

IN BRIEF

SEC Wiped Gensler's Phone, Loses Trove of Texts Due to 'Avoidable' Errors

The Securities and Exchange Commission wiped nearly a year of text messages from former Chairman Gary Gensler's government-issued phone because of a flawed and misunderstood policy, the agency's internal watchdog said Thursday in a report.



no longer in use, were lost or stolen, and could not reconnect to the SEC network.

On Sept. 6, 2023, Gensler arrived at the SEC headquarters and discovered that his agency-linked applications were missing from his smartphone, according to the report. The report details how unbeknownst to Gensler and the OIT personnel who initially assisted him that morning, his smartphone had been wiped pursuant to the new policy.

"Although the smartphone had been wiped, it would have been possible at that point to retain Gensler's text messages," the OIG found. "However, in an effort to assist Gensler expeditiously, OIT personnel hastily performed a factory reset of the smartphone, which resulted in the permanent deletion of the device's data, including nearly a year's worth of text messages."

The move, according to the OIG report, made it impossible to determine why Gensler's device stopped communicating with the SEC's mobile device management system. And while the SEC took steps to recover to recreate the deleted text messages, the agency was unable to collect most of them. The SEC has since notified relevant federal agencies that it cannot fully respond to certain Freedom of Information Act requests tied to Gensler's text messages.

To prevent similar issues, the OIG recommended strengthening the SEC's management of mobile devices and federal records, including "updating or developing plans, policies, and procedures related to change management, Capstone officials' devices, and the system used to manage mobile devices, among other topics."

—Michael A. Mora

Willkie Private Wealth Co-Chair Dies in E-Bike Accident

Willkie Farr & Gallagher partner Michele Mulrooney was killed Monday in an e-bike accident outside of Aspen, Colorado.

According to the Pitkin County Sheriff's Office, » Page 4

Scandals Erased, Editors Paid: How Big Law Firms Try To Control Their Wikipedia Pages »2



The lawsuit asks the court to shed light on New York City Administration for Children's Services's "enormous power to separate children from their families" across New York City

'Personal Grips': Eric Adams' Lawyers Slam Ex-NYPD Commissioner's RICO Suit as Lacking Legal Grounds

BY EMILY SAUL

LAWYERS for Eric Adams moved to dismiss a federal racketeering complaint against the New York City mayor on Thursday, arguing the lengthy lawsuit from a former interim police commissioner violates the rules of civil procedure, fails to credibly establish elements of the claims and is "somehow devoid of substance."

The sharply written motion accuses plaintiff Thomas Donlon of wasting the court's time with "irrelevant and prolix" allegations that are "jumbled, repetitive" and "demonstrably false."

"Rather than conclude that he was removed from the temporary position of Interim Police Commissioner as a result of such feckless and ineffective leadership, plaintiff instead contends that his termination must be the result of retaliation and, somehow, a racketeering conspiracy," wrote Assistant Corp. Counsel Eric Eichen-



Mayor Eric Adams is running for reelection as an independent.

permeated "the highest levels of City government."

During his brief time there, Donlon alleged he witnessed cronyism and obstruction, with top officials wielding the power of » Page 8

Advocate Files Petition for NYC's Child-Removal Info, but Agency Says Data Isn't Easily Retrievable

BY BRIAN LEE

A LEGAL organization advocating for transparency in New York City's child-removal process filed a lawsuit on Thursday for a more comprehensive response to its broad public records request.

The Family Justice Center's Article 78 petition in New York State Supreme Court in Manhattan argues the New York City Administration for Children's Services wrongfully denied most of its October 2024 request under

the Freedom of Information Law.

The lawsuit asks the court to shed light on ACS's "enormous power to separate children from their families" across New York City, where it removes about 2,000 children each year, keeping much of the information from view, according to the nonprofit law center's petition.

The law center issued the request in October 2024, asking the city to provide 10 years of information through data, reports, memoranda, and other documents.

It had asked for the » Page 8

Is the Rise Of AI a Real Threat to Associate Jobs?

BY CHRISTINE CHARNOSKY

WHILE the rising investment in artificial intelligence has brought along concerns and predictions about the technology's potential to replace associate jobs, some say the role will instead adapt and evolve alongside the rapidly growing technology.

A recent survey from admissions consulting firm Juris Education revealed that one in five pre-law students fear artificial intelligence could replace their jobs in the future.

Meanwhile, 34% of junior associate lawyers asked about the biggest threat to their legal career this year cited technology replacing humans, according to The American Lawyer's 2025 Midlevel Associates Technology Survey.

Is this fear realistic?

Some legal recruiters have said the rise of AI will almost certainly reduce the need for junior associates.

David Nicol, head of legal recruiting group Marsden's U.S. practice, recently told The American Lawyer, "It's pretty clear that the size and structure of law firms is going to change, and I don't really see a future going forward where you're going to require as many junior associates."

Dale Durham, managing director of legal recruiting firm Major, Lindsey & Africa's associate practice group, also noted AI tools equate to added client value, which could come at the expense of slightly leaner associate classes. » Page 6



The Marmac 306 cable-laying barge was in New York Harbor in July to connect the Empire Wind farm to the city's power grid.

Despite Likely End to FTC Noncompete Regulation, Employers Face Enforcement Risks

BY BRENDAN PIERSON

A MONDAY court deadline will likely mark the end of the U.S. Federal Trade Commission's efforts to ban employee noncompete agreements through formal rulemaking, but the agency could still seek to go after such agreements in other ways, legal experts say.

The now-defunct rule was finalized in April 2024 under then-FTC chair Lina Khan, who was appointed by Democratic President Joe Biden, but it was blocked from taking effect by courts in response challenges by employers. It would have rendered noncompete agreements unenforceable except for some existing agreements involving senior executives.

Under Biden, the FTC appealed the court rulings, but under Republican President Donald Trump it put those appeals on hold and asked to consider whether they should continue. Monday marks the deadline in one of those cases, in the Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit, for the administration to say how it plans to proceed.

The FTC is widely expected to drop the rule. Its current chairman, Andrew Ferguson, voted against it and has explicitly called it an unconstitutional abuse » Page 6

DECISIONS OF INTEREST

First Department

CONTRACTUAL DISPUTES: **Corporate veil pierced; parent firm liable for agreement's breach, must pay \$179,660.** *Rich v. J.A. Madison LLC, App. Div.*

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW: **Article 78 proceedings challenging parking tickets dismissed.** *Performance Food Group, Inc. v. City of New York, Supreme Court, New York.*

CRIMINAL LAW: **Prosecution complies with compelled discovery; dismissal denied.** *People v. Fraser, Criminal Court, Bronx.*

Second Department

INSURANCE LITIGATION: **Subcontractor's insurer liable for defense of construction manager.** *421 Kent Development, LLC v. Prosight Syndicate 1110, Supreme Court, Kings.*

LANDLORD-TENANT LAW: **Service on petitioner's son not amendable; eviction dismissed.** *489 MM Realty LLC v. Zelya, Civil Court, Kings.*

DECISION SUMMARIES, Page 17
FULL-TEXT DECISIONS, nylj.com

CRIMINAL LAW: **Motion to dismiss criminal action granted.** *People v. Jackman, Criminal Court, Kings.*

REAL ESTATE LAW: **Motion to dismiss action to quiet title of land granted.** *Andersen v. Bank of New York Mellon, Supreme Court, Richmond.*

U.S. Courts

CIVIL PROCEDURE: **Reduced sticker shock' theory of harm rejected in suit over event ticket prices.** *Fortune v. Vivendi Ticketing US LLC, SDNY.*

CIVIL PROCEDURE: **Venue in lawsuit over new legal mail policy at BFDF is transferred to WDNY.** *Prisoner's Legal Servs. of New York v. U.S. Dep't of Homeland Sec., SDNY.*

EMPLOYMENT LITIGATION: **Learning disability inadequately alleged to render plaintiff disabled under ADA.** *Logan v. Albany City Sch. Dist., NDNY.*

IMMIGRATION LAW: **Consular non reviewability doctrine applies in action over visa application's denial.** *Al-Harbi v. Rubio, NDNY.*

BY SULAIMAN ABDUR-RAHMAN

WASHINGTON, D.C.

AN OFFSHORE wind energy company has filed a lawsuit alleging the Trump administration unlawfully halted construction of a \$5 billion wind farm in violation of the Administrative Procedure Act and Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Latham & Watkins on behalf of Revolution Wind LLC seeks an order temporarily, preliminarily and permanently blocking the U.S. Interior Department from enforcing a stop-work order that impairs development of a massive wind energy project near Long Island, New York.

"The Stop Work Order was issued without statutory author-

ity, lacks any evidentiary basis, and is unlawful," counsel for Revolution Wind alleged in the complaint filed Thursday in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. "If unabated, the Stop Work Order will inflict devastating and irreparable harm on Revolution Wind."

President Donald Trump issued a memo dated Jan. 20 directing his administration to explore potential termination of permits and leases for offshore wind development.

U.S. Interior Secretary Doug Burum later implemented Trump's memo in July, according to the complaint.

The federal Bureau of Ocean Energy Management issued a stop-work order on Aug. 22 requiring Revolution Wind pause its offshore wind farm construction » Page 6

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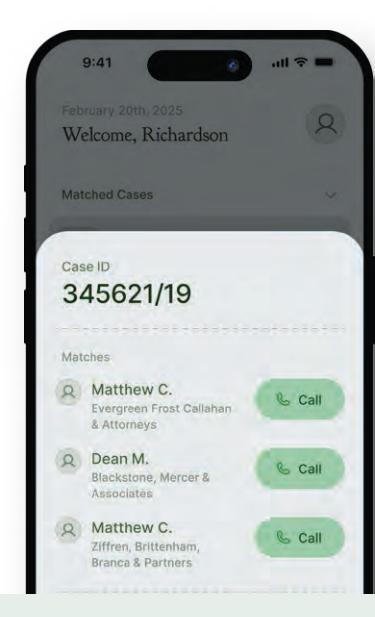
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Summer Happenings
by Ilene Sherwyn Cooper

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Court Calendars

Civil and Supreme Court calendars for New York and surrounding counties are now available weeks in advance at nylj.com. Search cases by county, index, judge or party name. Important Part information, including addresses, phone numbers and courtrooms are updated daily. Only at nylj.com.

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Taming Shadow AI: What Legal Leaders Must Do
by Brian Corbin, Melissa Griffins Pault and Karun Mahadevan

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\$4.2 million settlement in a worker/workplace negligence case: **Trip On Loose Plywood Caused Impaling on Exposed Rebar: Laborer**

\$3.9 million verdict in a motor vehicle case: **Rideshare Driver Claimed Injuries After Being Rear-Ended**

Calendar of Events »6

Online

Today's Tip

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Online

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Scandals Erased, Editors Paid: How Big Law Firms Try To Control Their Wikipedia Pages

BY MOLLY G SMITH

WIKIPEDIA is an unavoidable digital reality for Big Law. The popular online encyclopedia is often one of the top results when a potential client, lateral hire, or journalist searches a firm's name.

That visibility creates both opportunity and risk: firms want their Wikipedia pages to be accurate and up to date, but they must navigate a platform whose rules forbid promotional editing, and where anyone, whether friend or foe, can make changes. According to Wikipedia Statistics, in 2024, people from all over the world made 597 million edits, 72 million of which were in English.

But a close analysis reveals a murky battleground featuring law firm employees, Wikipedia editors, activists and the public who tussle over how law firms are represented to the world.

After analyzing thousands of edits to law firm pages and speaking to multiple sources, Law.com International can reveal how some law firms have used paid editors, often covertly, or been blocked for conflicts of interest, and how details on sex scandals have quietly disappeared, political language has been softened, and hyperbole added, removed, and then reintroduced.

It reveals the uneasy reality law firms face in trying to coexist with a world famous platform that has no stake in their reputations.

The Battleground

Wikipedia prizes neutrality, transparency, and independent sourcing.

Corporate instincts, on the other hand, lean toward brand management, minimising reputational risks, and controlling the public narrative around their employers.

This tension drives the strategies law firms adopt when dealing with their pages. And when managing their Wikipedia presence, law firms tend to fall into three broad camps: hidden, transparent, and hands-off.

Hidden

It is not against Wikipedia's rules for firms to request changes through the platform's "talk" pages, where people discuss what changes were made, and the reasons for making them; what is important to Wikipedia, however, is that firms do not directly edit their own articles.

Law.com's analysis shows that several major law firms, or individuals that can be linked to them, have directly edited their own pages, sometimes openly, but often with the benefit of anonymity.



One Sansome Street, Wikimedia Foundation headquarters since October 2024 in San Francisco

It's a practice that flouts the site's rules, according to Wikipedia editors—it is a lesson that some firms have learned the hard way.

Clifford Chance's page carries a warning that an editor with a "close connection" to the firm has made

changes, a banner that sits at the very top of the page.

Law.com analysis shows at least three edits in 2019 by an account matching the name of a digital marketing executive who worked for the firm at the time. The firm did not respond to requests for comment.

Similarly, in 2024, an account called "DLAP comms" made a series of edits to DLA Piper's main Wikipedia page. Wikipedia has since blocked the account. A person with knowledge of the firm's approach said that the firm only updates factual details in the right-hand information panel, not the main article text, adding: "We take a transparent approach, and do not update the main content, in line with Wikipedia's guidance."

Wikipedia has also blocked an account by the name 'Quinnemanuel'; in 2009, the account declared it was part of Quinn Emanuel's marketing team and has made several edits. Some of the changes were reversed by an experienced Wikipedia editor.

A person with knowledge of the firm said that the firm explored Wikipedia editing "many years ago but recognised Wikipedia's policies against self-editing", adding "we respect Wikipedia's editorial independence".

The lack of knowledge about

Wikipedia's core values frequently catches firms out.

In 2015, a Wikipedia account was made which immediately made multiple edits to Gibson Dunn & Crutcher's Wikipedia page. The edits largely included adding information on awards and rankings.

The background discussion shows that a user warned the account for facing a possible conflict of interest. Since then, the firm has used official 'talk' page requests, which have not been flagged and are more in line with Wikipedia's policies.

'Talk' pages are Wikipedia's administration pages where editors can discuss improvements to articles or pages.

One account linked to a current employee at A&O Shearman made several edits to legacy firm Allen & Overy's page. The changes were generally small and included updating the headcount and revenue figures and the name of the managing partner.

But these are not the only instances of self-editing.

A person with knowledge of Big Law marketing said that, to help ward off scrutiny around the firms they look after, they often make changes to Wikipedia page via anonymous accounts on mobile devices so it can't be traced back to the firm in question.

Transparent

A Morgan Lewis employee admitted to self editing in 2020, apologising for changes she had made regarding the firm's awards and honours.

In Wikipedia's 'talk' section, the employee addressed changes they made, apologised and stated that they "did not know the rules"; they also invited another editor to undo their edits. A Wikipedia editor replied thanking them for the disclosure and no action was further action was taken on the account.

Gibson Dunn has followed this approach, inviting impartial Wikipedia editors to evaluate any entries for accuracy and neutrality, and make changes where they see fit.

White & Case did the same in 2013: "Hi—This is [name redacted] from White & Case. We would like to ask the community to consider adding a new section to the White & Case page focused on notable alumni. We have noticed other law firms have notable alumni pages and this could make the White & Case Wikipedia page better. White & Case 2013."

Hands Off

Some firms take a completely arms-length, either ignoring or avoiding Wikipedia,

positioned than any search challenger in decades," Duncan wrote.

"In other words, competition is emerging not through legal remedies but through new technologies with balance sheets large enough to fight Google head-on," he wrote.

Duncan added that courts may continue avoiding structural breakups, letting market forces reshape Big Tech's dominance.

"But there's a risk: If judges keep outsourcing antitrust enforcement to the hype cycle of new technologies, what happens when the next disruption doesn't come with a \$13B-plus funding round," he wrote, referencing Microsoft's investment in OpenAI.

The ruling appears to preserve lucrative default-search deals held by Apple and Mozilla, which developed the Firefox browser. Mehta ruled Google can continue paying for placement, just not through exclusive deals.

Apple receives some \$20 billion a year under its deal, while Mozilla receives an estimated half-billion dollars.

Mozilla's interim CEO, Laura Chambers, said in a statement that it was "encouraging to see the Court recognize the risk of unintended consequences when trying to improve search competition—and not just for browsers like Firefox, but for the future of the open web."

Michael Gennaro can be reached at mgennaro@alm.com.

AI Disruption Left Judge in Google Antitrust Case Wary of Lowering Boom

BY MICHAEL GENNARO

LEGAL and business reaction is wide-ranging to U.S. District Judge Amit Mehta's decision last week allowing Google to retain its Chrome browser and Android mobile operating system—gateways to billions of users.

Mehta ordered Mountain View, California-based Google to share some of its search data with competitors, and he placed restrictions on multibillion-dollar deals Google cuts to showcase its search engine on smartphones and in web browsers. Yet many observers thought Mehta would come down harder on the company after ruling a year ago that it had illegally monopolized search.

Mehta's 230-page decision, issued Tuesday in the District of Columbia, rejected the structural breakup sought by government lawyers, which would have forced Google to spin off Chrome and Android. The order says that now isn't the time to order remedies with such far-reaching consequences, given that it's far from clear how the disruptive force of AI will reorder the tech landscape.

"Unlike the typical case where the court's job is to resolve a dispute based on historic facts, here the court is asked to gaze into a crystal ball and look to the future. Not exactly a judge's forte," he wrote.

On the opening page of his ruling, Mehta declared, "The emergence of GenAI changed the course of this case," and he noted that tens of millions of people already are using generative AI chatbots to gather information they previously sought through internet searches, a trend developers expect will accelerate as chatbots add features.

"Google is still the dominant firm in the relevant product markets," Mehta wrote. "No existing rival has wrested market share from Google. And no new competitor has entered the market. But artificial intelligence technologies, particularly generative AI ... may yet prove to be game changers."

For lawyers and industry observers, the takeaway is twofold: Google and Big Tech remain under scrutiny, but courts are reluctant to impose remedies that could destabilize markets.

Herbert Hovenkamp, a law professor at the University of Pennsylvania, called the ruling cautious.

"These are very dynamic, rapidly changing markets, and judges would basically be out of their element if they tried to redesign them. And Judge Mehta expresses that several times in the opinion: He does not want to get messed up establishing the structure of an industry," Hovenkamp said.

Hovenkamp said the ruling likely brought relief to Google, whose stock soared to a record high after the ruling, and the tech industry,

while still benefiting consumers.

"Consumers would not be benefited by an order that required Google to divest Chrome. In fact, it could be a real disaster. Nobody exactly knows what would happen, and that's not a good way to create an antitrust remedy," he said.

Bill Kovacic, director of George Washington University's Competition Law Center and a former FTC commissioner, called the ruling a relief for Big Tech and Google but said it was not a "hands-down victory."

"There are complications associated with implementing the information-access remedy that could have competitive consequences that aren't favorable to Google," Kovacic said. He noted that Mehta's ruling includes a carve-out allowing remedies to be revisited if ineffective.

Kovacic said that he believes the judge did not want his ruling to go too far with any remedy because he realizes it will have to withstand scrutiny from an appeals court and likely the Supreme Court.

"The remedy here involves some experimentation and a lot of uncertainty," Kovacic said.

Kovacic said his intuition is that AI companies like OpenAI also were happy with the ruling because forcing Google to share its data opens up new avenues for development of AI.

Ari Paparo, former Google product manager and author of "Yield: How Google Bought, Built, and Bullied Its Way to Advertising

Dominance," said the data-sharing remedy is unlikely to blunt Google's 90% search market share.

"The judge even says as much, noting that competitors will not be able to pay as much as Google for distribution but must compete on 'innovation.' This seems like a fairy tale. The judge was very influenced by the late-breaking advances of AI companies as competitors," Paparo said.

"One frequent criticism of antitrust is that it fights the last battles; in this case the judge was cognizant of the coming battle and chose to take a very light hand on the remedies within that context."

Sean Burke, founding partner of Whistler Partners, a recruiting firm targeting the tech industry, called the ruling "a huge win for Big Tech."

"The message it sends is just business as usual. Keep doing what you're doing. Google is so far ahead of everybody with their search that whatever they create as their custom AI search only has to be like 50% to 70% as good as a competitor, and they'll still dominate," Burke said.

Burke added that AI may never challenge Google enough to topple its dominance.

"ChatGPT created a teeny opening where maybe Google can finally be challenged, and the judge thinks that's enough reason to not break up this monopoly they have. It's ludicrous. They've been dominating for so long, and are so far ahead

of everybody on search that there's no guarantee that this will give anybody even a teeny edge over Google," he said. "We could talk about AI all day, every day. Google still dominates search."

In a statement, Gabriel Weinberg, CEO of the rival search engine DuckDuckGo, slammed the ruling.

"We believe Congress should now step in to swiftly make Google do the thing it fears the most: compete on a level playing field," he said.

Sen. Amy Klobuchar, D-Minnesota, used the ruling to promote her American Innovation and Choice Online Act, a bill she's championing aimed at curbing anti-competitive practices by dominant online platforms.

"Today's ruling is a reminder of Google's sweeping power over the online economy, but the limited remedies ordered by the court demonstrate why we need additional rules of the road for Big Tech," Klobuchar wrote.

Latha Duncan, former Lonsdale acquisitions lawyer, said in a post on LinkedIn that there's a "less obvious angle" to the ruling; the questions the ruling raises about whether AI is performing the work regulators have long struggled to do.

"Instead of forcing Google to sell Chrome or dismantle its ad empire, the court leaned on generative AI as proof that the market is already shifting. The logic: OpenAI, Anthropic, and Microsoft are now better

positioned than any search challenger in decades," Duncan wrote.

"In other words, competition is emerging not through legal remedies but through new technologies with balance sheets large enough to fight Google head-on," he wrote.

Duncan added that courts may continue avoiding structural breakups, letting market forces reshape Big Tech's dominance.

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Michael Gennaro can be reached at mgennaro@alm.com.

Fed Nominee Defends Independence, Will Not Resign From Administration If Confirmed

BY DAN NOVAK

DEMOCRATIC senators expressed deep reservations Thursday about the independence of President Donald Trump's nominee for the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, raising questions about his ties to the president and unwillingness to resign from the administration if confirmed.

Stephen Miran, currently chair of Trump's Council of Economic Advisers, told the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee he would temporarily take an unpaid leave of absence from his position if confirmed to the seven-member Fed board. Miran is being considered for a four-month term ending Jan. 31 to replace former governor Adriana Kugler who resigned in August.

Miran added at his Senate confirmation hearing that he would resign from the council if re-nominated.

Expert Analysis

TRUSTS AND ESTATES UPDATE

Summer Happenings

As the summer days come to an end, and Fall fast approaches, the Appellate and Surrogate's Courts have been busy at work issuing the following decisions of interest impacting the field of trusts and estates.

Order Granting Summary Judgment Construing Decedent's Will Affirmed

In *In re Fakiris*, the Appellate Division, Second Department, affirmed a decree of the Surrogate's Court, Queens County, which, *inter alia*, granted that portion of the motion by the co-executor of the decedent's estate requesting that the court construe the decedent's will to determine that she was the sole beneficiary of his residuary estate, and thereupon, for summary judgment dismissing the amended objections to the final account of the executors.

The decedent died in 2013 survived by his spouse, who was a nominated co-executor of his estate, and his daughter, among others.

Following the admission of the decedent's will to probate, his co-executors petitioned to judicially settle their account, and objections were filed by the decedent's daughter, who took issue with the designation of the decedent's spouse as the sole residuary beneficiary of the estate.

The decedent's spouse, as co-executor, moved for a construction of the will resulting in the entirety of the residuary estate passing to her, and upon such determination, that the court granted summary judgment dismissing the objections to the accounting for lack of standing.

The objectant cross-moved for, *inter alia*, construction of the will resulting in her being the sole residuary beneficiary of the estate based on the doctrine of judicial estoppel.

Specifically, the objectant argued that the probate petition, which the co-executors had verified and previously submitted to

By
Ilene
Sherwyn
Cooper



the court, described the objectant's interest in the estate as residuary beneficiary.

The Surrogate's Court granted the spouse's motion and denied the cross-motion, determining that the doctrine of judicial estoppel was inapplicable and that a construction of the decedent's will resulted in the entirety of the residuary estate passing to the decedent's spouse.

The court, thereafter, issued a decree dismissing the amended objections to the final account, and the objectant appealed.

The court noted that pursuant to the doctrine of judicial estoppel,

More specifically, the court held that the evidence proffered by the petitioner, including sworn testimony and medical records, precluded a finding as a matter of law that the decedent possessed the requisite intent and capacity to execute the propounded instrument.

pel, a "party who assumes a certain position in a prior legal proceeding and secures a favorable judgment therein is precluded from assuming a contrary position in another action simply because his or her interests have changed."

Within this context, the court rejected the objectant's argument, finding that when the Surrogate's Court admitted the decedent's will to probate, there had been no judicial determination endorsing the co-executors' position as to the parties' interests under the propounded instrument.

Additionally, the court held that the Surrogate's Court had properly granted the motion of the decedent's spouse as to the con-

struction of the will. In particular, the court noted that the evidence submitted in support of the motion established, *prima facie*, the decedent's intent that his spouse be the sole residuary beneficiary of his estate, and that his daughter be the alternate in the event that his spouse did not survive him.

The court found that the objectant had failed to raise a triable issue of fact on the issue, or to establish that she was the intended sole residuary beneficiary. *Matter of Fakiris*, 2025 N.Y. App. Div. LEXIS 4087 (2d Dept 2025).

Order Granting Summary Judgment Admitting Will To Probate Reversed

Before the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, in *In re Rodriguez*, was an appeal from a decree of the Surrogate's Court, Monroe County, which, *inter alia*, granted the petitioner's motion for summary judgment dismissing the objections to probate.

Upon review of the record, the court reversed the decree finding that the proof submitted by the petitioner in support of her motion raised triable issues of fact with respect to the decedent's testamentary capacity, his testamentary intent, and whether the will was the product of fraud and undue influence, without regard to the sufficiency of the opposing papers.

More specifically, the court held that the evidence proffered by the petitioner, including sworn testimony and medical records, precluded a finding as a matter of law that the decedent possessed the requisite intent and capacity to execute the propounded instrument.

To this extent, the court found that the surrogate erred in resolving inconsistencies in the record with respect to these issues by crediting the testimony of the attorneys who prepared and supervised the execution of the will.

Additionally, the court determined that petitioner failed to satisfy her burden of establishing the absence of any material fact on the issues of fraud and undue influence, observing that petitioner could not satisfy her burden in moving for summary judgment by merely pointing to

» Page 7

ILENE SHERWYN COOPER is a partner at Farrell Fritz.

Matter of Tejinder Singh Bains, an attorney and counselor-at-law

Motion No. 2022-02193

Appellate Division, Second Department

Lasalle, P.J., Dillon, Duffy, Barros, Connolly, JJ.

Decided: August 27, 2025

David W. Chandler, Brooklyn, NY (Susan Korenberg of counsel), for petitioner.

Law Office of Meredith Heller, PLLC, New York, NY, for respondent.

Per curiam—The Grievance Committee for the Second, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Judicial Districts commenced a formal disciplinary proceeding against the respondent by serving and filing a notice of petition dated July 27, 2023, and a verified petition dated July 26, 2023, containing two charges of professional misconduct. The respondent served and filed a verified answer dated September 15, 2023, admitting the factual allegations but denying any violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct. By decision and order on application dated November 2, 2023, the matter was referred to the Honorable Arthur J. Cooperman, as Special Referee, pursuant to 22 NYCRR 1240.8(b)(1), to hear and report. In a report dated May 23, 2024, the Special Referee sustained both charges in the petition. By notice of motion dated July 12, 2024, the Grievance Committee moves to confirm the report of the Special Referee sustaining both charges of professional misconduct and to impose such discipline upon the respondent as the Court deems just and proper. The respondent submits an affirmation in support of confirming the Special Referee's report and to impose the sanction of a private admonition based on the mitigation submitted.

The Petition

The respondent was a managing partner in the law firm Ali & Bains, PC (hereinafter the law firm), with Shahid Ali in 2009. Prior to that, he worked at the Legal Aid Society.

In 2014, the law firm received a Dismissal with Advisement letter from the Grievance Committee concerning the escrow account.

Thereafter, according to the respondent, it was agreed that his partner Shahid Ali would solely manage the escrow account, and the respondent no longer issued checks from the escrow account.

In 2018, Chase Bank erroneously debited \$180,000 from the escrow account pursuant to a check that was issued for \$100,000. This

Disciplinary Proceeding

Bains, PC, and was a signatory on an escrow account at Chase Bank titled "Ali & Bains, PC, Attorney Trust Account IOLA" with an account number ending in 5892 (hereinafter the escrow account).

Charge one alleges that between June 8, 2018, and March 2, 2020, the escrow account had a rolling shortage of up to \$80,000 and escrow checks disbursed by the respondent during this period cleared against other client funds in the escrow account. Therefore, the respondent misappropriated funds entrusted to him as a fiduciary, incident to his practice of law, in violation of rule 1.15(a) of the Rules of Professional Conduct (22 NYCRR 1200.0).

Charge two alleges that the respondent failed to maintain required bookkeeping records for the escrow account by failing to maintain an accurate ledger or similar record showing the source of all funds deposited, the names of all persons for whom the funds were held, a description and amount of funds held, and the names of all persons to whom such funds were disbursed, in violation of rule 1.15(d) of the Rules of Professional Conduct.

The Hearing Record

A hearing was held on March 18, 2024. No witnesses were presented by the Grievance Committee, and the Grievance Committee rested on the 11 exhibits entered into evidence, without objections, to prove its case in chief.

The respondent testified on his own behalf and submitted the testimony of one character witness. The respondent testified that he opened his law firm, Ali & Bains, PC (hereinafter the law firm), with Shahid Ali in 2009. Prior to that, he worked at the Legal Aid Society.

In 2014, the law firm received a Dismissal with Advisement letter from the Grievance Committee concerning the escrow account.

Thereafter, according to the respondent, it was agreed that his partner Shahid Ali would solely manage the escrow account, and the respondent no longer issued checks from the escrow account.

The respondent explained that his area of practice involves public interest work. He represents Sikh Temples in Manhattan

» Page 7

2025

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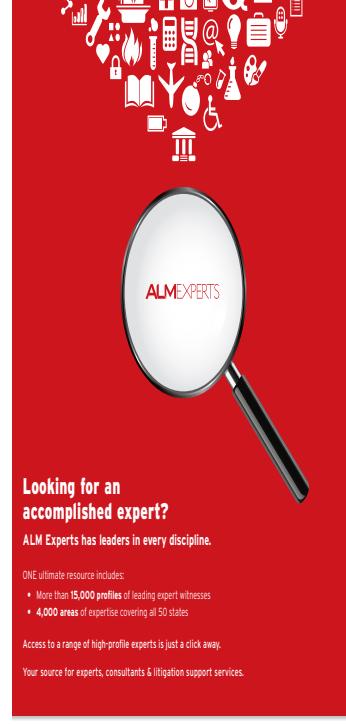
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IN BRIEF

Continued from page 1
 Mulrooney was cycling downhill with a group when she lost control of her electric bike and crashed into an embankment, The Aspen Times reported. She was 64 years old.

"A visionary leader and founding member of Willkie's Los Angeles office, Michele's passion, dedication and unwavering commitment to excellence were instrumental in driving Willkie's growth, culture and success in Los Angeles and beyond," Willkie said in a statement Thursday. "We will remember Michele not only for her many professional achievements, but as a compassionate leader, committed mentor and dedicated advocate who touched so many lives at Willkie, in the legal community, in Los Angeles, and beyond," the firm said, adding that "her legacy will continue to inspire us for many years to come."

Before joining Willkie's Los Angeles office in September 2021, Mulrooney was a partner at Venable for nearly 11 years. She was a trust and estates lawyer who co-chaired the firm's national private wealth group. Prior to her passing, Mulrooney had practiced law for 40 years.

An alumna of the University of Southern California's Gould School of Law, Mulrooney remained active with the school, and served as a board member of Gould and co-chair of its building committee. She was also a member of the University of California, Los Angeles' Health System board.

Mulrooney is survived by her two daughters, two stepsons and two grandchildren, among other family members. "While Michele was a brilliant and highly accomplished lawyer,

she took immense pride in her role as a mother," Willkie said. "Our thoughts are with her loved ones as we join together in honoring an extraordinary leader and remarkable person."

—Samson Amore

Anthropic Agrees To Pay Record \$1.5 Billion To Settle Author Class Action

Anthropic, the San Francisco-based AI developer behind the Claude chatbot, has agreed to pay \$1.5 billion to settle a class-action lawsuit brought by authors who alleged their works were used without authorization to train the company's AI models, according to filings submitted Friday in San Francisco federal court.

If the court grants preliminary approval, the settlement would mark the largest publicly reported copyright recovery in history. "It is the first of its kind in the AI era," said Justin Nelson, a partner at Susman Godfrey, co-lead counsel for the authors.

The settlement would cover about 500,000 works, with authors who opt into the deal eligible for payments of about \$3,000 per title.

The class action was filed in 2024 by authors Andrea Bartz, Charles Graeber and Kirk Wallace Johnson, who claimed Anthropic unlawfully downloaded and stored their copyrighted books, drawn from so-called "shadow libraries," to train its AI models.

In June, U.S. District Judge William Alsop issued a mixed summary judgment: While concluding that using copyrighted works for AI training could qualify as fair use, he found Anthropic had nonetheless violated rights by retaining more than 7 million pirated books in a central repository.

The parties disclosed late last month that they'd reached

a deal, but they did not disclose terms at that time.

A trial scheduled for December potentially could have saddled Anthropic with damages in the hundreds of billions of dollars.

Under the deal, Anthropic did not admit liability. In a statement, the San Francisco-based company said, "Today's settlement, if approved, will resolve the plaintiffs' remaining legacy claims. We remain committed to developing safe AI systems that help people and organizations extend their capabilities, advance scientific discovery, and solve complex problems."

One of the terms of the settlement is that Anthropic must destroy the downloaded copies of the contested books.

The Author's Guild, the oldest and largest professional organization for writers in the United States, praised the settlement, saying it paves the way for authors to have more control over the use of their work by AI companies.

The agreement is a "vital step in acknowledging that AI companies cannot simply steal authors' creative work to build their AI just because they need books," said Mary Rasenberger, the organization's CEO.

If approved, Anthropic will have to pay the settlement in four installments spread out over two years.

Lawyers representing the authors will seek no more than 25% of the settlement in fees, according to the court filing. A 25% cut would be \$375 million.

Arnold & Porter leads the legal team representing Anthropic.

—Michael Gennaro and Michelle Morgante

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Outside Counsel

Taming Shadow AI: What Legal Leaders Must Do

BY BRIAN CORBIN,
 MELISSA GRIFFINS PAULK
 AND KARUN MAHADEVAN

OpenAI CEO Sam Altman's recent observation that conversations with ChatGPT don't fall under legal privilege raised a point that resonated deeply with lawyers and compliance officers. It underscored how many organizations are already confronting the rapid, and often unmonitored, use of generative AI tools by employees. Much like the early days of shadow IT when unsanctioned messaging apps and cloud platforms spread through enterprises, this current shadow AI introduces a new layer of exposure reaching into litigation, privacy, cybersecurity, contracts, intellectual property, and regulatory compliance.

The challenge for legal leaders is not simply technical. At stake are foundational questions about privilege, data integrity, and professional responsibility. For general counsel and compliance officers, the task is daunting: enabling businesses to capture the benefits of AI while ensuring risk management and compliance structures keep pace.

Defining Shadow AI

Shadow AI refers to using generative AI tools and models outside the visibility or approval of an organization's governance framework. Employees may reach for these tools out of convenience—such as asking a chatbot to draft contracts, summarize discovery documents, or generate marketing copy—but without oversight, what feels like efficiency can quickly become a compliance nightmare.

BRIAN CORBIN is the global head of strategic services at QuisLex. **MELISSA GRIFFINS PAULK** is director of data privacy and security solutions at the firm. **KARUN MAHADEVAN** is a solutions engineer and product manager at NopalCyber, specializing in cybersecurity, automation, and software development.

The regulatory precedent is clear. When financial institutions did not control employees using private messaging platforms for business, regulators imposed billions in fines for failures in supervision and recordkeeping. Shadow AI presents an analogous, but potentially more severe, challenge because it implicates not only record retention but also privilege, privacy rights and intellectual property ownership.

The Expanding Risk Landscape

Shadow AI's risks fall into several interrelated categories, each carrying real consequences for legal departments and the clients they serve.

Litigation risk arises when employees input case-sensitive

Shadow AI is not a fleeting trend. It reflects a broader reality that employees eager for efficiency will adopt technologies faster than organizations can regulate them.

information into public AI tools. Once shared, this data may lose privileged status and become subject to discovery. Even inadvertent disclosures can complicate preservation and open the door to costly disputes.

Privacy risk is equally acute. Many AI tools retain data in opaque ways, sometimes in jurisdictions far removed from an organization's regulatory obligations. If employees enter personally identifiable or health-related information into unvetted platforms, the company may run afoul of the GDPR, CCPA, HIPAA, and other frameworks. Unlike with traditional data breaches, information fed into AI models may be impossible to retrieve or delete.

Practical examples are outlined in a recent federal lawsuit accusing tech company Otter.ai of improperly recording conversations via its Otter Notebook transcription

service and using those conversations to train its AI model without explicit permission. The suit alleges invasion of privacy with users providing instances of confidential information being shared without permission with detrimental results.

Cybersecurity risk grows with every unapproved tool introduced into the enterprise environment. Generative AI systems can create hidden vulnerabilities, whether through insecure connections, weak access controls, or new forms of exploitation such as prompt injection and model poisoning.

One example of the cybersecurity risk of shadow AI is a vulnerability codenamed MCPoison by Check Point Research. This security weakness in the AI-powered code editor Cursor could allow an attacker to gain remote access. If a software developer chose to use Cursor when not authorized, it could critically expose the organization.

These exposures often fall outside the CISO's monitoring systems, leaving blind spots attackers can exploit.

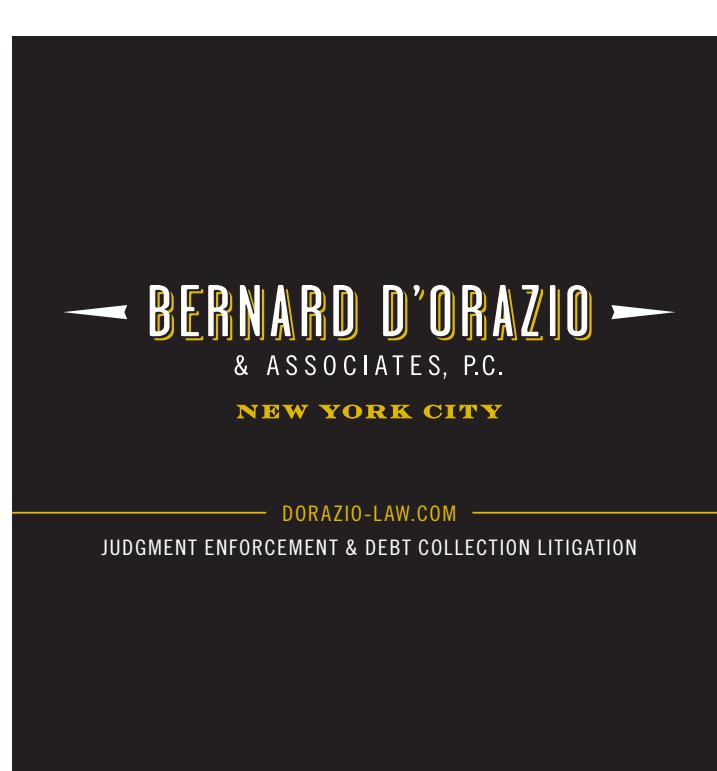
The exposure does not stop there. Contractual breaches may occur if employees inadvertently violate confidentiality clauses or customer agreements by disclosing data to unauthorized AI platforms. Regulatory scrutiny is mounting, with agencies such as the FTC and frameworks like the EU AI Act paying attention to AI usage. And intellectual property risks loom large: once proprietary content enters an external model, ownership over derivative outputs becomes murky, and the possibility of inadvertent infringement escalates.

Finally, shadow AI presents significant reputational and ethical risks. A single lapse can draw board attention, erode client trust, and generate headlines damaging long-term credibility. In the legal sector, where professional integrity is paramount, reputational harm can be as damaging as regulatory penalties.

From Recognition To Response

Banning AI is neither realistic nor productive. The goal must be to bring AI out of the

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Verdicts & Settlements

WORKER/WORKPLACE NEGLIGENCE

Trip On Loose Plywood Caused Impaling On Exposed Rebar: Laborer

Settlement: \$4,228,262

Blaines Santos Velasquez v. RS JZ Driggs LLC and Foremost Contracting and Building LLC, No. 514312/2019

Court: Kings Supreme

Plaintiff Attorney(s): Frank Kelly; Gorayeb & Associates, P.C.; New York NY for Blaines Santos Velasquez

Plaintiff Expert(s): Aric D. Hausknecht M.D.; Neurology; Bronx, NY called by: Frank Kelly

Ashley Simela D.O.; Orthopedic Surgery; Bronx, NY called by: Frank Kelly

Defense Attorney(s): John A. Corring; Law Offices of John A. Corring; New York, NY for RS JZ Driggs LLC, Foremost Contracting and Building LLC

Daniel M. Stewart; Fleischner Potash; New York, NY for RS JZ Driggs LLC, Foremost Contracting and Building LLC

Facts: On May 31, 2019, plaintiff Blaines Santos Velasquez, 37, a concrete laborer, was working at a multi-unit construction site at 658 Driggs Ave. in Brooklyn. He allegedly tripped on loose plywood and fell on exposed rebar impaling him peri-rectally.

Velasquez sued RS JZ Driggs LLC and Foremost Contracting and Building LLC. He alleged that the defendants violated certain safety practices required under the New York State labor law and industrial codes.

Velasquez's counsel that the construction site was not properly safeguarded and that, as such, it violated Labor Law § 241(6) and Industrial Codes § 23-1.7(e)(2).

The defense contended that the area was safe, that all rebar was capped and guarded and that Velasquez was comparatively negligent.

Injury: Velasquez was removed from the scene by ambulance to Bellevue Trauma Center level 2 trauma, with a perianal puncture wound. He was admitted and a Malecot drain was sewn into place. He was hospitalized for three days and followed up at the hospital twice.

Velasquez was referred to private physicians for follow-up, including neurology and pain management. It was also discovered that he had suffered a disc herniation at L5-S1. He received epidurals and underwent decompression and fusion surgery.

According to plaintiff's counsel, Velasquez's future medicals are \$1,852,418.

The defense contended that Velasquez's lumbar spinal injuries were not related to the accident.

Result: The jury unanimously found that the defendants violated Industrial Code § 23-1.5(c) (3) as it relates to the plywood work service and that this was a substantial factor in causing Velasquez's accident. It also found that the defendants violated Industrial Code § 23-7(e) (2) as it relates to rebar.

After the jury found for the plaintiff on liability and during the damages phase of the trial, the parties negotiated a settlement. The insurers for RS Driggs, Accredited Surety and Casualty Co. Inc., will pay \$2 million and Axis Insurance Co. will contribute \$2,228,262. Thus, the settlement totaled \$4,228,262.

MOTOR VEHICLE

Rideshare Driver Claimed Injuries After Being Rear-Ended

Verdict: \$3,900,265

Moazzam R. Gill v. Sigfredo Valladares-Lopez and Fleetwash, Inc., No. 706989/2020

Court: Queens Supreme

Plaintiff Attorney(s): Jason Lesnevec; Law Offices of Michael S. Lamonsoff, PLLC; New York NY for Moazzam R. Gil

Defense Attorney(s): Kevin R. McNiff; Mulholland, Minion, Davey, McNiff & Beyer; Williston Park, NY for

Facts: On Dec. 4, 2019, plaintiff Moazzam Gill, 50, an Uber driver, was traveling on the Van Wyck Expressway in Queens, transporting a customer, when he claims his vehicle was rear-ended by a van being driven by Sigfredo Lopez. Lopez was driving the van on behalf of his employer, Fleetwash Inc., a mobile truck washing and facility service company.

Gill sustained injuries to his head, back and shoulder, which he attributed to the collision.

Gill sued Lopez and Fleetwater, alleging Lopez had been acting negligently while operating a motor vehicle, and that as his employer and the van's owner, Fleetwater, was vicariously liable for their employee's actions.

Defense counsel disputed responsibility for the collision as well as Gill's injury claims.

Plaintiff's counsel moved for summary judgment on the issue of liability, and it was granted in Gill's favor on June 13, 2022. Thus, the matter proceeded to a damages only trial.

Injury: Gill claimed to have struck his head and left shoulder on the driver's side window during the collision. Gill and his passenger were removed by paramedics and transported by ambulance to a hospital. At the hospital Gill complained of neck, back, shoulder and head pain. X-ray and CT scans showed

no acute findings to his head, neck, back and shoulder and he was released the same day.

Gill began physical therapy a week after the collision. On Dec. 18, 2019, Gill underwent a left shoulder MRI which revealed a partial rotator cuff tear. An additional MRI on Dec. 24, 2019, revealed herniated discs at C5-7 and L4-S1. In June and September, 2020, Gill received two cervical epidural steroid injections for pain management. An EMG showed lumbar and cervical radiculopathy, which may have been the cause of Gil's reported radiating pain in both his arms and legs.

Gill underwent arthroscopic surgery to repair the rotator cuff with an anchor for his left shoulder. Gill claimed improvement in the range of motion in his shoulder, but that he was experiencing pain.

On Dec. 21, 2020, Gill underwent an anterior cervical discectomy and fusion surgery at the C5-6 and C7 levels. He claimed that his aforementioned radiating arm pain had persisted.

He continued physical therapy and pain management throughout 2021 and into 2024. On June 24, 2024, Gill underwent a percutaneous discectomy surgery at L4-S1, which he claimed only relieved the radiating pain in his right leg. He was recommended for lumbar fusion surgery, which he expressed plans to undergo.

Gill claimed continued left sided headaches, ringing in his left ear and blurry vision in his left eye. He began treatment with a neuropsychologist on Jan. 10, 2020. He received cognitive therapy throughout 2020, until discontinuing the therapy in April 2021 and restarting it in March, 2022.

Though a diffusion tensor imaging brain MRI had shown no abnormalities, a battery of cognitive tests revealed that he suffered a mild traumatic brain injury.

Gill claimed he would require future medical care for the remainder of his life. Physical therapy, pain management, diagnostic testing, injections, surgery, and cognitive therapy were all recommended. He further claimed that he had been unable to return to work since the date of the crash due to his injuries.

Gill sought damages for lost past and future wages, and past and future pain and suffering, as well as future medical expenses.

At trial, defense counsel contested the cause of Gill's injuries.

The defense's expert witnesses testified that Gill only suffered from strains and sprains and degenerative disc disease, which pre-dated the crash and a neuropsychologist testifying on behalf of the defense, opined that Gill had not suffered a traumatic brain injury in the collision, as he had not lost consciousness.

Result: The jury found that Gill's injuries were causally related to the accident. The verdict was unanimous on all questions except for the finding that Gill had a significant limitation of use of an arm, leg, or other body part.

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE

Dentist Had Consent and Cause To Remove Woman's Teeth: Defense

Verdict: \$0.00

Awilda Castro v. Glad Dental, No. 24069/2013

Court: Bronx Supreme

Plaintiff's Attorney: Ben Babcock; Duffy & Duffy, PLLC; Uniondale NY for Awilda Castro

Defense Attorneys: William S. Spiegel; Rawle & Henderson, PLLC; New York, NY for Guram Yakobashvili, Glad Dental

Facts & Allegations: In October 2012, plaintiff Awilda Castro, 64, a homemaker, went to Glad Dental in the Bronx, for a routine visit with Dr. Guram Yakobashvili. However, over the course of five visits, 18 of her teeth were removed, which she said was done without her consent.

Castro sued Glad Dental and Yakobashvili alleging medical malpractice and negligence.

According to the defense, Yakobashvili argued Castro had extensive bone loss, which suggested a need to remove the teeth. The defense contended that the extractions were not only necessary due to the aforementioned rampant decay and bone loss, but that Yakobashvili had properly obtained the patient's informed consent verbally and in writing prior to extracting her teeth.

Injuries/Damages: Castro lost 18 teeth. She reported subsequent infections which required further oral surgical procedures to debride the mandibular bone, significant bone loss and the resulting inability to restore the upper and lower arches of her mouth.

She claimed to have suffered embarrassment, anxiety and depression as a result of the experience and underwent counseling.

Result: The jury found Yakobashvili did not depart from the standard of care and rendered a defense verdict.

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Associate Jobs

« Continued from page 1

Despite these predictions, others say this is simply a turning point for the legal sector.

'Glass Half Full'

According to Juris Education founder Arush Chandna, AI anxiety reflects a broader shift in the legal field.

"We're no longer talking about AI just writing contracts or breaking down legalese," Chandna wrote an article examining the survey. "It is reshaping the fundamental structure of legal work."

"Our future lawyers are smart enough to see that coming," he added, further noting that the data is intended to prompt students to "start thinking about how to adapt their skills for a profession that will look very different by the time they enter it," Chandna wrote.

"Most firms are not near-term planning to significantly change the leverage model because of generative AI, even though that may happen. But I think the near-term change is improvement in the associated experience in practices that are benefiting from using generative AI," Kent Zimmermann, partner at legal strategy company Zeughauser Group, said in an interview.

"I think that if you look at this as glass half full, generative AI has the potential to improve the associate experience," Zimmermann said. "Because there will be an opportunity to produce more value more quickly in assignments that associates work on."

Lior Polani, who is a 2L at NYU Law, likened AI to transitions that were seen from the internet age for firms—this isn't going to replace young associates, but it will allow them to do more work in a different way.

"The work is still there, but it's just going to be different work, and it's letting them reduce their hours, maybe, spent on the document review, but those hours aren't going away. There's different things that they can be used for," Polani said, adding that

firms recognize that they're going to need to keep the training pipelines that they have, even if that work is changing with AI.

Firms, for example, may need less associate leverage in certain practice areas and not in others, such as fund formation, parts of litigation focused on discovery and motion practice, Zimmermann said.

If firms start considering hiring fewer associates because of AI, Polani believes the push will be client-driven to reduce costs.

'We Still Need People'

Although AI technology is rapidly evolving and advancing, many maintain that the need for humans to work alongside it will remain.

Victoria Inoyo, director of advising at Juris Education, said in an interview, "I don't think associates should necessarily be afraid of AI," cautioning that AI cannot replace soft skills like "empathy and personality and being able to have that level of advocacy with people because at the end of the day, we are in a service industry, and we serve people."

Inoyo noted that it's still important to have attorneys doing legal work and reviewing any work that AI is assisting with to ensure accuracy.

"It's like using a blender instead of chopping everything up yourself," she said, but you still need a human being to operate it.

As Robert Kretschmar, former VP and legal counsel at Dell Technologies and now a founding partner of Edgenom, echoed similar sentiments in a recent webinar, saying, "We still need people—not just as critical thinkers who oversee AI, but to work with other people who are using it."

Samuel Estreicher, a professor of public law at New York University School of Law, noted that AI can be very helpful with contract review because it can gather all contracts that don't require a person to read all of them, but a human needs to put in the right queries.

"Lior (Polani) and I are fans of AI in the practice of law because we think it will reduce the legal

costs, which is good for everyone, and especially good for solo practitioners and those who represent less advantaged parts of our society," said Estreicher, who is also the director of NYU Law's Center for Labor and Employment Law and director of the school's Institute of Judicial Administration.

Estreicher went on to say that he and Polani are entering the scene to provide a kind of critical review mechanism for AI because AI has a lot of vendors, and there doesn't seem to be very much in the way of critical evaluation.

"The reason we think critical review is important, not only because we don't want users to waste money and effort," but "because there are all sorts of claims being made, and unless they're verifiable, they may lead to poor practices"—poor practices by law firms, poor practices with legal education and young lawyers, Estreicher said.

He and Polani published a paper in *Verdict* last month, stating that AI promises to "revolutionize how lawyers work," but warn that "these impressive claims mask a fundamental technical constraint that limits AI's effectiveness in legal practice: the 'context window' limitation."

"A context window represents the maximum amount of text an AI system can process simultaneously," and performance degrades as the context window rises, leading to increased costs, higher latency and hallucinations, according to the paper.

"Recognizing that technical solutions alone cannot overcome context limitations, vendors increasingly deploy hybrid approaches that combine AI capabilities with human expertise. These 'human-in-the-loop' systems represent a pragmatic acknowledgment that legal judgment cannot be fully automated," Estreicher and Polani wrote.

"By recognizing what AI can and cannot do, legal professionals can harness its genuine benefits while avoiding costly failures," they wrote.

Christine Charnosky can be reached at ccharnosky@alm.com.

The project is currently about 80% complete, according to exhibits filed with the complaint.

Counsel for Providence, Rhode Island-based Revolution Wind allege the stop-work order is "arbitrary and capricious" in violation of the APA and impairs the company's property interest in its leasehold without due process in violation of the Fifth Amendment.

If the Project is cancelled because Revolution Wind is not permitted to resume construction shortly, Revolution Wind anticipates that over \$1 billion in breakaway costs will be lost," according to the complaint. "In the immediate term, the Stop Work Order is causing losses of millions of dollars per week to the Project."

The case is assigned to U.S. District Senior Judge Royce C. Lamberth of the District of Columbia.

Sulaiman Abdur-Rahman can be reached at sabdurr@alm.com.

Wind Farm

« Continued from page 1 pending a federal compliance investigation.

"You may not resume activities until BOEM informs you that BOEM has completed its necessary review," the agency wrote in the stop-work order. "If you fail to comply with the terms of this order, BOEM may take additional corrective action as appropriate."

Revolution Wind in August 2023 began constructing its wind farm 15 miles off the coast of Rhode Island and 15 miles east of Long Island, New York, as part of a plan that would provide electricity to more than 350,000 homes in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Counsel for Revolution Wind include Latham & Watkins partners Janice Schneider, Stacey Van Belleghem, Roman Martinez, Devin O'Connor and associate Rachael Westmoreland. Latham & Watkins is one of the Big Law firms that reached a pro bono deal with Trump in April to avoid becoming the subject of a punitive executive order.

The complaint names Burgum and other Trump administration officials as defendants. An Interior Department spokesperson declined Friday to comment on the litigation.

The case is assigned to U.S. District Senior Judge Royce C. Lamberth of the District of Columbia.

Sulaiman Abdur-Rahman can be reached at sabdurr@alm.com.

Calendar

MONDAY, SEPT. 8

MONDAY, SEPT. 15

New York City Bar (CLE)

Contract Drafting - The Basics and Essentials: (Part 1)

12:30 p.m. - 2:45 p.m.

2 CLE credits

Webinar Registration Link:

https://services.nycbar.org/EventDetail?EventKey=_WEB91025&mcode=NYLJ

Location: Zoom

Contact: Customer Relations

Department, 212-382-6663 or customerrelations@nycbar.org

America's Trial: Torture and the 9/11 Case on Guantanamo Bay : A Book Release and Discussion

6:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

In-Person Registration Link:

<https://services.nycbar.org/EventDetail?EventKey=MVA091825&mcode=NYLJ>

Location: 42 West 44th Street, New York, NY 10036

Contact: Customer Relations

Department, 212-382-6663 or customerrelations@nycbar.org

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11

NY State Bar (CLE)

Basics of Elder Law Planning

nysba.org/events/basics-of-elder-law-planning-practical-skills-fall-2025/

1 CLE credit, Virtual

FRIDAY, SEPT. 12

NY State Bar (CLE)

Everything You Need to Know About Escrow Accounts

nysba.org/events/everything-you-need-to-know-about-escrow-accounts-2/

4 CLE credits, Virtual

THURSDAY SEPT. 11

FRIDAY, SEPT.

Off Page 2 / Expert Analysis / Outside Counsel / Disciplinary Proceedings

Wikipedia

«Continued from page 2
leaving their firm's pages entirely in the hands of the public. They may monitor their pages, but some sources say they avoid editing for fear of sparking scrutiny.

Violating the Rules

Wikipedia's 'talk' pages often show that law firms use hired consultants or PR firms who openly disclose their paid status and propose edits. This aligns with Wikipedia's rules.

Wikipedia's conflict of interest (COI) guidelines reads: "Editors with a COI, including paid editors, are expected to disclose it whenever they seek to change an affected article's content. Anyone editing for pay must disclose who is paying them, who the client is, and any other relevant affiliation; this is a requirement of the Wikimedia Foundation. COI editors are strongly discouraged from editing affected articles directly, and can propose changes on article talk pages instead."

Jones Day uses Fleishman-Hillard, while Sidley Austin worked with Porter Novelli, according to the talk section.

In 2023, an account called FleishmanHillard posted: "I'm proposing the following edits for Fleishman-Hillard on behalf of Jones Day. I'm a paid editor and aware of the COI guidelines..."

The edits sought to expand the 'notable alumni' section of Jones Day's page.

Another Jones Day employee has also publicly requested edits via the talk page, a method that typically avoids negative flags.

A similar request made by an account claiming to be PR company Porter Novelli requested changes on behalf of Sidley Austin.

DLA Piper confirmed it does not use third-party support but monitors its page internally for inaccuracies.

But not all firms are open about their use of paid editors.

Other firms hire nameless editors who do not disclose their paid status, in direct violation of Wikipedia's rules. This is according to multiple Wikipedia editors interviewed by Law.com who make a living by making covert edits to business pages. One editor specializes in law firm pages.

On condition of anonymity, the law firm editor told Law.com that law firms of all sizes have employed him to make undisclosed edits.

Such edits included inserting words such as "elite", emphasising accolades while de-emphasising or even removing law firm controversies; one editor said he "knows the balance" and can make pages read positively without immediately drawing the attention of other editors.

Simpson Thacher & Bartlett is one such firm that has faced scrutiny for apparent 'promotional content'; earlier this year, one editor flagged the firm's page for being "too flowery". The firm did not respond to a request for comment.

Similarly, a line describing Quinn Emanuel as "the world's most prestigious and selective dispute resolution law firm" was removed in 2020, with the editor noting it was unfounded and appeared to have been added by someone at the firm.

'Vandalism'

The reasons for needing a Wikipedia strategy are evidenced in many examples.

In 2024, one anonymised editor, 'Sltqrs24', made changes to Slaughter and May's page, claiming the firm's position in the 'magic circle' is "disputed", suggesting it was better described as a 'silver circle' firm, adding that the firm's profit per equity partner had stagnated.

Another editor reversed these changes, suggesting the page had been deliberately made to look worse in favour of its competitors.

They commented on the page's 'talk' section: "Removal of assertions on undisclosed figures. Removal of misrepresentation of source material. Same editor also went on to Linklaters page and changed its description to as being one of 'four' rather than 'five' magic circle firms. Therefore, user bizarrely trying to re-write the page to recast perceptions in Linklaters' favour."

Another editor went further, describing these edits as "clear vandalism".

Controversies Removed

Being an independent and objective source of information, Wikipedia pages are designed to include positive, neutral and negative details on firms.

Womble Bond Dickinson's page, for instance, contains several details on controversies linked to the firm, including details of negligence, furlough payment disputes, sexual harassment allegations, and references to the Horizon scandal.

This stands in sharp contrast to other firms, where controversies have been erased or diluted.

For example, a 2018 scandal involving a former Latham & Watkins partner has been removed from the firm's page. The matter concerns ex-partner William Voge, who was alleged to have been involved in a 'sexting' controversy that led to his resignation.

Reference to the scandal was removed from the firm's page in 2021 by an account that was created on August of that year.

This account has only ever made changes to the Latham & Watkins

Wikipedia page, and all of the changes were made on the day of account creation.

The identity of the editor is unknown. The firm did not respond to a request for comment by the time of publication.

Similarly, the controversy surrounding former Freshfields partner Ryan Beckwith has also been erased. An editor requested its removal because Beckwith "was exonerated by the High Court, so no reason to include this, particularly not in this great detail".

But sometime controversies are left untouched. For instance, Dechert's Wikipedia page has references to the scandal involving ex-partner Neil Gerrard.

Trump-Related Edits

Law firms with connections to U.S. President Donald Trump or his executive orders often show evidence of this on their Wikipedia pages.

The page for Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, for example, became a hive of activity following the firm's deal with Trump. The deal sparked back and forth editing from a plethora of independent editors over whether the content was presented objectively or veered into opinion.

In contrast, the Wikipedia page for Milbank, which was one of the firms to make a deal with the U.S. president, has seen all mentions of Trump scrubbed.

On April 23, 2025, an account deleted the information, and it has not been restored since. The firm did not provide a comment by the time of publication.

Because law firms are so deeply enmeshed in politics, particularly around Trump this year, these edits highlight why their Wikipedia entries are vulnerable to political disputes and why firms may want to monitor how they are portrayed.

This vulnerability has attracted the attention of activist groups.

In April, for example, a group of Harvard Law School students organised a Wikipedia 'edit-a-thon' focused on Big Law. Their goal was to add information about controversial cases firms might prefer to downplay and to adjust descriptions of campus protests, removing references to antisemitism to create more "neutral" language.

Almost immediately, other editors began reversing those changes, creating a tug-of-war over which the firms should be represented.

Whatever the motivations of the participants, the episode illustrates how contested and politicized Big Law's online reputations have become—and why law firms might wish they had greater control over their Wikipedia presence.

© Molly G Smith can be reached at msSmith@alm.com.

acceptable experimentation and high-risk behavior.

From there, organizations can establish practical guardrails including clear policies on permissible use, employee training on risks in straightforward language, and introduction of approved, secure AI platforms to replace unvetted tools. Policies alone are insufficient; employees need both guidance and safe alternatives.

Shadow AI refers to using generative AI tools and models outside the visibility or approval of an organization's governance framework. Employees may reach for these tools out of convenience—such as asking a chatbot to draft contracts—but without oversight, what feels like efficiency can quickly become a compliance nightmare.

Equally important is the creation of governance structures that evolve with technology. Cross-functional committees encompassing legal, IT, cybersecurity, and business representatives should regularly revisit policies, adjust controls based on regulatory changes, and ensure the organization's approach balances innovation with accountability. This governance model should emphasize continuous

improvement rather than static, one-time compliance.

Building Resilience in the AI Era

Shadow AI is not a fleeting trend. It reflects a broader reality that employees eager for efficiency will adopt technologies faster than organizations can regulate them. For legal leaders, the goal must be to transform this challenge into an opportunity: leverage AI's benefits responsibly while demonstrating the foresight and discipline clients, boards, and regulators expect.

The path forward rests on vigilance, transparency, and adaptability. By identifying risks early, embedding governance into existing compliance structures, and communicating expectations clearly, legal leaders reduce risk exposure while encouraging responsible innovation. With this, they not only protect their organizations from immediate threats but also set the tone for an AI-driven future.

In an environment where technology advances faster than regulation, clarity and oversight are the best tools for resilience. By taming shadow AI today, legal leaders prepare to navigate tomorrow's uncertainties with confidence.

respondent took full responsibility for his misconduct and acknowledged he should have taken steps to ensure that the fiduciary funds in the escrow account were protected.

Findings and Conclusion

In view of the evidence adduced at the hearing and the respondent's admissions, we find that the Special Referee properly sustained both charges. Accordingly, the Grievance Committee's motion to confirm the Special Referee's report is granted. In determining an appropriate measure of discipline, we have considered in mitigation, inter alia, the respondent's extensive pro bono work,

the evidence of his positive character, his expressed remorse for his misconduct, his lack of venal intent as the initial shortage was caused by a bank error, and the remedial measures implemented to properly maintain the escrow account. Notwithstanding the mitigation advanced, we find that the respondent failed to honor his obligations as a fiduciary.

Under the totality of the circumstances, we find that the respondent's conduct warrants a public censure.

All concur.

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Summer

«Continued from page 3
gaps in objectants' potential proof at trial.

Indeed, the court concluded that even if petitioner had satisfied her initial burden on the motion, the objectants' submissions in opposition to the motion raised triable issues of fact precluding summary judgment. *In re Rodriguez*, 2025 N.Y. App. Div. LEXIS 3511 (4th Dept 2025).

Accounting Objections Dismissed

Before the Surrogate's Court, New York County, in *In re Estate of Rockefeller*, was a contested second intermediate accounting by JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., as trustee of the inter vivos trust created by John D. Rockefeller for the benefit of his granddaughter. The terms of the subject trust

As to the first claim, the court opined that a trustee has a duty to keep records of receipts, payments and other transactions, and that if it failed to do so, all presumptions would be resolved against it.

Considered in this context, the court held that the trustee's record-keeping was not deficient by industry standards, and that the detailed documentation the objectant claimed was lacking was not required to be generated as part of the trust administration process.

Further, although the objectant claimed, and the court noted, certain inaccuracies in the trustee's records, the court concluded that the irregularities, of which there were very few over a period of many years, were minor and inconsequential, particularly in view of the fact that the trust file was maintained with documents prepared manually prior to computerization of the trustee's records. Accordingly, the court dismissed the objections related to the records maintained by the trustee.

Additionally, the court found that the objectant had failed to substantiate her claims as to the inaccuracy of the trustee's account, and the objections on this basis were also dismissed.

Turning to the objections addressed to the investment of trust assets, the objectant alleged that the sale of the oil stocks and investment of the proceeds in various companies was unjustifiable on

the grounds, *inter alia*, that the oil stocks were performing well and were forecast to continue to do so, the companies were riskier investments than the oil stocks, the sale and reinvestment resulted in an immediate decrease in income and principal, and the sales resulted in the trust incurring unnecessary capital gains tax.

Further, the objectant claimed that the sale of the oil stocks contravened the terms of the trust instrument, which allowed the trustee to retain the oil stocks and/or to distribute them in kind.

In addressing these objections, the court found that under all three of the standards governing investment practices during the 50 year accounting period, the test for assessing the trustee's conduct was prudence not performance.

The court further found that prior to the Prudent Investor Act, diversification was not mandated, but encouraged. Considering the record within this framework, the court noted that the trustee had begun to diversify the trust's holdings in 1967, and continued thereafter to do so over a period of many years, based on the trustee's assessment that diversification would mitigate the risk of loss inherent in a portfolio consisting almost entirely of two stocks in the same industry.

Although objectant's expert testified that diversification was not required, the court found the testimony of the trustee's witnesses convincingly countered that of the objectant's expert.

In view of the testimony and documentary evidence on this issue, the court concluded that the objectant had failed to meet her burden of establishing that the trustee had invested imprudently, and therefore, dismissed the objections regarding this issue.

Finally, the court found that the objectant's allegations of self-dealing were unsupported by the evidence.

The court found nothing in the record that supported the objectant's assertion that the trustee sold the oil stocks and invested in the companies for its own commercial purposes. Rather, the court held that the record and credible testimony established that the trustee simply acted to diversify the trust assets to protect the beneficiaries.

Accordingly, the objections on the issue of self-dealing were dismissed, and the trustee was directed to settle its decree. *In re Estate of Rockefeller*, 2025 NYLJ LEXIS 2241 (Sur. Ct. New York County 2025).

Shadow AI

«Continued from page 4
shadows and into a managed framework. This requires a deliberate approach to integrate AI oversight into broader risk and compliance programs.

The first priority is visibility. Legal, IT, and compliance teams should collaborate on mapping

acceptable experimentation and high-risk behavior.

From there, organizations can establish practical guardrails including clear policies on permissible use, employee training on risks in straightforward language, and introduction of approved, secure AI platforms to replace unvetted tools. Policies alone are insufficient; employees need both guidance and safe alternatives.

Shadow AI refers to using generative AI tools and models outside the visibility or approval of an organization's governance framework. Employees may reach for these tools out of convenience—such as asking a chatbot to draft contracts—but without oversight, what feels like efficiency can quickly become a compliance nightmare.

current AI usage, combining employee surveys with technical monitoring to understand how AI tools are being used. Transparency provides the foundation for effective governance.

The second is risk assessment. Each identified use case should be examined against criteria such as data sensitivity, jurisdictional implications, privilege concerns, fundamental rights and contractual obligations to distinguish between

the path forward on vigilance, transparency, and adaptability. By identifying risks early, embedding governance into existing compliance structures, and communicating expectations clearly, legal leaders reduce risk exposure while encouraging responsible innovation. With this, they not only protect their organizations from immediate threats but also set the tone for an AI-driven future.

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Off the Front

ACS

« *Continued from page 1*
 total number and type of removals sought by ACS, along with the number of removals, broken down by whether they were approved by a judge.

It also asked for the length of time children were in ACS' custody before they were returned to their parents, the race of the children removed, broken down by the type of allegation, and whether it was flagged for review by the agency's "Instant Response Team."

The law center said that after a substantial delay and its filing an appeal, it received a limited spreadsheet providing the number of children removed, by borough, but not broken down based on each statutory provision, as requested. It also received data about children for whom ACS sought a remand, the lawsuit said.

In May, ACS's records appeal officer, attorney Joseph Cardieri, determined that it couldn't provide much of the information because the agency stopped conducting removals with consent prior to the timeframe of the FOIL request, according to its letter, an exhibit in the lawsuit.

The appeals officer wrote that a "diligent search" didn't locate memos, reports and documents,

and that the agency never collected or culled child separations by ZIP code, and doing so would require involving myriad steps that would require a change of the baseline data in a manner not yet undertaken and not required by law.

Also, new computer code would have to be written for much of the information, including a cross-check of race and allegations, and it would be difficult to match race and allegations to removal events for a child, especially if there were multiple investigations or removals, the denial letter stated.

Raw data can't be produced, Cardieri added, because it would require analysis and individual decoding from 3,300 fields of information.

An ACS spokesperson said Friday the agency "strongly believes in transparency and regularly publishes data related to a variety of performance indicators, including data related to removals made after finding children at imminent risk of harm, broken down by race, ethnicity, and geography."

ACS produces monthly data reports that are posted online, as well as numerous additional reports published online, including one focused on the demographics of families at various stages in the child welfare system.

When the statewide register of child abuse accepts a report

alleging abuse or neglect, ACS is required to respond—and the agency has made progress in reducing the number of families experiencing court involvement and/or removal, the spokesperson said.

Those reports show that abuse and neglect filings have decreased 43%, from 6,202 to 3,461, from 2019 to 2024. They also say the number of children with placements into foster care declined 24% from 3144 in 2019 to 2400 in 2024.

"As the data show, ACS is both diligently carrying out our vital work to keep children safe and making significant progress reducing the number of families experiencing court involvement and separation," the spokesperson said.

Anna Belle Newport, an attorney at the Family Justice Law Center, said in a statement, "The claim that ACS has no documents on its removal practices is incompatible with the pervasive nature of family separations in New York City and indicates that the agency either failed to conduct a diligent search for documents—a basic requirement of the Freedom of Information Law—or improperly withheld important information on how the agency separates families."

Brian Lee can be reached at blee@alm.com.

Adams

« *Continued from page 1*
 the department to retaliate against perceived enemies.

His complaint, which sought federal monitorship of the NYPD, was filed shortly after four other former chiefs alleged similar behavior in other lawsuits.

Adams, who was indicted in a since-dismissed federal public corruption case last year, has denied the claims. The motion to dismiss characterizes the allegations not as causes of action but "personal grievances."

"Plaintiff grousing in his 1,340-plus-paragraph complaint that he was 'disheartened,' 'disturbed,' and 'frustrated,' the filing observed. He spends eleven paragraphs noting his embarrassment...and six times references his feelings of humiliation.

"Notably, plaintiff's embarrassment and humiliation are not grounds for any of plaintiff's

claims, but may reflect plaintiff's brief, ineffective tenure as Interim Police Commissioner," Eichenholtz wrote.

Donlon's lawyer, John Scola, said his client's allegations "are detailed and specific—exactly what the law requires."

"The City's motion to dismiss is nothing more than a delay tactic designed to shield the public from the truth and protect those in power," Scola added. "Our case will ensure the facts see the light of day."

Donlon, who previously worked at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, departed his role as interim commissioner after his home was raided by federal law enforcement seeking materials he said he obtained decades ago and were unrelated to his work at the NYPD.

Adams' attorney alleged that, in addition to being false, the lawsuit violated Rule 8(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which instructs that complaints be "short and plain."

"Even after amendment, the complaint here is a morass of over 240 pages and 1,375 paragraphs of allegations that are riddled with contradictions, repetition and indecipherable and incomprehensible allegations all while devoting scores of pages to matters unrelated to this case," the defendants argued. "Plaintiff's attempts to connect these digressions to the central allegations of his claims are, quite charitably, a histrionic stretch."

Therefore, the suit should be dismissed for failing to comply with Rule 8, defendants said.

Counsel argued the complaint also failed to state claims under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Practices Act, failed to legally assert substantive claims, and failed to establish plausible claims.

The case is before U.S. District Judge Jennifer Rearden of the Southern District of New York.

Emily Saul can be reached at esaul@alm.com.

Noncompete

« *Continued from page 1*
 of the commission's power.

That does not mean that employers can ignore the threat of enforcement over noncompetes, however. In February, Ferguson launched a task force within the FTC on labor market issues, specifically calling out noncompetes, along with other restrictions like no-poaching agreements between competitors, as a threat to the fairness of the labor market.

Tobias Schlueter, managing shareholder of Ogletree Deakins' Chicago office, said Ferguson's position "matches the populist views of Vice President JD Vance" on the issue. He said that while Ferguson does not believe that a rule is the right vehicle to go after unfair noncompetes, the commission will look for others.

"Part of what this task force is going to do is figure out what the weapons are," Schlueter said.

One clue to the agency's approach may be in a new complaint and consent decree announced Thursday targeting Gateway Services, a pet cremation company. The FTC brought the case under Section 5 of the FTC

Act, which gives it broad authority to go after anticompetitive conduct, and accused the company of illegally preventing nearly all of its employees from working in the pet cremation industry for a year after leaving.

Under the consent decree, Gateway Services has agreed to end the noncompetes for about 1,800 employees.

Lawrence Pockers, co-chair of Duane Morris' noncompete and trade secrets practice, said the case showed two practices that might draw the current FTC's ire: noncompetes that target low-wage earners, and "one size fits all"

noncompetes that apply to almost everyone at all levels of a company.

Pockers said the approach will likely become clearer as the agency pursued more cases.

"The last word has not been written," he said.

Employers must also be mindful of growing state regulation of noncompetes. Currently, California, North Dakota, Minnesota and Oklahoma essentially ban noncompetes, while 34 other states and the District of Columbia have laws restricting their use to some degree, according to the Economic Innovation Group, a research organization.

Restrictions commonly set income thresholds below which noncompetes are presumed invalid. Many states also specifically target noncompetes for doctors or other health care professionals, regardless of pay.

Several states, including Virginia and Wyoming, have passed new restrictions in the last year, while others, including New York, are weighing them. On the other hand, Florida recently passed a law making many noncompetes presumptively enforceable, potentially making it easier for employers to use them there.

Companies with multi-state workforces have sometimes sought to bolster noncompetes with choice-of-law contracts that send disputes to states with favorable laws. But that approach carries risk, as some states prohibit such provisions, and courts may not view them favorably even if they are not explicitly banned.

"Employers just need to continue to be thoughtful and mindful," Schlueter said of the evolving legal landscape. "There is a place [for noncompetes] but it isn't a one-size-fits-all."

Sulaiman Abdur-Rahman can be reached at sabdurr@alm.com.

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Court Calendars

First Department

APPELLATE DIVISION

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

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

MONDAY, SEPT. 8

10 A.M.

654774/24 Hage v. Simmons

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9

9 A.M.

2851920 Perez v. Tanya Towers, Inc.

10 A.M.

652275/22 SL 4000 Connecticut v. CBRE

11 A.M.

303881/10 Fernandez v. Pichardo

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10

2 P.M.

151987/23 Rivas v. Carrasco

FRIDAY, SEPT. 12

1 P.M.

28283/19 Pitang v. Underbruckner Realty Co.

MONDAY, SEPT. 15

9:30 A.M.

80881/24 Valero v. Perez

TUESDAY, SEPT. 16

11:30 A.M.

817949/24 Hudson v. Metropolitan Transportation Authority

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17

10 A.M.

652857/24 BH EJ Core v. Core Global Holdings

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26

11 A.M.

150359/25 Feigen v. Hamill

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8

10 A.M.

656443/22 Bank of Utah v. Aboughazale

FRIDAY, OCT. 24

9:30 A.M.

153055/23 McGeehan v. 14th Street HK Realty

CALENDAR FOR THE SEPTEMBER TERM

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9

2 P.M.

21/2877 People v. Craig Bleyden

20283/19 Pitang v. Underbruckner Realty Co.

MONDAY, SEPT. 16

11:30 A.M.

817949/24 Hudson v. Metropolitan Transportation Authority

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17

10 A.M.

652857/24 BH EJ Core v. Core Global Holdings

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26

11 A.M.

150359/25 Feigen v. Hamill

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8

10 A.M.

656443/22 Bank of Utah v. Aboughazale

FRIDAY, OCT. 24

9:30 A.M.

153055/23 McGeehan v. 14th Street HK Realty

CALENDAR FOR THE OCTOBER TERM

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17

2 P.M.

19/5343(1) People v. Brahma Djalo

20283/19 Pitang v. Underbruckner Realty Co.

MONDAY, SEPT. 15

10 A.M.

652857/24 BH EJ Core v. Core Global Holdings

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26

11 A.M.

150359/25 Feigen v. Hamill

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8

10 A.M.

656443/22 Bank of Utah v. Aboughazale

FRIDAY, OCT. 24

9:30 A.M.

153055/23 McGeehan v. 14th Street HK Realty

CALENDAR FOR THE NOVEMBER TERM

TUESDAY, SEPT. 25

2 P.M.

24/1916 People v. David Young

20283/

24/6570 Diaz v. New Water Street (NY 157308/2019)

24/5765 DLJ Mortgage Capital v. Adler (NY 8503/24/2018)

24/6062 Docu v. Imperial (BX 818878/2023)

24/2724 Doe v. Yeshiva University (NY 951363/2021)

24/530N Doe v. Matta (NY 161657/2023)

24/3052 Doe v. Metropolitan Dental (NY 052062/2023)

24/4518 Dorville v. Structure Tone (NY 154832/2017)

24/7390 N., Children (BX V131388/2023)

24/6166 Lenox (NY N627/2023)

24/433N Edward Tyler Nahem

Fine Art v. Lee (NY 653982/2023)

24/085N Edward Tyler Nahem

Fine Art v. Lee (NY 653982/2023)

24/0586 Edward Tyler Nahem

Art v. Lee (NY 653982/2023)

23/637A Elifand v. Adams (NY 101111/2024)

25/1401 Ellen's Stardust v. Sturm (NY 651690/2021)

24/4091 Ellerbe v. 61 W. 62 Owners (NY 150003/2013)

25/333N EPAC Technologies v. Interforum (NY 652032/2021)

24/7424 Epps v. Barfield Realty Corp (BX 242502/2020)

25/2269 Espinal v. City of NY (NY 157139/2024)

24/0787 Estate Real Estate v. Stern (NY 656322/2019)

24/731N Etage Real Estate v. Stern (NY 656322/2019)

24/189P Eichay (NY 651374/2023)

B4618/2021)

25/2565F Regla v. Dustin F. (NY 02238/2025)

25/2566F Regla v. Dustin F. (NY V1883/2025)

25/2482F Pamula v. Kiewit-Weeks- Massman, AJV (BX 310872/2018)

24/4801 Feliciano v. Caban (NY 151251/2024)

24/6160 Felipe v. City of NY (NY 151388/2021)

25/353N Fifth Partners v. Foley (NY 161105/2021)

24/6421 Fiolland v. 345 West 70th Tenants (NY 656664/2019)

23/4594 Flexjet, LLC v. Honeywell International (NY 651078/2023)

24/5361 Flores v. California Fruit 183 (NY 153372/2023)

24/5700 Flores-Gregas v. NYS Office of Children (NY 100007/2024)

24/3599 Foronyi v. Hewitt School (NY 159931/2017)

24/706F Forster v. Bejani (NY 3663/2009)

23/4560 Forster v. Bejani (NY 3663/2009)

24/2919 Forster v. Bejani (NY 3663/2009)

24/5961 Franco v. P. Broadaway Company (NY 152467/2021)

24/6799 Francois v. Lamburt (NY 500746/2023)

24/5351 Friedman v. Garnet Wines (NY 155385/2021)

24/445P Funti v. Andrews (NY 365586/2021)

24/2062G, Aaliyah (BX G2373/2022)

23/6751 G.R., Children (BX N19245/2023)

25/918 Gamble v. MTA Bus Company (BX 801074/2024)

24/7373 Garanes v. NYC Department of Education (NY 100425/2023)

24/4495 Garcia v. 100 Church Fee Owner (NY 158554/2018)

24/3967 Garcia v. Citymeals-on-Wheels (NY 160938/2016)

24/1204 Gelwan v. De Ratafia (NY 654525/2016)

23/5405 Gelwan v. De Ratafia (NY 654525/2016)

23/2464G Genna v. Klempner (NY 100530/2016)

24/6273 Georgia Malone & Co. v. E & M Associates (NY 150660/2014)

24/5316G Georgia Malone & Company v. E & M Associates (NY 150660/2014)

24/1882 Giangrande v. Gracie Gardens Owners (NY 160533/2022)

24/2820 Glenmede Trust v. Infinity Capital (NY 160830/2022)

24/4534 GHNC 1703-518 v. Venari Partners (NY 651347/2022)

25/178 Godfrey-Peters v. Dangelo (BX 800050/2024)

24/6360 Goldman v. Icaro Media (NY 151393/2024)

23/4921 Gomez v. Roux (NY 311028/2015)

24/5476 Gomez v. NYC Department of Buildings (BX 812309/2023)

24/3292 Gonzalez v. Delpozo (BX 815077/2021)

24/461 Gordon v. Peck (NY 652345/2023)

23/5771 Graves v. Brookdale University Hospital (BX 306857/2008)

24/2569 Greenhouse v. Feldon (NY 655307/2023)

24/6371 Green v. Whole Foods Market (NY 155089/2020)

24/5167 Greenland Asset v. Microcloud Hologram (NY 651701/2023)

24/3119 Greenman v. Miller (NY 650304/2017)

24/5471 Greenway News v. Liberty Insurance (NY 652364/2018)

24/113G CT Securities v. Nurture Life (NY 652875/2023)

24/3069 Gu v. Henry (NY 101237/2022)

24/5104 Guaman v. 240 West 44th Street Two (NY 157343/2018)

23/866H, Aldin v. ACS (BX V2957/2021)

25/119H, Alisa v. Ayana B. (NY 3085/2021)

25/1025H, Geannette v. John H. (BX V3246/2017)

25/2238H, Yorbis (BX D1084/2024)

24/2800 Hamilton v. City of NY (NY 162136/2020)

25/1643 Hanslick v. UG2 (NY 156052/2022)

25/566 Haque, T & S Interiors Corp. (NY 654064/2024)

24/7720 Health East Ambulatory v. County-Wide Insurance (NY 5701/01/2024)

25/1054 Henriquez v. City of NY (NY 160044/2023)

24/5472N Henry v. TAO Group (NY 154747/2018)

24/6498 Hereford Insurance v. 21 Century (NY 150314/2022)

24/2559H Herman v. Judau Contracting (NY 652249/2017)

24/5195 Hidalgo v. Hoge (NY 157648/2021)

24/1885 Hinckson v. NY Presbyterian (NY 153104/2018)

25/1851 HINA Holdings v. TSCE (2007 NY 651572/2020)

25/1585 Holliway v. XRI Investment Holdings (NY 653468/2023)

24/2455 Holness v. Gold Crest (BX 80417/2022)

24/2127G HSBC Bank v. Wu (NY 850209/2016)

24/4145 Hudson View v. Peleus Insurance (NY 656162/2021)

25/736 Hunold v. City of NY (NY 156864/2023)

25/2814iahan Partners LP v. Alliance Bernstein L.P. (NY 155879/2024)

24/6173 Ichapanta v. East Side Home Stead (BX 812540/2021)

24/4765 In the Matter of Estate of Kendall Granville Chen (NY 3902/2018)

24/7464 InMangko Inc., v. Warren (NY 152802/2024)

25/733 Innovative Securities v. OBEK Securities (NY 650685/2023)

24/6358 Iroha Corporation v. Kookmin Best Insurance (NY 650880/2018)

24/6530 Itzkhak v. Briarwood Insurance (NY 651193/2024)

24/5655 Izquierdo v. Amsterdam Avenue Redevelopment (NY 159051/2018)

25/2351 J. F. v. Archdiocese of NY (NY 950249/2019)

24/6783 J.C., an infant v. 2078 Arthur (BX 810563/2021)

24/1845 Jackson v. Law Offices of Peter Sverd (NY 153586/2023)

24/5661 Jane Doe v. KIP Academy (BX 70424/2021)

24/4312 Jennings v. City of NY (NY 159776/2017)

24/6590 Jones v. Marshalls (BX 24115/2021)

24/793 Jones Law Firm v. Synergy (NY 653730/2023)

24/6361 Judula Contracting v. City of NY (NY 653528/2022)

24/3617 Judson Realty v. Judson CRE (NY 159388/2020)

24/4398 Justicebacker, Inc. v. Abeles (NY 650374/2017)

24/794K, Hind v. Faycal T. (NY 6164/2019)

24/7683 K., Peter v. Mayumi M. (NY 5183/2023)

24/6224 Kapitus Servicing v. Suburban Waste Services (NY 655255/2022)

25/3545 Kapitus Servicing, Inc. v. Ragtime Gourmet Corp. (NY 653529/2023)

25/199 Kassai v. Trump Management (NY 161322/2018)

24/3578 Katz-Wisnudel v. Lower Manhattan Dialysis (NY 155252/2021)

25/2079 Keenan v. Bloomberg L.P. (NY 155679/2024)

24/6105 Kelemen v. Duplication Services (NY 160226/2017)

24/3066 Kimmel v. Smith (NY 805150/2019)

24/4152 Kohl v. Memorial Sloan Kettering (NY 101008/2020)

24/3562 Kohl v. Tewari (NY 365297/2021)

24/7361 Korpen LLC v. One Penn Plaza (NY 651615/2023)

25/1279 Kozel v. Renali Realty (BX 26198/2020)

25/4541 Larue v. 1201-31 Lafayette (BX 810259/2023)

25/3622 Lash v. Modulaire Holdings (NY 655935/2023)

25/8401 Lava Media v. Hart (NY 651035/2023)</

listed below is information on Judicial Hearing Officers, Mediation, and Special Referees.

IAS PARTS

1 Silvera: 300 (60 Centre)
2 Satter: 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 Lebovits: 345 (60 Centre)
8 Kotler: 278 (80 Centre)
9 Capitini: 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 Hager: 335 (60 Centre)
18 Tisch: 104 (71 Thomas)
19 Sokoloff: 540 (60 Centre)
20 Kaplan: 422 (60 Centre)
21 Tsai: 280 (80 Centre)
22 Chin: 136 (80 Centre)
23 Schumacher: 304 (71 Thomas)
24 Katz: 325 (60 Centre)
25 Marcus: 1254 (111 Centre)
26 James: T: 438 (60 Centre)
27 Dominguez: 289 (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 Ramsey: 341 (60 Centre)
35 Perry-Bond: 684 (111 Centre)
36 Saunders: 205 (71 Thomas)
37 Engor: 418 (60 Centre)
38 Crawford: 1166 (111 Centre)
39 Clynes: 232 (60 Centre)
41 Moyne: 327 (80 Centre)
42 Morales-Minera: 574 (111 Centre)
43 Reed: 222 (60 Centre)
44 Pearlman: 321 (60 Centre)
45 Patel: 426 (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 Sharpe: 1045 (111 Centre)
53 Borrok: 238 (60 Centre)
54 Scheeter: 228 (60 Centre)
55 d'Auguste: 102 (71 Thomas)
56 Kelle: 204 (71 Thomas)
57 Kraus: 218 (60 Centre)
58 Cohen: D: 305 (71 Thomas)
60 Crane: 248 (60 Centre)
61 Bannister: 232 (60 Centre)
59 James: D: 331 (60 Centre)
62 Chesler: 1127A (111 Centre)
65 Reo: 307 (80 Centre)
MFPK-Hain: 1127B (111 Centre)
MMSP-I: 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: 1068 (60 Centre)
ESC 2 Wilkenfeld: 160 (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 Hoaing: 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

Caledars 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 NYSCF 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—Adjournd 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

MONDAY, SEPT. 8

Submission

1 100255/25 Ford v. Jakobson

Properties LLC D/b/a Metronest LLC

2 100710/25 Shekhem El v. Lerer

The Lunchbox Corp. v. Dept. of Health & Mental Hygiene

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9

Submission

1 10091/24 Maresca v. NYC

2 100708/25 Ogaard v. Samsung Electronics America

3 100366/25 Ross v. The Trustees of Columbia Univ. in NYC

4 100109/25 Young v. Metro. NYCTA

Part 1

MONDAY, SEPT. 8

Justice Adam Silvera

60 Centre Street

Phone 646-386-3722

Room 300

Part 1

MONDAY, SEPT. 8

154673/20 Encarnacion v. NYCTA

155689/25 Schwarzhorn Re 430 W

15 L LC v. Wch Hldgs.

153189/25 Soho Hotel Owner LLC v. La Rubia Raw Bar LLC

150074/22 Squarito v. Tishman Speyer Properties Inc. Et Al

152264/25 State Farm Mutual Automobile Ins. Co. v. Pitter

151817/29 Noor Staffing v. Port. Aut. of New

157861/19 Sandra L. Sy And Charlene v. Orellana

155689/25 Schwarzhorn Re 430 W

15 L LC v. Wch Hldgs.

153189/25 Soho Hotel Owner LLC v. La Rubia Raw Bar LLC

150074/22 Squarito v. Tishman Speyer Properties Inc. Et Al

152264/25 State Farm Mutual Automobile Ins. Co. v. Pitter

151817/29 Noor Staffing v. Port. Aut. of New

156487/18 Roland Mechanical Corp. v. 2701 Bayway Rly. LLC

150995/25 Roth & Roth v. NYCTA Et Al

160000/25 Roth & Roth v. NYCTA Et Al

159837/25 Roth And Roth v. NYC

Fire Dept.

158125/22 Rsd857 LLC v. Wright

65285/23 Sadis & Goldberg Llp v. Ligonier Capital Co. LLC Et Al

154296/24 Sales v. Justiniano

155655/18 Salvesen v. Port. Aut. of New

157861/19 Sandra L. Sy And Charlene v. Orellana

155689/25 Schwarzhorn Re 430 W

15 L LC v. Wch Hldgs.

153189/25 Soho Hotel Owner LLC v. La Rubia Raw Bar LLC

150074/22 Squarito v. Tishman Speyer Properties Inc. Et Al

152264/25 State Farm Mutual Automobile Ins. Co. v. Pitter

151507/24 State of NY v. Frias

154706/22 Tavernia v. NYC Et Al

156487/23 Tavernia v. NYC Et Al

154199/25 The Avanza Group v. Kingdom Logistics

E-Filing

Submission Part

MONDAY, SEPT. 8

154673/20 Encarnacion v. NYCTA

155689/25 Schwarzhorn Re 430 W

15 L LC v. Wch Hldgs.

153189/25 Soho Hotel Owner LLC v. La Rubia Raw Bar LLC

150074/22 Squarito v. Tishman Speyer Properties Inc. Et Al

152264/25 State Farm Mutual Automobile Ins. Co. v. Pitter

151507/24 State of NY v. Frias

154706/22 Tavernia v. NYC Et Al

156487/23 Tavernia v. NYC Et Al

154199/25 The Avanza Group v. Kingdom Logistics

Submissions Part

MONDAY, SEPT. 8

154673/20 Encarnacion v. NYCTA

155689/25 Schwarzhorn Re 430 W

15 L LC v. Wch Hldgs.

153189/25 Soho Hotel Owner LLC v. La Rubia Raw Bar LLC

150074/22 Squarito v. Tishman Speyer Properties Inc. Et Al

152264/25 State Farm Mutual Automobile Ins. Co. v. Pitter

151507/24 State of NY v. Frias

154706/22 Tavernia v. NYC Et Al

156487/23 Tavernia v. NYC Et Al

154199/25 The Avanza Group v. Kingdom Logistics

Adjourned for Working Copies Part

MONDAY, SEPT. 8

154673/20 Encarnacion v. NYCTA

155689/25 Schwarzhorn Re 430 W

15 L LC v. Wch Hldgs.

153189/25 So

153733/21 Roberts v. NY
Presbyterian Foundation Inc. Et Al
150967/23 Roldan v. 251 Church St. LLC Et Al
150720/21 Rubio v. We Are Swell Inc.
155810/22 Salinas v. 424 West 33rd St. LLC Et Al
156326/24 Souris v. Shnaider Law Plc Et Al
157943/23 State Farm Mutual Automobile Ins. Co. v. Alvarado 654277/24 Surplus Solutions Inc. v. Green Bee Meds LLC Et Al
654276/24 Surplus Solutions Inc. v. Kabi LLC Et Al
158603/21 Sykes v. Ricardo LLC D/b/a Ricardo Steakhouse Et Al
151218/22 Tapia v. 143-45 Wadsworth Ave. Housing Dev. Corporation A/k/a 143-45 Wadsworth Ave. H.D.F.C.
153922/21 NYC Ari Et Green Castle A. Mgmt Corp. Et Al
155821/22 Thompson v. 124 E 107 St. LLC
161191/21 Villarreal v. Coa 200 E 34th LLC Et Al
155722/23 Wagman v. Fred Smith Plumbing & Heating, Inc. Et Al
157403/22 Walsh v. Moynihan Interim Tenant
153047/22 Witting v. Kiamie NY Corp.
157845/22 Woody v. Port Auth. of NY New Jersey Et Al

Motion

150902/24 Fairfax Financial Holdings, Ltd. Et Al v. Exis Capital Mgt., Inc. Et Al
161105/20 Oretta v. Ab Stable LLC 654277/24 Surplus Solutions Inc. v. Green Bee Meds LLC Et Al

Part 34

Justice Dakota D. Ramseur
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-4370
Room 341

MONDAY, SEPT. 8

656468/18 Roland Mechanical Corp. v. 2701 B'way, Rly. LLC 155649/22 Tavernia v. Ppf Off Two Park Ave. Owner

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9

157834/23 276-W71 LLC v. Board of Mgrs. of 240 West End Ave Condominium Et Al
15054/22/28904 50th Ave LLC v. Mj Engineering & Design LLC Et Al
150418/23 Barrios v. 125 West End Associates
100396/23 Battistotti v. 3095 Owners Corp.

156937/22 Blum v. Hudson River Park Trust Et Al

154257/22 Bongiorno v. Vornado Eleven Penn Plaza Owner LLC Et Al

161233/19 Bradshaw v. Lenox Hill Hosp.

15235/23 Butler v. Menon Investments

15741/22 Callan v. NY Presbyterian Weill Cornell Medical Center

160397/22 Chantilles v. Tavern on The Green Et Al

805146/22 Compagnucci v. Central Park South Associates

152942/22 Eliett Rodriguez v. Archstone Builders LLC Et Al

158777/22 Eusebio v. Figueroa 154340/22 Field v. Homegoods, Inc. Et Al

153505/22 Fruend v. 155 West 75 LLC

157206/22 Garcia Guzman v. Nordesi Services LLC Et Al

153186/22 Garcia v. NYC Et Al

151199/21 Gashi v. NYC Et Al

152763/22 Gibourani v. Girasole

158720/22 Gordon v. Zuckerbrot

158974/21 Great Northern Ins. Co. A/s/o Jacqueline Brogadir v. Bay Restoration Corp.

152861/23 Grillo v. West 66th Investor LLC Et Al

153649/22 Guleandi v. Neuropsychological Services of Astoria Plc Et Al

154080/23 Hadas v. Hudson View III Associates

158230/22 Helligan v. St. Marks Bros. Inc. Et Al

155319/23 Jabil v. Sutton East Tennis Club Et Al

160484/22 Johnson v. Bre 44 Wall Owner

150502/23 Johnson v. The Port Auth. of NY And New Jersey Et Al

156312/22 Kramer v. Penske Truck Leasing, Co. Et Al

158091/23 Livit v. 129 Macdougal St. Associates, Inc. Et Al

15110/23 Lopez v. Plaza Madison LLC Et Al

155926/22 Low-Ford v. NYCHA (NYCHA)

158845/22 Luiperd De Jesus v. Intercontinental St. Nicholas Associates

151992/23 Madry v. Ice Rink Events of NY LLC Et Al

15254/23 Martin v. West 66th Sponsor LLC Et Al

151537/23 May v. 87th St. Rly. LLC Tpg Capital Management

151862/22 Minahan v. Rx 620 Master Lessee LLC Et Al

151264/23 Murphy v. NYC School Construction Auth. Et Al

151491/23 Naubu Banay v. Roundsquare Builders LLC Et Al

156001/23 Nazon v. Time Equities, Inc. Et Al

158969/23 Palin v. Corwith

150416/23 Pettus v. Westfront Associates LLC Et Al

155982/19 Rashel Const. Corp. v. NYC Dept. of

158447/22 Robles v. Otis Elevator Co.

158186/21 Romero v. 1165 Madison Ave. Owner LLC Et Al

157878/22 Santos v. Amsterdam Nursing Home. (1992)

157675/22 Segovia v. Royal Charter Properties Inc.

159899/22 Sliota v. 153 West 48th St. LLC Et Al

155931/23 Somin v. Armati

152814/22 Tamarez v. Highpoint Developers LLC Et Al

15107/22 Vasquez Guerrero v. Amsterdam Ave. Redeve. Associates LLC Et Al

159064/22 Warmus v. 3440 B'way, Bcr.

153114/22 Wenger v. Flat Rate Movers

152804/23 White v. East Village II Housing Dev. Fund Corp. Et Al

151335/22 Zavala v. 387 Park South LLC. Et Al

Motion

153186/22 Garcia v. NYC Et Al

156001/23 Nazon v. Time Equities, Inc. Et Al

Part 37

IAS Part

Justice Arthur F. Engoron
60 Centre Street
646-386-3222
Room 418

MONDAY, SEPT. 8

650656/24 174 Second Equities Corp. v. Biamonte, 24 Liberty Mutual Ins. Co. Et Al v. Figueroa

653384/24 Mt. Hawley Ins. Co. v. Pathforward Consulting, Inc.

156137/24 Park Lane LLC v. Core Services Group, Inc. Et Al

Motion

651437/24 Park Lane LLC v. Core Services Group, Inc. Et Al

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9

656962/21 Trundle v. Sutton Manor Apts., Inc. Et Al

155621/24 Wedge Corp. v. 20th Floor

156236/21 Eagle Corp. v. Bottom Line Const. & Dev. LLC

156238/20 Eisner v. Zain

156238/22 Elysium Corp. Holdings LLC Et Al v. Amerbach

150562/21 Exclusive Bldg. Corp. v. E&G Carpenter Corp.

659621/24 Trundle v. Sutton Manor Apts., Inc. Et Al

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10

156561/22 Piccinich v. La Mama Experimental Theater Club, Inc. 652990/23 Seventh Ave. Associates v. Herrera

Motion

156561/22 Piccinich v. La Mama Experimental Theater Club, Inc.

Part 39

Justice James G. Clynes
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3619

MONDAY, SEPT. 8

152072/25 21st Century Ins. Co. Et Al v. Is River Medical Care P/c

161297/20 Baerga v. Structure Tone (uk), Inc. Et Al

152589/22 Constantin v. Brookfield Properties One Wfc Co. LLC Et Al

15125/21 25 Quel Sicajua v. 88 St. Food Corp.

100710/20 Shekhem El v. Lerer

150074/22 Squatrito v. Tishman Speyer Properties Inc. Et Al

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9

160293/24 Cluster Ncp Phase One LLC v. Aggarwal

160293/24 Cluster Ncp Phase

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 Minnин
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 32
Justice D. Kiesel
Phone 646-386-4031
Fax 212-401-9260
100 Centre Street
Room 1333, 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 212-401-9261
100 Centre Street
Room 1300, 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 Antignani
Phone 646-386-4054
111 Centre Street
Room 621, 9:30 A.M.

Part 55
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 Clotti
Phone 646-386-4061
Fax 212-401-9267
100 Centre Street
Room 1110, 9:30 A.M.

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 1112, 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 1525, 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 93
Justice E. Biben
Phone 646-386-4093
111 Centre Street
Room 1333, 9:30 A.M.

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-SC
Justice Peterson
Phone 646-386-4041
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 court's webpage for information about appearances: Visiting Surrogate's Court | NYCourts.GOVs

Bronx County

SUPREME COURT

EX PARTE AND URGENT MOTIONS PART

The following is the List of Sittings in the Ex Parte Urgent Motions Part on the Dates Specified:

TRIAL TERM
718-618-1248

Day Calendar

Court Notices

Key to Submission Motion Calendar

FS = Fully submitted.

FSN = Fully Submitted, No Opposition.

ADJ=adjourned to the marked date for oral argument in the above calendar part. Answering papers are to be submitted on the original return date in Room 217.

MENTAL HYGIENE PART

Justice TBA

A Supreme Court calendar will be called and Mental Hygiene Hearings will be conducted virtually at Bronx Supreme Court-Civil Term, 851 Grand Concourse, Bronx NY 10451, Room TBA, every Wednesday, commencing at a time TBA.

A Supreme Court calendar will be called and Mental Hygiene Hearings will be conducted in person Bronx Supreme Court-Civil Term, 851 Grand Concourse, Bronx NY 10451, Room TBA, every Friday of each month, commencing at a time TBA.

A Supreme Court calendar will be called and Mental Hygiene Hearings will be conducted virtually for the Community Assisted Outpatient Treatment Calendar at Bronx Supreme Court-Civil Term, 851 Grand Concourse, Bronx NY 10451, Room TBA, every Friday of each month, commencing at a time TBA.

A Supreme Court calendar will be called and Mental Hygiene Hearings will be conducted virtually for the Community Assisted Outpatient Treatment Calendar at Bronx Supreme Court-Civil Term, 851 Grand Concourse, Bronx NY 10451, Room TBA, every Friday of each month, commencing at a time TBA.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALES

Mortgage foreclosure sales in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Bronx, are conducted at the Bronx County Courthouse, located at the Bronx County Courthouse, Courtroom 711, commencing at 2:15 p.m.

Auction information is available at the following link: https://www.nycourts.gov/courts/12/jr/bronx/civil/civil_foreclosure-information.shtml

Contact Information:

Email: bxforeclosure@nycourts.gov

Phone: 718-618-1322.

Part 61

Justice Clotti
Phone 646-386-4061
Fax 212-401-9267
100 Centre Street
Room 1110, 9:30 A.M.

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 1112, 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 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 1525, 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 93

Justice E. Biben
Phone 646-386-4093
111 Centre Street
Room 1333, 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 14

Justice Peterson
Phone 646-386-4041
Fax 212-401-9272
100 Centre Street
Room 218, 9:30 A.M.

Part 15

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

Part 16

Justice TBA

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

See court's webpage for information about appearances: Visiting Surrogate's Court | NYCourts.GOVs

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

Part 99

Justice Burke
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Room 1530, 9:30 A.M.

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Room 1604, 9:30 A.M.

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100 Centre Street
Room 218, 9:30 A.M.

Part 15

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

Part 16

Justice TBA

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

See court's webpage for

Court Calendars

CRIMINAL TERM

Part SCA

Justice Rivera
Phone 718-618-1378
265 East 161st Street
Room 300, 9:30 A.M.

Part T11 (Trial)
Justice Mitchell
Phone 718-618-1076
265 East 161st Street
Room 450, 9:30 A.M.

Part C
Justice Lieb
Phone 718-618-1097
265 East 161st Street
Room 320, 9:30 A.M.

Part 31/32
Justice Fidel E. Gomez
Phone 718-618-1203
Room 403, 9:30 A.M.

Part 34
Justice Michael A. Frishman
Phone 718-618-1349
Room 705, 9:30 A.M.

MONDAY, SEPT. 8
380623 Apiou v.
Pinnacle Multicare Nursing & Rehabilitation Center
800678 25 Figueiro v. Castle Hill Medical of New York, Inc. Et Al
2523120 Hinck v. Saint Joseph's Medical Center
807974 24 Kitzis v. 150 Riverside Op

280448 18 Koczur v. Adler M.D.
807731 25 McKoy v. Montefiore Medical Center
804674 25 Rochester v. Montefiore The Univ. Hospt. For Albert Einstein College of Medicine

818031 24 Thompson v. Montefiore Medical Center
360361 17 Vays v. Montefiore Medical Center

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9
274661 9 Baylor v. Nadel M.D.
810609 22 Calderon v. Pathay M.D.
807970 21 Cavalieri v. Green Md
815396 22 Chacon v. Srinivasan M.D.
807257 22 Clara Diaz v. Montefiore Medical Center Et Al

808059 22 Cuello v. Cooper M.D.
802236 21 Ellison v. Manzione
807107 23 Faith McFall Smith v. Dr. Mark A. Ramirez

812803 21 Fletcher v. Pelham Pkwy. Nursing Care And Rehabilitation Facility
807075 21 Ford-Smith v. Montefiore Medical Center Et Al

809039 23 Frazier v. Community Home Care Referral Service Inc. Et Al
803998 21 Garcia v. Nachmann Dpm

268882 20 Gomez v. Ruvo D.O.
256389 19 Gregory Basso v.
Montefiore Medical Center

810529 23 Guzman v. Morr Md
813626 22 H. v. Bronxcare Health System Et Al
810499 22 Hung v. Vega Ru
821148 24 Janette Carriero v. Abraham Operations Associates

277121 19 Lanzetta v. Montefiore Medical Center Et Al
829606 19 Lopez v. Blum
812679 24 Mathew v. Kings Harbor Multicare Center Et Al

807742 22 Morton v. Montefiore Medical Center
801685 23 Nieradka v. Jasicki Do
801478 24 Nioka v. Gold Crest Care Center Et Al

818387 23 Ortiz v. Bronxcare Health System
814051 22 Public Administrator of The County of Richmond v. United Bronx Parents, Inc. (ubp) La Casita 1 Mother And Child Program Et Al

817505 22 Remigio v. Choi M.D.
805672 24 Rodriguez v.
Morningside Acquisition I

813968 22 Soto v. Montefiore Medical Center Et Al
25226 197Xider-Savigne v. Montefiore Medical Center

Part 16
Justice Bruce
Phone 718-618-1043
265 East 161st Street
Room 540, 9:30 A.M.

Part 17
Justice Tbd
Phone 718-618-1106
265 East 161st Street
Room 350, 9:30 A.M.

Part 18
Justice Yearwood
Phone 718-618-3629
265 East 161st Street
9:30 A.M.

Part 19
Justice Collins
Phone 718-618-1058
265 East 161st Street
Room 550, 9:30 A.M.

Part 21
Justice Powell
Phone 718-618-1133
265 East 161st Street
Room 690, 9:30 A.M.

Part 22
Justice McCormack
Phone 718-618-1001
265 East 161st Street
Room 600, 9:30 A.M.

Part 23
Surrogate
Nelida Malave-Gonzalez
Phone 718-618-2350
Courtroom 406

Part 24
Justice Villegas
Phone 718-618-1046
265 East 161st Street
Room 380, 9:30 A.M.

Part 25
Justice Rivera
Phone 718-618-1378
265 East 161st Street
Room 300, 9:30 A.M.

Part 26
Justice Wooten, Taylor and Landincio, J.J.
Connolly, J.P., Wooten, Taylor and Landincio, J.J.

Part 27 (DV)
Justice Stone
Phone 718-618-1031
265 East 161st Street
Room 590, 9:30 A.M.

Part 28
Justice Clancy
Phone 718-618-3638
265 East 161st Street
Room 560, 9:30 A.M.

Part 29
Justice Rodriguez-Morick
Phone 718-618-1118
265 East 161st Street
Room 430, 9:30 A.M.

Part 30
Justice Zimmerman
Phone 718-618-1022
265 East 161st Street
Room 670, 9:30 A.M.

Part 31
Justice Goria
Phone 718-618-1004
265 East 161st Street
Room 620, 9:30 A.M.

Part 32
Justice Rosenbluth
Phone 718-618-1019
265 East 161st Street
Room 500, 9:30 A.M.

Part 60
Justice Barrett
Phone 718-618-1007
265 East 161st Street
Room 620, 9:30 A.M.

Part 11
Justice Mitchell
Phone 718-618-1076
265 East 161st Street
Room 450, 9:30 A.M.

Part 12
Justice Michaels
Phone 718-618-1003
265 East 161st Street
Room 340, 9:30 A.M.

Part 14
Justice Busching
Phone 718-618-1034
265 East 161st Street
Room 660, 9:30 A.M.

Part 15
Justice Tba
265 East 161st Street
9:30 A.M.

Part 16
Justice Bruce
Phone 718-618-1043
265 East 161st Street
Room 540, 9:30 A.M.

Part 17
Justice Tbd
Phone 718-618-1106
265 East 161st Street
Room 350, 9:30 A.M.

Part 18
Justice Parker
Phone 718-618-1025
265 East 161st Street
Room 680, 9:30 A.M.

Part 19
Justice Marcus
Phone 718-618-1001
265 East 161st Street
Room 600, 9:30 A.M.

Part 21
Justice Morales
Phone 718-618-1082
265 East 161st Street
Room 460, 9:30 A.M.

Part 22
Justice McCormack
Phone 718-618-1001
265 East 161st Street
Room 600, 9:30 A.M.

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Room 350, 9:30 A.M.

Part 18
Justice Parker
Phone 718-618-1025
265 East 161st Street
Room 680, 9:30 A.M.

Part 19
Justice Marcus
Phone 718-618-

25/00499 Longevity Medical Supply, Inc., aao Jones, Belinda v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Ins., Co.
 25/00499 Joel Fried v. Isabel Lopez and Raul Lopez and John Doe and Jane Doe
 25/00545 Oceanwood, LLC v. Kenneth Fabian, Lucas Waller Geiger, Jed R. Kronfeld, "John Doe" And/Or "Jane Doe"
 25/00567 Burke Physical Therapy, PC, aao Johnson, Serena Simone v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Ins. Co.
 25/00568 272 Hiromi Street, BH, LLC v. Abdullah Elgarbawy
 25/00579 Margaret Chaplin v. Harvey Garrett, Jr.
 25/00582 Joe Central Brooklyn, LLC v. Yolanda Johnson
 25/00614 197 St. Marks Ave, LLC v. Bernadette Gideon and "John Doe" and "Jane Doe"
 25/00645 Matter of the Application of the Commissioner of the Department of Housing Preservation and Development of the City of New York v. For A Judgment, Pursuant To Article 7A of the Real Property Actions and Proceedings Law, Appointing A Court-Designated Administrator For The Premises Known As: 327
 25/00655 81 Pearl Street, LLC v. Scott Miller and Lisa Nuttal and Igor Videgain, "John Doe" And/Or "Jane Doe"
 25/00656 Shafai Acupuncture, P.C., aao Moise, Yves v. State Farm Mutual Insurance, Co.
 25/00657 Metropolitan Dme, Corp., aao Garcia-Gonzalez, Victor v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company
 25/00658 Riss Physical Therapy, P.C., aao Benjamin, Nathaniel v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company
 25/00659 Donato D'agosto v. Marcelle Dahdan and Michelle Aoun
 25/00678 Union Street Flats, LLC v. Danequa Small, "John" "Doe", "Jane" "Doe"
 25/00699 Carroll Flats, LLC v. Tasha King and "John" "Doe", "Jane" "Doe"
 25/00705 Jefferson Estate LLC, v. Monique Shoop
 25/00726 347 Lincoln Realty, LLC v. Tonya Hickson
 25/00727 Wilmington Trust National Association, Not In Its Individual Capacity, But Solely As Trustee of Mira Trust 2015-1 v. Fabius Delfus and Derrick Brown, Demetrios Delfus, Allison A. Galloway, Germania Delfus, Ruhan Neil McDonald, Sherley Darius, and Abbigail Brown and "John Doe" and "Jane Doe"
 25/00728 Boulevard Together Master Tenant, LLC v. Jessica Clarke, "John Doe" And/Or "Jane Doe"
 25/00737 Rashan R. Beswick v. Boodal Surbballi
 25/00739 Brooklyn Housing Preservation, L.P. v. Nimah Walker and "Jane" "Doe"
 25/00740 Boulevard Together Master Tenant, LLC v. Brian Felix, "John Doe" a/k/a Carl Felix, "Jane Doe"
 25/00751 Luis Alcalá v. Metropolitan Transit Authority (Mta) (Legal Dept.)
 25/00770 Mohamed Tibia v. 156 E. 21, LLC and Ammar Omar and "John Doe" and "Jane Doe"
 25/00772 Veronica Cromwell and Tommie Johnson and Nancy Smith and Jerome Brown v. Az0 400 Herkimer Street LLC and Amarin Ahmed and Department of Housing Preservation and Development
 25/00773 Brownsville Associates v. Rosemarie Garrison and Jerome C. Cuthrie, Deshon D. Garrison, Amel G. Garrison and J. Doe
 25/00775 459 Chauncy LLC v. Natanya Hamilton
 25/00780 Fi General Construciton Co. v. Trevor Bartley
 25/00787 Howden Venue Associates v. Jose Colon-Fernandez
 25/00808 Luis Alcalá v. Bay Laundry Depot
 25/00809 Derrica D. Kearney v. Paul Notice
 25/00846 Alicia R. Ferguson v. Paris Alexandra
 25/00864 Anukwatu Ketosugbo Md, P.C. aao Monique Espinal v. Affirmative Direct Insurance Company
 25/01373 Levin Grp Corp, v. Kristine Ekman
 25/01374 Weifei Lu v. Fu Ping Jiang
 25/01375 Alexandria Kennedy v. Victor J. Capobianco and Josiah Frazier
 25/01377 Lloyd Nwankwo v. W 853 Empire Boulevard Associates and Property Services, LLC
 25/01385 Ilona Itskov v. Bay Decorators, Inc. and Ken Gama
 25/01386 1338 Prospect LLC v. Franklin Stephen and Denise Stephen, Michael Stephen, Katherine Stephen, Rosita Cunningham, Andrea Reid, Shannon Reid, Crystal Reid a/k/a Krystal A. Reid, Bryant Service, Joshua A. Service, Christina C. Rembert, Visha M. King, "John Doe" and "Jane Doe"
 25/01388 1338 Prospect LLC v. Frankly Stephen and Denise Stephen, Michael Stephen, Katherine Stephen, Rosita Cunningham, Andrea Reid, Shannon Reid, Crystal Reid a/k/a Krystal A. Reid, Bryant Service, Joshua A. Service, Christina C. Rembert, Visha M. King, "John Doe" and "Jane Doe"
 25/01398 ***

9TH and 10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Mineola, NY

Day Calendar

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11

9:30 A.M.

Driscoll, J.P., Walsh, Conway, JJ

23/0051 People v. Sean Blank
 24/00200 People v. Idalia C. Villatoro
 24/01096 People v. Caridad Delgado
 25/00977 Kim Marie Foronyi v. P. Richard & Son
 24/00533 Winnie Woodcliff Park, LLC v. Evgeny Yaroshesky, a/k/a Eugene Yaroshesky, Yelena Yaroshesky, a/k/a Lena Yaroshesky, Et Al; "John Doe #1" and "Joe Doe #2"
 24/00622 John Gil v. Nunzio Brothers
 24/01041 Andrew Coleran v. Salvatore Volpe

White Plains, NY

Day Calendar

Dismissal Calendar

MONDAY, SEPT. 15

Driscoll, J.P., Walsh, Conway, JJ.
 The Following Cases Have Been Scheduled By The Clerk For Dismissal For Lack of Prosecution. Enlargements of Time May Be Requested Either Via Stipulation Between The Parties, Or By Letter Stating The Reason For Such Request, Addressed To The Clerk of the Court, With A Copy Sent To The Other Parties To The Appeal.
 24/00903 People v. Juan Miguel Mariotti
 24/0095 People v. Tabitha Calvitti
 24/01118 People v. Cubby Gibson
 24/01236 People v. Wang
 25/0245 People v. Dhanesh Ramsiran
 25/0411 People v. Pano Andriano
 25/0419 People v. Catherine Wood
 24/01077 Primus Automotive Financial Services, Inc. v. Roberta L. Whitfield
 24/01082 693 Holdings, LLC v. Auto Body Plug, Inc., "Yzr Corp."

24/01320 Wojciech Kosakowski v. Rtr Financial Services, Inc.
 24/01395 Crane Enterprises, LLC v. Michael Crane, "John Doe 1" and "Jane Doe 1" v. "John Doe 2" and "Jane Doe 2"
 25/00066 Veterinary Medical Center of Li, LLC v. Walter Vilkas
 25/00677 Scott Brody v. Pound Ridge Painting
 25/01053 159 Radford, LLC v. Mario Hernandez and Nancy Lopez
 25/0140 Belal Nassar v. Luthansa German Airline
 25/0151 Waynett Roddesha Mcken v. Marcia Jacqueline Willis
 25/0152 Ayu Carson v. Eduardo Martinez
 25/0164 Patricia Carino and Michael Hogan v. Jenna Lorandini
 25/0165 Attilio S. Carbon v. Daphne Adelejci
 25/0187 1 Mill Road Apartments, Inv. Rhpi, LLC v. Lawrence Hall and Tashawn Quinticette, "John Doe", and "Jane Doe"
 25/0209 029 Erias Vasquez v. A.H. Countertop & Kitchen Design, LLC
 25/00214 Michelle Martino and John Martino v. Jennifer L. Santarpia, Charles Frenchies, LLC
 25/00223 Riviera Limited Partnership v. S. Sanaqua Zangrillo and Michael Biedati and Jonathan Thompson
 25/00275 West Coast 2014-7, LLC v. Ramon Fernandez, Edward Fernandez, Joseph Zavalia, Maria Flores and Glenda Dubon and Naomi K. Joseph-Webster and "John Doe" and "Jane Doe"
 25/00227 Board of Directors of Preserve On The Hudson Homeowners Association, Inc. v. Andrea A. Bentley
 25/00243 887 Apartments, LLC v. Raquel Green
 25/00257 Chizoba Okwv. The Mailbox Parcel and Shipping
 25/00274 Built By A & R, LLC v. Margaret Ritschel and Margaret Ritschel As Executrix of the Estate of Donald G. Smith and John Doe 1 Through 3 and Jane Doe 1 Through 3 and James Griesch
 25/00282 Luxw Capita, Inc. v. Victor Patrick Irwng, Vic Patrick Foron, and Pharo Victor Irwng and "John Does #1" and "Jane Does #1" and Cross River, LLC
 25/00286 Town of Babylon v. Thomas Grasso
 25/00287 Town of Babylon v. Thomas Grasso
 25/00378 Rocco Viti v. Arik Botier and Lena Botier, "John Doe", and "Jane Doe"
 25/00395 US Bank Trust National Association, Not In Its Individual Capacity, But Solely As Owner Trustee For Re2 Acquisition Trust v. Margaret R. Howell and Victoria Howell, "John Doe", and "Jane Doe"
 25/00471 John L. Cilento, Jr. v. Kenneth Lewis, d/b/a J. K. Realy
 25/00474 Diamond Development Properties Corp. v. Lisa Purzak, Edward Bunko, "John" "Doe 2" and "Jane" "Doe 1-2"
 25/00811 Fredrika Bronsther v. ABC Consulting of Ny Corp.
 25/00877 Deborah Lee Rowlinson v. Robert C. Sweeney and Clover Automotive
 25/01192 Port Jefferson Crossing LLC v. Wedena Pyatt and Elvis Samaniego, "John Doe" and "Jane Doe"
 25/01320 Main Street Lofts Yonkers, LLC v. Mabuwa Chirumbido
 25/01446 Nicholas J. Valenti v. Craig Scott and Renee Scott
 25/0160 Wixos, Inc. v. James Pearson
 25/01465 Marguerite R. Jucker v. Vivian Persaud, DDS, Island Dental Associates

Kings County

SUPREME COURT

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.

Please see the Justices' information sheets for further instruction regarding Uniform IAS practices and procedures.

Part Assignments/RJL

Intake Part

360 Adams Street
 Phone 347-296-1592
 Room 282

MONDAY, SEPT. 8

503032/24A-S v. Imagine Me Leadership Charter School

502833/24A Cevedo v. 298-304 10th St. Owner LLC Et Al

517329/25 Alman v. Khalil

51623/25 Castronovo v. David

515329/25 Alvarez Suarez v. Cannici

528873/25 Angelides v. Spanakis

511195/25 Avant Capital Hldgs. v. Arm Consulting Corp. D/b/a RV Bus Nc Lt Et Al

50106/25/25 Batista Lora v. Jp Morgan Chase Bank

50167/25/25 Castronovo v. 601 79 Owners Corp.

5159/91/24 Century Lefferts Pl. Partners LLC v. Brice

5159/75/24 Century Lefferts Pl. Partners LLC v. Carty

5159/80/24 Century Lefferts Pl. Partners LLC v. D'Avila

5159/80/24 Century Lefferts Pl. Partners LLC v. D'Avila

5159/96/24 Century Lefferts Pl. Partners LLC v. Spencer

506355/25 Cig Merchant Solutions v. M & Poultry

23/03/10/20 Citimortgage v. Sultan

51971/24/20 Corvejo v. Gomez USA

503489/25 Crawford v. Norguelson

515708/24 Curry v. Elton Owner I LLC Et Al

518074/25 Diallo v. Myint

534378/24 Diaz v. Cush

520597/24 Duarte Cuello v. 100 Berry Rtry, LLC Et Al

523828/24 Ean An Infant By Her Mother And Natural Guardian Chanesha Clarke And Ean An Infant By His Mother And Natural Guardian Chanesha Clarke v. NYCHA

523782/24 Fusion Funding v. Forged Tech Solutions LLC Et Al

5219/3/24 G Group LLC v. Hawkins Farm Market D/b/a Hawkins Produce Et Al

536/09/23 Gabrichidez v. Ortiz

514638/25 Garbulsky v. Cipriani USA, Inc.

M.N.C. General Contractors Corp. Et Al

5157/24 Hernandez v. Kicks NY

506939/25 Hh Rtry, Equities v. Levi Jemmot

534993/24 Ikrrom v. Penske Leasing And Rental Corp. Et Al

526658/24 Jsignal LLC v. McGuire

52529/25 Khait v. First & Last Names Being Fictitious

513705/25 Kiwak v. Rotenberg

504649/25 Lewis v. Drown

520735/25 Manis Funding LLC v.

51815/24 Lescot Et Al

51518/24 Martinez v. Jean-Jacques

520233/25 McCoy-Emory v. Vinokur D.O.

502707/23 McLp Asset Co., Inc. v. Brathwaite

502813/23 McLp Asset Co., Inc. v. Brathwaite

514862/24 Miranda Granda v. Me Builders Group

512815/24 Moran v. Dormilus

512163/25 Palomba v. McCabe Collins

McGeough Fowler Levine & Hogan

512705/25 Penas v. Espinal

503058/24 Perez Ramirez Jr. v. Amazon Logistics, Inc. Et Al

513614/25 Perez v. Congregation Oholeh Shem

502217/25 Portillo Maldonado v. Abes Rtry, LLC Et Al

534306/25 Rosario v. NYCHA

59523/25 Shakur v. Robinson

509336/25 Shamsiev v. Ingberman M.D.

518763/25 Silverline Services, Inc. v. Huez Produce

51360/25 Silverline Services, Inc. v. Huez Produce

511345/25 Whity v. Gu

513567/24 State Advance v. Town & Country Transportation Co Et Al

51307/25 Smith v. 452 Fifth Owners LLC Et Al

504474/25 Tamah v. Snt Bus Inc. Et Al

537767/23 Trivino v. Target Corp.

515233/24 Tzipora Tsinis A/k/a Tzipora Shimmonov v. Bba Mgt.

532384/24 Williams v. Akwaaba Properties Inc. Et Al

509930/25 Wilson v. Bertram, Inc.

51303/25 Wilson v. S. B. Bertram, Inc.

51303/25 Wilson v. S. B. Bertram, Inc.

51303/25 Wilson v. S. B. Bertram, Inc.

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