proper valuation date, it also emphasizes that the date selected must be derived from the facts of each case, while, at the same time, honoring the statutory aim of equitable distribution.

In *Wegman*, the trial court selected the trial date to value the husband’s business interest based on its finding that the post-commencement growth of the business stemmed primarily from the successful marketing of a product

PETER J. GALASSO is a partner at Galasso & Langione and fellow to the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers. He appeared on behalf of John Massoni as co-counsel to Joseph Miano at the Massoni trial and on appeal.

By
Peter J.
Galasso



developed during the marriage.

This sensible fact-based outcome properly reflected the legal significance to be given to a post-commencement increase in the value of a spouse’s business interest that is rooted in pre-commencement marital efforts.

Wegman left open a key question, however, that this article intends to answer: Should an active business asset be uniformly valued as of the date of commencement when no compelling reason exists to justify ignoring the intent of DRL §236 (B)(1)(c), which was enacted to limit what can be designated as marital property to only

To reduce inconsistency and unpredictability... the Legislature or the Court of Appeals needs to establish a crystal clear rule.

those assets and liabilities existing as of the date of commencement?

Five years after *Wegman* was decided, the First Department cited to the guidance provided in *Wegman* in deciding *Greenwald v. Greenwald*, 172 A.D.3d 860 (2d Dept. 2019), stating in pertinent part:

Passive assets should generally be valued as of the trial date so as to prevent a windfall to the titled spouse if the asset has increased in value; active assets should generally be valued as of the commencement date of the action in order to benefit the titled spouse, since any appreciation in value is the product of that spouse’s labors.

In its subsequent decision in *Heine v. Heine*, 176 A.D.2d 77, 580 N.Y.S.2d 231 (1st Dept 1992), the First Department doubled down on the providence of the active-passive approach articulated in *Greenwald* as follows:

Assets that are passive, that is, whose values are affected by outside influences such as inflation

IN BRIEF

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Garman to partners.

- Sarah Kaehler has joined BCLP as a partner in the firm’s corporate transactions practice. She was previously with Golenbock Eiseman Assor Bell & Peskoe.
- Morrison Foerster, has added Bryan Kotliar as a partner in the firm’s business restructuring + insolvency group.
- Hughes Hubbard & Reed has hired Andrés Berry as a partner in the firm’s banking & financial services practice.
- Polsinelli has named William Di Bianca as the office managing partner of its New York Office.
- Maura Abeln Smith has

joined McAllister Olivarius as head of U.S. practice and of counsel.

• Marisa White has joined Baker Botts as a partner in the firm’s corporate department in New York.

• Yankwitt has hired Nathaniel Putnam as counsel. He was formerly assistant U.S. attorney in the District of Connecticut.

• Faegre Drinker has added Alena Markley as counsel in the firm’s product liability practice. She joins from Greenberg Traurig.



Alena Markley

• Blank Rome has added Kelly Henry as an associate. She joins from Cohen Ziffer Frenchman & McKenna. Eli Krause has also been added as an associate. He joins from Shapiro Law Group.

• Cohen Clair Lans Greifer & Simpson has hired Charles Crowe as senior counsel in its matrimonial practice. He was formerly a senior associate with Eittrlein Martin Cutler.

• Rivkin Radler has added Ari Katzap as counsel and Royce Liu as an associate.

—Patricia Kane

Have a Move to Announce?
E-mail pkane@alm.com

Monitoring

« Continued from page 1

room in Ms. W.’s house and strip-searching her child.

“The mother described the searches as ‘traumatizing,’ ‘intrusive and humiliating,’ said they reminded her ‘of the fear and anxiety of being abused’ by the father,” and ‘brought [her] back to a dark place where [she] was forced to think about the abuse,’” the justice said, quoting from Ms. W.’s affidavit. “She further stated that ACS supervision had a substantial negative impact on her ability to have friends and family visit her and her child, to control her schedule, and ‘to live freely.’”

ACS, which didn’t respond to a Monday request for comment, had argued that monitoring Ms. W.’s care of her son was necessary for his protection. But the First Department pointed out that Ms. W. had



Justice Gesmer

cooperated with ACS and that she had never been declared an unfit parent.

“That [the respondent parent] is alleged to have harmed the child does not give the state carte blanche to make demands on [the nonrespondent parent],” the department said, quoting from a decision known as Matter of Danna T.

The First Department’s decision follows in the footsteps of the Second Department, which had invalidated the supervisory orders while hearing a similar case brought by another domestic violence survivor.

In that decision, Justice Lourdes Ventura wrote that the orders were “intrusive and potentially traumatic,” and that they disproportionately affected Black and Hispanic families.

The First Department said it agreed with the Second Department’s “sound reasoning.”

Both cases had been brought by women represented by the Family Justice Law Center and the NYU School of Law’s Family Defense Clinic and received the support of various organizations that advocate for domestic violence survi-

vors, including the Lawyers Committee Against Domestic Violence and the New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

But while both cases center domestic violence survivors, Chris Gottlieb, the director of the Family Defense Clinic, said that the practice is “extremely widespread” and includes parents whose co-parents have been accused of drug abuse and child abuse. In its decision, the First Department noted ACS’s admission that it was “standard procedure” to monitor nonrespondents’ parenting throughout the course of an Article 10 proceeding.

“The case highlights how critical it is to have meaningful appellate review of Family Court matters,” Gottlieb said. “Too often, practices develop and become accepted in Family Court that, to objective eyes, are clearly illegal and violate important rights.”

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Technology Today

BLOCKCHAIN LAW

Policy Versus Process in Effecting Crypto Reform

By
Robert A. Schwinger



The digital assets world is currently in a state of regulatory flux as Congress works on new laws to govern the space and regulatory bodies seek to revise or replace existing rules. But until new changes to statutes and regulations are formally adopted, do regulators have leeway to effect changes from past practices—and if so, how and to what extent?

Three recent regulatory pronouncements have put such questions to the fore at the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), with two SEC Commissioners and staff voicing starkly divergent positions.

These recent episodes shine a light on the tension between policy and process in a changing regulatory environment.

Whether to Treat Transactions in Meme Coins as ‘Securities’ Transactions

On Feb. 27, 2025, the SEC Division of Corporation Finance staff issued a “Staff Statement on Meme Coins,” in which the staff announced its view that transactions in meme coins “do not involve the offer and sale of securities under the federal securities laws.”

The staff explained that it was issuing this statement “[a]s part of an effort to provide greater clarity on the application of the federal securities laws to crypto assets.”

According to the staff statement, the term “meme coin” refers to “a type of crypto asset inspired by

ROBERT A. SCHWINGER is a partner in the commercial litigation group at Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP. MAX NETTLER, an associate in the firm’s litigation group, assisted in the preparation of this column.



MICHAEL NAGLE/BLOOMBERG

internet memes, characters, current events, or trends for which the promoter seeks to attract an enthusiastic online community to purchase the meme coin and engage in its trading.”

The staff statement asserted that “[m]eme coins typically are purchased for entertainment, social interaction, and cultural purposes,” and that “their value is driven primarily by market demand and speculation.”

The staff statement thus characterized meme coins as being “akin to collectibles.” It also asserted that meme coins “typically have limited or no use or functionality,” and that because of their “speculative nature,” meme coins “tend to experience significant market price volatility.”

The staff statement noted that such coins “often are accompanied by statements regarding their risks

and lack of utility, other than for entertainment or other non-functional purposes.”

On view of these features, the staff statement concluded that “transactions in the types of meme coins described in this statement, do not involve the offer and sale of securities

under the federal securities laws.”

For that reason, it said, “persons who participate in the offer and sale of meme coins do not need to register their transactions” with the SEC and do not fall within the exemptions from registration. Furthermore, as a

result, “neither meme coin purchasers nor holders are protected by the federal securities laws.”

The staff statement began its explanation for this conclusion by noting that a “meme coin does not constitute any of the common financial instruments specifically enumerated in the [statutory] definition of ‘security’ [under 15 U.S.C. §§77b(a)(1) and 78c(1)(10)] because, among other things, it does not generate a yield or convey rights to future income, profits, or assets of a business.”

Thus, it said, “[i]n other words, a meme coin is not itself a security.”

The staff statement then discussed “whether a meme coin may be offered and sold as part of an investment contract under the ‘investment contract’ test [for ‘securities’] set forth in *SEC v. W.J. Howey Co.*,” 328 U.S. 293 (1946).

An investment contract under *Howey*, said the staff statement, requires “an investment in an enterprise premised on a reasonable expectation of profits to be derived from the entrepreneurial or managerial efforts of others.”

The staff statement cited two principal respects in which it said meme coin transactions did not satisfy the *Howey* test.

During that time, if an owner’s token is selected to provide validation services, the owner is rewarded with either newly minted tokens or a percentage of network transaction fees.

First, it said, “meme coin purchasers are not making an investment in an enterprise,” because “their funds are not pooled together to be deployed by promoters or other third parties for developing the coin or a related enterprise.”

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COURTESY PHOTO

The firm plans to use AI-enabled solutions from the competition, which was hosted by the firm’s AI on Demand taskforce.

Inside Honigman’s AI ‘Shark Tank’ for Summer Associates

BY BENJAMIN JOYNER

GENERATIVE AI competitions, contests, and training courses have become an integral part of summer associate programs at some law firms, as leaders look to give future employees early access to the tools reshaping legal practice.

At Detroit-headquartered Honigman, this Tuesday marked the conclusion of a “Shark Tank”-style AI workflow competition for summer associates.

Put on by the firm’s AI on Demand Taskforce, the event was the culmination of a broader AI training program that began when participants joined the firm at the beginning of the summer. The event included 11 summer associates, competing on six teams in collaboration with attorneys from the firm’s practice groups to propose AI-powered workflows.

“We recognized the fact that these summer associates, they just didn’t want to learn how a technology operates,” said Erik Kapocius, Honigman’s senior AI solutions manager, and architect of the program. “They needed the underpinnings of how these technologies will change the way in which they practice law.”

A Different Training Model

Unlike in a traditional hackathon, participants weren’t required to present working prototypes. Instead, they were tasked with building proposals for use cases that could feasibly be addressed with existing technology, in consultation with their attorney teammates, Honigman’s AI and practice innovation teams, and representatives

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10 Top AI Blunders: From Latham’s Apology To K&L Gates’ ‘Debacle’

BY CAROLINE BYRNE

A BOSTON lawyer is facing sanctions after blaming a Microsoft AI tool for fabricating legal quotes—an outcome Cervantes Law describes as a “nightmare of mistakes.” Sound familiar? These 10 cases—including two Big Law snafus—show how fast legal tech can go from helpful to hazardous.

1. ‘Cosmetic Errors’

An English barrister and her solicitors were sanctioned after citing five fake cases and dismissing them as “cosmetic errors.” During a costs hearing for *Ayinde v. London Borough of Haringey*, barrister Sarah Forey said the “minor citation errors” arose because she kept a box of relevant authorities and a list, and dropped the cases from her list into the pleadings. The judge wasn’t entirely convinced. One of the fictional cases, *R (on the application of El Gendi) v. Camden London Borough Council*, involved a High Court—seemingly from an alternative universe—ruling on a homeless accommodation. The judge referred Forey and the solicitors to their regulators.

2. Latham vs Claude

Latham & Watkins found itself apologizing to a California judge in May after citing an incorrectly named report while defending Anthropic in a copyright dispute over AI-generated lyrics. A Latham citation—proffered by the client’s AI ‘Claude’—became an unintentionally famous work of fiction, prompting associate Ivana Dukanovic to assure the court it was an honest mistake rather than outright fabrication, even if Claude did get the title and authors muddled.

3. The Al-Haroun case

As AI blunders go, England’s *Al-Haroun v. Qatar National Bank QPSC* sets the bar high. The claimant’s case against the bank, valued at about £90 million, was based on AI-generated “research”, which cited no less than 49 false authorities either entirely fabricated or misquoted. Mr Al-Haroun lost, unable to use his research to win over the judge. Instead, the case was referred to the Divisional Court where Justice Foxton warned of the threat of AI to justice and public trust in his June ruling. Proof that in court, AI hallucinations can cost a fortune.

4. Lost in Translation?

In Canada’s *Ko v. Li*, Jisuh Lee of ML Lawyers faced contempt sanctions in May for relying on multiple fake or misrepresented cases in matrimonial proceedings. The judge pointed out that the hyperlinks led to unrelated cases, error messages, and non-existent rulings. The Ontario judge reprimanded Lee, suspecting the factum was

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New York Law Journal

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LegalOn Announces \$50 Million Series E Funding Round, Led by Goldman Sachs

BY BENJAMIN JOYNER

ON THURSDAY, U.S. and Japan-based legal tech startup LegalOn announced that it has closed a \$50 million series E funding round, led by Growth Equity at Goldman Sachs Alternatives. The round also featured participation from World Innovation Lab, Japanese law firm Mori Hamada, and financial institutions Mizuho Bank and Shoko Chukin.

The new investment comes roughly three years after LegalOn’s \$101 million series D, and brings total investment in the company to over \$200 million. The company was founded in Japan in 2017 as LegalForce, and initiated its expansion to the United States in late 2022.

The fresh funding is intended to accelerate the company’s development of agentic AI software and build out its business development operations, particularly in the U.S. and U.K.

“There are two areas that we’re going to be investing in more,” said LegalOn global CEO Daniel Lewis. “One is agentic AI development ... we’re going to be building a variety of agents across the workflow that help lawyers go from intake all the way through to completion on a wide variety of tasks.”

“The second thing that we’ll be doing is expanding our business and our go-to-market globally,” he continued. “We’ve come to believe that the problems that legal teams are facing around the world, especially related to contracts, but in more areas than just that, are really universal ... and we’re excited to grow our capacity to expand and serve folks wherever they are.”

LegalOn announced an expansion from contract review into matter management with the launch of Matter Management last week, and released an AI-powered playbook feature in January. Lewis said the new funding will help the company continue to expand the array of products it offers in-house teams in different areas adjacent to contracting.

In addition to the series E, LegalOn also announced a new strategic collaboration with generative AI development lab OpenAI. Intended to combine LegalOn’s legal expertise with ChatGPT Enterprise and its API, the partnership will give LegalOn early access to OpenAI’s advanced models, and already includes engineers from both companies working collaboratively on new legal agents.

While LegalOn has previously leveraged OpenAI’s models in its products, Lewis said the closer collaboration will offer several advantages.

“It’s earlier access to models than other companies [receive], and it’s the ability to work more closely with their engineering teams on solving the technical challenges at this leading edge of building agents,” he said.

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Merger

« Continued from page 1

coming up first, but it's the largest. Schulte signed a 15-year lease in New York in late 2014 for 283,894 square feet at 919 Third Avenue, while McDermott signed a 20-year lease for more than 100,000 square feet at One Vanderbilt Avenue in April 2018 and moved in by 2021. SL Green Realty is the landlord for both in New York.

"The idea is we want to be closer together," Coleman said. "But there are a number of ways to do that. There isn't any space available in either of our current buildings, so we can't just move hundreds of people in. That doesn't mean we won't move some people around. The more we are together, the better."

In addition to the real estate issue, Coleman said the firms are still working out exactly what the new leadership structure will look like. It's not clear yet the new roles and titles of all of Schulte's leaders at the combined firm, and a Schulte representative didn't return a message about it.

Coleman said there will be leadership representation from both firms, though who and where has yet to be fully fleshed out.

"The best firms have a light touch when it comes to attorney leadership and recognize that, the more your C-suite can do, they do it better," he said. "Adding more lawyers to a leadership structure does not necessarily make it better. That said, Schulte will have plenty of partners in the firm's new leadership structure."

The proposed deal would create a firm with a combined head count of more than 1,650 lawyers and a combined revenue of more than \$2.8 billion, creating possibly a new top 20 law firm in the Am Law 100.

The firms' leaders are working out the merger details primarily without the aid of outside consultants and bankers, Coleman said.

"I am sure we had some difficult times where a banker or a consultant would have helped, but

the feeling between our leadership and theirs is that the deal on paper is meaningless," Coleman said. "It is what happens afterwards that matters. I have to look these guys in the eye. Lawyers often get wrapped up in deals, and, if I were to make a deal, I would need experts, bankers and consultants. However, we view it as building a larger, more exceptional institution of excellence in law. Nobody is trying to get leverage on anybody."

Coleman also addressed the partner departures that have occurred since the announcement, stating that, as far as he knew, none were directly related to the merger. (Just on Monday, the Kasowitz firm announced that it had hired a four-partner intellectual property team from Schulte Roth & Zabel in New York.)

"We really have had no departures that were related to the merger," Coleman speaking, speaking in an interview late last week. "Any departures either firm has seen are just normal attrition in Big Law."

He added that, once the merger was announced, the expected barrage of phone calls from recruiters came, but according to Coleman, they have had little to no effect in enticing people to leave.

"Recruiters use that as an opportunity to shake people loose, which is part of their business. If they are good at it, they try to create action," he quipped. "But nothing happened, which bodes well for the merger and how positive the partnership feels about it."

Coleman also said he believes the additional work between the two firms will enable both to retain most of their staff. "We believe there will be more work and more opportunities to shine for both staff and associates," he said. Those who believe the merger will work out well often point to similar profitability between the two firms, distinct practice areas where the firms are leaders and a lack of conflict of major clients. McDermott is known for its health care focus as well as

private equity and tax practices. Schulte's fund and private capital practices are some of the strongest in the industry

Coleman said the firms' compatibility is less about the financial metrics and more about some other elements that might be harder to measure.

"Businesses have litigated multibillion-dollar mergers across various industries that looked great on paper and often failed," he said. "When talking about why this happens, the usual reason is cultural misalignment. You can't force chemistry. The success of this merger will hinge not on metrics, but will be based on mutual respect, empathy, adaptability and a shared vision for the future."

McDermott and Schulte had started talking by early Spring, they said. Their merger timetable, including from talks and partnership voting to closure, appears to be shorter than others.

Looking at other recent mergers of Am Law 200 firms, Troutman Pepper and Locke Lord formed on Jan. 1, 2025, about eight months after they confirmed they were talking and four months after partners voted. Leaders of Womble Bond Dickinson and Lewis Roca Rothgerber Christie also waited about four months after a partnership vote. Shearman & Sterling and Allen & Overy announced plans to merge in May 2023 and completed the merger in May 2024.

One legal industry observer noted the compressed timetable for a law firm merger doesn't usually happen because there is a need to come to a consensus on what the merger will look like—and that can take time. Still, a shorter timeline isn't a bad thing.

"It is great in some ways," the observer said. "Because there is some exposure during discussions where people leave. There is also a degree of fatigue that comes from the process, so, in a way, it is good that it is happening so quickly."

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Perspective



CBS/YOUTUBE

Pedro Hernandez, right, with his attorney, **Harvey Fishbein**, in 2012. The jury was aware of Hernandez's severe mental illness, his subjection to 24 hours of interrogation, and his vulnerability to the unsavory interrogation tactics.

The Case That Won't Go Away

BY BENNETT L. GERSHMAN

On the morning of May 25, 1979, 6-year-old Etan Patz left his lower Manhattan home to go to school. He never made it to school. And he was never seen or heard from again. For 46 years, the mysterious disappearance of this little boy has riveted the city and the nation.

Investigators concluded that Etan had been abducted and murdered. There were several suspects. Jose Ramos, the boyfriend of Patz's babysitter, who was convicted of child sexual abuse, made statements suggesting his involvement, but he was never charged. Othniel Miller had a basement workshop near the boy's bus stop and was with him the evening before his disappearance. A scent dog alerted police to odors of human remains in Miller's basement, and traffic was rerouted in lower Manhattan to excavate the workshop, but the dig proved inconclusive.

In 2010, then-Manhattan District Attorney Cyrus Vance, based on a tip, reopened the case and Pedro Hernandez was taken into custody. Hernandez, who was 18 years old at the time of Etan's disappearance and worked in a neighborhood bodega, confessed that he accosted Etan outside the bodega, took him to the basement on the pretext of getting him a soda, strangled the little boy and threw his body into the garbage.

There was no physical evidence to corroborate his confession. And Hernandez had a history of severe mental impairment, including psychotic disorder, hallucinations, and a low IQ.

After being interrogated for over 24 hours by several detectives and an assistant district attorney, Hernandez confessed: "I did it," he said. He was indicted for murder and kidnapping and was tried in 2015, the evidence coming exclusively from his confessions. After nearly three weeks of deliberations, one juror refused to convict and a mistrial was declared.

Hernandez was re-tried the following year, and this time he was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment. The Appellate Division, First Department, affirmed his conviction and the New York Court of Appeals denied his leave application. But last Monday, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted Hernandez's habeas corpus petition, vacated his conviction, and ordered a new trial.

The court found that the trial judge, Manhattan Supreme Court Justice Maxwell Wiley, after the jury sent him a note that the jury was confused over how it should assess the admissibility of Hernandez's several confessions, responded with a terse and manifestly erroneous answer that seriously undermined the integrity of the verdict. This point needs further discussion. The confession issue is complicated, and the trial judge's erroneous response needs to be explained.

On May 23, 2012, around 8 a.m., the police executed a "tactical plan" to interrogate Hernandez. Five police cars pulled up outside Hernandez's home in New Jersey and

Hernandez was told that the police wanted to question him about a missing person case. He was taken to the Camden prosecutor's office where he was questioned by three detectives. In keeping with their "tactical plan," the detectives did not give Hernandez the *Miranda* warnings. They placed a poster of Patz in front of him and began asking questions about the case. When asked about his upbringing, he began to sob and talked about his father abusing him.

After almost seven hours of interrogation, Hernandez broke down and told the police he "did it." He said he saw the little boy outside the bodega, asked him if he wanted a soda, took Patz down to

It's not clear whether Manhattan District Attorney Alvin Bragg will decide to retry the case. It's possible another jury might find Hernandez's post-Miranda confessions voluntary and admissible.

the basement where he strangled him, then dumped his body in a garbage bag, placed the bag in a box, and left it in the trash area near the bodega. He didn't give a motive.

Immediately after obtaining Hernandez's confession, the detectives gave him the *Miranda* warnings and after prompting from one of the detectives, he agreed to answer questions. The detectives then told Hernandez to "tell us exactly what you just told us." Hernandez, in a videotaped statement, then repeated what he had already told the detectives. The detectives then drove Hernandez to the area in Manhattan's SoHo neighborhood where Hernandez said he left the box containing the garbage bag and then brought him to the Manhattan District Attorney's office where he was questioned by a prosecutor from 2 a.m. to 7 a.m. In a videotaped statement, Hernandez admitted killing the boy although there were some discrepancies and inconsistencies from his earlier statements.

During its deliberations, the jury sent a note to the judge asking the judge to "explain" that if the jury finds that Hernandez's first confession, before he was given his *Miranda* rights, was not voluntary, whether the jury "must disregard the two later videotaped confessions." Earlier, in its main charge, the jury was instructed to assess the voluntariness of Hernandez's confessions.

But the judge did not give the jury any instructions or guidance as to how to treat the subsequent *Mirandia*-ized confessions if it found Hernandez's first un-*Miranda*-ized confession to be involuntary. Indeed, the voluntariness of Hernandez's post-*Miranda* confessions was the central issue in the case.

The trial judge gave the jury no explanation—he simply answered their question with one word, "No," which the jury would naturally understand as an instruction that they didn't have to disregard the post-*Miranda* confessions even if they found the pre-*Miranda* confession involuntary. Obviously strug-

gling with the admissibility of the confessions, the jury deliberated seven more days before reaching its verdict.

But the judge's terse response was not only misleading but also disregarded constitutional law. (See *Missouri v. Seibert*, 542 U.S. 600 (2004).) As the U.S. Supreme Court noted in *Seibert*, when the police engage in the tactic of intentionally obtaining a confession prior to providing a *Miranda* warning—which renders the statements inadmissible—then giving the suspect *Miranda* warnings after he has already confessed and asking the suspect to repeat his confession, a suspect naturally will assume that since he has already confessed, there is no reason not to repeat what he has already said. But unless the police take "curative measures" to ensure that a defendant understands the import and effect of the *Miranda* warnings, all the confessions are inadmissible.

So, the judge's answer to the jury's question should have been "Maybe," and then the judge should have given the jury a careful explanation about the jury should consider the pre-*Miranda* and post-*Miranda* confessions. The judge should have explained to the jury the need for curative measures to make the subsequent *Miranda*-ized confessions admissible.

First, the detectives should have taken a time-out, a break between the first unwarned and inadmissible confession and the subsequent interrogation. The detectives didn't do this. They immediately gave the *Miranda* warnings, suggesting that this was merely a continuation of the earlier interrogation. Second, the police should have advised Hernandez that his first confession was inadmissible. They didn't do this and it's almost certain that Hernandez believed that since he had already confessed, there was no reason not to repeat it. Third, the police should not have directed Hernandez "to tell us again exactly what you told us before."

The jury was aware of Hernandez's severe mental illness, his subjection to 24 hours of interrogation, and his vulnerability to the unsavory interrogation tactics. As the federal appeals court concluded, there is reasonable possibility that the jury's erroneous response to the judge's question corrupted the verdict.

It's not clear whether Manhattan District Attorney Alvin Bragg will decide to retry the case. It's possible another jury might find Hernandez's post-*Miranda* confessions voluntary and admissible. It's also possible a jury might find the post-*Miranda* confessions to be attenuated, or independent, of the earlier confessions. Also, Hernandez made incriminating statements to medical personnel at Bellevue where he was evaluated before the trial.

But one thing seems indisputable. The Etan Patz case is a case that will never go away.

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Reform

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Second, it said, “any expectation of profits that meme coin purchasers have is not derived from the efforts of others.”

Rather, “the value of meme coins is derived from speculative trading and the collective sentiment of the market, like a collectible.”

In addition, “the promoters of meme coins are not undertaking (or indicating an intention to undertake) managerial and entrepreneurial efforts from which purchasers could reasonably expect profit.”

The staff statement did include several notes of caution, however.

First, it noted that the conclusions it set forth would “not extend to the offer and sale of meme coins that are inconsistent with the descriptions set forth [in the staff statement], or products that are labeled ‘meme coins’ in an effort to evade the application of the federal securities laws by disguising a product that otherwise would constitute a security” based on “the economic realities of the particular transaction.”

In addition, the staff statement noted that even though the “offer and sale of meme coins may not be subject to the federal securities laws, fraudulent conduct related to the offer and sale of meme coins may be subject to enforcement action or prosecution.”

Lastly, the staff statement noted that its views were “not dispositive of whether a specific meme coin itself is a security or whether it is offered and sold as part of an investment contract, which is a security,” stating that “[a] definitive determination requires analyzing the specific facts relating to the meme coin and the manner in which it is offered and sold.”

The staff statement did not arise in a vacuum. Its position on meme coins echoes statements that had been made a few weeks earlier by SEC Commissioner Hester Peirce in a Feb. 11, 2025 video interview on the “Bloomberg Crypto Show.”

In that interview, Peirce explained that the SEC was framing its inquiry concerning meme coins by considering them together as a “category” of tokens rather than examining any specific, individual token in particular.

Under that perspective, she said, “many of the meme coins that are out there probably do not have a home in the SEC under our current set of regulations.”

Peirce pointed out that Congress could act to modify the current regulations to bring meme coins within the reach of the SEC, but stated that as the law stands today, “many of those, I think, probably are not within our jurisdiction.”

However, similar to the later staff statement, Peirce qualified her remarks by noting that “facts and circumstances matter” and “we always have to look at the facts and circumstances” when determining whether a transaction in a specific crypto asset labeled as a meme coin will be subject to SEC regulation.

Another SEC commissioner, Commissioner Caroline Crenshaw, though, did not share the same stance on meme coins as the staff and Peirce.

In her Feb. 27, 2025 “Response to Staff Statement on Meme Coins: What Does it Meme?,” Crenshaw argued the staff had “advance[d] an incomplete, unsupported view of the law to suggest that an entire product category is outside the bounds of SEC jurisdiction.”

Crenshaw first criticized the staff for failing to provide meaningful guidance on identifying “exactly what is a meme coin,” other than “how a promoter chooses to label it.”

She characterized the staff statement as referring merely in general terms to “an asset reflective of online or social trends, of speculative value, that tends to experience high volatility.” But these, she asserted, “are near universal hallmarks of crypto assets.”

She thus questioned what meaningful guidance the staff statement provided, “except perhaps as a

roadmap for crypto enterprises looking to evade oversight by labeling themselves as a meme coin.”Crenshaw also disagreed with the staff’s application of the *Howey* test.

Pointing to *Howey*’s intended flexibility “to meet [] countless and variable schemes,” she contended that the staff statement, “rather than analyze the reasonable expectations of meme coin purchasers,” instead “suggests promoters can get around *Howey* with disclaimers or other window dressing designed to downplay the significance of managerial efforts.” She argued:

“Decades of controlling authority does not permit such easy avoidance of the federal securities laws. *Howey* demands a facts and circumstances analysis of the ‘economic realities’ of an offer or sale.”

Crenshaw also took issue with the staff statement’s depiction of “meme coins as cultural projects whose purpose is entertainment and social engagement.”

Rather, she said, “[t]he reality is that meme coins, like any financial product, are issued to make money.” She argued that under *Howey*’s “common enterprise” factor, “[t]he linked fortunes of purchasers and promoters—who will both make money as the coin value goes up—may itself satisfy *Howey*’s requirement.”

Crenshaw’s response similarly rejected how the staff statement had addressed *Howey*’s “efforts of others” prong, contending that “the reality is that trading and demand for meme coins do not exist in a vacuum.”

She argued that the staff had understated the role of promoters, whom she observed “commonly structure offerings and impact market demand over time by limiting supply or ensuring scarcity,” as well as sometimes by engaging in fraudulent practices.

She further argued that some promoters also claim to provide longer-term value, “including things like a ‘massive ecosystem,’ technological improvements, or AI elements.”

Ultimately, Crenshaw underscored that “the individualized inquiry *Howey* requires simply cannot be reconciled with the staff’s conclusion that offers and sales of a vaguely defined category, consisting of hundreds of unique crypto assets, are generally not securities.”

She thus flatly declared the staff statement “not a reasoned interpretation of existing law,” and dismissed it as “a broad statement of general principles that provide little clarity or predictability as to any given coin.”

Whether or Not To Treat Protocol Staking Activities As the Offer and Sales Of “Securities”

A somewhat similar clash within the SEC arose a few months later in regard to “protocol staking.” On May 29, 2025, the SEC Division of Corporation Finance staff issued a “Statement on Certain Protocol Staking Activities.”

In this document, the staff took the view that certain activities in connection with protocol staking “do not involve the offer and sale of securities within the meaning of [the Securities or Exchange Acts],” and thus participants in such activities “do not need to register” those transactions with SEC, nor do they fall within one of the statutory exemptions for such registration in connection with those protocol staking activities.

Similar to its earlier meme coin analysis, the staff invoked the *Howey* test to reach these conclusions.

This staff statement addressed “networks that use proof-of-stake (‘PoS’) as a consensus mechanism” to “verify network transactions and provide settlement assurances to users.”

Proof-of-stake mechanisms involve “[p]ublic, permissionless networks” which “allow users to participate in the network’s operation, including the validation of new transactions to the network in accordance with the network’s consensus mechanism.”

Staking of crypto assets is used, according to this staff statement, “to participate in and/or earned for participating in such network’s consensus mechanism or otherwise used to maintain and/or earned for maintaining the technological operation and security of such network,” thus enabling the network to validate network transactions involving its tokens.

As described by the staff statement, in order to participate in a staking network, a token owner must “stake” the network’s token so that it is available “to be selected programmatically by the network’s underlying software protocol to validate new blocks of data.”

When an owner’s token is “staked,” the token is “‘locked-up’ and cannot be transferred for a period of time.”

During that time, if an owner’s token is selected to provide validation services, the owner is rewarded with either newly minted tokens or a percentage of network transaction fees.

The staff statement noted that staking can take several forms: (1) “self staking,” where individual token owners directly participate in the network by providing validation services themselves, (2) “self-custodial staking directly with a third party,” where the owner

Given these circumstances, it is not clear whether there is much constraint on the SEC’s adopting new legal positions regarding crypto assets beyond simply the persuasiveness or not of the arguments it makes on the legal merits of these issues.

leverages a third-party provider to perform the validation, or (3) various “custodial arrangements,” where a custodian stakes tokens belonging to the owner but which the custodian holds on the owner’s behalf.

But none of these, said the staff statement, satisfied the *Howey* test’s requirement that the activity involve a “reasonable expectation of profits to be derived from the entrepreneurial or managerial efforts of others.”

A self-staker’s rewards, the staff said, came from “merely engaging in an administrative or ministerial activity to secure the PoS Network and facilitate its operation,” which it distinguished from “the efforts of others.”

Self-custodial staking directly with a third party likewise was only “administrative or ministerial in nature, not entrepreneurial or managerial,” according to the staff statement, because “the expected financial incentive is derived solely from such activity and not the success of the PoS Network or some other third party,” and the third-party does not control the rewards earned.

So-called custodial arrangements were likewise “administrative or ministerial” in nature, with the custodian simply “acting as an agent in connection with staking the deposited [tokens] on behalf of the owner.”

The staff statement also enumerated certain “ancillary services” related to staking in which it said that protocol stakers could engage (separately or together) without triggering *Howey* because these services were merely “facets of a general activity—protocol staking—that itself is not entrepreneurial or managerial in nature.”

The staff statement identified such “ancillary services” as including “slashing coverage,” “early unbonding,” “alternate rewards payment schedules and amounts”, and “aggregation of covered crypto assets”.

This being said, the staff statement noted that it was addressing protocol staking only generally and not in all of its variations, and that it specifically did not address forms of staking “such as so-called ‘liquid staking,’ ‘restaking’ or ‘liquid restaking.’”

Similar to the earlier staff statement on meme coins, this statement also included a disclaimer about the need to examine the specific facts of each particular case.

Concurrently with the issuance of this staff statement, Peirce released her own statement on May 29, 2025, “Providing Security is not a ‘Security’”—Division of Corporation Finance’s Statement on Protocol Staking”.

Peirce celebrated the staff’s guidance as “welcome clarity” that would enable staking networks to achieve their goals of “encourag[ing] users to voluntarily coordinate and cooperate to secure the network,” asserting that “uncertainty about regulatory views on staking discouraged Americans from [participating in staking networks] for fear of violating the securities laws.”

New SEC Chairman Paul Atkins shortly thereafter joined Peirce in endorsing this staff statement. In his June 9, 2025 “Remarks at the Crypto Task Force Roundtable on Decentralized Finance”, he charged that the prior administration had “discouraged Americans” from participating in staking networks “through lawsuits, speeches, regulation, and threatened regulatory action.”

Atkins argued that the SEC should not “stifle innovation” with “century-old regulatory frameworks,” but instead should promote block chain-enabled decentralization.He noted, though, that

the staff statement “is not a duly promulgated rule with the force of law, so we cannot stop there.”

He called for the SEC to enact “a regulation based on the authority that Congress has given us.”

Crenshaw, by contrast, issued a very different take on the staff statement on protocol staking in her May 29, 2025 “Response to Staff Statement on Protocol Staking Activities: Stake it Till You Make It?”.

Rather than praising the staff statement as a “clarification” of the law as Peirce did, she accused the staff of employing a “fake it till you make it” approach:

“While acknowledging that its statement ‘does not alter or amend applicable law,’ staff ignores how its conclusions conflict with that applicable law. . . . In multiple enforcement actions, the Commission alleged that staking-as-a-service programs were investment contracts under *Howey*. Two separate courts upheld the legal basis of these allegations.

The Commission recently dismissed one of these actions and today, paving the way for this statement on staking, it dismissed the other. But abandonment of these enforcement actions does not erase the underlying court decisions.” (Footnotes omitted.)

She continued:

“The staff’s analysis may reflect what some wish the law to be, but it does not square with the court decisions on staking and the long-standing *Howey* precedent on which they are based. This is yet another example of the SEC’s ongoing ‘fake it till we make it’ approach to crypto – taking action based on anticipation of future changes while ignoring existing law.”

Her response critiqued not just the substance of the staff statement but also the process being followed by the staff and others at the SEC:

“Rather than initiate rulemaking or take other formal regulatory action, the Commission and the [SEC Crypto] Task Force have instead rolled out a flurry of staff statements, enforcement action dismissals, and roundtables.

These actions, while celebrated by industry, have not changed the law or set out a path to do so. Rather than promote clarity, this approach continues to sow uncertainty around what the law is and what parts of it the Commission is willing to enforce, which is bad for investors and the markets.”

Crenshaw then proceeded through her own *Howey* analysis to argue that the activities addressed

by the staff statement were not mere “administrative or ministerial services.”

Rather, she explained, in a number of cases such activities had been held to be “investment contracts because, as alleged, they involved entrepreneurial efforts.”

In conclusion, Crenshaw stated: “I continue to believe that these staff statements do more harm than good by purporting to carve out broad categories of crypto products without analyzing the realities of how they really work. These statements paint an incomplete picture that obfuscates, rather than clarifies, what the law is. Along the way, they minimize and often misstate the significant risks these products pose to investors and markets.”

Similar Debate Over Staff Statement on Protocol Mining

There was a similar but less heated debate with Crenshaw in regard to an earlier March 20, 2025 “Statement on Certain Proof-of-Work Mining Activities” issued by the SEC Division of Corporation Finance staff.

Similar to the staff statement on protocol staking activities, this staff statement asserted that so-called “protocol miners,” who earn rewards by providing validation services for transactions in crypto tokens that rely on “proof-of-work” consensus mechanisms, “do not [engage in] the offer and sale of securities” within the meaning of the federal securities laws and thus “do not need to register transactions” with the SEC.

The staff statement supported this conclusion by once again characterizing such activities as merely “administrative or ministerial” under similar *Howey* test reasoning.

Crenshaw criticized this statement in a March 20, 2025 response entitled “Crypto Mining Statement: The Flame in Plato’s Cave.”

She accused the staff statement of conveniently making a key factual assumption—“that miners choose to mine ‘merely’ to receive rewards in the form of crypto assets, not to profit from the managerial efforts of others”—that then preordained the desired outcome under the *Howey* test, which she dubbed “flawed logic.”

Moreover, she said, because the statement “purports to address only ‘PoW [Proof of Work] generally’ and not ‘all of PoW’s variations or any specific PoW protocol’”, the net effect was to say that “this non-binding statement generally applies to mining. Except when it doesn’t.”

Lastly, she said, because this statement likewise concedes in its footnotes that definitive determinations would require a particularized analysis of “economic realities and real-world arrangements,” the end result is that “the statement leaves us exactly where we started: with a facts and circumstances application of *Howey*.”

She concluded, “I hope that the statement on crypto mining is more accurately understood for what it is and is not. Beware of any headlines that herald a wholesale exemption for mining.”

What Is the Proper Path To Reform?

If a majority of the SEC commissioners now believe that prudent, pro-innovation, pro-entrepreneurial regulation in the crypto or digital asset space requires different policies than those that were pursued under previous presidential administrations, what is the proper path toward effecting reform?

Crenshaw accused the SEC Division of Corporation Finance staff of disregarding existing law and issuing pronouncements that misrepresented policy changes desired by the staff as actual descriptions of the law as it currently stands, while paying only lip service to the need to evaluate each case based on its own individual facts and circumstances.

Atkins himself acknowledged that, however desirable the staff statements might be from a crypto policy standpoint, they lacked

“the force of law” and needed to be supported by regulations based on existing SEC statutory authority.

Until such time as new digital assets legislation is passed, then, just how far can the SEC go in reforming the current environment?Given that a number of past legal arguments on crypto-related issues—including ones made by the SEC itself—have been held by a variety of courts to constitute proper application of existing law, must the SEC therefore continue to enforce those positions until such time as new laws are formally enacted or existing laws are formally amended by Congress?

The U.S. Supreme Court has never definitively ruled on the correctness of those past legal arguments.

Whatever momentum either side in those legal debates might claim to have, the fact remains that many such issues were until recently still percolating through district and appellate courts with varying degrees of success on both sides.

The U.S. Supreme Court in *Perez v. Mortgage Bankers Ass’n*, 575 U.S. 92, 95 (2015), unanimously rejected lower court decisions under the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. §551, et seq., that had required an agency to “use the APA’s notice-and-comment procedures when it wishes to issue a new interpretation of a regulation that deviates significantly from one the agency has previously adopted.”

In fact, during recent presidential administrations of both parties, there have been increasing numbers of instances where the Executive Branch or regulatory bodies suddenly announced upon a change of administration that they no longer adhered to prior positions they had taken regarding the interpretation or application of various laws or regulations.

Sometimes such shifts occurred even after the previous administration had filed a merits brief before the U.S. Supreme Court arguing the prior position.

Given these circumstances, it is not clear whether there is much constraint on the SEC’s adopting new legal positions regarding crypto assets beyond simply the persuasiveness or not of the arguments it makes on the legal merits of these issues.

Do the Staff Statements Even Implement any Reform?

Perhaps most fundamentally, though, whether the staff statements are sound or misguided, is the SEC actually changing any law? Or is all this simply theatre for the investing public?

Atkins noted that staff statements have no binding force of law. The recent staff statements all concede (albeit in footnotes) that their general pronouncements do not supersede any analysis of the particular facts and circumstances of each individual situation.

Moreover, whatever fresh interpretations of existing congressional statutes or SEC rules the staff statements may now offer, recent Supreme Court decisions like *Loper Bright Enters. v. Raimondo*, 603 U.S. 369 (2024), would seem to limit to what extent, if any, courts would be bound in particular lawsuits to abide by such interpretations.

Viewed in this light, the staff statements appear to be doing little more than expressing predictions (with which Crenshaw clearly disagrees) about what the proper legal outcome more likely than not will be in the wide run of cases involving meme coins, protocol staking and protocol mining.

While such views may affect in which areas the SEC will choose to devote its enforcement energies, they would seem to have little if any legal significance in terms of changing the outcome of particular litigated cases, such as those brought by private parties.

In short, if crypto reform is desired, staff statements—whether viewed as well-founded or misguided—seem unlikely to be a significant vehicle for achieving it. Those who seek to truly effect reform would be advised to look elsewhere to achieve their goals.

Wars

« Continued from page 3

infringement that its trade dress for Oreos, Wheat Thins, Nutter Butter, Chips Ahoy, Nilla Wafers, Ritz and Premium snacks is distinctive, non-functional, predates the look-alikes it alleges are sold by Aldi, and that Aldi’s alleged look-alikes have caused and are likely to cause consumer confusion.

Mondelez’s complaint includes pictures of its products alongside Aldi’s, and the side-by-side comparisons are admittedly compelling.

Mondelez walks the court through the various features it claims are distinctive in the product packaging for each of

its products and then points to the similarities of Aldi’s product packaging.

Notably, none of the elements in its product packaging that Mondelez claims are distinctive appear to be functional elements but rather are in the nature of aesthetic design choices.

For example, with respect to its Oreos cookies, Mondelez points to its depiction of the cookie on the package (the “prominent cookie consisting of a white filling sandwiched between two black biscuits marked with a distinctive embossment of ridges forming a rim along the circumference, which is slightly tilted to the right”), the color scheme (“a predominantly blue background with a lighter blue halo around the cookies”), other

design elements (“a white milk splash design”), the font choices, the particular placement and colors of the logo on the package, and so on.

Mondelez then conducts a similar analysis of Aldi’s sandwich cookie packaging, drawing attention to all the striking similarities. Mondelez does this with respect to each of the seven products in which Mondelez contends Aldi has infringed Mondelez’s federal trade dress rights.

Mondelez also claims, in its second cause of action, that the trade dress for six of these seven products is “famous” within the meaning of Section 43(c) of the Lanham Act and that Aldi’s conduct constitutes unlawful trademark dilution in violation thereunder.

In its third and fourth causes of action, Mondelez asserts claims of unfair competition and dilution, respectively, in violation of Ohio’s applicable state and common law.

The complaint includes images of Mondelez’s product packaging for the various products over many, many years.

These show that even as the product packaging has subtly changed over time, there is a long history of continuous use of the prominent elements, arguably lending support to Mondelez’s assertions that at this point its trade dress enjoys distinctiveness and fame.

The complaint also includes numerous examples of third parties selling competing products

with dissimilar product packaging.

Mondelez forcefully argues this is further evidence that Mondelez’s trade dress is unique, distinctive, arbitrary, and non-functional, and shows it is not competitively necessary for Aldi’s product packaging to be so similar to Mondelez’s.

Exhibits A and B to the complaint treat us to image after image of packaged snacks, with packaging that lovingly bears images of chocolate chip cookies, peanut butter cookies, wafer cookies, salty crackers, wheat crackers, sandwich cookies with vanilla cream filling, and other tasty, crunchy snacks.

As we await Aldi’s response, one thing is certain: This case is making me hungry.

LegalOn

« Continued from page 5

The investment in LegalOn represents a rare foray into legal tech for Goldman Sachs. The bank participated in Clio’s \$900 million series F in July 2024 through Goldman Sachs Asset Management, and was included in LegalOn’s 2022 series D, which was led by Japan’s SoftBank.

@ Benjamin Joyner can be reached at bjoyner@alm.com.

Have a Move to Announce?

E-mail potential “On the Move” items to pkane@alm.com

Rule

« Continued from page 4

setting the commencement date as the valuation date for the husband’s B-Units, and inviting the parties to object to her order within 30 days. Neither did, ostensibly because DRL §236(B)(1)(c) firmly establishes the commencement date as the date on which the creation of marital property ends. As a result, at trial, the only value offered for the husband’s B-Units was the formulaic value calculated as of the date of commencement by the neutral forensic accountant appointed by the court at the parties’ preliminary conference.

Unbeknownst to the wife, however, about a year after the action began, the Company had initiated a confidential plan to sell its billboard division. Based in large part on the post-commencement efforts of the husband and other key employees, the billboard division of the Company was eventually sold for nearly \$700 million two weeks after trial ended.

Upon learning of the sale, the wife moved to reopen the trial, alleging that the husband’s strategic failure to apprise the court of the impending sale during his testimony at trial was duplicitous. Although the husband was not

legally required to affirmatively disclose the pending deal, the judge who had tried the case eventually granted the wife’s motion, thereby allowing a second trial, which was held before a different judge.

This decision overturned the original valuation date order set at the preliminary conference, arguably in contravention of the “law of the case” doctrine, and, most importantly, the active-passive asset approach promulgated by the First Department in setting the valuation date for the husband’s B-Units.

After the second trial, the court chose to adopt as controlling the sale date value of the B-Units, resulting in an award to the wife of an additional \$3 million more than what the date of commencement value would have garnered for her.

In upholding the lower court’s decision to value the husband’s B-Units as of the date of trial, which took place over two years after the divorce action began, the Second Department opined that it did not need nor did it require a specific reason from the lower court explaining why it valued the husband’s business interest as of the date of trial rather than as of the date of commencement, despite the clearly active nature of the B-Units. It simply held that the lower court had “providently

exercised its discretion,” citing to unspecified equitable considerations but offering little substantive explanation.

In an apparent effort to bolster the wisdom behind its departure from the First Department’s active-passive valuation date approach, the *Massoni* decision relied on the Second Department’s mantra that valuation date determinations should not be disturbed unless shown to be an improvident exercise of discretion.

This deviation from valuing active assets on the date of commencement should be the exception, not the rule.

It also recited the familiar language distinguishing between “active” and “passive” assets and rapidly quoted from *Wegman* that these guideposts “should not be viewed as immutable rules.” However, unlike *Wegman*, *Massoni* provided no direction whatsoever about when courts should adhere to these guideposts and when they should deviate from them. Instead, in affirming the lower court’s valuation date decision, the Second Department arrived at a destination that is completely at odds with the First Department’s decision in *Heine*, which involved a remarkably similar fact pattern.

In *Heine*, like in *Massoni*, the husband helped engineer a major corporate and financially lucrative transaction post-commencement. Also, in both cases, the husband worked together with a small group of key employees to achieve significant post-commencement growth in the value of the husband’s business interest.

In *Massoni*, the billboard business was strategically marketed and sold. In *Heine*, the company was transformed from a public

by the owner’s efforts (active) should be valued at commencement. Adhering to that rule, the First Department concluded that post-commencement increases in value driven in part by the titled spouse’s post-commencement work are not to be treated as marital property.

It is noteworthy to point out that the appellate panel which decided *Massoni* did not even mention *Heine* in its decision, even though its facts were strikingly similar and despite the fact that the holding in *Heine* was extensively argued by the husband at trial and on appeal as being dispositive of the parties’ dispute. This omission is telling; it suggests that the Second Department could not reconcile its decision with established First Department precedent. Worse than that, *Massoni* errantly sends the wrong message to business-owning spouses, discouraging them from engaging in any value-enhancing business decisions until after the entry of a Judgment of Divorce to ensure they do not enrich the other spouse in the process.

In contrast, *Heine* properly aligns its holding with DRL §236(B) (10)(c), that officially marks the end the parties’ economic partnership upon commencement. Once the marriage ends legally, so too should the sharing of future

business growth generated by the titled spouse’s solo efforts. However, judicial recognition should be given to unforeseeable events—like the pandemic, an emergent disability, or an abrupt regulatory change—that can dramatically affect a business’s value post-commencement.

In those rare instances, the lower court should retain the discretion to revisit whether its selection of the commencement date value would result in an inequity. This deviation from valuing active assets on the date of commencement should be the exception, not the rule.

Adopting an immutable rule that requires that the court articulates a good reason for valuing an active marital asset on a date other than the commencement date would also eliminate inconsistent outcomes across judicial departments that result from subjective interpretations of what is or is not “provident.”

Let’s hope that if another *Massoni*-type case arises, and no compelling reason is offered to justify departing from the active-passive guidepost, the Second Department will follow the lead of *Heine* and leave *Massoni* behind. Courts should respect precedent—but they should also recognize when it is time to evolve.

Honigman

« Continued from page 5

from the firm’s legal tech vendors. “We felt that this was a better approach than trying to do a hackathon and trying to make a solution work [immediately],” Kapocius said. “It’s thinking bigger picture of what somebody wants to accomplish, and then us, our AI team, executing on it.”

The contest culminated this Tuesday with each team providing three- to five-minute pitch presentations to firm leadership, who evaluated entries on factors such as business impact, return on investment, feasibility, and compliance with ethical standards.

The winning entry came from the associates assigned to work with Honigman’s intellectual property practice group, who created a document drafting workflow tailored to communicating with the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) and writing progress reports for clients.

“Essentially, it was an AI-driven workflow that would help draft reports back to clients and responses to and from the United States PTO, trained on not only the attorney style preferences, but also our client preferences,” Kapocius said.

“What really set it apart is that this particular team didn’t just look at a technology solution,” he added. “They looked at, ‘what’s the human capital implications of this particular solution? What do we need to do in terms of business process, reengineering, technology integration?’”

Other notable entries included an internal experience management tool designed to predict future work based on ongoing legal matters, and a proposal for an AI assistant capable of real-time, multimodal content intake.

Mutual Benefits

Providing summer associates with training on generative AI tools, and having them compete in this sort of competition, presents advantages for both participants and the firm. For the AI taskforce, this includes the ability to source ideas for use cases from a fresh set of eyes.

“In the past, we’ve worked with individual practice areas or business support professionals, but the summer associates had no knowledge of how a law firm works,” Kapocius said. “They were just looking at, ‘here’s the legal work I’m doing. Let’s go ahead and try to find ways to do it.’”

He added that the firm intends to implement at least part of all six proposed solutions in the near future. The firm is currently evaluating the business and technical requirements for implementing the workflows, and hopes to bring parts of them into use internally within a few weeks.

For the participants, the AI training and competition represented a chance to grow essential skills they may not receive through their law school classwork. Providing summer associates an intellectual foundation in generative AI and early access to the firm’s tools is particularly important, as many come to the firm without deep experience using legal-specific AI tools.

“The level of AI expertise was not as high as we thought it would be ... coming into the law firm,” Kapocius said. “I think we have an opportunity to better partner with law schools and with our vendors to introduce these tools earlier on, so that way, as the law students are graduating, their knowledge and expertise is much higher.”

The end result, he said, should be enhanced skills for the associates, and a future class of first-years better equipped to leverage the firm’s investments in AI.

Benjamin Joyner can be reached at bjoyner@alm.com.

Opinion: 25-50

« Continued from page 3

tion’s email, notwithstanding the ban on personal solicitation of campaign contributions (see 22 NYCRR 100.5[A](5); Opinion 16-79). However, the judge has no direct personal knowledge of the circumstances, including the identity of the person who made the request.

Absent such direct personal knowledge, the judge has “wide discretion in making the threshold determination whether there is a

‘substantial likelihood’ of a ‘substantial violation’ of the Rules Governing Judicial Conduct, based on all surrounding circumstances known to the judge” (Opinion 20-201). As we have frequently emphasized, “mere rumor, gossip, innuendo, or other ‘third hand’ information, does not trigger a judge’s disciplinary obligations” (Opinions 20-201; 16-110; 15-138/15-144/15-166). Based on the information provided, we cannot say that the judge has received information indicating a substantial likelihood that the judicial candidate committed any

professional misconduct. Accordingly, the judge need not report the judicial candidate. Instead, it is within the judge’s sole discretion to determine whether or not the two prongs are met. If the judge so concludes, then he/she must determine what action is appropriate under the circumstances (see Opinion 15-138/15-144/15-166).

As the candidate is an attorney seeking judicial office, we assume the judge is considering whether to report him/her to the appropriate grievance committee (see 22 NYCRR 1200, Rule 8.2(b)).

AI Blunders

« Continued from page 5

generated by AI and poorly verified. Lee’s explanation? Her office doesn’t usually call on AI to build cases but she’d need to run that by her clerk first, just to be sure.

5. ChatGPT Made Me Do It

Two New York lawyers were sanctioned for using fake ChatGPT-inspired research during a 2023 personal injury claim that offered up no less than six fictitious cases.

Daily columns in the Law Journal report developments in laws affecting medical malpractice, immigration, equal employment opportunity, pensions, personal-injury claims, communications and many other areas.

A Manhattan District Judge ordered lawyers Steven Schwartz, Peter LoDuca and their firm, Levidow, Levidow & Oberman, to each pay a \$5,000 fine, accusing counsel of acting in bad faith and making misleading statements. Levidow, Levidow & Oberman “respectfully” disagreed in a statement saying, “We made a good faith mistake in failing to believe that a piece of technology could be making up cases out of whole cloth.” The moral of the story? When AI’s the author, the judge may be your toughest editor.

6. ChatGPT Strikes Again

Mississippi’s 400-lawyer firm Butler Snow found itself apologizing to U.S. District Judge Anna Manasco after the firm inadvertently included fictitious ChatGPT case citations in two court filings. Butler Snow partner Matthew Reeves said

he regretted his “lapse in diligence and judgment” for failing to verify the filings. The firm was defending a former Alabama Department of Corrections Commissioner in an inmate’s lawsuit. The firm, facing sanctions, ate humble pie in its May 19 response: “There are no excuses for counsel’s behavior, only explanations.”

7. Bard’s Citation Slip

In 2023, Donald Trump’s ex-lawyer Michael Cohen also found himself in a legal mess, this time courtesy of Google Bard AI. Cohen told a Manhattan federal court he’d unwittingly passed along fake case citations generated by AI, which his attorney then included—unchecked. The cases were in a motion seeking an early end to Cohen’s supervised release after he was imprisoned for campaign

finance violations. Cohen said the citations came from his online research and he didn’t expect his lawyer to “drop the cases wholesale” into his submission without confirming they existed.

8. K&L Gates’ Hallucination

K&L Gates and Ellis George’s AI hallucination case in May was nothing short of “collective debacle”, according to a California judge. The legal brief contained bogus AI-generated citations in an insurance case, outraging the judge who noted approximately nine of the 27 legal citations in the 10-page brief were incorrect and at least two authorities cited didn’t exist. The penalties were ordered jointly and severally against the firms and attorneys reflecting their shared institutional failure. The resulting fine? A sharp \$31,000.

9. Expert AI?

The Minnesota District Court case *Kohls v. Elison* involved “deep-fakes” but the legal research left everyone questioning whether fact-checker was the real fake. The parties relied on expert evidence about AI but it transpired that one of the “experts” had used generative AI to draft his report, including citations of non-existent academic articles. “The irony,” U.S. District Judge Laura Provinzino noted, “a credentialed expert on the dangers of AI and misinformation, has fallen victim to the siren call of relying too heavily on AI—in a case that revolves around the dangers of AI, no less.”

10. Mata v. Avianca

The infamous Mata case involving Avianca airline case remains the standard bearer, a cautionary

tale that unraveled quickly in court. Roberto Mata claimed injury on a U.S. flight and hired lawyers Peter LoDuca and Steven Schwartz, who then cited numerous fake cases in a New York court. Despite assurances from ChatGPT that the cases were real and available on Lexis-Nexis and Westlaw, Judge Castel found the filings full of “gibberish” analysis, contradictory histories—and even one case citing itself as a precedent. Both lawyers were sanctioned for “subjective bad faith” and fined \$5,000. Years later, the 2022 case is still being mistakenly cited by lawyers who clearly need a reminder: trusting AI as your paralegal is one thing—trusting it as your legal fact-checker can lead to a whole other courtroom drama.

Caroline Byrne can be reached at cbyrne@alm.com.

Calendar

TUESDAY, JULY 29
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

Practising Law Institute
Investment Management
2025: Current Issues & Trends
9 a.m. – 5:15 p.m. (Day 1)
9 a.m. – 12:15 p.m. (Day 2)
www.pli.edu/programs/investment-management-institute/

THURSDAY, JULY 31
NY City Bar (CLE)
The “How To” of Successful Motion Practice: Practical Advice and Tips
4 p.m. - 7 p.m.; 3 CLE credits
Webinar Registration Link: <https://services.nycbar.org/EventDetail?EventKey=WEB073125&mcode=NYLJ>
Location: Zoom

Contact: Customer Relations
Department, 212-382-6663 or customerrelations@nycbar.org

TUESDAY, AUG. 5

NY City Bar
Current Issues in International Indigenous Human Rights Throughout the Americas
12 p.m. – 2 p.m.
Webinar Registration Link:

<https://services.nycbar.org/EventDetail?EventKey=UN080525&mcode=NYLJ>
Location: Zoom

Contact: Customer Relations
Department, 212-382-6663 or customerrelations@nycbar.org

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6

NY City Bar (CLE)
CLE Title: Current Legal Ethical

Issues with Professor Stephen Gillers
12 p.m. - 1:45 pm
CLE Credit: New York: 2.0 Ethics; New Jersey: 2.0 Professional Responsibility; California: 2.0 Professional Responsibility; Pennsylvania: 1.5 Professional Responsibility; Connecticut: Available to Licensed Attorneys
Webinar Registration Link: <https://services.nycbar.org/EventDetail?EventKey=UN080625&mcode=NYLJ>

Location: Zoom
Contact: Customer Relations
Department, 212-382-6663 or customerrelations@nycbar.org

Have an event to list?
E-mail the details to pkane@alm.com

Have a Move to Announce?
E-mail pkane@alm.com

Court Calendars

First Department

APPELLATE DIVISION

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

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

TUESDAY, AUG. 5

12 P.M.

652181/17 Olek, Inc. v. Merrick Real Estate

THURSDAY, AUG. 7

10 A.M.

155656/19 Schiff v. Intersystem S&S Corp.
4900/24 Castro v. Manhattan Parking Group

12 P.M.

35478/20 Fisher v. Triborough Bridge and Tunnel

FRIDAY, AUG. 8

10 A.M.

30138/18 Pilco v. Keap the Hope

1 P.M.

155527/24 Commonwealth Land Title v. Sack & Sack

MONDAY, AUG. 11

10 A.M.

651575/13 Becker v. Perla

12 P.M.

160122/22 L. M., an Infant v. Chelsea Piers

2 P.M.

154120/20 Welsh v. 12 East 86th St.

THURSDAY, AUG. 14

10 A.M.

814844/24 Munroe v. Hempstead

MONDAY, AUG. 18

12 P.M.

156787/22 Marquez v. Animal Care and Control of NYC

APPELLATE TERM

60 Centre Street Room 401

10 A.M.

Commencing with the September 2025 Term, all oral arguments at the Appellate Term, First Department will be in person. Counsel and pro se litigants also have the option to submit.

New York County

SUPREME COURT

Ex-Parte Motion Part And Special Term Part

Ex-Parte Motions Room 315, 9:30 A.M.

Special Term Proceedings Unsafe Buildings Bellevue Psychiatric Center Kirby Psychiatric Center Metropolitan Hospital Manhattan Psychiatric Center Bellevue Hospital

The following matters were assigned to the Justices named below. These actions were assigned as a result of initial notices of motion or notices of petition returnable in the court on the date indicated and the Request for Judicial Intervention forms that have been filed in the court with such initial activity in the case. All Justices, assigned parts and courtrooms are listed herein prior to the assignments of Justices for the specified actions. In addition, listed below is information on Judicial Hearing Officers, Mediation, and Special Referees.

IAS PARTS

1 Silvera: 300 (60 Centre)
2 Sattler: 212 (60 Centre)
3 Cohen: J. 208 (60 Centre)
4 Kim: 308 (80 Centre)
5 King: 320 (80 Centre)
6 King: 351 (60 Centre)
7 Lebovitz: 345 (60 Centre)
8 Kotler: 278 (80 Centre)
9 Capitli: 355 (60 Centre)
11 Frank: 412 (60 Centre)
12 Stroth: 328 (80 Centre)
13 Schumacher 304 (71 Thomas)
14 Bluth: 432 (60 Centre)
15 Johnson: 116 (60 Centre)
17 Hagler: 335 (60 Centre)
18 Tisch: 104 (71 Thomas)
19 Sokoloff: 540 (60 Centre)
20 Kaplan: 422 (60 Centre)
21 Tsai: 280 (80 Centre)
28 Tingling: 543 (60 Centre)
29 Ramirez: 311 (71 Thomas)
30 McMahon: Virtual (60 Centre)
32 Kahn: 1127B (111 Centre)
33 Rosado: 442 (60 Centre)
34 Ramsour: 341 (60 Centre)
35 Perry-Bond: 684 (71 Thomas)
36 Saunders: 205 (71 Thomas)
37 Engoron: 418 (60 Centre)
38 Crawford: 1166 (111 Centre)
39 Clynes: 232 (60 Centre)
41 Moynce: 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 Headley: 122 (80 Centre)
52 Sharp: 1045 (111 Centre)
53 Borrok: 238 (60 Centre)
54 Schechter: 228 (60 Centre)
55 d'Auguste: 103 (71 Thomas)
56 Kelley: 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 Chesler: 1127A (111 Centre)
65 Reo: 307 (80 Centre)
MFPKahn: 1127B (111 Centre)
MMSP-1: 1127B (111 Centre)
IDV Dawson: 1604 (100 Centre)

PART 40TR

JUDICIAL MEDIATION

On Rotating Schedule:

13 Silvera: 300 (60 Centre)
13 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 Hoahng: 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 NYSCEF 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—Adjourned 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 adjourned to Room 119 on date indicated, only for submission of papers.
SUBM 3—Adjourned to date indicated in Submission Court Room (Room 130) for affirmation or so ordered stipulation.
S—Stipulation.
C—Consent.
C MOTION—Adjourned to Commercial Motion Part Calendar.
FINAL—Adjournment date is final

60 CENTRE STREET

Submissions Part

TUESDAY, JULY 29

Submission

1 100663/25 Abdullah v. N.Y.C. Dept. of Health And Mental Hygiene
2 100641/25 Chambers v. Velasquez

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

Submission

1 100576/24 Aretakis v. Welltok
2 100732/25 Chavez Chavez v. N.Y.C. Dept. of Health And Mental Hygiene
3 101373/25 Emmanuel Omokha v. 2395 Fbd Dev. LLC
4 100358/25 Marino v. Board of Education of The City School Dist. of NYC

Paperless Judge Part

TUESDAY, JULY 29

651250/23A. M. Richardson v. Iron Oak, Inc. Et Al
651263/25 Agir Electrical v. Constror Inc. Et Al
151701/21 Albano v. Tao Group
653251/25 American Transit Ins. Co. v. Pagan
156646/24 Anonymous v. Wittmer
151424/25 Asa College, Inc. v. Jerome
159004/25 Ashback v. Metro-North Commuter RR. Co.
655641/24 Avamer 57 Fee LLC v. Int'l Virtual Corp. Et Al
651342/25 Bo Shun (hk) Ltd. v. Hongwei
159595/23 Carranza-Mariudena v. Briggs Services
451031/23 Chamovski v. The NY And Presbyterian Hosp. Et Al
650081/25 Changeis v. Universal E-Business Solutions
152994/24 Connex One Inc. v. Green Tech Solar LLC
160247/24 Corcino v. The NY Times Co.
651637/24 Crep Dallas Hotel LLC v. Collier
160181/24 Dewald v. Smith
156046/25 Diraimondo v. Bulik
651794/24 Duffin v. Murray Hills Enterprises D/b/a Cask Bar & Kitchen
805166/25 Edwards v. Mount Sinai/ St. Luke's Hosp.
153487/23 Fernandez v. Second And 103 LLC

NEW YORK STATE COURT OF APPEALS

Temporary Waiver of Strict Compliance with certain Provisions of Section 520.3 and 520.6 of the Rules for the Admission of Attorneys and Counselors at Law (22 NYCRR 520.3 and 520.6)

At a session of the Court, held at Court of Appeals Hall in the City of Albany, on the 24th day of July, 2025

Present, HON. ROWAN D. WILSON, Chief Judge, presiding

ORDER:

WHEREAS, the Court of Appeals recognizes that a significant number of J.D. and LL.M. students are experiencing delays obtaining student visas that may impact their ability to appear on campus, in-person by the commencement of the Fall 2025 semester; and

WHEREAS, despite these delays, such students may wish to commence the Fall 2025 semester as scheduled; and

WHEREAS, the Court of Appeals remains fully committed to ensuring compliance with the limitations on distance learning contained in sections 520.3(c) (2), 520.3(c)(3), and 520.6(b)(3)(v), and 520.6(b)(3) (viii) of the Rules of the Admission of Attorneys and Counselors at Law (22 NYCRR 520.3[c][2], 520.3[c] [3], and 520.6[b][3][v], and 520.6[b][3][viii]); and

WHEREAS, the Court of Appeals expects that law schools and law students will make all reasonable and practicable efforts consistent with the delays noted above to comply with the distance learning limitations contained in sections 520.3(c)(2), 520.3(c)(3), and 520.6(b)(3)(v), and 520.6(b)(3)(viii) of the Rules of the Admission of Attorneys and Counselors at Law (22 NYCRR 520.3[c][2], 520.3[c][3], and 520.6[b][3][v], and 520.6[b][3][viii]); it is

ORDERED that for any J.D. or LL.M. student enrolled during the Fall 2025 semester at a law school approved by the American Bar Association, who has been unable to gain entry to the United States before the commencement of the Fall 2025 semester due to delays in processing the student's visa application, strict compliance with the distance learning limitations contained in sections 520.3(c)(2), 520.3(c) (3), and 520.6(b)(3)(v), and 520.6(b)(3)(viii) of the Rules of the Admission of Attorneys and Counselors at Law (22 NYCRR 520.3[c][2], 520.3[c][3], and 520.6[b][3][v], and 520.6[b][3][viii]) is hereby waived to the extent that any J.D. or LL.M. student who is issued a visa on or before October 3, 2025 and who commences in-person instruction within 10 days of the date the visa is issued, may attend classes via distance learning until such date; and it is further

ORDERED that, upon satisfying the rules of this Court in all other respects, and upon an applicant's presentation to the New York Board of Law Examiners proof and a certification establishing that the applicant obtained a visa to enter the United States on or before October 3, 2025, and regularly attended courses in-person, on campus within 10 days of the date the visa was issued, together with a separate certification from the student's law school verifying the same, failure to comply with the above-referenced provisions shall not bar the applicant from sitting for the New York bar examination or from being admitted to the New York bar; and it is further

ORDERED that the above visa deadlines are non-waivable and petitions for individual waivers of these deadlines for visa-related issues will not be considered by the Court.

Deadline for Amicus Curiae Motions October Session

The Court has calendared appeals in 'Clarke v. Town of Newburgh' (APL 2025-110) and 'Matter of Parker J.' (APL 2025-101) for argument on October 14, 2025. The Court has calendared appeals in Article 13 LLC v Lasalle National Bank Association (CTQ 2025-1) and Van Dyke v U.S. Bank, National Association (APL 2025-100) for argument on October 16, 2025. Motions for permission to file a brief amicus curiae in these appeals must be served no later than August 26, 2025 and noticed for a return date no later than September 8, 2025.

Questions may be directed to the Clerk's Office at (518) 455-7705.

U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT WESTERN DISTRICT

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit Is Accepting Applications for Western District Bankruptcy Judge

Application Deadline is Aug. 7

The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit invites applications from qualified candidates for a 14-year appointment as United States Bankruptcy Judge for the Western District of New York, with a duty station in Rochester, New York. The selection process will be confidential and competitive. Applicants will be considered without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, sexual orientation, or disability.

The current annual salary of a United States Bankruptcy Judge is \$227,608.

The Second Circuit uses an open and competitive selection process. All applications are screened by a Merit Selection Committee. The Committee will review applicants using the following criteria: legal competence evidenced by experience with complex legal issues; an aptitude for legal scholarship and writing; familiarity with the courts and court processes; commitment to equal justice under the law; characteristics indicative of a sound judicial temperament; a reputation for integrity, good character and ethical behavior; and physical and mental health sufficient to meet the demands and tenure of the position. The Merit Selection Committee will select a limited number of applicants for interview and will conduct appropriate due diligence inquiries into the candidates' backgrounds and qualifications. Upon a majority vote of the Second Circuit Judicial Council, the Council will forward the Merit Selection Committee's Report with any recommendations or comments to the active judges of the Court of Appeals. The selected nominee will be required to satisfy FBI and IRS background investigations prior to appointment.

Basic qualifications for consideration include:

1. Membership in good standing of at least one state bar, the District of Columbia bar, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico bar, and never other than membership in good standing of every bar of which

the applicant has been a member; and

2. A minimum of five years of legal practice experience.

Application forms are posted on the Court's website at <http://www.ca2.uscourts.gov>.

Completed application packages must be in the format required by the Second Circuit and received no later than August 7, 2025.

U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT EASTERN DISTRICT

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit Is Accepting Applications for Eastern District Bankruptcy Judge

Application Deadline is Aug. 7

The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit invites applications from qualified candidates for a 14-year appointment as United States Bankruptcy Judge for the Eastern District of New York. There are two vacancies in the Eastern District of New York, one in Brooklyn and one in Central Islip. Applicants should identify in their cover letter whether they wish to be considered for Brooklyn, Central Islip, or both. The selection process will be confidential and competitive. Applicants will be considered without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, sexual orientation, or disability.

The current annual salary of a United States Bankruptcy Judge is \$227,608.

The Second Circuit uses an open and competitive selection process. All applications are screened by a Merit Selection Committee. The Committee will review applicants using the following criteria: legal competence evidenced by experience with complex legal issues; an aptitude for legal scholarship and writing; familiarity with the courts and court processes; commitment to equal justice under the law; characteristics indicative of a sound judicial temperament; a reputation for integrity, good character and ethical behavior; and physical and mental health sufficient to meet the demands and tenure of the position. The Merit Selection Committee will select a limited number of applicants for interview and will conduct appropriate due diligence inquiries into the candidates' backgrounds and qualifications. Upon a majority vote of the Second Circuit Judicial Council, the Council will forward the Merit Selection Committee's Report with any recommendations or comments to the active judges of the Court of Appeals. The selected nominee will be required to satisfy FBI and IRS background investigations prior to appointment.

Basic qualifications for consideration include:

1. Membership in good standing of at least one state bar, the District of Columbia bar, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico bar, and never other than membership in good standing of every bar of which the applicant has been a member; and
2. A minimum of five years of legal practice experience.

Application forms are posted on the Court's website at <http://www.ca2.uscourts.gov>.

Completed application packages must be in the format required by the Second Circuit and received no later than August 7, 2025.

U.S. DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT

Criminal Justice Act Committee Is Accepting Applications

Deadline is Sept. 8

The Criminal Justice Act Committee of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York is accepting new applications for appointment, and applications for reappointment, to the panel of attorneys under the Criminal Justice Act of 1964, through September 8, 2025. The Court encourages highly qualified and experienced criminal defense attorneys who reflect the diversity of the community to apply for membership on the CJA Panel for the District. Assignments to the Panel will be for a three-year period, beginning January 1, 2026. Applicants must be admitted and in good standing to practice in the Eastern District of New York.

Applications may be submitted for assignment to the Brooklyn or Central Islip panels, or both. The Committee is also seeking applications from practitioners whose experience is uniquely suited to handling petitions for post-conviction relief.

All application forms, instructions, and submission information are available on the Court's website at: <https://www.nyed.uscourts.gov/criminal-justice-act-info>

New applications and applications for reappointment, along with all supporting documents, must be submitted in one flattened PDF file, no later than September 8, 2025, by electronic submission via the Court's website.

Please contact the Clerk of Court at 718-613-2270 if you experience difficulty uploading an application.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER OF THE CHIEF JUDGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Pursuant to article VI, § 28(c) of the New York State Constitution and section 211 of the Judiciary Law, upon consultation with the Administrative Board of the Courts, and with the approval of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, I hereby amend, effective July 7, 2025, sections 24.6(g), (n) and 25.18 of the Rules of the Chief Judge, by adding the underlined material and removing the [bracketed] material, to read as follows:

PART 24. TIME AND LEAVE

Section 24.6. Other Leaves With Pay

(g) Conferences. Four days' leave per annum without charge to an employee's leave credits may be allowed to attend conferences of recognized professional organizations. Such conferences must be directly related to the employee's profession [of] or professional duties. This leave is subject to the prior approval of the administrative authority and to the staffing needs of the court or agency.

(n) The Chief Administrator of the Courts or [his or his] designee may grant leaves with pay for reasons not itemized in this Part.

PART 25. CAREER SERVICE

Section 25.18. Establishment of a Continuing Eligible List

The Chief Administrator of the Courts may establish

Continued on page 10

158600/24 Fora Financial Asset Securitization 2021 v. H.M. Air Conditioning And Heating Inc. Et Al

151265/25 Fox 153 v. High Grade Smoke & Vape LLC Et Al

159635/16 Garcia v. Jrm Contruction Corp.

153639/20 Garvey v. Governors Island Corp.

153124/21 Gonzalez-Ortega v. Roosevelt Island Operating

159485/19 Gonzalo Verdugo Yancha v. 88 Wall St.. LLC

653795/25 Government Employees Ins. Co. v. Croner

154688/23 Grove Equities LLC v. Grove Tr

655003/19 Hall v. Middleton

652722/25 Heimkamp v. Cargo Auto Group

153332/24 Hereford Ins. Co. v. Fils-Aime

156378/21 Hernandez v. 331 W. 38th St. LLC Et Al

159894/21 Hughes v. Redwood Capital Mgt. Gp

805278/24 Ibadit v. Rotte Md

155519/18 James v. Rcb1 Nominee LLC

655378/24 Jpmorgan Chase Bank v. Right Meets Left Design LLC

652408/25 Jst3ny, Inc. v. Premier Hotels

652343/23 Kleinman v. Paper Ambition LLC Et Al

651070/25 L & M Architectural Graphics, Inc. v. Audrey Signs Inc.

651340/25 Li v. Mao

152742/25 Louis v. Schiraldi

152791/25 Mack-Cruz v. NYC Et Al

653218/25 Marcussi Ltd. Partnership v. Qd Overseas Ventures

154460/22 Margalit v. Network of Patrols, Inc.

153761/25 Marotta v. Tucker

153267/24 Menendez v. One City Block LLC Et Al

158905/18 Milankovic v. Ery Tenant LLC

161422/18 Minaya v. Smittel

Sponsor 153425/25 Minsky v. Amc Networks, Inc.

156104/21 Minzer- Nussbaum v. Henry

651535/25 Moonlite LLC v. Foresto

190257/24 Morin v. Pfizer Inc. Et Al

652893/20 New Deal Rlty. LLC v. 684 Owners Corp.

152301/24 Perkins v. NYC Et Al

151151/25 Phoenix Owners Corp. v. Mindel

152082/20 Ramon v. First World Dev.

151141/21 Ritter v. NYC Et Al

160187/19 Rivera v. Jg Chelsea LLC

453112/17 Rojas v. Jrm Const. Mgt.

159779/23 S&F Associates of NY LLC v. Dewald

156653/25 Sanel v. Allstate Fire And Casualty Ins. Co.

154134/23 Schwab v. 101 West 73rd St. Et Al

659763/24 Shenzhen Jinhongtai Equity Investment Fund Mgt. Co., Ltd. Et Al v. Dogness (nt'l) Corp. Et Al

850020/22 Skv - B Acquisitions Seller C v. 1475 1st Ave LLC Et Al

651606/20 Soucylcye Inc. Et Al v. Arch Specialty Ins. Co. Et Al

159830/23 Verizon NY Inc. v. Con
Ed, Inc. Et Al

157981/25 Miles Parker Owner LLC
v. The NYS Office of Temporary
And Disability Assistance Et Al
157983/25 Miles Parker Owner LLC
v. The NYS Office of Temporary
And Disability Assistance Et Al
157984/25 River Crossing Owner

LLC v. The NYS Office of
Temporary And Disability
Assistance Et Al
654036/25 Square Funding LLC v.
Maggies Farm LLC Et Al
158084/25 The Legal Aid Society,
Inc. v. NYC

653506/25Wesco Ins. Co. Inc A/s/o
Freunds Sushi Grill Inc v. NYCTA

Motion

365123/24Cabrera v. Edward
Kennedy Brooks

Part 45
Commercial Div.

Justice Anar Rathod Patel
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3632
Room 428

TUESDAY, JULY 29

651637/24Crep Dallas Hotel LLC v.
Collier
652101/25Logsdon v. Urban Green
Mgt. LLC Et Al
652087/25NYU Langone Hosps. v.
Emblemhealth Plan Inc. Et Al
651314/24Oberon Securities v.
Glaam Co., Ltd.
651100/25Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.
v. Hong Kong Yu Jia Int'l Tech.
Co. Ltd.

659763/24Shenzhen Jinhongtai
Equity Investment Fund Mgt. Co.,
Ltd. Et Al v. Dogness (Int'l)
Corp. Et Al
65407/25Steffanci v. Dfg
Trademark Hldgs. LLC Et Al
655708/24U.S. Specialty Ins. Co. Et
Al v. Cantor Fitzgerald

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

655686/24Aurora Tourism Services
LLC v. Go NY Tours, Inc. D/b/a
Top View
659081/24Electra Capital Pm Fund
v. Cypress Station Two LLC Et Al
657782/19Maraj Electric v. Judlau
Contracting, Inc.

154460/24Ocfbrook Hldgs. v. Tks
Bklyn. Center Hldg.
452749/24People of The State of
NY By Letitia James Attorney
General of The State of NY v.
Tiktoks Inc. Et Al
157341/15Pepper v. Di Angelo
656070/25Sabby Volatility Warrant
Master Fund Ltd. v. Srivaru Hldg.
Ltd.

654018/25Scg Plaza Inc. Et Al v. Lee
655500/16Stafford v. A&E Real
Estate Hldgs.

Part 48
Commercial Div.

Justice Andrea Masley
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3265
Room 242

TUESDAY, JULY 29

156759/1712138747 Ontario Inc. v.
Lehman Brothers Hldgs., Inc.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

655017/24Essex Global Trading,
Inc. v. Yafa Jewelry Inc Et Al
659877/24Pattern Energy Group Lp
v. Perillo
652189/23Pine Valley Dev. Inc. v.
Integra Hldgs. LLC Et Al
850013/24Shanghai Commercial
Bank Ltd. v. Chen Foundation,
Inc. Et Al
652041/24Shanghai Zhongda
Wincome Co., Ltd. v. 250 W
Investments Inc. Et Al

Part 49
Commercial Div.

Justice Margaret A. Chan
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-4033
Room 252

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

653387/19Cassaforte Ltd. v.
Johnson
451426/20Cassaforte Ltd. v.
Pourtavoosi

Part 53
Commercial Div.

Justice Andrew S. Borrok
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3304
Room 238

TUESDAY, JULY 29

654488/22Cyberbit, Inc. v. Cloud
Range Cyber
652968/25Electra Capital Pm Fund
v. Tides on Valley View Partners
LLC Et Al
151947/23IIInco Courtland Bronx
NY v. Wenger Esq.
651289/25Ionic Ventures v. Vision
Marine Technologies
652343/23Kleinman v. Paper
Ambition LLC Et Al

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

651533/25Alter Domus (us) LLC v.
Lakeland Holdings
651533/25Alter Domus (us) LLC v.
Lakeland Hldgs.
654268/24Clear Haven Investment
Fund v. Zaigs Spy I LLC Et Al
653079/22Elberg v. Int'l Bank of
Chicago Et Al
654506/23Related Fund Mgt. v.
Franklin St. Ins. Services
654028/21Travelers Casualty &
Surety Co. v. Vale Canada Ltd. Et
Al

Part 54
Commercial Div.

Justice Jennifer G. Schecter
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3362
Room 228

TUESDAY, JULY 29

157361/25Bifco v. Prelli
655780/23Chan v. Ho
651435/25Emusc v. Anthem Hp
653126/24Evangelista v.
Sannozaro
655093/19Hall v. Middleton
656857/21Shatz v. Chertok
654061/22Sing For Service v.
Allianza U.S., Inc., A California
Corp. Et Al
650973/17Talking Capital Windup
LLC v. Omanoff
653012/19Taxi Tours Inc. v. Go NY
Tours, Inc.
659157/24Viola Credit Gl I v. Landa
Hldgs., Inc. Et Al

Motion

157361/25Bifco v. Prelli
656857/21Shatz v. Chertok
654061/22Sing For Service v.
Allianza U.S., Inc., A California
Corp. Et Al
650973/17Talking Capital Windup
LLC v. Omanoff

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

650342/24Bank Hapoalim B.M. v.
Monroe Capital Management
Advisors
451120/22Edgewater Ventures LLC
v. Si Funding LLC Et Al
653012/19Taxi Tours Inc. v. Go NY
Tours, Inc.

Motion

653012/19Taxi Tours Inc. v. Go NY
Tours, Inc.

Part 57

Justice Sabrina Kraus
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-636-3195
Room 218

TUESDAY, JULY 29

950039/19Archdiocese of
NY
950079/19Ark14 v. Archdiocese of
NY
950040/19Ark19 v. Archdiocese of
NY
950036/19Ark4 v. Archdiocese of
NY
950051/19Ark59 v. Archdiocese of
NY
950017/19Caramanno v.
Archdiocese of NY

950821/21Dietsch v. The Roman
Catholic Archdiocese of NY Et Al
950431/20Doe v. Archdiocese of NY
Et Al
950432/20Doe v. Archdiocese of NY
Et Al
950433/20Doe v. Archdiocese of NY
Et Al
950158/21Doe v. Archdiocese of NY
Et Al
950061/20F v. Rockefeller Univ.
450607/22Gibbons v. NYC Et Al
951485/19Gonzalo Verdugo Yancha
v. 88 Wall St., LLC
950178/19Guerrero v. The Roman
Catholic Archdiocese of NY Et Al
950087/19Mendoza v. The Roman
Catholic Archdiocese of NY Et Al
950264/21N. v. Archdiocese of NY
160187/19Rivera v. Lg Chelsea LLC
950617/21Thomas v. Archdiocese
of NY Et Al
951165/19Vaughan v. Warman
950204/20Zagaglia v. Our Lady of
Mount Carmel Et Al

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

951047/21Barber v. Roman
Catholic Archdiocese of NY Et Al
950300/20Cl v. Archdiocese of NY
950753/20D. v. Archdiocese of NY
950348/20Doe v. Archdiocese of NY
Et Al
950196/21Kennedy v. Roman
Catholic Archdiocese of NY Et Al
950736/21Shuler v. Riverside
Hawks A/k/a Riverside Hawks
950216/19Sinni v. Archdiocese of
NY Et Al

Motion

950300/20Cl v. Archdiocese of NY

Part 59

Justice Debra A. James
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3351
Room 331

TUESDAY, JULY 29

150300/19Ollier v. Barclay
Pharmaceuticals
655924/19Podziba v. Podziba
655260/20Roosevelt Lse 38 LLC v.
A.J. Fashion Group

Part 60
Commercial Div.

Justice Melissa A. Crane
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3310
Room 248

TUESDAY, JULY 29

654859/24200 Frank Corp. v. 200
Chelsea Corp.
162142/24Assad v. Processa
Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Et Al
650766/25Indian Harbor Ins. Co.
Et Al v. Momentive Performance
Materials, Inc.
653218/25Marcussi Ltd.
Partnership v. Qd Overseas
Ventures
651180/19Travers v. Lubin

Motion

162142/24Assad v. Processa
Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Et Al
650766/25Indian Harbor Ins. Co.
Et Al v. Momentive Performance
Materials, Inc.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

155116/25Bkns Mgt. LLC Et Al v.
Merrill Lynch
155479/25Board of Mgrs. of The
432 Park Condominium v. 56th
And Park (NY) Owner
654643/24Nationwide Mutual Ins.
Co. Et Al v. O3 Industries
651310/25New Spring Mezzanine
Capital Iv v. Joshi
650193/25Roc Debt Strategies
II Bond Investments LLC v.
Cwcapital Asset Mgt. LLC
650478/25The Nielsen Co. (us) v.
Quotient Technologies Inc. Et Al
653396/23Theometrics v. Grey

Motion

654643/24Nationwide Mutual Ins.
Co. Et Al v. O3 Industries
650193/25Roc Debt Strategies
II Bond Investments LLC v. Cwcapital
Asset Mgt. LLC
650478/25The Nielsen Co. (us) v.
Quotient Technologies Inc. Et Al
653396/23Theometrics v. Grey

Part 61
Commercial Div.

Justice Nancy M. Bannon
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3169
Room 232

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

659813/24Biodiagnostic Labs, Inc.
v. Healthfirst Phsp, Inc.
653213/25Morgan Stanley Private
Bank v. Venetos
651697/25Workgenius Hldgs., Inc.
v. Zaslow

Transit Authority
Settlement Part

60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3811
Room 408

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

161721/19Cruz v. NYCTA
405815/19Flores v. NYCTA
160818/21Imam v. NYCTA Et Al
152652/19Maes v. Manhattan And
Bronx Surface
155923/19Maxwell v. Metro.
Transportation
157405/18McCargo v. Metro.
NYCTA
153379/21Monsanto v. The NYCTA
Et Al
158749/18Morales v. NYC
Transportation
156416/19Morel v. NYCTA
157094/19Rodriguez v. NYCTA
451485/14Savinovich v. NYC
155379/22Yankivier v. NYCTA Et Al

80 CENTRE
STREET

Part 4

Justice Judy H. Kim
80 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3580
Room 308

TUESDAY, JULY 29

100641/25Chambers v. Velasquez

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

659576/24Ascendus Inc v. Konde
152671/25Bishop v. Selip &
Styanoun
651223/25Debel v. Morgan Stanley
Smith Barney
159163/22Pacheco v. Catholic
Guardian Services
154671/25Sumba Lucero v. 1165
Park Ave, Inc. Et Al
163023/15Washington v. NYC
155165/23Wu v. Wunderkind Corp.
D/b/a Wunderkind Technologies

Part 5
City Part

Justice Hassa A. Kingo
80 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3374
Room 320

TUESDAY, JULY 29

154130/23Anaya v. NYC Et Al
159622/17Andrade v. Alex Mrha
155387/21Bowers v. NYC Et Al
450144/23Bryant v. Triborough
Bridge And Tunnel Auth. Et Al
150140/19Burghardt v. Cca Civil,
Inc.
150229/19A v. NYC
161435/21Comas v. NYC Et Al
150338/17Con Ed Co. of New York,
Inc. (2016-00042) v. NYC Et Al
101201/23Cordero v. Nypd 26th Pct
152559/20Curis v. Con Edison
160181/24Dewail v. Smith
151970/20Emegawali v. The Dept.
of Education of NYC Et Al
153619/19Eustache v. Board of
Education of The

153648/22Farley v. NYC
153615/23Fypypowcz v. NYC
159635/16Garcia v. Jrm
Construction Corp.
153686/20Gomez Castillo v. Forty-
Forty B'way, Rlty.
157773/21Hdwan v. The City of
NY
158561/22Harvis v. NYC Et Al
160453/20Heller-Lewkowicz v. NYC
Et Al
158494/24Hickman v. NYC Et Al
150915/22Hughlett v. NYC Et Al
155982/24James v. Hytan Electrical
Contracting Inc. Et Al
158728/22Jorge v. NYC Et Al
151924/23Lapointe v. NYC Et Al
152791/25Mack-Cruz v. NYC Et Al
152827/20Mok v. NYC
154925/23Niemczyk v. 207-21
Chelsea Owners Corp Et Al
153954/22Polanco v. NYC Et Al
150892/22Pope v. NYC Et Al
156422/19Pringle v. NYC
160201/19Reyes v. Uddin
153910/18Rios v. NYC
157797/22Rios v. NYC
151141/21Ritter v. NYC Et Al
153205/21Rodriguez v. NYC Et Al
152552/23Rosado v. NYC
150825/22Sangano v. NYC Et Al
451330/22Sargeant v. NYC Et Al
160252/21Smith v. NYC
152729/25Smith v. Edwin Gould
Services For Children & Families
Et Al
151089/20Stanley v. NYC
156198/22Tociv v. NYC Et Al
160655/22Umpierre v. East 9th St.
Apts. Corp Et Al
157818/17Villar v. NYC
151625/20Wilson v. Amsterdam
1743 Rlty, LLC
152111/20Ziebacz v. NYC

Motion

150454/25Catlin v. NYC
153615/23Fypypowcz v. NYC
158494/24Hickman v. NYC Et Al
155982/24James v. Hytan Electrical
Contracting Inc. Et Al
153910/18Rios v. NYC
157797/22Rios v. NYC
160252/21Smith v. NYC Et Al
152729/25Smith v. Edwin Gould
Services For Children & Families
Et Al

452006/25Acosta v. 156-158 East
102nd St. Corp. Et Al
400286/14Moore v. NYC
652125/21Napoli Shkolnik v. Law
Office of Andrew Park
150948/24F v. NYC Et Al
155831/21Pabon v. NYC Et Al
157088/24Rajan v. NYC Et Al
160725/24Saracune v. NYC Et Al

Motion

452006/25Acosta v. 156-158 East
102nd St. Corp. Et Al

Part 8

Justice Lynn R. Kotler
80 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3572
Room 278

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

155572/25601 West 180 St. NYC
LLC v. Rojas
153339/22Aaroun Medina v. The
West 90th Owners Corp
156564/22Arias v. One Sickles St.
Co.
151342/21Charlton v. 92 Pinehurst
Ave. LLC

Part 21
City Part

Justice Richard A. Tsai
80 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3738
Room 280

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

161721/19Cruz v. NYCTA
405815/19Flores v. NYCTA
160818/21Imam v. NYCTA Et Al
152652/19Maes v. Manhattan And
Bronx Surface
155923/19Maxwell v. Metro.
Transportation
157405/18McCargo v. Metro.
NYCTA
153379/21Monsanto v. The NYCTA
Et Al
158749/18Morales v. NYC
Transportation
156416/19Morel v. NYCTA
157094/19Rodriguez v. NYCTA
451485/14Savinovich v. NYC
155379/22Yankivier v. NYCTA Et Al

Part 22
Motor Vehicle

Justice Christopher Chin
80 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3271
Room 136

TUESDAY, JULY 29

158461/22Canizares v. Mta Bus Co.
Et Al

Transit Authority
Settlement Part

60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3811
Room 408

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

155172/24Agostino v. Barraza-
Echeverri
156765/24Jerez v. Bedford
Boulevard Food Corp. Et Al
156244/24McCune v. Fa Mgt. Inc.
Et Al
150437/25O v. Krunpov
152279/24Pinckney v. Paltow
155361/25Torres v. Zambrano
157162/23Vazquez v. Ryder Truck
Rental Inc Et Al

Part MED-2

Justice Samuel E.
Wilkenfeld
80 Centre Street
646-386-3689
Room 106

Early Settlement
Part 1

Justice Miles J. Vigilante
80 Centre Street
Room 106

TUESDAY, JULY 29

152602/22Alavi v. Resource
Furniture LLC Et Al
160454/19Azzizian v. Madison
Entertainment Associates LLC Et
Al
158541/19Batista v. NYCHA
453196/17Carvajal Perez v. Kew
Gardens Dev Corp.
151390/23Davis v. Municipal Credit
Union
157608/16Maldonado Barajas v.
Turin Housing Dev.
150841/18Ragsdale v. Mhp Real
Estate Services
151825/21Ramos Quezada De
Rodriguez v. Yonkers Plaza
Shopping
152874/20Reichenbach v. Port
Auth. of New
159969/19Sanchez v. 181st St.
Medical
65244/18Shehat v. Those
Awesome Guys Srl
158806/20Taitelbaum v. 20125
Owners Corp.
160906/19Tsounis v. Henegan
Const. Co., Inc.
157288/18Vivar v. Citigroup Tech.,
Inc.

Part 89R
Special Referee

Justice Eric Schumacher
71 Thomas Street
Phone 646-386-3736
Courtroom 304

TUESDAY, JULY 29

190239/22Anita Bernert v. Amchem
Prods., Inc., N/a Rhone
Poulenc Ag Co., N/a Bayer
Cropsience Inc Et Al
158234/23Marte v. 4168 B'way.
Fitness Group
190066/19Clayton v. A-C Fire Pump
190047/22Frascino v. Aereo Int'l
190009/19Glass v. Abb, Inc., As
Successor in
190355/18Hoskey v. A.O. Smith
Water Prods.
157704/23Morales Freire v.
Lendlease (us) Const. Lmb Et Al
190257/24Morin v. Pfizer Inc. Et Al
190344/17Morle v. A.O. Smith
Water Prods.

159531/21Geller-Marlowe v.
Coliseum Park Apts. Co.
156406/21Henriquez v. 55th St.
Apts., Inc. Et Al
650900/20Lantower Rlty. L.P. v.
Rose Contractor Ny, Inc.
159053/21Rivera v. NYCHA Et Al
159007/13Ruisech v. Structure
Tone Global
160944/22Seneca Ins. Co., Inc.
A/s/o Miriam And Mazel LLC v. La
Villa Cafe Restaurant LLC
160839/21Walker v. Triborough
Bridge And Tunnel Auth.

Early Settlement
Part 2

Justice Samuel E.
Wilkenfeld
80 Centre Street
Room 106

TUESDAY, JULY 29

155821/15Calvert Apartments Llc v.
NYC
152350/17Calvert Apts. LLC v.
Hallen Const. Co.
158461/22Canizares v. Mta Bus Co.
Et Al
190072/17Jordan v. Avon Prods.,
Inc.
190247/17Karen A. Williamson v.
Aereo Int'l, Inc.
190204/25Kruk v. Almay, Inc. Et Al
190243/23Miraglia v. A.O. Smith
Water Prods. Co., Et Al
190257/24Morin v. Pfizer Inc. Et Al
952107/23Ormond v. Weinstein
190254/21Sears v. Aereo Int'l, Inc.,
Et Al

Part 18

Justice Alexander M. Tisch
71 Thomas Street
Phone 646-386-3472
Room 104

TUESDAY, JULY 29

950188/19Anonymous v. Timber
Lake Corp.
452864/21B. v. Big Brothers Big
Sisters of NYC Et Al
950122/20Bambace v. The
Archdiocese of NY Et Al
950670/20Brown v. Archdiocese of
NY
950445/21Doe v. Archdiocese of NY
951439/21Doe v. Archdiocese of NY
Et Al
950205/21Doe v. Roman Catholic
Archdiocese
157721/19Fields v. Srivisal
950058/21Macartney v.
Archdiocese of NY Et Al
950777/21Tansey v. The Dominican
Foundation of Dominican Friars
Et Al

Part 27

Justice Denise M Dominguez
80 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-5625
Courtroom 289

Part 41

Justice Nicholas W. Moyné
80 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3984
Room 327

TUESDAY, JULY 29

650503/24American Empire
Surplus Lines Ins. Co. v. A C
Window & Door Inc.
159571/24Beaux Arts Rlty. LLC v.
Koster
154346/24Choi v. Linc Llc L.L.C.
154602/22Margalit v. Network of
Patrols, Inc.
155013/19Reichenbach v. Jacin
Investors Corp.

Motion

650503/24American Empire
Surplus Lines Ins. Co. v. A C
Window & Door Inc.
159571/24Beaux Arts Rlty. LLC v.
Koster
154346/24Choi v. Linc Llc L.L.C.
155013/19Reichenbach v. Jacin
Investors Corp.

Part 50

Justice J. Michelle Sweeting
80 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-5639
Room 279

Part 51
Matrimonial Part

Justice Lisa S. Headley
80 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3846
Room 122

Part 65

Justice Denis M. Reo
80 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3887
Room 307

850660/23 Citizens Bank Na v. Perkins
850032/22 Flushing Bank v. Cory Rly., Inc. Et Al
850288/24 Hilton Resorts Corp. v. Hurwitz
850150/24 J.P. Morgan Mortgage Acquisition Corp. v. Goldstein
850369/24 Jpmorgan Chase Bank v. Corona
850432/23 M&T Bank v. Kushner
850083/22 Morgan Stanley Private Bank v. Papageorgiou
850481/23 Nationstar Mortgage LLC v. The Estate of Claudeth R. Adams Et Al
850034/22 Newbank v. 43 Mott Rlty. Owner LLC Et Al
850408/24 Newrez LLC D/b/a Shellpoint Mortgage Servicing v. Marius
850622/23 Npi Fund LLC v. 324 East 14th St. LLC Et Al
154114/23 NYCTL 1998-2 Trust And The Bank of NY Mellon v. Ciaodi Restaurant Corp. Et Al
152892/22 NYCTL 2019-A Trust And The Bank of NY Mellon v. McMahon
850087/23 Pw East 106th St. LLC v. 308-310 Rly.
850483/23 Sachem Capital Corp. v. Emrod Const. & Dev. Corp. Et Al
850649/23 Santander Bank v. Karamahutoglu
850476/24 Sig Cre 2023 Venture LLC v. Lws 83 Hlgs. LLC Et Al
850425/24 Sms Financial Strategic Investments III v. Mackall
850060/25 Towd Point Mortgage Trust 2022-4 v. Miu
850158/20 U.S. Bank Nat. Assoc. v. Tabibnia
850121/25 U.S. Bank Nat. Assoc. v. Chatman Jr.
850487/23 U.S. Bank Nat. Assoc. v. Zhang
850028/24 U.S. Bank Trust Co. v. Moran
850472/23 U.S. Bank Trust Nat. Assoc. v. Busi
850041/24 U.S. Bank Trust Nat. Assoc. v. Shen
850257/22 USAlliance Fed. Credit Union By Merger With NY Metro Fed. Credit Union v. Unknown Heirs of The Estate of James McKaskill A/k/a James Mc Caskill Et Al
850439/24 Wells Fargo Bank v. Dunkley
850293/23 Wells Fargo Bank v. Sadoff
850243/21 Wells Fargo USA Hlgs., Inc. v. Rusta
850241/24 Wilmington Savings Fund Society v. Goldstein

Part 38
Justice Ashlee Crawford
111 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3235
Room 1166

TUESDAY, JULY 29

651300/24 Abbott Resource Services Co. v. Moore St. Bldg. Corp. Et Al
651606/20 Suncycle Inc. Et Al v. Arch Specialty Ins. Co. Et Al

Motion
651300/24 Abbott Resource Services Co. v. Moore St. Bldg. Corp. Et Al

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

651300/24 Abbott Resource Services Co. v. Moore St. Bldg. Corp. Et Al
653479/25 Akl Inc. v. Ibrahim
654162/20 Board of Mgrs. of The v. 32nd St. Rly.
155389/24 Fernandez Campos v. 164 L LLC

656028/23 Huang v. NY Food And Drink Gravesend, Inc. Dba Popeyes-Popeye Louisiana Kitchen Et Al
651193/24 Itzhak v. Briarwood Ins. Services Inc. Et Al
158697/24 Prinzivalli v. Staten Island Union. Hosp. Et Al
655640/23 Sjs Thompson v. Singer

Part 42
Justice Emily Morales-Minerva
111 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3237
Room 574

TUESDAY, JULY 29

655614/24 Avamar 57 Fee LLC v. Int'l Virtual Corp. Et Al
158943/23 Fora Financial Warehouse v. One World Home Repair LLC Et Al
151265/25 Fox 153 v. High Grade Smoke & Vape LLC Et Al
651595/25 Moonlite LLC v. Foresto
158596/24 State Farm Mutual Automobile Ins. Co. v. Smalls
153395/25 Super Pc Systems Inc. v. Airv 258 Mulberry St. LLC Et Al

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

153115/24 2473-275 Grand St. Associates LLC v. Jmx Studio Corp
453019/24 Abrams Fensterman v. To Quash Subpoena
155692/24 American Express Nat. Bank v. Portilla
659577/24 Ascendus Inc. v. Qwezda
654697/24 B.C.D. Tech Inc. Et Al
156197/24 Pennington Owner LLC Et Al
150062/25 Blair-Joannou v. 12-14 East 64th Owners Corp. Et Al
654033/22 Brighton Builder LLC v. Ashnu Int'l, Inc.
100356/25 Ganes v. NYC Dept. of Finance Adjudication Div.
652314/25 Itria Ventures LLC v. R1 Solutions, Inc. Et Al
656626/20 Porsche Cars North America v. Jrm Const. Mgt.
656563/21 Zabit v. Brandometry

Motion
100356/25 Ganes v. NYC Dept. of Finance Adjudication Div.
656563/21 Zabit v. Brandometry

Part 47
Justice Paul A. Goetz
111 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3743
Room 1021

TUESDAY, JULY 29

152994/24 Connex One Inc. v. Green Tech Solar LLC
655378/24 Jpmorgan Chase Bank v. Right Meets Left Design LLC
154735/25 Rohrbraugh v. 1120 Park Corp.
156653/25 Sanel v. Allstate Fire And Casualty Ins. Co.

Motion
154735/25 Rohrbraugh v. 1120 Park Corp.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

652761/25 Country-Wide Ins. Co. v. Byron O. Taxi Inc.
650839/25 Dahm & Krieger Architects Planners Pc v. Carlton Strategic Ventures LLC
650769/25 Integrated Computer Service, Inc. v. Dbcollaborative
152487/24 Storch v. Metro North Commuter RR. D/b/a Mta Metro North RR. Et Al
159304/24 Torres v. Sherman25 LLC

Part 52
Justice Carol Sharpe
111 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3742
Room 1045

TUESDAY, JULY 29

152839/20 Abbasi v. NYC Et Al
158508/24 Anderson v. NYC Et Al
153059/24 Atamanian v. NYC
160975/20 Benvenuto v. NYC
156942/20 Black v. NYC
154032/20 Blanc v. NYC
157038/23 Bradshaw v. NYC Et Al

Part 52
Justice Carol Sharpe
111 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3742
Room 1045

TUESDAY, JULY 29

152301/24 Perkins v. NYC Et Al

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

152839/20 Abbasi v. NYC Et Al
158508/24 Anderson v. NYC Et Al
153059/24 Atamanian v. NYC
160975/20 Benvenuto v. NYC
156942/20 Black v. NYC
154032/20 Blanc v. NYC
157038/23 Bradshaw v. NYC Et Al

154911/20 Bush v. Gim Rlty. LLC
152767/19 Cieri v. NYC
157078/21 Clottin v. NYC
153447/21 Comito v. NYC Et Al
152452/21 Concepcion v. NYC Et Al
161322/19 Coronel v. NYC
101356/19 Daniels v. NYC
157948/21 Dargan v. NYC
154147/24 Daszkiewicz v. NYC Et Al
155596/22 Davis v. NYC Et Al
152482/22 De Ruggiero v. NYC Et Al
153606/21 Douglas v. NYC
154941/18 Echevarria v. NYC
156199/21 Edwards v. NYC
151435/22 Feliciano v. Masaryk Towers Corp. Et Al
153478/20 Fontanez v. NYC
152068/22 Fraudorfer v. Con Ed Co. of New York, Inc. Et Al
157291/25 Garner v. NYC Et Al
157025/24 Gordon v. Professional Staff Congress/cuny Et Al
159821/19 Guilfoyle v. NYC
151886/22 Harris v. NYC
154154/21 Harris v. NYC
150305/22 Johnson v. NYC Et Al
160487/23 Koffler v. NYC Et Al
153456/24 Legger v. NYC
154086/19 Lewis v. NYC
451951/25 Louis v. NYC Et Al
157501/18 Lugo v. NYC
159983/21 Mallory v. NYC
151204/17 McCray v. NYC
158586/18 Miranda v. NYC
153876/21 O'Sullivan v. NYC Et Al
155516/23 Olsen v. NYC Et Al
160621/17 P v. NYC
152349/22 Pildes v. NYC Et Al
156040/21 Quezada v. NYC Et Al
160650/21 Quezada v. 537 West 144th St. Housing Dev. Fund Corp. Et Al
154953/20 Rabb v. NYC Et Al
157482/24 Rahaman v. NYC Et Al
155747/22 Kella v. NYC Et Al
160026/21 Rembert v. NYC Et Al
156712/24 Reyes v. NYCHA Et Al
156837/21 Reyes v. NYC
153442/20 Rhodes v. NYC
158012/19 Rodriguez v. S And A 206 Rly. LLC Et Al
154953/19 Rodriguez v. NYC
156071/21 Rosario v. NYC Et Al
160347/15 Rubin v. NYC
160820/20 S. v. NYC
159380/23 Stacy v. NYC
161832/24 Stymanczyk v. Sunstone Associates
159956/20 Tajian v. NYC Et Al
156380/20 Thomas v. The NYC
157026/18 Torres v. NYC Et Al
150249/22 Turner v. NYC Et Al
160381/20 Webster v. NYC Et Al
157284/21 Weiss v. Brookfield Financial Properties
153663/24 White v. NYC Et Al

Part 62
City Part
Justice Ariel D. Chesler
111 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3274
Room 1127A

TUESDAY, JULY 29

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

153014/21 Bryant v. Keita
151938/25 Cade v. Key Hotels
154203/24 Gaughan v. Barounis
450849/19 Isabel Alvarez v. NYC
158954/22 Napper v. NYC Et Al
154158/22 Torres v. NYC Et Al

Integrated Domestic Violence Part
Justice Tandra L. Dawson
100 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3868
Room 1604

CRIMINAL TERM

Part Tap A
Justice Biben
Phone 646-386-4107
100 Centre St.
Room 1100, 9:30 A.M.

Part Tap B
Justice Statsinger
Phone 646-346-4044
100 Centre St.
Room 1130, 9:30 A.M.

Part 22
Justice Mennin
Phone 646-386-4022
Fax 212-295-4890
111 Centre Street
Room 928, 9:30 A.M.

Part 23
Justice N. Ross
Phone 646-386-4023
Fax 212-295-4891
100 Centre Street
Room 1307, 9:30 A.M.

Part 31
Justice D. Kiesel
Phone 646-386-4031
Fax 212-401-9260
100 Centre Street
Room 1333, 9:30 A.M.

Part 32
Justice Carro
Phone 646-386-4032
Fax 212-401-9261
100 Centre Street
Room 1300, 9:30 A.M.

Part JHO/Part 37
Justice Adlerberg
Phone 646-386-4037
100 Centre Street
Room 1600, 9:30 A.M.

Part 41
Justice Dwyer
Phone 646-386-4041
Fax 212-401-9262
100 Centre Street
Room 1116, 9:30 A.M.

Part 42
Justice Wiley
Phone 646-386-4042
Fax 212-401-9263
111 Centre Street
Room 733, 9:30 A.M.

Part 51
Justice Edwards
Phone 646-386-4051
Fax 212-401-9264
100 Centre Street
Room 1324, 9:30 A.M.

Part 52
Justice T. Farber
Phone 646-386-4052
Fax 212-401-9265
111 Centre Street
Room 763, 9:30 A.M.

Part 53
Justice Rodney
Phone 646-386-4053
100 Centre Street
Room 1247, 9:30 A.M.

Part 54
Justice Antigiani
Phone 646-386-4054
111 Centre Street
Room 621, 9:30 A.M.

Part 56
Justice Drysdale
Phone 646-386-4056
111 Centre Street
Room 724, 9:30 A.M.

Part 59
Justice J. Merchan
Phone 646-386-4059
Fax 212-295-4932
100 Centre Street
Room 1602, 9:30 A.M.

Part 61
Justice Clott
Phone 646-386-4061
Fax 212-401-9266
100 Centre Street
Room 1130, 9:30 A.M.

Court Calendars

Part 62
Justice M. Jackson
Phone 646-386-4062
Fax 212-401-9267
100 Centre Street
Room 1111, 9:30 A.M.

Part 63
Justice Hong
Phone 646-386-4063
111 Centre Street
Room 631, 9:30 A.M.

Part 66
Justice Pickholz
Phone 646-386-4066
Fax 212-401-9097
111 Centre Street
Room 1047, 9:30 A.M.

Part 71
Justice L. Ward
Phone 646-386-4071
Fax 212-401-9268
100 Centre Street
Room 1104, 9:30 A.M.

Part 72
Justice R. Stolz
Phone 646-386-4072
Fax 212-401-9269
100 Centre Street
Room 1123, 9:30 A.M.

Part 73
Justice Roberts
Phone 646-386-4073
Fax 212-401-9116
111 Centre Street
Room 763, 9:30 A.M.

Part 75
Justice Mandelbaum
Phone 646-386-4075
111 Centre Street
Room 583, 9:30 A.M.

Part 77
Justice Obus
Phone 646-386-4077
100 Centre Street
Room 1536, 9:30 A.M.

Part 81
Justice C. Farber
Phone 646-386-4081
Fax 212-401-9270
100 Centre Street
Room 1317, 9:30 A.M.

Part 85
Justice Hayes
Phone 646-386-4085
Fax 212-401-9113
111 Centre Street
Room 1523, 9:30 A.M.

Part 92
Justice Mitchell
Phone 646-386-4092
Fax 212-295-4914
111 Centre Street
Room 1234, 9:30 A.M.

Part
Justice E. Biben
Phone 646-386-4093
111 Centre Street
Room 1333, 9:30 A.M.

Part 93
Justice Scherzer
Phone 646-386-4093
100 Centre Street
Room 1333, 9:30 A.M.

Part 95
Justice D. Conviser
Phone 646-386-4095
Fax 212-401-9137
111 Centre Street
Room 687, 9:30 A.M.

Part 99
Justice Burke
Phone 646-386-4099
Fax 212-401-9270
100 Centre Street
Room 1530, 9:30 A.M.

Part N-SCT
Justice Peterson
Phone 646-386-4014
Fax 212-401-9272
100 Centre Street
Room 218, 9:30 A.M.

Part IDV
Justice Dawson
Phone 646-386-3579
Fax 212-884-8938
100 Centre Street
Room 1604, 9:30 A.M.

SURROGATE'S COURT
Surrogate Hilary Gingold
Surrogate Rita Mella
31 Chamber's Street
New York, NY

See our's webpage for information about appearances: Visiting Surrogate's Court I NYCOURTS.GOVs

Part 62
Justice M. Jackson
Phone 646-386-4062
Fax 212-401-9267
100 Centre Street
Room 1111, 9:30 A.M.

Part 63
Justice Hong
Phone 646-386-4063
111 Centre Street
Room 631, 9:30 A.M.

Part 66
Justice Pickholz
Phone 646-386-4066
Fax 212-401-9097
111 Centre Street
Room 1047, 9:30 A.M.

Part 71
Justice L. Ward
Phone 646-386-4071
Fax 212-401-9268
100 Centre Street
Room 1104, 9:30 A.M.

Part 72
Justice R. Stolz
Phone 646-386-4072
Fax 212-401-9269
100 Centre Street
Room 1123, 9:30 A.M.

Part 73
Justice Roberts
Phone 646-386-4073
Fax 212-401-9116
111 Centre Street
Room 763, 9:30 A.M.

Part 75
Justice Mandelbaum
Phone 646-386-4075
111 Centre Street
Room 583, 9:30 A.M.

Part 77
Justice Obus
Phone 646-386-4077
100 Centre Street
Room 1536, 9:30 A.M.

Part 81
Justice C. Farber
Phone 646-386-4081
Fax 212-401-9270
100 Centre Street
Room 1317, 9:30 A.M.

Part 85
Justice Hayes
Phone 646-386-4085
Fax 212-401-9113
111 Centre Street
Room 1523, 9:30 A.M.

Part 92
Justice Mitchell
Phone 646-386-4092
Fax 212-295-4914
111 Centre Street
Room 1234, 9:30 A.M.

Part
Justice E. Biben
Phone 646-386-4093
111 Centre Street
Room 1333, 9:30 A.M.

Part 93
Justice Scherzer
Phone 646-386-4093
100 Centre Street
Room 1333, 9:30 A.M.

Part 95
Justice D. Conviser
Phone 646-386-4095
Fax 212-401-9137
111 Centre Street
Room 687, 9:30 A.M.

Part 99
Justice Burke
Phone 646-386-4099
Fax 212-401-9270
100 Centre Street
Room 1530, 9:30 A.M.

Part N-SCT
Justice Peterson
Phone 646-386-4014
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100 Centre Street
Room 218, 9:30 A.M.

Part IDV
Justice Dawson
Phone 646-386-3579
Fax 212-884-8938
100 Centre Street
Room 1604, 9:30 A.M.

SURROGATE'S COURT
Surrogate Hilary Gingold
Surrogate Rita Mella
31 Chamber's Street
New York, NY

See our's webpage for information about appearances: Visiting Surrogate's Court I NYCOURTS.GOVs

Part 62
Justice M. Jackson
Phone 646-386-4062
Fax 212-401-9267
100 Centre Street
Room 1111, 9:30 A.M.

Part 63
Justice Hong
Phone 646-386-4063
111 Centre Street
Room 631, 9:30 A.M.

Part 66
Justice Pickholz
Phone 646-386-4066
Fax 212-401-9097
111 Centre Street
Room 1047, 9:30 A.M.

Part 71
Justice L. Ward
Phone 646-386-4071
Fax 212-401-9268
100 Centre Street
Room 1104, 9:30 A.M.

Part 72
Justice R. Stolz
Phone 646-386-4072
Fax 212-401-9269
100 Centre Street
Room 1123, 9:30 A.M.

Part 73
Justice Roberts
Phone 646-386-4073
Fax 212-401-9116
111 Centre Street
Room 763, 9:30 A.M.

Part 75
Justice Mandelbaum
Phone 646-386-4075
111 Centre Street
Room 583, 9:30 A.M.

Part 77
Justice Obus
Phone 646-386-4077
100 Centre Street
Room 1536, 9:30 A.M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

800274/21 Martinez v. Kvm Express Corp.

THURSDAY, JULY 31

34798/20 Garcia De La Cruz v. Jet Set Taxi
28243/20 Morant v. Jet Set Taxi

Part 16

Justice Fernando Tapia
Phone 718-618-1691
Room 706, 9:30 A.M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

20158/20 Martell v. Del Rio

THURSDAY, JULY 31

28386/20 Acevedo v. Ramirez
803026/23 Ramirez v. Davalos
806814/21 Tejada v. Pindi Car Service, Inc.
804325/23 V. Jadubans

Part 18

Justice Wanda Y. Negron
Phone 718-618-1203
Room 602, 9:30 A.M.

TUESDAY, JULY 29

819725/24 Caraballo v. Caraballo
808608/24 Cheng v. Yan
818994/23 Collazo v. Collazo
804628/24 Nwankpa v. Ejioogu
803798/23 Omotayo v. Asuquo-Omotayo

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

800883/24 Andrade v. Andrade
808533/22 Oquendo v. Oquendo
808425/24 Ramirez v. Sarmiento
809635/25 Siegel v. Ortiz
817038/23 Wright v. Wright

THURSDAY, JULY 31

803028/24 Ellis v. Edie-Ellis
812119/21 Hill v. Hill
802592/23 McNeal v. Jones
809119/20 Soto v. Soto

Part 19

Justice Alicia Gerez
Phone 718-618-1377
Room 600, 9:30 A.M.

TUESDAY, JULY 29

817579/21 Barr v. NYCHA&HC Corp.
801507/24 Diaz Garcia v. St. Barnabas Hosp. Et Al
806973/23 Forbes v. Workmen's Circle Multicare Center Et Al
807271/21 Gussoff v. a Hebrew Home For Aged At Riverdale D/b/a Hebrew Home For The Aged At Riverdale

804505/24 Vasquez Hernandez v. Alkaifee
28740/19 Iaconis v. Hughes
807442/22 Lilia Walczak As The Administrator Of The Estate of Manuel Herrera v. The Hebrew Home For The Aged At Riverdale

804193/23 Magliochino Adm v. NYCH&HC Corp.
815941/22 Manzueta v. Co-Op. Home Care Associates, Inc.
811487/23 Martin v. Botwinick M.D

801442/23 Piacente v. Sutton Park Center For Nursing And Rehabilitation
804962/22 Roberto Peralta As Proposed Guardian Ad Litem of Ramona Peralta v. Fort Tryon Rehabilitation & Health Care Facility

810587/22 S. Infant By Mother v. NYCH&HC Corp. Et Al
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30
4049/24 Channer v. Montefiore Hosp. (our Lady of Mercy)
25068/20 Gonzalez v. NYCH&HC And

27977/19 Greer v. White Plains Hosp.
33580/18 Herbin v. Daughters of Jacob Nursing
33510/20 Miller v. Hebrew Home For Aged At

32274/18 Pineda v. NYC NYCH&HC
25303/20 Pinnock v. Triboro Center For
221005/17 Ramos v. Paul Kleinman
804337/23 Starosta v. NYCH&HC Corp. Et Al

THURSDAY, JULY 31

804508/21 Navas v. Tprnc

Part 20

Justice Veronica G. Hummel
Phone 718-618-1240
Room 408, 9:30 A.M.

TUESDAY, JULY 29

803188/23 Acevedo v. East River Charter Rentals
806254/23 Aikens v. Premier Home Health Care Services, Inc. Et Al
816626/24 Allstate Fire And Casualty Ins. Co. v. Morales
807803/24 Alvarez De Leon v. Institute For Community Living Inc Et Al

23949/20 Anderson v. Bruckner Plaza Shopping
4259/22 Andujar v. Medious
817421/23 Arroyo v. Hunts Point Housing Dev. Fund Corp. Et Al
34661/19 Balas v. Mount Hope Preservation

812462/22 Barroso v. Ryer 2180 LLC Et Al
4092/23 Blackwood v. New Diamond Const., Inc.
806978/23 Booker v. Veterans of Foreign Wars Gun Hill Post 217 Inc. Et Al

804859/22 Bryant v. The NYCHA
814133/21 Calo v. River Park Bronx Apts., Inc. Et Al
801193/23 Castillo Padillo v. Ryer Rlty. Hldgs. 2108
32852/20 Cephus v. Jgv Mgt. Corp. Et Al

27456/18 Christopher v. United Rlty. Associates, Inc.
32478/19 Cobbinah v. Fordham Studios Co.
29536/18 Colon v. Lenox By The Bridge LLC

22679/20 Corley v. Aecom Tishman
808147/22 Cruz v. Seg 320 LLC
80661/42 Cuas Rojas v. 1170 Gerard Rlty. LLC
803397/23 Curiel v. Amazing Home Care Services
802951/21 D. v. 15 East 208th St. Rlty.

817397/21 Dijol v. Perez
806462/23 Douglas v. Prospect Union Associates Et Al
802934/22 Edwards v. Who-So-Ever Will Baptist Church
285398/20 Escobar v. NYC
807480/22 Estrella v. 935 Ogden Ave. Corp. Et Al

809763/22 FFS v. Newstart Properties Inc Et Al
811371/24 G v. Cauldwell Ave. Trust Et Al
818873/22 Gamez v. 2499 Sedgwick Dev. LLC
802909/23 Garcia v. Salarinis Enterprise LLC Et Al

80621/21 Garcia v. Anderson Rlty. Corp.
800486/22 Gonzalez v. 497 Meeker Ave
82126/24 Govt. Employees Ins. Co. v. Ibarra
818666/22 Guzman v. East 174th St. Inc. Et Al

810034/21 Hilario v. Vocational Instruction Project Community Services, Inc.
26535/16 Hinkson v. Riverbay Corp.
819214/22 Hoepelman v. Westchester Prop. Mgt. Group, Inc. Et Al

33147/18 Hope v. Bridge, Inc.
800124/22 In The Matter of The Application of 1699 Topping Ave. v. Jvs Contracting LLC Et Al
44595/17 Jacqueline Woodall v. Hebrew Home For The

810407/23 Jimenez De La Cruz v. Cedarroo Rlty. L.L.C.
803457/22 Jiminez v. 1380 Wpr Partners
808509/22 Kamala Trisha Claudio v. NYCHA Et Al

26733/17 Kittell v. Ashkenazy Acquisition Corp.
818389/22 Lopez v. Dollar Tree Stores, Inc. Et Al

809624/21 Lopez v. Terrinaz Enterprises
816655/23 Lujerio Romero v. Gowanus President Owner LLC Et Al

33800/18 Maldonado v. Beyond 501 West Spe

802977/21 Martinez v. El Principe Grocery Store
34916/20 Mass-Harrison v. Joe NYC Cluster LLC Et Al

809898/22 Medina v. General Nutrition Center, Inc. Et Al
25110/19 Mills v. Xsport Fitness
28892/20 Monotti v. Henry V. Murray Senior LLC

809522/23 Mosquera-Lara v. 1791 Walton Ave. LLC Et Al
813457/24 Nathaniel v. 437 Morris Park LLC Et Al
816532/22 Navy Fed. Credit Union v. Hidalgo

22446/20 Ortiz v. Dalton Mgt. Co. LLC
800098/22 P v. NYCHA
78/24 Packbaah v. Donkor
803542/25 Patterson v. Marshall

805539/22 Pena v. Kuz Rlty. LLC,
Gazivoda Mgt. LLC., And M&S Repairs Inc.
4405/23 Pichardo v. Santos
814998/22 Pimentel-Watts v. Parkash

34080/20 Ponce v. Wenani Rlty. Corp.
27056/20 R.L.J. v. K M Nicholas Corp.
815578/21 R.P. v. 60 East 196 LLC Et Al

815009/23 Reid v. Genopalate, Inc.
30568/18 Reyes v. Park Gardens Rehabilitation
812284/22 Rodriguez v. 1110 Jab 2204/018 Rodriguez v. Ollie Associates LLC

814390/21 Rosario v. Guerriero
32801/20 Sanchez v. Metro. Transportation
804463/22 Simon v. Martinez
803478/23 State Farm Mutual Automobile Ins. Co. v. Deans

801034/23 Sweet v. Cam 995 East 173rd St Associates LLC Et Al
803839/23 Tamarez v. Parkash 1660 LLC
804126/21 Toribio v. 254 E. 174 Rlty.

817043/23 Uddin v. J&Z Food Mart And Supermarket Inc
809508/21 Valdivies v. 2511 Third Ave., Inc., Et Al
816409/24 Vargas v. City World Automotive Hldgs.

804505/24 Vasquez Hernandez v. Alkaifee
22722/19 Vazquez v. Citarella Operating
803167/21 Villaverde v. USAA
80007/221 Wilkinson v. 1st Prop. Clinton Rlty. LLC Et Al

26139/20 Wilmot v. Otis Elevator Co.
809876/21 Woodhouse v. NYC Et Al
809964/23 Yememl-American Assoc. v. Alsaede

THURSDAY, JULY 31

800941/25 Bah v. Spence
803782/22 Calosso v. 1995-2003 Jerome Ave. Corp. Et Al
800894/24 Fernandez v. Diaz-Ramirez

42040/16 Fontanez v. Heras
801464/25 In The Matter of The Application of S.E. v. Cardona
302685/16 Lopez v. Cdc Mgt. Corp
800592/23 Nublet v. L & C Bronx Rlty. Corp Et Al

27595/20 Ruggieri v. Wineudesign, Inc.
Part 21
Justice Matthew Parker-Raso
Phone 718-618-1435
Room 405, 9:30 A.M.

TUESDAY, JULY 29

31545/19 Ochoa v. 3475 Third Ave. Housing
802544/24 Rodriguez Turbi v. Parkash 2899 LLC
815994/23 Shorehaven Homeowners Assoc. v. Beltre

27958/18 Singh v. James Alston Houses
Part 22
Justice Marissa Soto
Phone 718-618-1193
Room 709, 9:30 A.M.

TUESDAY, JULY 29

30985/17 Amtrush North America Et Al v. M. Sopher & Co., LLC Et Al
815144/22 Board of Mgrs. of The 2600 Condominium v. Trick
700732/10. v. NYC Et Al

81214/22 Davis v. Bruckner Boulevard Owner LLC Et Al
800270/22 Fontaine v. NYCTA Et Al
28416/19 Harvin v. Parkchester North Condominium
808151/24 Henry v. Ryder Truck Rental Inc. Et Al

26145/19 Porter v. NYC Et Al
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30
815118/23 Amesty Manares v. Amesty Manares
811226/24 Clavel Meneses v. American Forest Prods. LLC Et Al

814146/23 Cordova v. Consigli Const. Co., Inc. Et Al
808669/24 De Silva v. Icer of Woodcrest Ave LLC
808654/25 Dixon v. Rivers

806618/24 Lewis v. Egl1275 LLC
811584/23 Lopez v. Sah
805030/24 Maurice Perez Et Al v. Bernardita J. Estrella Moya Et Al
811216/24 Rodriguez v. The Park Central 1 LLC Et Al

816111/23 Salavarría v. Bergen Owner LLC Et Al
808848/24 Sambi v. Celestino Mercedes
THURSDAY, JULY 31
806629/24 Arreaga Nunez v. Santana

804476/24 Order Staying Arbitration Between United Services Automobile Assoc. v. Phillip
3702/25 Sanders v. Sanders
18619/05 Wright Sr. v. Harrigan

Part 24

Justice Shawn T. Kelly
Phone 718-618-1248
Room 623, 9:30 A.M.

THURSDAY, JULY 31

811591/24 Altargracia Espinal v. Di Muccio
34327/19 Aponte v. 298 East Village Owner LLC
805281/24 Atkin v. Castillo

810350/23 Avilez Hinojosa v. 1333 B'way. LLC Et Al
30656/19 Batista-Rosa v. 1230 Franklin
804071/24 Buonocore v. Lagrippio
808374/21 Bustamante Quintana v. New Rochelle LLC Et Al

817055/21 Cajamarca v. 6 East 43rd St. Corp. Et Al
816402/21 Chimilio v. Lic Dev. Owner
811057/23 Coffie v. Jimmy Ryan's Xo Et Al

815999/22 Cordova v. Harrison1 Ave LLC Et Al
801026/24 Cruz v. T. And O. Associates Ltd. Et Al
816181/24 Cruz v. Adt

806636/24 De Los Santos Ramirez v. Voltair Solar LLC Et Al
819367/23 De Vargas Marte v. Fine Fare Supermarkets Et Al
805314/22 Donovan v. 425 Park Owner

809000/23 Gonzalez v. As446east149
809694/21 Herrera v. M.N.C. General Contractors Corp. Et Al
800341/25 Jahed v. Williams
24589/17 Jaquez v. 515 West 29th St. Owner LLC

816918/22 Jimenez Camano v. Mentore
815994/23 Lara Zumba v. Five Points 262 Project LLC Et Al

817473/24 Lewin v. NYC Dept. of Education Et Al
31210/19 Lopez-Cruz v. Cm 1535 Undercliff LLC

809066/22 Lugo v. Excel Conveyor LLC

809999/23 Maldonado v. Rg Ortiz Funeral Home, Inc.
807623/21 Martinez Carranza v. Rxr Church-Div. Tower A Hldgs. LLC Et Al

815292/21 Montenegro Tello v. 411-417 Meeker LLC Et Al
814277/24 Moore-Alexander v. Fordham Hill Owners Corp. Et Al
6917/19 Moore-Thomas v. Thomas

26421/19 Moreno-Santos v. Real Builders Inc.
817502/22 Moreto Coronel v. Gowanus Cubes
814905/21 Narvaez Reinoso v. 1726 Davidson LLC

814946/23 Northrup v. NYCTA
35863/20 Payano v. NYCTA Et Al
817892/24 Perretti v. George Braun Oyster Co. Inc. Et Al

813977/24 Quezada v. Verizon Corporate Services Corp. Et Al
817495/22 Ramirez Delgado v. 27-51 Jackson Ave LLC Et Al
29831/19 Ravel v. 3480 Third Ave. Owner

817221/24 Resto v. 138-Sharp Rlty. LLC Et Al
816652/22 Ruiz v. 45-51 Ave. B
821147/24 Sanchez v. Anderson
819140/22 Vallejos Delgado v. 115 West 190 St LLC Et Al

800822/24 Vargas v. Besnik Rlty. Corp.
24082/20 Vargas v. Hudson Yards Const. LLC
815753/21 Vimos v. Y.N.H. Const. Inc. Et Al

802533/25 Wolf v. Afrifa
24640/20 Yagual v. Hudson Canal LLC
Part 25
Justice Mary Ann Brigantti
Phone 718-618-1252
Room 407, 9:30 A.M.

TUESDAY, JULY 29

21702/20 Calzado v. 111 West 57th Prop.
29238/20 Castillo v. Assoc. of NY Catholic Homes, Inc. Et Al
81287/21 Maynard v. 469 Hldgs. LLC Et Al

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30

23823/16 Gutierrez v. 80 Winthrop St. Owners
805993/22 Sow Figueroa Group v. Nicholas Ganciaspro
Part 26
Justice Paul L. Alpert
Phone 718-618-1617
Room 621, 9:30 A.M.

THURSDAY, JULY 31

815008/243396 Capital LLC v. 3380 Third
808639/24 Aqel Sheet Metal Inc. v. NYC Et Al
810984/25 Cabassa v. NYCHA

803782/22 Calosso v. 1995-2003 Jerome Ave. Corp. Et Al
800894/24 Fernandez v. Diaz-Ramirez
42040/16 Fontanez v. Heras
801464/25 In The Matter of The Application of S.E. v. Cardona

302685/16 Lopez v. Cdc Mgt. Corp
800592/23 Nublet v. L & C Bronx Rlty. Corp Et Al
27595/20 Ruggieri v. Wineudesign, Inc.

815927/24 Garay v. Wasserman
814164/23 Henderson Lane v. Riverbay Corp.
810215/25 Iarussi v. Magsood
817837/23 Ilatoma v. 425 Coney Island Rlty. LLC Et Al

803043/24 Mercado v. The NYCHA
817840/22 Miranova v. Hunts Point Apts.
806409/25 Paniagua v. Okinashvili
809735/21 Sanchez v. Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Assoc.

Housing Dev. Fund Corp.
804537/24 Torres v. Zabala
814677/24 Torres-Vargas v. Iglesias
805868/21 Toyer v. 1090 Franklin Ave. Associates LLC Et Al

Part 27
Justice Naita A. Semaj
Phone 718-618-1226
Room 622 9:30 A.M.

Part 28
Justice Sarah P. Cooper
Phone 718-618-1254
Room 402, 9:30 A.M.

TUESDAY, JULY 29

809185/23 Freid v. Freid
804647/24 Kader v. Alzubairi
816933/23 Karol v. Karol
5218/14 Medder-Harris v. Harris

42013/20 Parker v. Parker
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30
812936/22 Charles v. Bethelme
2473/22 Davis v. Barnes
808128/23 Fisher-Davis v. Davis

811384/21 Gutierrez v. Ojeda
803472/25 Jimenez v. Rivera
800558/24 Perlishi v. Perlishi
8164018 Ali v. Ali

82803/24 Almuflahi v. Ahmed Yahya
2505/24 Holiday v. Alcide
814908/22 Ortiz v. Ortiz
809996/25 Gonzalez v. Miranda

5390/21 Smith-Nobrega v. Nobrega P.T.
THURSDAY, JULY 31
812680/23 Acero Pinguil v. Rybak Dev. & Const. Corp.
807416/24 Ahmed v. MI 1188 Grand Concourse LLC Et Al

807040/21 Almanzar v. Bpdc Housing Dev.
810731/22 Arias Ordonez v. NY Developers & Mgt. LLC Et Al
801490/23 Bravo v. Harrison1 Ave LLC Et Al

812061/23 Calixte v. Bay Plaza Chicken LLC Et Al
812061/23 Calixte v. Bay Plaza Chicken LLC Et Al
806990/23 Cedenov. Rvmm
819386/23 Cordy v. 2140 Matthews Rlty. LLC

811825/23 De La Cruz v. Papino-Wood
806305/21 Delgado v. Dorchester Tower Associates
815721/23 Devone v. Mendes
820461/23 Diaz Salazar v. 205 Java St LLC Et Al

800577/23 Diaz Salazar v. 200 East 20th LLC Et Al
802503/23 Dukureh v. on Star Mgt. LLC Et Al
812234/23 Falcon Acres v. 125 Greenwich Member Hldgs.
807181/21 Flores v. Executive Towers Owners Corp.

812662/21 Flores v. 1165 Madison Ave Owner LLC Et Al
806073/22 Garcia Correa v. Rxr
2413 Third Owner LLC Et Al
811473/21 Gomez v. 200 Sja Montague LLC Et Al

96324 Julien v. Gutierrez Castillo
812495/22 Lambert v. Fsf NY LLC Et Al
812742/21 Lila Pilamungas v. Webster Ave. Propco LLC Et Al
812784/22 Lloyd v. Aurora Contractors Inc Et Al

800678/23 Maldonado Molina v. Jrm Dev. LLC Et Al
804613/21 Maria v. J.T. Magen & Co. Inc. Et Al
813164/23 Martinez v. Archer Towers Phase 1 Dev.
813717/23 Mazile v. Zerega Rlty. LLC

80438/23 Melendez Cubas v. Int'l Baptist Church, Inc. Et Al
801434/24 Mendez v. Smith St. Rlty. LLC Et Al
806437/24 Merced v. Shypri Rlty. Corp. Et Al
808445/22 Mercedes v. Hp Ebenezer Plaza Housing Dev. Fund Co., Inc. Et Al

814148/23 Morales v. Fdb 8th Ave. LLC Et Al
817094/23 Taveras v. Lauriello
809889/22 Thompson v. Rodriguez
809322/21 Villalona Pena v. Avila

808766/24 Nieves v. Uber Technologies Inc Et Al
811087/23 Obillas v. Lb II Associates LLC Et Al

808477/21 Pacheco Hernandez v. 731 Residential Hldg. LLC Et Al

805952/23 Paredes Vargas v. B'way. Equities LLC Et Al
809302/21 Perez v. Chelsea Gardens Owners Corp Et Al

809251/22 Quintana Cubas v. Bpc Green
802940/22 Rios v. 200 Sja Montague LLC Et Al
820194/23 Rodriguez v. Key Food Stores Co-Operative Inc. Et Al

807846/21 Saldana v. Korpenn LLC
800336/23 Ruiz v. Jrm Const. Mgt. LLC Et Al
817560/24 Ruiz v. The Museum of Sex LLC Et Al

801714/23 Siegfried v. 451 Tenth Ave.
804279/21 Sinchi v. Prio Sji 470 Park
806182/24 Statham v. Jhr Prop.
34082/19 Stena v. Sheridan Fencing Academy

805545/24 Sten v. Dabbour
80512

511574/16Xu v. Jiang
503172/23Yadgarova v. Kasai
Kosher Hibachi Et Al
502544/25Yanik Aly v. Beverly Hills
Apt. Corp.
521478/20Yoon v. Batsivaris
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30
514544/22De Los Santos v. 279
Scholes St. LLC Et Al
528590/23 Feldman Lumber - Us
Lbm v. 718 Capital Group
517443/20Fing v. Posner
522985/22King-Blake v. Lyft Inc. Et Al
510814/25Pena v. 20 Graham Plaza
511363/23 Simon v. St. Marks Mgt.
LLC Et Al
501991/23 Srour v. Mann
503961/23 Umoh v. Universal
Television LLC
533555/23 Wigder v. Goodman

Commercial Division Part 10
Justice Larry D. Martin
360 Adams Street
Phone 347-296-1634
Room 741
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30
512115/14Hsb Bank USA v.
Bartholomew

Commercial Division Part 12
Justice Reginald Boddie
360 Adams Street
Phone 347-401-9127-1594
Room 366
TUESDAY, JULY 29
514624/25131 Morgan Hldg. Corp.
v. Verizon NY Inc.
515867/242351 Bedford Hldg. v.
Flatbush Funding
510401/24Attentive Home Care
Agency, Inc. v. Gogrichiani
508760/25 Bank of America v.
Dagfin Tahorim Co., Inc. Et Al
530839/24 Belton v. First Baptist
Church of Brownsville, Inc.
506597/19 Disano Const. Co., Inc. v.
Dcg NY Inc.
509210/25 Faza, Inc. v. Travelers
Casualty And Surety Co. of
America
519813/24 Finkelstein v. Keller
510914/16 Joseph v. Rassi
502527/15 NYC Const. v.
Morgenstern Rlty. LLC
514981/24 Schwimmer v. All Star I
LLC Et Al
528120/21 Shouela v. Shouela
517590/20 Ward Road Music v. Ditto
530498/21 Zwebner v. Strulovitch

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30
503153/18 Mobitron Group Inc v.
Brisa Builders Corp
Med Mal Trial Readiness Part
Justice Ellen M. Spodek
360 Adams Street
Phone 347-296-1620
Room 723
TUESDAY, JULY 29
508509/25 Burnett v. Bklyn.
Center For Rehabilitation And
Residential Health Care
522844/18 Diana Shamailov v.
Rabovetskaya
526168/19 Diana Shamailov v. NYU
School of Medicine Et Al
518733/22 Kammas v. Puccio M.D.
517282/21 Moujfarat v. Defazio M.D.
509966/21 Samuel v. Crothall
Healthcare Inc.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30
501765/18 Thomas-Purvis v.
Schulman And Schachne

Med Mal Early Settlement Part 5
320 Jay Street
Phone 347-296-1082
Courtroom 18.36
TUESDAY, JULY 29
508509/25 Burnett v. Bklyn.
Center For Rehabilitation And
Residential Health Care
522844/18 Diana Shamailov v.
Rabovetskaya
526168/19 Diana Shamailov v. NYU
School of Medicine Et Al
518733/22 Kammas v. Puccio M.D.
517282/21 Moujfarat v. Defazio M.D.
509966/21 Samuel v. Crothall
Healthcare Inc.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30
501765/18 Thomas-Purvis v.
Schulman And Schachne

Med Mal Early Settlement Part 6
Justice Genine D. Edwards
360 Adams Street
Phone 347-401-9799
Courtroom 775
TUESDAY, JULY 29
518309/21 Bailey v. Spf Fawn
Holdings
509109/22 Lerner-Zwicz v. Brill Md
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30
514214/20 Chin v. Northwell Health,
Inc. Et Al

Med Mal Early Settlement Part 7
Justice Consuelo Mallafre Melendez
360 Adams Street
Phone 347-401-9405
Courtroom 561
TUESDAY, JULY 29
504014/20 Minevich v. Bandari
524122/19 Sterlacci v. Mill Basin
Multi Medicine
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30
519976/24 Babich v. NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
506286/25 Black v. Aspen Dental
Mgt., Inc. Et Al
531271/23 Bowers v. NYCH&HC
Corp. D/b/a Coney Island Hosp.
502653/21 Franklin v. De Meo Dpm
501265/24 Hadjira Abdullah-
Kasim As Administratrix v.
The Schulman And Schachne
Institute For Nursing And
Rehabilitation, Inc.
517180/24 Hans v. Greuner Md
513632/21 James v. NYC NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
516255/20 Joel Roberts-Robles As
Administrator of The Estate of
Carrie Roberts v. NYCH&HC
Corp. D/b/a NYCH&HC/woodhull
501138/25 Kevin Dantzier v.
Nasrawi
27867/10 Lucas v. NYU Langone
Medical Center
502192/23 Madeline Garcia v.
NYCH&HC Corp.
512178/16 Mamedova v. Samuel
Davidoff
519198/20 Nisman v. NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
518621/18 Paul v. Marcus Garvey
Residential
516254/17 Rafael A. Coronel v.
Indra Chandra
532619/22 Shad v. NYCH&HC Corp.
Et Al
516461/20 Shaw Artie v. Ahmed
513723/19 Thomas v. Northwell
Health, Inc.
535200/24 Weber v. Davita Inc. Et Al

Med Mal Early Settlement Part 8
Justice Genine D. Edwards
360 Adams Street
Phone 347-401-9799
Courtroom 775
TUESDAY, JULY 29
518309/21 Bailey v. Spf Fawn
Holdings
509109/22 Lerner-Zwicz v. Brill Md
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30
514214/20 Chin v. Northwell Health,
Inc. Et Al

Med Mal Early Settlement Part 9
Justice Consuelo Mallafre Melendez
360 Adams Street
Phone 347-401-9405
Courtroom 561
TUESDAY, JULY 29
504014/20 Minevich v. Bandari
524122/19 Sterlacci v. Mill Basin
Multi Medicine
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30
519976/24 Babich v. NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
506286/25 Black v. Aspen Dental
Mgt., Inc. Et Al
531271/23 Bowers v. NYCH&HC
Corp. D/b/a Coney Island Hosp.
502653/21 Franklin v. De Meo Dpm
501265/24 Hadjira Abdullah-
Kasim As Administratrix v.
The Schulman And Schachne
Institute For Nursing And
Rehabilitation, Inc.
517180/24 Hans v. Greuner Md
513632/21 James v. NYC NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
516255/20 Joel Roberts-Robles As
Administrator of The Estate of
Carrie Roberts v. NYCH&HC
Corp. D/b/a NYCH&HC/woodhull
501138/25 Kevin Dantzier v.
Nasrawi
27867/10 Lucas v. NYU Langone
Medical Center
502192/23 Madeline Garcia v.
NYCH&HC Corp.
512178/16 Mamedova v. Samuel
Davidoff
519198/20 Nisman v. NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
518621/18 Paul v. Marcus Garvey
Residential
516254/17 Rafael A. Coronel v.
Indra Chandra
532619/22 Shad v. NYCH&HC Corp.
Et Al
516461/20 Shaw Artie v. Ahmed
513723/19 Thomas v. Northwell
Health, Inc.
535200/24 Weber v. Davita Inc. Et Al

Med Mal Early Settlement Part 10
Justice Consuelo Mallafre Melendez
360 Adams Street
Phone 347-401-9405
Courtroom 561
TUESDAY, JULY 29
504014/20 Minevich v. Bandari
524122/19 Sterlacci v. Mill Basin
Multi Medicine
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30
519976/24 Babich v. NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
506286/25 Black v. Aspen Dental
Mgt., Inc. Et Al
531271/23 Bowers v. NYCH&HC
Corp. D/b/a Coney Island Hosp.
502653/21 Franklin v. De Meo Dpm
501265/24 Hadjira Abdullah-
Kasim As Administratrix v.
The Schulman And Schachne
Institute For Nursing And
Rehabilitation, Inc.
517180/24 Hans v. Greuner Md
513632/21 James v. NYC NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
516255/20 Joel Roberts-Robles As
Administrator of The Estate of
Carrie Roberts v. NYCH&HC
Corp. D/b/a NYCH&HC/woodhull
501138/25 Kevin Dantzier v.
Nasrawi
27867/10 Lucas v. NYU Langone
Medical Center
502192/23 Madeline Garcia v.
NYCH&HC Corp.
512178/16 Mamedova v. Samuel
Davidoff
519198/20 Nisman v. NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
518621/18 Paul v. Marcus Garvey
Residential
516254/17 Rafael A. Coronel v.
Indra Chandra
532619/22 Shad v. NYCH&HC Corp.
Et Al
516461/20 Shaw Artie v. Ahmed
513723/19 Thomas v. Northwell
Health, Inc.
535200/24 Weber v. Davita Inc. Et Al

Med Mal Early Settlement Part 11
Justice Consuelo Mallafre Melendez
360 Adams Street
Phone 347-401-9405
Courtroom 561
TUESDAY, JULY 29
504014/20 Minevich v. Bandari
524122/19 Sterlacci v. Mill Basin
Multi Medicine
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30
519976/24 Babich v. NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
506286/25 Black v. Aspen Dental
Mgt., Inc. Et Al
531271/23 Bowers v. NYCH&HC
Corp. D/b/a Coney Island Hosp.
502653/21 Franklin v. De Meo Dpm
501265/24 Hadjira Abdullah-
Kasim As Administratrix v.
The Schulman And Schachne
Institute For Nursing And
Rehabilitation, Inc.
517180/24 Hans v. Greuner Md
513632/21 James v. NYC NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
516255/20 Joel Roberts-Robles As
Administrator of The Estate of
Carrie Roberts v. NYCH&HC
Corp. D/b/a NYCH&HC/woodhull
501138/25 Kevin Dantzier v.
Nasrawi
27867/10 Lucas v. NYU Langone
Medical Center
502192/23 Madeline Garcia v.
NYCH&HC Corp.
512178/16 Mamedova v. Samuel
Davidoff
519198/20 Nisman v. NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
518621/18 Paul v. Marcus Garvey
Residential
516254/17 Rafael A. Coronel v.
Indra Chandra
532619/22 Shad v. NYCH&HC Corp.
Et Al
516461/20 Shaw Artie v. Ahmed
513723/19 Thomas v. Northwell
Health, Inc.
535200/24 Weber v. Davita Inc. Et Al

Med Mal Early Settlement Part 12
Justice Consuelo Mallafre Melendez
360 Adams Street
Phone 347-401-9405
Courtroom 561
TUESDAY, JULY 29
504014/20 Minevich v. Bandari
524122/19 Sterlacci v. Mill Basin
Multi Medicine
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30
519976/24 Babich v. NYCH&HC
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506286/25 Black v. Aspen Dental
Mgt., Inc. Et Al
531271/23 Bowers v. NYCH&HC
Corp. D/b/a Coney Island Hosp.
502653/21 Franklin v. De Meo Dpm
501265/24 Hadjira Abdullah-
Kasim As Administratrix v.
The Schulman And Schachne
Institute For Nursing And
Rehabilitation, Inc.
517180/24 Hans v. Greuner Md
513632/21 James v. NYC NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
516255/20 Joel Roberts-Robles As
Administrator of The Estate of
Carrie Roberts v. NYCH&HC
Corp. D/b/a NYCH&HC/woodhull
501138/25 Kevin Dantzier v.
Nasrawi
27867/10 Lucas v. NYU Langone
Medical Center
502192/23 Madeline Garcia v.
NYCH&HC Corp.
512178/16 Mamedova v. Samuel
Davidoff
519198/20 Nisman v. NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
518621/18 Paul v. Marcus Garvey
Residential
516254/17 Rafael A. Coronel v.
Indra Chandra
532619/22 Shad v. NYCH&HC Corp.
Et Al
516461/20 Shaw Artie v. Ahmed
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Health, Inc.
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Med Mal Early Settlement Part 13
Justice Consuelo Mallafre Melendez
360 Adams Street
Phone 347-401-9405
Courtroom 561
TUESDAY, JULY 29
504014/20 Minevich v. Bandari
524122/19 Sterlacci v. Mill Basin
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519976/24 Babich v. NYCH&HC
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506286/25 Black v. Aspen Dental
Mgt., Inc. Et Al
531271/23 Bowers v. NYCH&HC
Corp. D/b/a Coney Island Hosp.
502653/21 Franklin v. De Meo Dpm
501265/24 Hadjira Abdullah-
Kasim As Administratrix v.
The Schulman And Schachne
Institute For Nursing And
Rehabilitation, Inc.
517180/24 Hans v. Greuner Md
513632/21 James v. NYC NYCH&HC
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516255/20 Joel Roberts-Robles As
Administrator of The Estate of
Carrie Roberts v. NYCH&HC
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512178/16 Mamedova v. Samuel
Davidoff
519198/20 Nisman v. NYCH&HC
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516254/17 Rafael A. Coronel v.
Indra Chandra
532619/22 Shad v. NYCH&HC Corp.
Et Al
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Med Mal Early Settlement Part 14
Justice Consuelo Mallafre Melendez
360 Adams Street
Phone 347-401-9405
Courtroom 561
TUESDAY, JULY 29
504014/20 Minevich v. Bandari
524122/19 Sterlacci v. Mill Basin
Multi Medicine
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Mgt., Inc. Et Al
531271/23 Bowers v. NYCH&HC
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501265/24 Hadjira Abdullah-
Kasim As Administratrix v.
The Schulman And Schachne
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Administrator of The Estate of
Carrie Roberts v. NYCH&HC
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Davidoff
519198/20 Nisman v. NYCH&HC
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Indra Chandra
532619/22 Shad v. NYCH&HC Corp.
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516461/20 Shaw Artie v. Ahmed
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Med Mal Early Settlement Part 15
Justice Consuelo Mallafre Melendez
360 Adams Street
Phone 347-401-9405
Courtroom 561
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524122/19 Sterlacci v. Mill Basin
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519976/24 Babich v. NYCH&HC
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Mgt., Inc. Et Al
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502653/21 Franklin v. De Meo Dpm
501265/24 Hadjira Abdullah-
Kasim As Administratrix v.
The Schulman And Schachne
Institute For Nursing And
Rehabilitation, Inc.
517180/24 Hans v. Greuner Md
513632/21 James v. NYC NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
516255/20 Joel Roberts-Robles As
Administrator of The Estate of
Carrie Roberts v. NYCH&HC
Corp. D/b/a NYCH&HC/woodhull
501138/25 Kevin Dantzier v.
Nasrawi
27867/10 Lucas v. NYU Langone
Medical Center
502192/23 Madeline Garcia v.
NYCH&HC Corp.
512178/16 Mamedova v. Samuel
Davidoff
519198/20 Nisman v. NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
518621/18 Paul v. Marcus Garvey
Residential
516254/17 Rafael A. Coronel v.
Indra Chandra
532619/22 Shad v. NYCH&HC Corp.
Et Al
516461/20 Shaw Artie v. Ahmed
513723/19 Thomas v. Northwell
Health, Inc.
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Med Mal Early Settlement Part 16
Justice Consuelo Mallafre Melendez
360 Adams Street
Phone 347-401-9405
Courtroom 561
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519976/24 Babich v. NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
506286/25 Black v. Aspen Dental
Mgt., Inc. Et Al
531271/23 Bowers v. NYCH&HC
Corp. D/b/a Coney Island Hosp.
502653/21 Franklin v. De Meo Dpm
501265/24 Hadjira Abdullah-
Kasim As Administratrix v.
The Schulman And Schachne
Institute For Nursing And
Rehabilitation, Inc.
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513632/21 James v. NYC NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
516255/20 Joel Roberts-Robles As
Administrator of The Estate of
Carrie Roberts v. NYCH&HC
Corp. D/b/a NYCH&HC/woodhull
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Nasrawi
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512178/16 Mamedova v. Samuel
Davidoff
519198/20 Nisman v. NYCH&HC
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Indra Chandra
532619/22 Shad v. NYCH&HC Corp.
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516461/20 Shaw Artie v. Ahmed
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535200/24 Weber v. Davita Inc. Et Al

Med Mal Early Settlement Part 17
Justice Consuelo Mallafre Melendez
360 Adams Street
Phone 347-401-9405
Courtroom 561
TUESDAY, JULY 29
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524122/19 Sterlacci v. Mill Basin
Multi Medicine
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30
519976/24 Babich v. NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
506286/25 Black v. Aspen Dental
Mgt., Inc. Et Al
531271/23 Bowers v. NYCH&HC
Corp. D/b/a Coney Island Hosp.
502653/21 Franklin v. De Meo Dpm
501265/24 Hadjira Abdullah-
Kasim As Administratrix v.
The Schulman And Schachne
Institute For Nursing And
Rehabilitation, Inc.
517180/24 Hans v. Greuner Md
513632/21 James v. NYC NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
516255/20 Joel Roberts-Robles As
Administrator of The Estate of
Carrie Roberts v. NYCH&HC
Corp. D/b/a NYCH&HC/woodhull
501138/25 Kevin Dantzier v.
Nasrawi
27867/10 Lucas v. NYU Langone
Medical Center
502192/23 Madeline Garcia v.
NYCH&HC Corp.
512178/16 Mamedova v. Samuel
Davidoff
519198/20 Nisman v. NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
518621/18 Paul v. Marcus Garvey
Residential
516254/17 Rafael A. Coronel v.
Indra Chandra
532619/22 Shad v. NYCH&HC Corp.
Et Al
516461/20 Shaw Artie v. Ahmed
513723/19 Thomas v. Northwell
Health, Inc.
535200/24 Weber v. Davita Inc. Et Al

Med Mal Early Settlement Part 18
Justice Consuelo Mallafre Melendez
360 Adams Street
Phone 347-401-9405
Courtroom 561
TUESDAY, JULY 29
504014/20 Minevich v. Bandari
524122/19 Sterlacci v. Mill Basin
Multi Medicine
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30
519976/24 Babich v. NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
506286/25 Black v. Aspen Dental
Mgt., Inc. Et Al
531271/23 Bowers v. NYCH&HC
Corp. D/b/a Coney Island Hosp.
502653/21 Franklin v. De Meo Dpm
501265/24 Hadjira Abdullah-
Kasim As Administratrix v.
The Schulman And Schachne
Institute For Nursing And
Rehabilitation, Inc.
517180/24 Hans v. Greuner Md
513632/21 James v. NYC NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
516255/20 Joel Roberts-Robles As
Administrator of The Estate of
Carrie Roberts v. NYCH&HC
Corp. D/b/a NYCH&HC/woodhull
501138/25 Kevin Dantzier v.
Nasrawi
27867/10 Lucas v. NYU Langone
Medical Center
502192/23 Madeline Garcia v.
NYCH&HC Corp.
512178/16 Mamedova v. Samuel
Davidoff
519198/20 Nisman v. NYCH&HC
Corp. Et Al
518621/18 Paul v. Marcus Garvey
Residential
516254/17 Rafael A. Coronel v.
Indra Chandra
532619/22 Shad v. NYCH&HC Corp.
Et Al
516461/20 Shaw Artie v. Ahmed
513723/19 Thomas v. Northwell
Health, Inc.
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517703/24 American Transit Ins.
Co. v. Atlas Pharmacy LLC Et Al
529955/23 American Transit Ins.
Co. v. Toliver
504433/24 American Transit Ins.
Co. v. Tyree Sweet
529843/24 Babb v. 271 Parkside LLC
Et Al
84/25 Bernard v. Con Ed Co. of NY
517990/23 Blaize McBean As
Administrator of The Estate of
Nordis McBean v. McBean
503358/24 Board of Mgrs. of The
7 Metrotech Condominium v.
Kinsky
529076/24 Carter v. Lenox Hill
Radiology Et Al
502624/25 Charles v. Contreras De
Aza
516766/24 Deo v. Chang
522297/23 Egian v. Seagull
Corporate Transportation LLC
A/a Seagull Ride Car Service Et Al
526782/24 Hernandez v. Saba Live
Poultry Corp.
508396/22 Huang v. Lala Glam Spa
Inc. Et Al
514586/24 Jaddallah v. Red River
Trans Inc. Et Al
528384/24 Kingdom County Const.
Inc. v. Viking Restoration
Services LLC Et Al
520223/24 Lynch v. NYCHA Et Al
534452/23 McBean v. Grant
50142/25 Meadowood At
Gateway Condominium v. Kings
County Public Administrator As
Administrator For The Estate of
Inez Harris A/a Inez Cobb
Harris Et Al
505712/25 Milea Associates LLC v.
Foro Marble Co., Inc.
509852/24 Moore v. Seiko Iron
Works, Inc.
534524/24 Morris v. Inkstatis Inc.
D/b/a Inkstatis Tattoo Et Al
528754/24 Pagan v. Word of Mouth
Home Improvement Contractors
522788/24 Patey LLC v. Moore
523850/21 Perez Polanco v. Bklyn.
Rose LLC Et Al
519155/24 Perri v. 1709 Market
Corp.
534848/24 Renaissance Equity
Hdgs. LLC v. E. Agnoltham
512826/24 Reyes v. Kf-Tech Const.,
Inc.
509823/24 Rodriguez v. Lacy
522058/24 Sanchez Moran v.
Northside Housing Corp. Et Al
502823/24 Smith v. 1736 Pitkin Ave.
LLC Et Al
500224/24 Socop-Perez v. 107 Bay
50th St. LLC Et Al
520536/24 Taveras v. Ying Liu
529351/24 Taveras v. Storm
Strength LLC Et Al
503500/24 Td Bank v. N.K.G. Corp.
Et Al
513724/24 Thanh Le-Obeng-
Owusuthsnrlp v. Wallace
503353/25 The Sam Allison-Mayne
2023 Revocable Trust v. Hoyer
Structures Group Inc. Et Al
533697/24 Titan Formwork Systems
v. 2719 Wyona Rlty. Corp. Et Al
506086/24 Wiggins v. Crown N Stuy
Corp.
502254/25 World-Wide Plumbing
Supply Inc. v. Torr Mechanical
LLC Et Al
502301/24 Yaghoubzadeh v. Miller

Jury Coordinating Part
Justice Kenneth P. Sherman
360 Adams Street
Courtroom 224
347-296-1771
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525907/20 Abrams v. Law Office of
Barry Richard Feldman LLC Et Al
516362/20 Abreu v. Silvercup
Scaffolding I LLC
506097/23 Alexander Uribe v. Sapiro
508455/22 Alvarado v. Reis De Melo
527550/22 Alzoumqa v. Amadu
511614/20 Aman v. Lexia
Transportation & Bus Co., Inc. Et Al
503747/22 Ancona v. Jm Hoyt LLC
Et Al
526158/23 Bell v. Cerrone
504510/19 Blagborough v.
Delawareanuz
517751/20 Britze v. Roman Catholic
Church of All Saints Et Al
500256/23 Campbell v. Chamorro
Baquias
528341/21 Canteen v. Clevville
525101/20 Cantor v. Mandel
520070/21 Charles v. McKoon
518227/22 Delincine v. American
United Transportation Inc. Et Al
500139/20 Edwards Haynes v.
Providence Care
500146/21 Edwards v. Edwards
520520/21 Espinoza v. Mta Bus Co.
Et Al
518303/20 Felix-Scott v. Spg
Rockaway LLC
510619/22 Garbalsky v. Public
Service Truck Renting, Inc. Et Al
521171/20 Georges v. Metro Livery
Leasing LLC Et Al
508214/23 Gillison v. 690 Gates
522493/20 Goldhirsch v. Cdl LLC Et Al
514074/21 Griffith v. Ejaz
511400/20 Grosso v. Maimonides
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518672/22 Hernandez v. Diamond
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525675/20 Hodge v. NYCTA Et Al
513088/22 Holman v. Sj Motors NY
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511712/23 Hong v. Navia
519320/18 Irizariy v. Rosselli
533804/23 Isaac v. Alicja
505162/22 James v. Singh
532021/21 Jerome v. Hollingsworth
50129/22 Jin v. Lewis
511209/18 Johnson v. First Ada Taxi
Corp.
500443/19 Johnson v. Chen
502527/22 Jokharidze v. Tsanga
511537/23 Khaivot v. Danzinger
526119/20 Kobes v. Ibragimov
512443/19 Kovaleva v. Safe Coach
Bus Service, Inc.
515173/20 Lee v. Traore
508625/21 Lee v. NYCHA
52343/16 Leon v. Collado
523103/20 Mackay v. NYC Et Al
510416/22 Mahoney v. Torres
526548/21 Mattura v. St. Marks Ave.
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517872/22 Mayilova v. Korviakov
505916/21 Mayo v. Plaza
Residences
502946/21 McLaughlin v.
Monadnock Const., Inc. Et Al
509503/19 Medina v. 1277 Hdgs.
LLC
5080/13 Morales v. 1221 Ave. Hdgs.
LLC
517092/20 Morin v. Kassim
519085/22 Nauth v. Guileyev
511479/22 Nesimi v. Rambousek
529285/22 Ortiz-Roldan v. Fattahov
509354/20 Pisco v. Lorenzo
511280/18 Rahman v. Musa
500415/23 Riascos v. Safe Coach
Bus, Inc. Et Al
516922/23 Richardson v. Daushvill
522824/19 Rodriguez v. Western
Const.
503486/19 Rodriguez v. Gashi
517697/21 Roldan v. Second And
103 LLC Et Al
531538/21 Saeaeatae v. Ryder
Truck Rental, Inc. Et Al
532160/23 Saqib v. Chisano
513305/19 American Transit Ins. v.
Atlas Radiology P.C.
4259/15 Andrews v. Cecile
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As v. Rizzuto
502198/19 Thompson v. Shrir
508340/20 Torres v. Zachmaxie LLC
525127/20 Ttrieche v. Showtime
Transportation
532758/23 Udoh v. Lyles
537441/23 Vargas v. Liang
507155/20 Vetenshtein v. Fragrance
Corp. Et Al
502607/20 Vierra v. Jamaica Hosp.
530782/21 Williams v. Tjx
Companies, Inc. Et Al
505698/18 Winistoh v. Shim

528029/21 Yudith Lucia Rosendo
Bland v. Robles Estate Co. LLC
509957/23 Zakirova v. Fajardotacuri
516660/23 Zhang v. Joseph Ribkoff
USA, Inc. Et Al
508343/19 Zuniga-Rodriguez v.
B'way. Stockton
Motion
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Barry Richard Feldman LLC Et Al
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FOUNDATIONS

THE ANNUAL RETURN OF THE HERBERT AND DOROTHY KUNSTADT FOUNDATION, INC. For the 2024 year ended April 30, 2025 is available at its principal office located at 870 FIFTH AVE APT 14A, NEW YORK, NY 10065 for inspection during regular business hours by any citizen who requests it within 180 days hereof. Principal Manager of the Foundation is HERBERT KUNSTADT. 12106 jy29

LIQUOR LICENSES

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an On-Premise Restaurant Full Liquor License, NYS Application ID: NA-0340-25-122131 has been applied for by 520 Henny LLC d/b/a The Starling serving beer, wine, cider and liquor to be sold at retail for on premises consumption in a restaurant with one additional bar, for the premises located at 520 8th Avenue New York NY 10018. 12307 jy29-Tu au5

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an On-Premise Restaurant Full Liquor License, NYS Application ID: CL-25-102913-01 has been applied for by Boni Restaurant LLC serving beer, wine, cider and liquor to be sold at retail for on premises consumption in a restaurant, for the premises located at 238 Mott St Store 4 and 5 New York NY 10012-5761. 12308 jy29-Tu au5

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an On-Premises Food & Beverage Business License, NYS Application ID: NA-0267-25-221086 has been applied for by 470 Broome Cafe LLC d/b/a 470 Broome St to sell beer, wine and cider at retail in an on-premises Food & Beverage Business-Wine establishment. For on premise consumption under the ABC law at 55 1/2 Greene Street New York NY 10013-5309. 12309 jy29-Tu au5

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

JOSEPH PHAM NURSE PRACTITIONER IN ACUTE CARE NY PLLC. Filed with SSNY on 05/07/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 46 BARNES ST, LONG BEACH, NY 11561. Purpose: NP IN ACUTE CARE 11092 jy1-Tu au5

TALK TIME SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY PLLC. Filed with SSNY on 03/10/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process and shall mail to: 16 FOREST ROW, GREAT NECK, NY 11023. Purpose: SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGYjy1 11094 jy1-Tu au5

TALK TIME SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY PLLC. Filed with SSNY on 03/10/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process and shall mail to: 16 FOREST ROW, GREAT NECK, NY 11023. Purpose: SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY 11087 jy1-Tu au5

AN Anesthesia PLLC. Art. of Org. filed w/ Sec of State NY (SSNY) 7/18/25. Office in Nassau Co. SSNY desig. agent of LLC upon whom process may be served & shall mail process to 811 Wilson St. Valley Stream, NY 11581. Purpose: Medicine. 12026 jy22-Tu au26

STILL WATERS NP IN PSYCHIATRY PLLC, a Prof. LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 07/21/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The PLLC, 838 Pepperidge Rd, Westbury, NY 11590. Purpose: To Practice The Profession Of Nurse Practitioner in Psychiatry. 12022 jy22-Tu au26

CARAVELLO MEDICAL WELLNESS NY PLLC Art. Of Org. Filed Sec. of State of NY 7/16/2025. Off. Loc.: Nassau Co. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served & shall mail proc.: The LLC, 1834 Doria Lane South, Bellmore, NY 11710, USA. Purpose: Profession of Medicine. 12127 jy29-Tu s2

EISENBERGER AND BINDIGER ORTHODONTICS AT LONG ISLAND, PLLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/19/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process and shall mail to: 230 HILTON AVE, STE. 116, HEMPSTEAD, NY 11550. Purpose: DENTISTRY 12335 jy29-Tu s2

LENA LI GUO NURSE PRACTITIONER IN ADULT HEALTH PLLC. Filed with SSNY on 03/26/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process and shall mail to: 20 STRATHMORE RD, GREAT NECK, NY 11023. Purpose: NP IN ADULT HEALTH 12317 jy29-Tu s2

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

HIGH FIVE OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, & SPEECH THERAPY PLLC. Filed with SSNY on 06/02/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 18 THE PROMENADE, GLEN HEAD, NY 11545. Purpose: Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, Speech Language Pathology 12322 jy29-Tu s2

LL INJURY LAW, PLLC. Filed with SSNY on 03/09/2024. Office location: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process and shall mail to: 700 BROADWAY, FL 2, NEW YORK, NY 10003. Purpose: LAW 12311 jy29-Tu s2

REGIONAL PODIATRY CONSULTANT PLLC. Filed with SSNY on 05/28/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process and shall mail to: 608 PRESCOTT PL, VALLEY STREAM, NY 11561. Purpose: PODIATRY 12336 jy29-Tu s2

NOTICE OF FORMATION OF THE TOWNSEND LAW FIRM, PLLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/27/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against PLLC to 1350 Ave of The Americas, Fl 2 #1068, New York, NY 10019. Purpose: any lawful act. 10235 Jy01 T Au05

NOTICE OF FORMATION OF WEST ATLANTIC LAW FIRM, PLLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/8/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 104 West 40th St, Ste 400, New York, NY 10018. Purpose: any lawful act. 9585 Jy01 T Au05

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Upwards Mental Health Counseling NYC, Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 4/25/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against PLLC to 435 Central Park West, Apt 2c, New York, NY 10025. Purpose: any lawful act. 11361 Jy08 T Au12

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Manhattan Licensed Clinical Social Work PLLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/16/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against PLLC to 22 East 36th St, Apt 6A, New York, NY 10017. P/B/A: 280 Madison Ave, Ste 311, New York, NY 10016. Purpose: any lawful act. 11747 Jy22 T Au26

NOTICE OF FORMATION of SAIGAL PSYCHOLOGY, PLLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 4/14/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against PLLC to Mailbox 437, UPS Store #311, 1st Ave, New York, NY 10009. Purpose: any lawful act. 12156 Jy29 T S02

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Thera Rehab Physical and Occupational Therapy, PLLC Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 6/20/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against PLLC to 207 E 57th St, #31A, NY, NY 10022. P/B/A: 115 W 30th St, Ste 502B, NY, NY 10001. Purpose: any lawful act. 11983 Jy29 T S02

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION OF BURNHAM & GOROKHOV, PLLC. Application for Authority filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 6/12/2025. Office loc: NY County. PLLC formed in VA on 11/14/2006. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served & mailed to: 1634 I St NW, Ste 575, Washington, DC 20006. PLLC address in VA: 1765 Duke St, Alexandria, VA 22314. Cert. of PLLC filed with Secy. of State of VA loc: 1300 E Main St, Richmond, VA 23219. Purpose: any lawful act or activity. 12278 Jy29 T S02

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

NOTICE OF FORMATION of NABIL ALIFFI LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 6/25/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 60 E 8 St, #14N, New York, NY 10003. Purpose: any lawful act. 12280 Jy29 T S02

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

LP Equity Holdings LLC Art. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 06/24/2025. 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, 840 West End Ave, #5C, New York, NY 10025. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 11661 Jy15 T Au19

13HEMLOCKROAD, LLC. Filed with SSNY on 05/15/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 288 TITICUS RD, NORTH SALEM, NY 10560. Purpose: Any Lawful 11677 jy15-Tu au19

AVIHRD LLC. Filed with SSNY on 06/17/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 299 PARK AVE 16TH FLR, NEW YORK, NY 10171. Purpose: Any Lawful 11678 jy15-Tu au19

DAPXT, LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 06/26/2025. 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, 519 East 72nd Street, Ste 103, NY, NY 10021. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 11681 jy15-Tu au19

DS BLOOM STONY LLC. Filed with SSNY on 07/09/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 102 WAYNE ST, JERICHO, NY 11753. Purpose: Any Lawful 11674 jy15-Tu au19

EASTCHESTER 52 LLC. Filed with SSNY on 06/25/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 16 MIDDLE NECK RD STE 280, GREAT NECK, NY 11021. Purpose: Any Lawful 11673 jy15-Tu au19

JURGEN HOLDINGS LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 04/17/25. 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, 130 W 82nd St Apt 3R, New York, NY 10024. Registered Agent: c/o Nicholas Jurgen Sackman, 175 Kelbourne Ave, Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 11513 jy15-Tu au19

LA-TI-DA 1 LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 06/27/25. 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, c/o Lassar & Cowhey LLP, 730 Third Avenue, 11th Floor, New York, NY 10017. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 11514 jy15-Tu au19

LA-TI-DA 2 LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 06/27/25. 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, c/o Lassar & Cowhey LLP, 730 Third Avenue, 11th Floor, New York, NY 10017. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 11515 jy15-Tu au19

M&T HOSPITALITY GROUP LLC. Filed with SSNY on 12/28/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 351 WEST 37TH ST, NEW YORK, NY 10018. Purpose: Any Lawful 11675 jy15-Tu au19

505-23 GREENWICH STREET LLC. Filed with SSNY on 05/07/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 1581 FRANKLIN AVE, MINEOLA, NY 11501. Purpose: Any Lawful 11091 jy1-Tu au5

ANCHOR STONE PROPERTIES LLC. Filed with SSNY on 05/02/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 1581 FRANKLIN AVE, MINEOLA, NY 11501. Purpose: Any Lawful 11090 jy1-Tu au5

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Somethingsoft LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 2/16/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 125 Delancey St, Apt 1305, New York, NY 10002. P/B/A: 94 Allen St, New York, NY 10002. Purpose: any lawful act. 12058 Jy29 T S02

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Samagitation Artistry LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 9/16/24. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 229 Park Ave S, #515693, New York, NY 10003. R/A: US Corp Agents, Inc. 7014 13th Ave, #202, BK, NY 11228. Purpose: any lawful act. 6244 Jy29 T S02

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

EMOR EQUITY LLC. Filed with SSNY on 06/13/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 4 CRICKET LN, GREAT NECK, NY 11024. Purpose: Any Lawful 11093 jy1-Tu au5

GV118 HOLDING LLC. Filed with SSNY on 05/23/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: C/O COHEN & FRANKEL, LLP, 11 EAST 44TH ST, #1800, NEW YORK NY 10017. Purpose: Any Lawful 11100 jy1-Tu au5

MPAD 4 LLC. Filed with SSNY on 05/02/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: C/O COHEN & FRANKEL, LLP, 11 EAST 44TH ST, #1800, NEW YORK, NY 10017. Purpose: Any Lawful 11099 jy1-Tu au5

MUNTER KOENIG STRATEGY GROUP LLC filed Arts. of Org. with the Sec'y of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/2/2025. Office: Nassau 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, 35 Hillary Ln, Westbury, NY 11590. Purpose: any lawful act 11110 jy1-Tu au5

OAKSET PARTNERS LLC. Filed with SSNY on 06/18/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 767 FIFTH AVE FLR 12, NEW YORK, NY 10153. Purpose: Any Lawful 11104 jy1-Tu au5

PROUD GROUP LLC. Filed with SSNY on 06/05/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 30 WEST 47TH ST, STE 3F, NEW YORK, NY 10036. Purpose: Any Lawful 12010 jy22-Tu au26

KRISTEN MARINO, BCBA, LBA, LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/11/24. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC, 250 Lenox Place, Franklin Square, NY 11010. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 11988 jy22-Tu au26

KASSET LLC. Filed with SSNY on 07/16/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 50 WEST 47TH ST, STE 3F, NEW YORK, NY 10036. Purpose: Any Lawful 12010 jy22-Tu au26

MARIA MEEK WELLNESS AND SPA LLC. Filed with SSNY on 07/14/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 56 BEECHWOOD ST, FARMINGDALE, NY 11735. Purpose: Any Lawful 12006 jy22-Tu au26

MARIA MEEK WELLNESS AND SPA LLC. Filed with SSNY on 07/14/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 56 BEECHWOOD ST, FARMINGDALE, NY 11735. Purpose: Any Lawful 12006 jy22-Tu au26

NOTICE OF FORMATION of JOULERA LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/28/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to Marcia Emile-Thompson PC, 55 Maple Ave, #512, Rockville Centre, NY 11570. Purpose: any lawful act. 10484 J24 T Jy29

NOTICE OF FORMATION of WILD CAUGHT COOKIES LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 6/26/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 400 Park Avenue S, Apt 23C, New York, NY 10016. Purpose: any lawful act. 10792 J24 T Jy29

NOTICE OF FORMATION of KIRKWOOD HOUSE SENIOR HOUSING CLASS B. LLC Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 07/21/25. Office location: NY County. Princ. office of LLC: 30 Hudson Yards, 72nd Fl., NY, NY 10001. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to Corporation Service Co., 80 State St., Albany, NY 12207. Purpose: Any lawful activity. 12274 Jul29 tu Sept2

NOTICE OF FORMATION of 1340 STRATFORD INTERESTS OWNER LLC Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 07/21/25. Office location: NY County. Princ. office of LLC: 116 E. 27th St, 11th Fl., NY, NY 10016. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to Corporation Service Co., 80 State St., Albany, NY 12207. Purpose: Any lawful activity. 12272 Jul29 tu Sept2

NOTICE OF FORMATION of KIRKWOOD HOUSE SENIOR HOUSING GP LLC Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 07/21/25. Office location: NY County. Princ. office of LLC: 30 Hudson Yards, 72nd Fl., NY, NY 10001. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to Corporation Service Co., 80 State St., Albany, NY 12207. Purpose: Any lawful activity. 12275 Jul29 tu Sept2

NOTICE OF FORMATION of KIRKWOOD HOUSE SENIOR HOUSING GP LLC Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 07/21/25. Office location: NY County. Princ. office of LLC: 30 Hudson Yards, 72nd Fl., NY, NY 10001. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to Corporation Service Co., 80 State St., Albany, NY 12207. Purpose: Any lawful activity. 12275 Jul29 tu Sept2

NOTICE OF FORMATION of KIRKWOOD HOUSE SENIOR HOUSING GP LLC Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 07/21/25. Office location: NY County. Princ. office of LLC: 30 Hudson Yards, 72nd Fl., NY, NY 10001. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to Corporation Service Co., 80 State St., Albany, NY 12207. Purpose: Any lawful activity. 12275 Jul29 tu Sept2

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

EVERRISSE GROUP LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 07/17/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Wen Biao Li, 26 Oaks Hunt Rd, Great Neck, NY 11020. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 11991 jy22-Tu au26

FRESHSNOW, LLC. Art. of Org. filed with SSNY 10-25-2023. Office Location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC for service of process. SSNY shall mail a copy of any process to, c/o Leech Tishman Robinson Brog PLLC, Attn: Leonard B. Nathanson, Esq., 875 Third Ave, 9TH FL, NY, NY 10022. Purpose: Any lawful act or activity. 11993 jy22-Tu au26

IKE CREATIVE LLC. Filed with SSNY on 01/03/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 105 E 38TH ST, APT 7C, NEW YORK, NY 10016. Purpose: Any Lawful 12009 jy22-Tu au26

J&S 188 REALTY LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/19/2023. 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, 250 Lenox Place, Franklin Square, NY 11010. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 11988 jy22-Tu au26

KASSET LLC. Filed with SSNY on 07/16/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 50 WEST 47TH ST, STE 3F, NEW YORK, NY 10036. Purpose: Any Lawful 12010 jy22-Tu au26

KRISTEN MARINO, BCBA, LBA, LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/11/24. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC, 250 Lenox Place, Franklin Square, NY 11010. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 11988 jy22-Tu au26

MARIA MEEK WELLNESS AND SPA LLC. Filed with SSNY on 07/14/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 56 BEECHWOOD ST, FARMINGDALE, NY 11735. Purpose: Any Lawful 12006 jy22-Tu au26

NOTICE OF FORMATION of JOULERA LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/28/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to Marcia Emile-Thompson PC, 55 Maple Ave, #512, Rockville Centre, NY 11570. Purpose: any lawful act. 10484 J24 T Jy29

NOTICE OF FORMATION of WILD CAUGHT COOKIES LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 6/26/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 400 Park Avenue S, Apt 23C, New York, NY 10016. Purpose: any lawful act. 10792 J24 T Jy29

NOTICE OF FORMATION of KIRKWOOD HOUSE SENIOR HOUSING CLASS B. LLC Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 07/21/25. Office location: NY County. Princ. office of LLC: 30 Hudson Yards, 72nd Fl., NY, NY 10001. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to Corporation Service Co., 80 State St., Albany, NY 12207. Purpose: Any lawful activity. 12274 Jul29 tu Sept2

NOTICE OF FORMATION of 1340 STRATFORD INTERESTS OWNER LLC Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 07/21/25. Office location: NY County. Princ. office of LLC: 116 E. 27th St, 11th Fl., NY, NY 10016. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to Corporation Service Co., 80 State St., Albany, NY 12207. Purpose: Any lawful activity. 12272 Jul29 tu Sept2

NOTICE OF FORMATION of KIRKWOOD HOUSE SENIOR HOUSING GP LLC Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 07/21/25. Office location: NY County. Princ. office of LLC: 30 Hudson Yards, 72nd Fl., NY, NY 10001. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to Corporation Service Co., 80 State St., Albany, NY 12207. Purpose: Any lawful activity. 12275 Jul29 tu Sept2

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

2736 KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE LLC. Filed with SSNY on 08/02/2024. Office: Bronx County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 2736 KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, BRONX, NY 10463. Purpose: Any Lawful 12333 jy29-Tu s2

32ND AVENUE PROPERTIES LLC. Filed with SSNY on 05/15/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 11 LATTINGTOWN RIDGE CT, LOCUST VALLEY, NY 11560. Purpose: Any Lawful 12321 jy29-Tu s2

885 MM MIDTOWN LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/29/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 122 EAST 42ND ST, STE 2100, NEW YORK, NY 10168. Purpose: Any Lawful 12351 jy29-Tu s2

CROSSOVER TIXX LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 07/18/25. 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, 377 Buckingham Road, Cedarhurst, NY 11516. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 12119 jy29-Tu s2

EAST 115TH REALTY LLC. Filed with SSNY on 06/12/2025. Office: Bronx County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 1015 EAST GUN HILL RD, BRONX, NY 10469. Purpose: Any Lawful 12328 jy29-Tu s2

ECHELON HOSPITALITY CAPITAL LLC. Filed with SSNY on 11/08/2024. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 247 FULTON AVE, STE. 215, HEMPSTEAD, NY 11550. Purpose: Any Lawful 12345 jy29-Tu s2

FI VENTURE ENTERPRISES, LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 07/17/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Faye Israeli, 950 Smith Lane, Woodmere, NY 11598. Reg Agent: Faye Israeli, 950 Smith Lane, Woodmere, NY 11598. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 12304 jy29-Tu s2

HM CREATIONS LLC. Filed with SSNY on 07/03/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 523 PONTIAC RD, EAST MEADOW, NY 11554. Purpose: Any Lawful 12331 jy29-Tu s2

JASMINE 1809 LLC. Filed with SSNY on 07/25/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 241-56 OAK PARK DR, DOUGLASS, NY 11362. Purpose: Any Lawful 12340 jy29-Tu s2

L&M POLAR CONSULTANTS LLC. Filed with SSNY on 06/16/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 226 LAWRENCE ST, UNIONDALE, NY 11553. Purpose: Any Lawful 12323 jy29-Tu s2

LOLLIPOP LEAGUE, LLC. Filed with SSNY on 07/23/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 201 EAST 80TH ST, 14C, NEW YORK, NY 10075. Purpose: Any Lawful 12312 jy29-Tu s2

MATCHAFUL TRIBECA LLC. Filed with SSNY on 06/16/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 350 GREENWICH ST, NEW YORK, NY 10013. Purpose: Any Lawful 12314 jy29-Tu s2

MMM 2025 MANAGEMENT, LLC. Filed with SSNY on 03/06/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 1700 JERICHO TPKE, NEW HYDE PARK, NY 11040. Purpose: Any Lawful 12320 jy29-Tu s2

M&T 55 LLC. Filed with SSNY on 01/28/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 351 WEST 37TH ST, NEW YORK, NY 10018. Purpose: Any Lawful 12349 jy29-Tu s2

PINE HILL PARTNERS LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 07/25/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: John Shaw, 27 8th Street, Hicksville, NY 11801. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 12300 jy29-Tu s2

TNL LLC. Filed with SSNY on 11/10/2017. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 524 ADVENT STREET, WESTBURY, NY 11590. Purpose: Any Lawful 12005 jy22-Tu au26

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

SERPICO LEGACY, LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 07/02/25. 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, 2722 Wilson Avenue, Bellmore, NY 11710. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 12118 jy29-Tu s2

SFK FL, LLC. Filed with SSNY on 07/16/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 60 CUTTER MILL ROAD, STE 100C, GREAT NECK, NY 11021. Purpose: Any Lawful 12338 jy29-Tu s2

SOUTHGATE FLOWERS LLC. Filed with SSNY on 02/02/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 785 SOUTHGATE DR, VALLEY STREAM, NY 11581. Purpose: Any Lawful 12315 jy29-Tu s2

SR 148 MADISON LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 07/25/2025. 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, 149 Dubois Ave, Valley Stream, NY 11581. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 12303 jy29-Tu s2

TB DESIGN WORKS LLC. Filed with SSNY on 06/02/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 1150 PARK AVE., #10A, NEW YORK, NY 10128. Purpose: Any Lawful 12313 jy29-Tu s2

THE GLUTEN FREE

