

## IN BRIEF

### Bronx Defender Attorneys End Work Stoppage as Legal Aid Society's July 25 Strike Deadline Looms

As attorneys with the Bronx Defenders mounted a short-lived strike that ended with its attorneys returning to work on Monday, a work stoppage still looms for the city's largest public defense organization, the Legal Aid Society.

On Monday, The Bronx Defenders' "wall-to-wall union" of more than 260 attorneys was back at work, after it commenced a strike on Friday, one of at least seven legal services organizations in the early phases of work stoppages throughout New York City.

Contingent on a formal union vote, the Bronx Defenders attorneys reached a tentative deal on Sunday with management on wages and benefits, including the Association of Legal Advocates and Attorneys' UAW Local 2325's most recent proposal for a "historic" increase in compensation for investigators, advocates and administrators in its entirety.

There's also a \$68,500 wage floor, which the union said "sets the stage" for legal service providers across the city.

The deal also includes a \$4,000 longevity differential for certain attorney/social worker staff, and a \$3,000 salary differential for certain non-attorney staff.

The Bronx Defenders represents about 20,000 low-income Bronx residents each year in criminal, civil, family and immigration courts.

Juval O. Scott, executive director of The Bronx Defenders, said in a statement: "As I stated last Friday, the people of the Bronx deserve high-quality legal representation by staff who are paid what they are worth. From the moment I joined The Bronx Defenders nine months ago, I pledged open communication with the union, meeting with them monthly to hear their concerns, in the interest of building mutual trust and understanding. Yesterday's tentative agreement is the fruit of that labor, and I am looking forward to working closely with the union to ensure that this year's agreement is the foundation of future success.

The Legal Aid Society's union of about 1,100 attorneys and non-attorney staff set a strike deadline of July 25.

One of the citywide nonprofit public defense organizations, Appellate Advocates, which represents criminal appeals for indigent city residents, averted its union's July 18 strike deadline.

Speaking about overall impacts to city courts, Al Baker, a spokesman for the Office of Court Administration, said the Unified Court System "is aware of the situation and remains in touch with the City and the striking and potentially-striking public defense organizations. At this point, there have been no significant disruptions of Court operations, and the Courts remain fully open. We will continue to monitor the situation closely and hope that the parties can arrive at an equitable agreement soon."

—Brian Lee

### Investment Firms Claim GenAI Biz 'Sabotaged' \$1B Lending Agreement

Two investment firms filed suit in the New York state court against generative artificial intelligence company, Rezolve AI PLC, alleging that its chief executive "sabotaged" a \$1 billion loan agreement, after signing off on the deal.

JBAAM Special Opportunities Fund-II LLC and YA II PN Ltd., which are both represented by Boies Schiller Flexner, alleged that Rezolve and CEO Dan Wagner had breached a security purchase agreement and blocked the transaction from going through, costing them potentially hundreds of millions of dollars.

"Nearly five months after Defendants executed the SPA and Shareholder Support Agreement, Defendants are still refusing... to move forward... in a transparent bid to avoid complying with contractual terms to which they agreed but now regret," according to a lawsuit filed on Friday in the Supreme Court for the state of New York.

Rezolve is a company that designs AI tools for the e-commerce sector and has recently partnered with tech giants, Google and Microsoft. Rezolve didn't immediately respond to a Monday request for

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### Trump Sues Wall Street Journal In Federal Court

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## Uncap Justice Act Set To Be A Pivotal Question During 2026 Legislative Session

BY BRIAN LEE

THE 2026 legislative session will be a do-or-die time for a proposed constitutional amendment to remove the population-based cap that limits New York's 13 judicial districts



Assembly Member  
**Alex Bores**,  
D-Manhattan



Justice  
**Frank Caruso**  
of Niagara  
County

to one Supreme Court jurist per 50,000 people.

Advocates of the Uncap Justice Act see the limit as archaic, and a measure to displace it is set to be a major topic in the next legislative session in Albany.

Lawmakers punted the Act before adjourning the 2025 ses-

sion in June. This defers possible final action on the bill until 2026, although the Legislature is likely to return this year for a special session to deal with federal funding cuts.

The decision to defer was out of consideration for the state Association of Justices of the Supreme Court, which visited Albany to lobby against the bill, while stating its preference for legislation proposing to reduce the cap to one judge per 30,000 population. "A minority of justices on the Supreme Court are holding up this bill right now," said bill sponsor Assemblyman Alex Bores, D-Manhattan.

The Supreme Court justices' association president, state Supreme Court Justice Frank Caruso of Niagara County, said recently, "We're always happy to continue the discussion," but declined further comment, citing the ongoing discussions.

Previously, the association expressed concern that the bill might give lawmakers too much influence on apportioning judicial districts, and that there might be political considerations for creating more judgeships downstate.

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MARK KAUFMANN/BLOOMBERG

The Second Circuit overturned former HSBC executive **Mark Johnson's** 2017 fraud conviction related to a \$3.5 billion trade, citing the Supreme Court's later rejection of the fraud theory that supported the case.

## 2nd Circ. Nixes Former HSBC Exec's Historic Conviction After High Court Fraud Ruling

BY ALYSSA AQUINO

THE U.S. COURT of Appeals for the Second Circuit unraveled the fraud conviction of a former HSBC executive accused of running a foreign exchange manipulation scheme, saying his conviction rested on a

theory of fraud rejected by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Mark Johnson, the former global head of HSBC's foreign exchange desk, had been convicted of wire fraud related to a client's \$3.5 billion transaction, after jurors heard arguments that Johnson had denied the client

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**Pedro Hernandez** confessed to the crime but later recanted, citing hallucinations and delusions.

## Panel Orders New Trial for Man Convicted of 1979 Kidnapping and Murder of Etan Patz

BY ANDREW DENNEY

CITING a "manifestly prejudicial" error by the state court judge who presided over Pedro Hernandez's 2017 conviction for the slaying of a 6-year-old boy some 40 years prior, a federal appeals panel ruled on Monday that he should receive a new trial.

Hernandez has been tried twice for the kidnapping and murder of Etan Patz, who disappeared in May 1979 while walking two blocks from his home in Manhattan's SoHo neighborhood to his school bus stop. The case, which went unsolved for decades, gripped the country and helped raise awareness for childhood abduction. Patz, whose

body was never found, was one of the first subjects profiled in advertising campaigns in the early 1980s in which missing children were featured on milk cartons.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit's ruling in the Hernandez case focuses on a jury note issued during Hernandez's second trial for the kidnapping

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COURTESY RENDERING

Orrick, Herrington and Sutcliffe's concept for its new reception area, which is under construction at a new office in New York City.

## New York City Law Firms Are Outgrowing Their Current Offices

BY RYAN HARROFF

AS BIG LAW grows in New York, several Am Law 50 firms this year have been seeking additional office space in Manhattan, backing up a trend seen nationally of booming leasing activity in the legal industry. In New York, Kirkland & Ellis, Goodwin Procter and Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison all grew office space in the second quarter of 2025, according to market research by commercial real estate firm Cresa.

Kirkland & Ellis leased a 131,000 square-foot new office on Third Avenue—in addition to its existing location on Lexington Avenue,

according to Cresa. A spokesperson for Kirkland & Ellis confirmed the firm was expanding into an additional office and said the new location was added "in response to our growth and anticipated future needs."

Between the two locations, the firm has almost 1 million square feet under lease in New York, a spokesperson said.

Paul Weiss, which announced in December 2023 that it was moving its headquarters to 1345 Avenue of the Americas, signed for an additional 84,000 square feet this year at the same address, bringing that office to 850,000 square feet, according to the Cresa report. A Paul Weiss representa-

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## Associates—'Professionally Cautious' by Nature—Have Found a Voice in the Trump Era

BY PATRICK SMITH AND ABIGAIL ADCOX

UP UNTIL mid-June, Ryan W. Powers was an associate at Davis, Polk & Wardwell who wrote a series of political and social commentary pieces in newspapers this year. The firm asked him to stop, saying it went against firm policies. He did not, and he was fired.

Powers then went back to his Substack and LinkedIn to cover his firing and his indignation over the whole matter.

"The lack of transparency was frustrating to me," Powers said in an interview with Law.com. "I initiated dialogue early on and told them I believed what I was writing should be platformed, but they



COURTESY PHOTO

Former Davis Polk associate **Ryan W. Powers** is one of many former Big Law attorneys who are publicly blasting the legal industry.

gave no explanation as to why what I was writing was so sensitive. They didn't feel comfortable explaining it to me, so I didn't feel comfortable following it."

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## DECISIONS OF INTEREST

### First Department

**CLASS ACTION: Court determines imagery on packaging did not convey an ingredient claim.** *Stinnie v. Aldi Inc.*, Supreme Court, New York.

**TRUSTS & ESTATES: Court denies motion to refer matter to district attorney.** *Sophie Regenstein Living Trust*, Surrogate's Court, New York.

**LANDLORD-TENANT: Court dismisses eviction proceeding; apartment was rent stabilized.** *NCM Holdings LLC v. Carroll*, Civil Court, New York.

**CRIMINAL LAW: Motion to dismiss criminal action for lack of discovery granted.** *People v. Harris*, Criminal Court, Bronx.

**CRIMINAL LAW: Court finds defendant and complainant were in intimate relationship.** *People v. Godwin*, Criminal Court, Bronx.

### Second Department

**CIVIL PROCEDURE: Court grants defendant's motion to vacate clerk's judgment.** *CPR Restoration, Inc. v. Marchiano*, Supreme Court, Richmond.

### U.S. Courts

**IMMIGRATION LAW: INA deprives court of jurisdiction to review judgment as to adjustment of status.** *Ambati v. USCIS*, SDNY.

**CRIMINAL LAW: \$500,000 bond cash to be applied to unpaid \$10 million forfeiture penalty.** *U.S. v. Armenta*, SDNY.

**SECURITIES LITIGATION: Partial judgment on pleadings denied; motion not cognizable in SEC proceeding.** *Sec. & Exch. Comm'n v. Ababanel*, SDNY.

**CIVIL PROCEDURE: Intervention denied; interest in attorney fee protected by bankruptcy court.** *Moore v. Rubin*, EDNY.

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW: Administrative proceeding is remanded; NYSDMV is not a 'state court.'** *WHA Nineteen LLC v. Volkswagen of America Inc.*, NDNY.

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New York Law Journal Inside

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Trump Sues Wall Street Journal In Federal Court

BY LISA WILLIS  
MIAMI

PRESIDENT Donald J. Trump has denied authoring a birthday letter to convicted sex offender Jeffrey Epstein—attributed to him in a Wall Street Journal article published Thursdays.

On Friday, he filed a defamation lawsuit against the publication in federal court in Miami.

The Wall Street Journal said the letter at the center of the controversy was allegedly part of a collection of messages Epstein's companion, Ghislaine Maxwell, compiled for Epstein's 50th birthday in 2003.

But the president is suing The Wall Street Journal and publisher Dow Jones & Co. for defamation.

Through his attorney, Alejandro "Alex" Brito of Brito Law in Miami, Trump has taken legal action.

Brito—who secured multimillion-dollar settlements for Trump against ABC News—highlighted a pre-publication cease-and-desist demand that he says the companies ignored. "President Trump was advised that Dow Jones & Co. and The Wall Street Journal intended to falsely smear, defame, and embarrass President Trump by publishing an article related to a purported letter that Dow Jones and The Wall Street Journal falsely claimed President Trump authored, which President Trump has made clear that he did not author," Brito said. "We

notified Dow Jones & Co. and The Wall Street Journal to cease and desist from publishing, disseminating or otherwise distributing such information, because it was false and defamatory and that any article published on this matter will be deemed by the President to be a malicious and deliberate attack on his character and his integrity."

The Journal's report described a leather-bound album that Epstein's associate, Maxwell, allegedly assembled, containing contributions from various individuals, including business figures, academics and personal contacts.

Among these was a page allegedly from Trump, featuring a typewritten dialogue between him and Epstein, framed within a hand-drawn outline of a nude female figure. The drawing allegedly incorporated simple arcs for breasts and a signature styled to resemble pubic hair.

The newspaper said it viewed the letter but did not publish it.

The book's existence had not previously been publicized.

A Dow Jones spokesperson said in an email statement, "We have full confidence in the rigor and accuracy of our reporting, and will vigorously defend against any lawsuit."

A Dow Jones attorney Jacob Goldstein—who communicated with the president's lawyer before the article was published—did not respond to a request for comment by press time.

But meanwhile, the plaintiff alleged wrongdoing.

"President Trump is adamant that the actions taken by Dow Jones and The Wall Street Journal are wrongful, and he fully intends to hold accountable those who seek to defame and disparage him with false claims," Brito said.

The Wall Street Journal article noted, "Inside the outline of the naked woman was a typewritten note styled as an imaginary conversation between Trump and Epstein, written in the third person."

According to the article, the album's pages were among materials Justice Department officials reviewed during investigations into Epstein and Maxwell.

"But it was unclear Friday whether the album was included in more recent reviews under the Trump administration, when the President asked Attorney General Pam Bondi to release 'any and all pertinent Grand Jury testimony' concerning the Epstein investigation," the article said.

The request followed Deputy Attorney General Todd Blanche's late Friday filing of a motion urging the court to release the transcripts.

The WSJ report also noted the album predated Epstein's 2006 arrest on charges related to sexual misconduct with minors, which led to his conviction and registration as a sex offender.

Epstein faced further charges in 2019 for sex trafficking conspiracy.



COURTESY PHOTO

The president is suing The Wall Street Journal and its publisher, Dow Jones & Co., for defamation with the help of his attorney, Miami lawyer **Alejandro "Alex" Brito**, who previously negotiated a \$15 million settlement with ABC News on his behalf.



PELLOWNEK/ADOBE STOCK

He died in custody that year, and his death was ruled a suicide.

The article noted in an interview with the WSJ on Tuesday, Trump rejected any involvement with the letter, stating, "This is not me. This is a fake thing. It's a fake Wall Street Journal story."

The article further quotes the president as saying, "I never wrote a picture in my life. I don't draw pictures of women. ... It's not my words. It's not my language."

Trump also warned of litigation, saying, "I'm gonna sue The Wall Street Journal just like I sued everyone else."

The album reportedly included entries from others, such as billionaire Leslie Wexner, Epstein's client and money manager, who allegedly provided a brief note accompanied by a drawing of breasts.

Wexner's representative confirmed Wexner severed ties with

Epstein in 2007, the article said.

Attorney Alan Dershowitz, who later defended Epstein, is alleged to have contributed a satirical mock magazine cover with humorous headlines implicating Epstein in historical mysteries and redirecting scrutiny to Bill Clinton. Dershowitz is quoted in the article as saying, "I don't recall the content of what I may have written" due to the passage of time.

Other contributions featured poems, photographs, childhood report cards, and notes, the Wall Street Journal reported.

Maxwell, convicted in 2021 of aiding Epstein's sex trafficking, was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Maxwell's Miami attorney David O. Markus of Markus Moss did not respond to an email for comment by press time, but he previously said he was not commenting publicly on matters surrounding his client.

The WSJ report tied the revelation to ongoing controversies over Justice Department Epstein files, amid criticisms from within Trump's circle and external figures like Elon Musk.

Trump has expressed mixed views on releasing more documents, cautioning against potentially false information.

Recent administration efforts to disclose materials faced backlash for lacking new insights, with officials pledging thorough reviews but ultimately concluding no additional incriminating lists existed.

Democrats have called for congressional hearings on the handling of these files. But for now, Trump has Brito at his back.

The Miami attorney negotiated a \$15 million settlement with ABC News in December 2024 over George Stephanopoulos's defamation claims. Settlement ➤ Page 6

Faith Evans Sued by The Notorious B.I.G.'s Mother's Estate Over Catalog Sale Profits

BY RICHARD BINDER

IN THE hit song "Mo' Money, Mo' Problems" by The Notorious B.I.G., Faith Evans memorably sings, "I don't know what they want from me." But after an ongoing battle to gain proceeds from a major sale of the rapper's catalog, a lawsuit from his mother's estate makes perfectly clear what it wants from Evans: More money, fewer problems.

The Notorious B.I.G., who was born Christopher George Latore Wallace, became a major star after the release of his debut album, Ready to Die, in 1994. He married R&B singer Evans shortly thereafter.

The subsequent two years saw a vicious feud arise between Wallace and West Coast rapper Tupac Shakur, as well as an estrangement from wife Evans. Shakur was killed in a drive-by shooting in Las Vegas in September 1996. Wallace would die six months later, shot several times while stopped at a red light after leaving a party celebrating the Soul Train Music Awards.

In the aftermath of his death, Wallace's mother, Voletta, took



MICHELLE GUSTAFSON/BLOOMBERG

**Faith Evans** is facing litigation in the Delaware Court of Chancery accusing the R&B singer of withholding proceeds from a deal over rapper **Biggie Smalls'** music catalog from a trust.



COURTESY PHOTO

over the management of an LLC overseeing her son's business ventures and intellectual property. Most notably, she secured the rights to her son's catalog from Bad Boy Records, the company run by Sean "Diddy" Combs that had originally signed Wallace.

Bad Boy Records had a 50%

stake in the catalog, but Voletta eventually convinced Combs to raise the estate's stake to 85% by the early 2000s. She acquired the remaining 15% in 2020. Before she passed away in February 2025, Voletta was negotiating a deal with music publishing company Primary Wave, giving the company owner-

ship of much of the rapper's music as well as various name, image and likeness rights. The deal was finalized in March 2025.

Now Wayne Barrow, executor of Voletta's estate as well as the trustee of a trust that bears her name, is suing Faith Evans in Delaware's Chancery Court on behalf of the estate, accusing the singer of withholding proceeds of the Primary Wave deal that should rightfully go to the trust—while distributing portions of it to the rapper's children "and presumably to herself," the suit states.

Barrow says in the partly redacted petition that he was appointed as trustee of Voletta's trust as well as executor of her estate in 2020, after having worked closely with her for decades to help manage the LLC holding her son's intellectual property and "preserve her son's legacy."

Barrow also says Voletta assigned her entire 50% interest in the LLC to the trust, with the remaining 50% held by Evans. "Ms. Wallace and Ms. Evans were Co-Managers of the LLC; however, Ms. Evans played little to no role in its

management and was not involved in the day-to-day operations, which were handled exclusively by Ms. Wallace and Mr. Barrow," the suit asserts.

When Voletta died, Evans became the sole manager of the LLC, according to the suit.

The suit goes on to claim that after Voletta's death, Evans refused to recognize the Trust's 50% stake, thereby seizing sole control of the LLC. "Although she has signed documents expressly confirming that the Trust holds a 50% membership interest in the LLC and that Mr. Barrow serves as its Trustee," the suit says, "Ms. Evans initially claimed that she 'was not aware' of the Trust's membership and questioned both the existence of the Trust and Mr. Barrow's authority to act on its behalf."

Evans demanded various documents for "verification" of the trust's ownership, all of which Barrow provided, the suit claims, to no avail.

In May 2025, Evans's counsel argued that she must be provided with an unredacted copy of the trust agreement in order

to make any distributions to the trust out of concern "that Mr. Barrow might transfer the LLC interest to himself." The agreement clearly states that the LLC interest will be distributed to the Christopher Wallace Memorial Foundation, a nonprofit organization founded by Voletta Wallace that offers mentorship programs and scholarships to young people in underserved communities.

Nevertheless, Barrow's counsel provided a complete copy of the agreement to Evans's counsel, requesting a response by the end of June 2025. According to the suit, there has been no response.

Barrow seeks a declaration that the trust is indeed a 50% member of the LLC and therefore entitled to a share of the profits. He also asks to replace Evans as manager of the LLC.

Barrow is represented in the case by Wilks Law LLC and Elman Freiberg PLLC. Counsel for Evans has yet to make an appearance in the case.

@ Richard Binder can be reached at rbinder@alm.com.

Kirkland's COO Move Highlights Law Firms' Business 'Maturation'

BY ANDREW MALONEY

BIG LAW firms for years now have been adding executives, often from beyond the legal industry, to help them run their businesses and oversee administrative tasks and personnel. But Kirkland & Ellis, the world's highest-grossing firm, didn't officially have a chief operating officer until this year.

The firm's decision to add its first-ever COO highlights the Big Law trend of firms bringing executives from the business world to take over administrative and management work that was previously largely handled by lawyers.

Its move to add Gary Levin as COO also stemmed significantly from the need to manage a multibillion-dollar budget, as well as a growing business professional head count and real estate footprint, and because Levin, a private equity veteran, was an ideal can-

didate to focus on it full-time, said firm chair Jon Ballis.

"At this time in our development, both in maturation and size, we felt that having someone with Gary's skillset would be extremely beneficial to the firm," he said in an interview this week. The firm announced the hire in June.

Ballis said that, previously, the job was done by Kirkland lawyers who still had practices to maintain. "That worked when we were 1,000 lawyers. It may have worked when we were 2,000 lawyers. It doesn't work when we're 4,000 lawyers," Ballis told The American Lawyer. Indeed, the firm's attorney head count grew by about 9% last year, as revenue climbed north of \$8.8 billion.

He added that while the firm does have, for example, heads of HR, real estate, and technology, among other senior roles, it also has nearly 3,000 nonlegal staff, and the hierarchy will benefit from more clarity.

"You need someone to be ultimately responsible for decisions on the staff side of the house, and it's too hard for practicing lawyers to do on a day-to-day basis," he said.

Big Law firms in general have been bringing in leaders from finance and other parts of the wider business world as they've grown larger and more profitable, but also more complex in recent years.

Jennifer Johnson, founder and CEO of executive search firm Calibrate, said firms' top lawyers have come to the realization that they can take a lot of administrative management off their plates while also improving those aspects of the firm.

"I stand in front of an audience of managing partners and say, 'It doesn't have to be this hard. Imagine a world where you have a person who is an expert in business who is running all of those things for you: HR, finance, mar-



KENT NISHIMURA/BLOOMBERG

Kirkland's first hire in the COO role comes after another record year in which the firm boosted its gross revenue by 22% last year, to \$8.8 billion, while average profits per equity partner shot up by 16% to more than \$9.25 million.

keting, talent, technology, and relieving you from all the things you don't know the answers to, the things you haven't had time to research.' And they're like, 'Oh, you're right. It doesn't have to be this hard,'" Johnson said in an interview. "They're realizing these are businesses they're running, and there are people who know how to run businesses successfully."

She also noted that traditionally, it was the firm's best and most well-respected partners who got promoted into the C-suite. But taking a major revenue-generator out of the rotation can obviously have detrimental effects.

"Typically, the people who get tapped on the shoulder are the rainmakers, the best client developers, at the top of their game," she said. "And it is a true liability

for those individuals to be taken out of the practice of law, even if it's a small percentage."

Kirkland has been known to target "rising stars" in its partnership, and though Levin has more than 20 years of experience in the PE universe as a partner at Ares Management, EIV Capital and a managing director at Blackstone, he is still in his early 40s. Ballis also said that while he doesn't think adding a veteran of the corporate world deemphasizes litigation or any of the other practices, it is helpful to have someone so familiar with alternative capital, a core aspect of the firm's work.

While Levin wasn't working for a client when Kirkland hired him, Ballis also said people at the firm knew him and thought highly of him from his private equity work.

He didn't specify how much Levin is being compensated—only that the COO job is a "well-paying job." And, "like he did in his prior jobs, he's working with sophisticated, talented, motivated people," Ballis said. "I think he found it interesting and energizing."

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Expert Analysis

LITIGATION

Guide to Navigating Judiciary Law §489 In Modern Commercial Transactions

Champerty is a legal doctrine that prohibits “strangers”—parties without a stake in a dispute—from acquiring litigation claims and “stirring up” controversies that would otherwise not be pursued. New York’s Judiciary Law Section 489, where champerty is codified, is often employed by defendants to derail otherwise meritorious claims.

The doctrine has long been a thorn in the side of investment funds and market participants that seek to enforce debt purchased on the secondary market through litigation. Creditors in bankruptcy proceedings that receive claims as non-cash recoveries face similar hurdles. This article discusses litigants’ challenges in pursuing claims as an assignee and the considerations for structuring transactions to avoid them.

Champerty Fundamentals

For Section 489 to apply, a transaction must involve the assignment of “a bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, book debt, or other thing in action, or any claim.” Litigation regarding the application of Section 489 focuses on two questions: (i) whether the primary purpose of the assignment was to bring a lawsuit and, if so, (ii) whether the statute’s safe harbor exempts the assignment.

Was Litigation the Primary Purpose?

The heart of the champerty analysis is whether an assignment of a claim or debt was made “with the intent and for the purpose” of bringing a lawsuit. N.Y. Judiciary Law §489(1). This requires a determination of whether litigation was the “primary purpose” of the assignment, as opposed to a “contingent” or “incidental” purpose. See *Justinian*

MARISSA MILLER is a partner at Glenn Agre Bergman & Fuentes. GEORGE SANTIAGO is an associate with the firm.



By Marissa Miller



And George Santiago

*Capital SPC v. WestLB AG*, 65 N.E.3d 1253, 1256 (N.Y. 2016). Whether “an assignment is champertous depends on the intent behind the assignment, a factual inquiry not easily resolved at the motion to dismiss stage.” *Trustpilot Damages LLC v. Trustpilot, Inc.*, 2021 WL 2667029, at \*5 (S.D.N.Y. June 29, 2021).

Litigation regarding the application of Section 489 focuses on two questions: (i) whether the primary purpose of the assignment was to bring a lawsuit and, if so, (ii) whether the statute’s safe harbor exempts the assignment.

“This intent” can be determined by “evidence as to specific terms of the assignment,” and the pre-litigation “business dealings between the parties.” *IKB Intern. S.A. v. Morgan Stanley*, 999 N.Y.S.2d 797 (Sup. Ct. N.Y. Cty. 2014).

Courts have found champertous intent in the following scenarios: **Assignments to a Stranger to an Action.** The “prototypical picture of champerty” is where a stranger to a dispute acquires a claim in exchange for a share of any judgment proceeds. *Lateral Recovery LLC v. Funderz.net, LLC*, 2024 WL 4350369, at \*18 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 27, 2024). See, e.g., *Justinian*, at 1254-57 (finding champerty where the bank assigned a claim to a shell company that would keep 20% of the proceeds).

**Pooling Claims in an SPV.** Another scenario arises when par-

ties – often members of a lending syndicate – pool their claims in a special purpose vehicle for administrative convenience.

Courts have been wary of this structure because preparing and bringing a lawsuit is “the very essence, of [the transaction], not merely an incidental consequence.” *Syracuse Mountains Corp. v. Petroleos de Venezuela S.A.*, 2024 WL 3637997, at \*4 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 1, 2024) (SPV created by noteholders champertous where emails showed the entity was formed for litigation).

On the other hand, courts have found that there is no champertous intent in the following scenarios:

**Debt Enforcement.** Courts have been less suspicious of champerty “when instead of purchasing a claim directly,” the “plaintiff has acquired an asset whose value may be realized through a lawsuit.” *Lateral Recovery*, at \*18.

If a party acquires a “debt instrument for the purpose of enforcing it, that is not champerty simply because the party intends to do so by litigation.” *Tr. For the Certificate Holders of Merrill Lynch Mortg. Invs., Inc. v. Love Funding Corp.*, 918 N.E.2d 889, 894 (N.Y. 2009).

In *Elliott Assocs., L.P. v. Banco de la Nacion*, 194 F.3d 363, 378-79 (2d Cir. 1999), the Second Circuit determined there was no champerty because the plaintiff’s primary goal in investing in debt was “to be paid in full.”

**Pre-Existing Interest.** The champerty doctrine also does not apply “where the assignee has a preexisting proprietary interest in the transferred security.” *Syracuse Mountains*, at \*3.

Where the party “receiving the claim is acting to protect its own interest and has a substantial, legitimate interest in the transactions involved in the suit, its primary purpose in acquiring the claim cannot be said to bring litigation[.]” *Lateral Recovery*, at \*19.

Courts have generally applied this exception narrowly, focusing on the timing of the assignment, and the assignee’s—not the assignor’s—purpose in acquiring the claims.

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FAMILY LAW

PSYPACT: Transforming Mental Health Practice Across State Lines

The landscape of mental health care delivery is undergoing a revolutionary transformation, driven by technological advances, evolving client needs, and the recognition that traditional state-by-state licensing requirements can create significant barriers to accessing quality psychological services.

At the forefront of this transformation is the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT)—a groundbreaking interstate agreement that is reshaping how psychological services are delivered across the United States.

As of 2025, 43 states have enacted PSYPACT legislation. It is effective in 42.

The following states are not a part of PSYPACT: Alaska, California, Iowa, Hawaii, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Montana, New Mexico, New York, Oregon; nor are Guam, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

States with pending or introduced legislation include Hawaii (HI SB32, HI HB 839), Iowa (IA H.F. 255), Massachusetts (MA H.2528, MA S.1487), and New York (NY A06744, NY S7136).

PSYPACT represents more than just a regulatory framework. It embodies a paradigm shift toward more accessible and flexible mental health care delivery.

By enabling licensed psychologists to practice across state lines through both telepsychology and temporary in-person services, the compact addresses long-standing challenges that have historically limited both practitioners and clients.

For attorneys and mental health professionals alike, understanding PSYPACT’s implications is not merely beneficial, it is essential for navigating the evolving landscape of interstate psychological practice.

ELISA REITER is a senior attorney with Calabrese Budner. DANIEL POLLACK, MSW, JD is a professor at Yeshiva University’s School of Social Work in New York City.



By Elisa Reiter



And Daniel Pollack

Understanding PSYPACT: The Fundamentals

The Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact is an interstate agreement designed to facilitate the practice of psychology across state boundaries while maintaining professional standards and regulatory oversight.

At its core, PSYPACT allows licensed psychologists in partici-

For instance, a psychologist specializing in trauma treatment or eating disorders can now serve clients in multiple states, ensuring that geographic location no longer determines access to quality care.

pating states to provide telepsychology services and temporary in-person psychological services in other compact member states without obtaining separate licenses in each jurisdiction.

The compact operates upon the principle of mutual recognition among participating states, creating a streamlined system that eliminates the bureaucratic burden of multiple licenses while preserving the integrity of professional standards.

When a psychologist holds a license in good standing in their home state and meets specific criteria established by the compact, they can extend their practice to other participating states under clearly defined parameters.

The compact distinguishes between two primary types of

interstate practice: telepsychology services, which involve providing psychological services through telecommunications technologies, and temporary in-person services, which allow for face-to-face psychological interventions for limited durations.

This dual approach recognizes the diverse needs of clients and the varying nature of psychological interventions, ensuring that practitioners can deliver appropriate care regardless of geographical constraints.

The Significance for Mental Health Professionals

1. Expanding Access and Reaching Underserved Populations

For mental health professionals, PSYPACT represents a transformative opportunity to expand their reach and impact. The compact enables psychologists to transcend traditional geographical boundaries, connecting with clients who may otherwise lack access to specialized psychological services.

This expansion is particularly crucial for addressing the needs of underserved populations, including individuals in rural areas, where mental health resources are often scarce.

The ability to practice across state lines allows psychologists to leverage their expertise more effectively, reaching clients who require specialized interventions that may not be available locally.

For instance, a psychologist specializing in trauma treatment or eating disorders can now serve clients in multiple states, ensuring that geographic location no longer determines access to quality care. This expanded reach not only benefits clients but also allows professionals to develop more diverse practices and work with varied populations, enriching their professional experience and expertise.

2. Ensuring Continuity of Care

One of the most significant advantages PSYPACT offers is the preservation of thera-

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IN BRIEF

« Continued from page 1

In February 2025, Rezolve AI agreed to issue a \$100 million convertible note to the two investment firms to secure financing to purchase Bitcoin. That deal also included provisions allowing for the issuance of \$900 million more worth of convertible notes.

But the firms alleged that immediately after signing the deal, Wagner got cold feet and pushed the firms to revise the deal in ways favorable to Rezolve, including by requiring that any future note issuances occur by mutual agreement.

The firms claimed that to force them to agree to new concessions, Wagner held up a key portion of the deal and refused to create the special purpose vehicle to hold the cash and Bitcoin that would collateralize the lending.

Although they agreed to set up the account in Delaware, Wagner demanded it be formed in Kazakhstan, “a country in which Rezolve has no financial or banking operations or commercial interests,” the firms said.

“Wagner’s insistence on establishing a Kazakhstan SPV to hold the Cash Account has been a transparent ploy to try to avoid the Initial Closing by insisting on a commercially unreasonable jurisdiction for the SPV structure that is fundamental to Plaintiffs’ security interests,” they said.

They argued that the deal remains in limbo, with the delay already preventing them from exercising their rights to purchase up to \$900 million worth of notes. Based on changes in Rezolve’s stock price, that delay has already cost them “hundreds of millions of dollars of lost value,” the firms said.

A representative for the firms didn’t respond to a Monday request for comment.

—Alyssa Aquino

Attorneys ‘On the Move’: Tax Partner Joins Weil; Holland & Knight Adds International M&A Partner

- **Menachem Danishefsky** has joined **Weil** as a partner in the firm’s tax department. He was formerly a partner at **Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld**.
- **Faegre Drinker** has added **Daniel Smulian** as a partner in its product liability and mass torts practice. He joins from **Greenberg Traurig**.
- **Holland & Knight** has added **Roman Dashko** as a partner to its corporate, M&A and securities practice group. He joins from **Morgan, Lewis & Bockius**.
- **Foley & Lardner** has hired **Kenneth Green** and **Phara**

**Guberman** as partners in the firm’s government enforcement & defense investigations practice and innovative technology sector. They were both formerly with **Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft**.

• **Kristina Trauger** has joined **Linklaters** as a capital markets and M&A partner. She joins from **Proskauer Rose** where she was co-head of that firm’s capital markets group.

• **White and Williams** has added **Bonita Black**, **James Carlson**, **Michael Rennock**, and **Clara Krivoy** as partners, and **Jeremiah Vandermark** and **Jeremy Teaberry** as counsel.

• **Samuel Marchese** has joined **Warshaw Burstein** as a partner in its real estate group. He was previously a partner at **Burgher-Gray**.

• **Stephanie Steinberg** has joined **Fox Rothschild** as counsel in the firm’s labor & employment department. She was previously counsel at **FordHarrison**.



Stephanie Steinberg

• **Christopher Ash** has joined **Carlton Fields’** property and casualty insurance practice as senior insurance counsel. He was most recently a partner at **Sanitas Law Group**.

• **Laura Higgins**, a former federal and state prosecutor, has joined **Harter Secrest & Emery** as counsel in its litigation and tax controversy practice groups. She was most recently with the **IRS Office of Chief Counsel**.

• **O’Melvney** has named **Matthew Close** as vice chair of the firm, succeeding **Mark Samuels**. Close will also join the firm’s management team, as will partners **Allen Burton**, **Jeeho Lee**, and **Jeff Walbridge**. The firm has also named **Ross Galin** as managing partner of its New York office and hired **Andra Troy** as a partner in its public company advisory practice. She joins from **Latham & Watkins**. In addition, the firm has named the following as group leaders: **Courtney Dyer** and **Michael Tubach**, co-chairs of the antitrust & competition practice group; **Dawn Sestito**, co-chair of the general litigation practice group; **Leah Godesky**, chair of the insurance practice group; **Alex Anderson**, chair of the tax practice group, and **Matt Cowan** and **Jennifer Sokoler** co-heads of the colleges & universities industry group.

• **Akerman** has hired **Jonathan Ballan** as a partner in its corporate practice group and chair of its New York public finance practice. He joins from **Harris Beach Murtha**.

• **Steve Polyakov** has been named chair of **Tarter Krinsky & Drogin’s** healthcare and pharmacy practice.

• **Haynes Boone** has added financial restructuring partners **Ingrid Bagby** and **Michele Maman**.

• **Robinson+Cole** has added corporate attorney **Michael Pass** as a partner in the firm’s business transactions group, and **David Rodrigues** as a partner in its intellectual property + technology group. Rodrigues joins from **Gottlieb, Rackman & Reisman**. In addition, the firm has hired **Evan Lazerowitz**, **Haipeng ‘Alex’ Liang** and **Kristin Niver** as counsel, and **Arielle Cummings**, **Nicole Gresati Fernandez**, **Margaret Goggins**, **Alexander Hyder**, **Renée Kuperman**, **Shuqi Mao**, **Wendell Ramsey**, **Christian Velez-Vargas**, and **Chenyi Wang** as associates.

• **BCLP** has added **Daniel Doron** as a partner in the firm’s employment & labor practice. He was previously a principal at **Jackson Lewis**.

• **Chris Ochs** has been appointed chief marketing officer at **Pierson Ferdinand** (PierFerd).

• **Forchelli Deegan Terrana** has added **Michael Amato** as a partner in its bankruptcy and corporate restructuring and litigation practice groups.

• **Moni Sarmadi** has returned to **Haynes Boone** as a real estate finance partner. He was previously an associate at the firm and is returning after serving as a vice president on the real estate team at **Goldman Sachs**.

• **Winston & Strawn** has added **Jonathan Levine** as a partner in the firm’s transactions department and a member of the restructuring practice.

• **Foster Garvey** has added **Gerena Gregory** as an associate in its business & corporate finance practice. She joins from **Thompson Hine** where she was a member of its new ventures practice group.

• **Blank Rome** has added **Andrew Dagen**, **Carly Wheaton** and **Carmella O’Hanlon** as associates. Dagan was formerly with **Cravath, Swaine & Moore** and joins the firm’s tax, benefit & private client group. Wheaton was formerly with **Boies Schiller Flexner** and joins the firm’s matrimonial and family law group. O’Hanlon joins the firm’s maritime group.

• **Goldberg Segalla** added **Sarah Allison**, **Sarah Walsh** and **Alex Ru** as associates.

—Patricia Kane



Gerena Gregory

Outside Counsel

Family Court Appeals 2025, So Far

The first half of 2025 saw many intriguing Family Court appeal decisions. Discussed below are cases involving due process violations; decisions faulting trial judges’ assessments of the proof; key child protective rulings; and opinions with atypical scenarios, fascinating analyses, and divided reviewing courts.

Due Process Violations

Two noteworthy article 6 appeals addressed Family Court’s deprivation of litigants’ rights to a full and fair evidentiary hearing. In *Matter of Casey Q. v. Jeffrey O.*, 237 AD3d 1270 (3d Dept.), at the end of 12th day of a hearing, the father’s direct testimony had not been completed. Family Court adjourned the hearing and then inexplicably sua sponte precluded all further testimony. The ensuing order granted sole legal custody and primary physical custody to the father.

Beyond violating due process guarantees, the abrupt termination of the proceedings precluded a meaningful “best interests” analysis, including as to the mother’s serious allegations of domestic violence by the father. A new hearing was ordered. The Family Court judge had recused himself, so the matter would proceed before a different judge.

The *Matter of Panizo v. Douglas*, 235 AD3d 876 (2d Dept.), court criticized Family Court’s rejection of the father’s requests for adjournments, which divested him entirely of the right to testify in a custody modification hearing. The hearing court’s discretion as to adjournments is narrowed where a fundamental right is involved. A new hearing was ordered.

A significant article 10 case involving a due process violation is *Matter of Sapphire W. (Kenneth L.)*, 237 AD3d 41 (2d Dept.)—which resolved an issue of first impression. The appellate court held that Family Court may not place a nonrespondent custodial parent under ACS supervision and direct her to

CYNTHIA FEATHERS is an appellate attorney in Saratoga Springs and at the Albany County Public Defender’s Office.



By Cynthia Feathers

cooperate with the agency where the respondent parent resides elsewhere and the child has not been removed from the nonrespondent parent’s home. In this case, the nonrespondent mother was the victim of domestic violence by the respondent father perpetrated in the presence of the child.

Since Family Court never determined that the child must be taken from her home, it did not have authority under Family Ct Act §1017 to impose the directives upon the mother. To reach the merits, the Sapphire court found that the exception to the mootness doctrine applied, after it engaged

Two noteworthy Article 6 appeals addressed Family Court’s deprivation of litigants’ rights to a full and fair evidentiary hearing.

In a probing analysis of that threshold question. “With Sapphire striking down the overreaching practices of ACS as unlawful, the court has eliminated an intrusive policy which impeded the privacy rights of individuals who posed no threat to their children” (Kara M. Bellew and Anita Rojas Carroll, Beyond “Nicholson”—A Step Forward for Protecting Victims of Domestic Violence, NYLJ, April 14, 2025).

*Matter of R.C.* (D.C.—RR.), —AD3d—, 2025 NY Slip Op 01859 (1st Dept.), invoked Sapphire W. in finding a due process infringement. Following the dismissal of a neglect petition against the mother, Family Court failed to return the child, while awaiting the conclusion of a protracted dispositional hearing in the neglect case against the father.

The trial court acted in excess of its jurisdiction and violated the mother’s constitutional rights. Sap-

phire W. was relevant in its decrual of “the type of state intervention that the Legislature sought to avoid in circumstances when it is not warranted” against a nonrespondent custodial parent (*Matter of R.C.*, at \*3, 4).

A third article 10 case of interest is *Matter of E.I. (Eboniqua M.)*, 234 AD3d 411 (1st Dept.). Pursuant to a dispositional order, the children were released to their mother’s care with agency supervision. On the return date, ACS moved under Family Ct Act §1061 to extend the oversight. Family Court deprived the mother of procedural fairness when it sua sponte removed the children without giving her notice or an opportunity to be heard. A parent’s due process interest in the care of their children continues after an article 10 dispositional order.

In a termination of parental rights case, the mother in *Matter of Justina C.M.J. (Chantilly J.)*, 236 AD3d 1026 (2d Dept.), was denied due process by a confluence of factors. Although allegedly suffering from mental illness, she represented herself with the help of a legal advisor. Family Court commenced the hearing in her absence, despite her advisor’s well-founded request for an adjournment.

When the mother did appear in court later, her reasonable requests to review certain evidence and consult with her advisor were denied. Finally, after a verbal exchange in court, and without any warning, the trial court removed the mother from the courtroom for the rest of the hearing. In these actions, Family Court violated her constitutional right to be present at the termination proceeding. A new hearing was ordered.

Another termination case presents an issue of constitutional dimension. In *Matter of Parker J. (Beth F.)*, 43 NY3d 984, the Court of Appeals recently granted leave to appeal regarding this issue: may Family Court deny a parent’s request for counsel on the basis that she previously chose to represent herself, where she made that decision because initial counsel was unprepared for trial and ineffective and she was never advised of the opportunity to seek substitute counsel? » Page 8

Associates

« Continued from page 1

Power is one of many Big Law associates this year who have been vocal about their dissatisfaction with their firms’ silence or capitulation to the Trump administration. Several associates at various firms this year have signed their names to open letters, quit their firms on social media, or written sharp resignation letters that circulated firmwide — all unusual activity for a rank of lawyers in Big Law who are told to stay quiet and not make news.

Associates publicly quitting over social media have come from several of the firms settling with President Trump this year, including Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom; Willkie Farr & Gallagher; Kirkland & Ellis; and Simpson Thacher & Bartlett.

Powers said that he had received a number of messages after posting his situation on Substack. While some associates are speaking out, many more are afraid to.

“There is a growing frustration that is deepening in those law firms,” he said, referring to firms that made deals with the White House or have attempted to placate the president in some other way to avoid punitive retribution. “There are a lot of people who want to push back, but they are afraid to lose their jobs. And that is the right choice for them. This was the right choice for me.”

While Davis Polk was not one of the firms that made a deal with the White House, the firm agreed to work with Trump Media in a crypto deal in April. Powers noted that in his Substack.

Davis Polk representatives declined to comment.

Rachel Cohen, a former Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom associate who resigned over her firm’s silence to Trump, was one of the first vocal associates in 2025. Cohen helped organize an open letter among associates in March, calling on their employers to issue statements condemning the president’s actions targeting firms, which garnered hundreds of anonymous signatures.

Some associates were also said to have considered a recruitment strike, abstaining from interviewing associate candidates at law schools.

And a group of associates who resigned over their firms’ deals with the Trump administration also launched an email-writing

campaign in May that invites the general public to pressure industry groups to remove firm leaders from their boards. The associates circulated a spreadsheet with the names of leadership committee members at the nine deal firms and board positions they held at law schools and legal and nonlegal non-profits.

Most recently, several associates who left Willkie for Cooley made public LinkedIn posts and resignation letters that denounced Willkie’s deal with Trump.

The unique movement in time for Big Law associates has not been lost.

“This is not normal. It’s very unusual to see them [associates] take to LinkedIn to very specifically announce why they are leaving,” and to denounce their firms, said Washington, D.C. recruiter Anna Sanders, senior director at VOY-legal, about public associate resignations. “The impression I’m getting is that it was a breach of trust between the associates and leadership... and the breach of trust can’t be solved,” even through internal channels.

To be sure, the vast majority of associates have stayed quiet at their firms. Most Big Law firms — including the nine law firms making a deal with Trump — have plenty of associate talent to choose from.

But is this a time of tumult and more principled stands that will be recognized one day as such, or are there simply some vocal critics of how Big Law handled the Trump administration’s demands who are getting an outsized voice?

Recruiting and Career Considerations

Sanders, who works with both associates and partners in their moves, said how firms have reacted to Trump “will have repercussions” on law firm recruiting at all attorney levels. She said the attorneys she’s working with are sometimes evaluating opportunities with firms that have settled or made concessions to Trump. “It appears to be a concern,” whether it’s a driving factor or just a consideration in a career move, she said.

A veteran associate recruiter, who asked not to be identified to speak candidly, echoed this, noting a more charged environment under an aggressive and at times punitive federal regime has associates asking questions they didn’t use to during the recruitment process. “I get a lot of questions from associates about a firm’s ‘alignment,’” the recruiter said in an interview.

“And some say they will not go to a firm that is doing anything for the Trump administration. And they don’t.”

While not an avalanche, the recruiter said there are “some associates out there who are moving because of politics.” However, the recruiter noted that most have more practical concerns.

“The vast majority of associates are not using the political climate as a reason to move,” the recruiter said. “More often than not, it kind of comes down to personal and professional goals, such as whether they are getting the right training, if they can make partner, and whether this place is a cultural fit.” And of course, associates want competitive pay.

Stephen Gillers, a legal ethics professor at New York University School of Law, noted that young attorneys have other considerations to take into account, such as student debt, adding that few associates have the “market power to challenge a firm’s ethos.”

“Young lawyers are professionally cautious. Ryan Powers and Rachel Cohen are exceptions,” Gillers said. “Leaving a Big Law job on principle, especially within the first 2-3 years, is risky. A firm’s reputation may influence whether a lawyer or law student applies to it in the first place, but leaving in the early years and quitting suddenly, or getting fired even if for a noble reason, will have to be explained in the job search.”

As for Powers, the former Davis Polk associate, he said he has heard from several other law firms and recruiters about potential career moves, but he declined to identify them.

“Principles still matter in this industry,” he said. “Even if you lose your job in Big Law, there will always be a place for that.”

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# Technology Today

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

## New York Court Tackles IP Issues Around AI Voice ‘Clones’

By  
Stephen M.  
Kramarsky



late last month, two important decisions came down from courts in the Northern District of California regarding the unauthorized use of copyrighted material for the training of large language models (commonly referred to as AI training). The two decisions are Judge William Alsup’s opinion in *Bartz v. Anthropic PBC*, No. C 24-05417 WHA, 2025 WL 1741691 (N.D. Cal. June 23, 2025), and Judge Vince Chhabria’s opinion two days later in *Kadrey v. Meta Platforms, Inc.*, No. 23-CV-03417-VC, 2025 WL 1752484 (N.D. Cal. June 25, 2025).

Over the past few weeks, a great deal has been written about these two cases, but no real consensus has emerged as to the effect they will have on the broader AI litigation landscape, including the major AI cases pending in the Southern District of New York.

Earlier this month, in *Lehrman v. Lovo, Inc.*, No. 24-CV-3770 (JPO), 2025 WL 1902547 (S.D.N.Y. July 10, 2025), Judge J. Paul Oetken addressed some similar issues, and his opinion offers an opportunity to evaluate the legal context and examine some underlying policy concerns that may lead to differing outcomes in the New York courts.

### Background: The ‘Anthropic’ And ‘Meta’ Decisions From California

Oddly, for two such different decisions, the two California cases reach the same bottom-line result: on the



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facts and arguments presented, both courts granted partial summary judgment to the AI companies holding that their use of books to train large language models without permission from the authors constituted “fair use” under the copyright law.

Both courts also held, however, that the plaintiffs’ claims relating to the unauthorized downloading of their books from pirating websites could go forward. Given these identical outcomes (and nothing more), it is tempting to think that the cases establish a simple rule: as long as you pay for a copy of the training data and don’t steal it, training AI on copyrighted material is fair use.

The AI companies have characterized the decisions that way, and in some cases the press has followed suit. But a closer reading of the opinions reveals something far more complex, and suggests that relying on that proposition would be a mistake.

Alsup’s opinion in *Anthropic* adopts an expansive view of the fair

use exception. He finds AI training to be a “spectacularly transformative” use of copyrighted works and, based on that finding and an analysis of the other statutory factors that in some ways derives from it, he holds that AI training will almost always constitute

Copyright law is designed to promote the creation of new works by protecting the rights of creators without overly limiting access to their works, and fair use analysis is one tool that attempts to strike that balance.

fair use rather than infringement.

Absent a claim that the AI model can be prompted to spit out infringing copies of the training data (which is at issue in some of the New York cases), Alsup’s opinion leaves little room for future plaintiffs to allege infringement.

In the *Meta* opinion, on the other hand, Chhabria writes that, “in most cases” the use of copyright-protected

material to train AI models without paying the copyright holder will be illegal.

He grants partial summary judgment to Meta, because “plaintiffs made the wrong arguments and failed to develop a record in support of the right one,” but his opinion lays out his philosophical disagreement with Alsup on fair use and gives a roadmap for future plaintiffs to bring a more successful infringement case.

The essential difference between the opinions comes down to the fourth statutory factor in fair use analysis, which is “the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work”. 17 U.S.C. §107 (4).

Copyright law is designed to promote the creation of new works by protecting the rights of creators without overly limiting access to their works, and fair use analysis is one tool that attempts to strike that balance.

The fourth factor explicitly looks to economic effects: if an unauthorized copy is likely to harm the market for the original through direct competition it is probably not fair use; if it does

not directly compete with the original, then it is more likely to be fair use.

In the AI context, this becomes a philosophical debate over the idea of market competition. Alsup views AI training as analogous to teaching schoolchildren how to read and write.

He writes: “Authors’ complaint is no different than it would be if they complained that training schoolchildren to write well would

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## Where Are Legal Tech Vendors Finding AI Talent?

BY BENJAMIN JOYNER

IN THE years since the public launch of ChatGPT, the legal tech industry has scrambled to incorporate generative AI into the products it offers law firms and in-house teams.

Vendors are constantly releasing new generative AI-powered legal tech tools and updating legacy products to incorporate gen AI. But where are they finding the staff to build these novel tools?

Largely, it turns out, within their own companies. Developers and deployers of legal AI tools face different challenges in finding the talent required to build and use these systems, but both are compelled by market pressures to nurture talent internally.

### A Challenging Environment

While the legal tech industry and the legal field more broadly have seen the enormous potential of generative AI from the jump, staffing to build and run AI tools has lagged the excitement around them. “The adoption of AI technology in the legal sector has been aggressive and voluminous, and the acquisition of talent has paled in

» Page 6

## The LegalTech Fund Launches Its Startup Accelerator The Legaltech Lab

BY ELLA SHERMAN

ON JULY 9, the legal tech-focused venture capital firm The Legaltech Fund announced the launch of The Legaltech Lab, an accelerator program for legal tech startups.

The Legaltech Fund’s Legaltech Lab is a six-month program that offers early-stage companies equity investment, product strategy support and mentorship to startups focused on improving the delivery of legal services.

The Legaltech Lab’s mentors hail from companies and law firms including LegalZoom, Rimom Law, Stratify by Kingsley Napley—the law firm’s regulatory advisory service, among others.

“There’s going to be a set of challenges that are going to pop up that these companies are going to go through, and our opinion is better together than alone, and especially with the resources that we have as The Legaltech Fund,” The Legaltech Fund’s co-founder, Zach Posner, told Legaltech News. “The first batch is 10 companies, and we are effectively matching those companies with men-

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## With Gen AI Talent Hard To Hire, Training Takes on Greater Importance

BY BENJAMIN JOYNER

AS SKILL with generative AI tools and platforms has become increasingly important, vendors, firms, and in-house teams have turned to developing proficiency with AI internally in all job categories, from developers and users to sales and support teams.

Gen AI tools will be a necessary part of daily work for many employees, and for most organizations, re-training existing workers to use the new technology is much more viable than hiring new candidates en masse.

For example, experienced gen AI implementation managers are few and far between, and those that do hit the job market can command salaries beyond the means of many organizations in legal tech and the legal industry.

Many, instead, turn to training to develop these skills internally. Relativity chief technology officer Keith Carlson said that the e-discovery company has provided training on gen AI for employees in every role across the company, not just those directly involved in building AI-powered products.

“While we’re trying to hire data scientists, data engineers and data people, we’re also going through a transition for all the rest of our engineers on using tools that use AI to help you develop, and at the same time our customer support is going through experience with using AI to respond to customer inquiries,” he said. “We’re doing generalized training of everybody in the company on AI, the foundations of AI and the fundamentals, and we believe this needs to go quite far.”

The ability to train staff effectively on the use of gen AI tools can be a key competitive advantage for businesses that can do it well, enabling more employee productivity. However, many organizations take a reactive and shortsighted approach to training on new technologies.

“Whether you’re a law firm, corporation or a service provider, you always wind up buying the tech before you invest in the talent,” said Jared Coseglia, founder and CEO of TRU Staffing Partners. “Very few organizations are thinking about how they’re going to train or hire in order to support these software investments they’re making as a business, and instead are fully focused on the capabilities of the software.”

Up-skilling existing talent is particularly important for legal service providers that offer managed review, e-discovery, and other services

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AUDREY POTVIN/ADOBE STOCK

COOs and administration executives at law firms are looking to upgrade technology due to client demand and e-billing complexities.

## Law Firms Are Prioritizing Tech Updates This Year With Gen AI, E-Billing Modernizations

BY ELLA SHERMAN

LAW FIRM chief operating officers and principal administrators are prioritizing upgrading their firm’s technology this year, according to the Blickstein Group’s “Law Firm COO Survey” published Thursday.

The survey received 158 responses from chief operating officers and other administrative executives at law firms around North America.

Per the survey, almost a quarter (24.7%) of law firms leaders said talent acquisition and retention is a key initiative to establish in 2025, while 20.1% cited technology upgrades.

Blickstein Group CEO Brad Blickstein said that respondents may be looking to implement tech upgrades including gen AI due to client pressures.

“Clients are asking firms how they’re going to use gen AI ... and CEOs of law firms are like, we should be doing more with gen AI, whether they know what they’re even asking for or not. I think there’s external pressures on COOs to do better with technology and [with] more technology,” Blickstein said.

The survey also found that e-billing has become a large pain point for COOs and law firm administrators. A majority of respondents, 60.3%, agreed and strongly agreed that complying with e-billing and outside counsel guidelines is a significant operational challenge.

Blickstein noted that because it’s such a struggle, improving e-billing processes are also likely a part of tech upgrades as part of the key initiatives for COOs this year. He noted that e-billing can be a challenge because of the multiple systems in use at law firms.

“Clients have been putting in e-billing systems for years. ... From the law firm standpoint, you have 30 different clients, they’ve put in 10 different e-billing systems ... you have to

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The New York Law Journal  
(ISSN 0028-7326) (USPS 383020)  
is published daily except Saturdays, Sundays  
and legal holidays by ALM,  
150 East 42nd Street, Mezzanine Level,  
New York, N.Y. 10017. Periodicals postage paid at  
New York, N.Y. and at additional mailing offices.

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AI Talent

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comparison,” said Jared Coseglia, founder and CEO of TRU Staffing Partners.

Companies developing legal AI tools need to fill roles like software engineer and data scientist. While the job titles may be similar to what developers have sought for years, the skills needed have changed, as users have come to expect products incorporating new advances like generative and agentic AI.

But the demand for AI engineering talent is fierce, and legal tech companies face challenges driven by both the supply of these workers and the demand for their services. Even a couple years after the mass public adoption of gen AI tools, the number of coders with experience working on these products remains relatively limited.

Meanwhile, competition for engineering talent pits vendors against competitors from across the tech industry, and even the best-capitalized legal tech companies struggle to compete with the salaries, equity offerings and other perks provided by large Silicon Valley firms.

“We’re not the largest industry with the most dollars, with the largest amount of upside,” said Relativity chief technology officer Keith Carlson. “If we get into a bidding war, somebody’s willing to

pay more because they can gain more from the value.”

**Developing Developers**

Given the challenges of sourcing this talent externally, legal tech companies have taken to retraining their existing staff to build AI-powered tools. While Carlson noted that Relativity looked externally for some AI-related hires, he said that the company had found it cheaper and easier to train internal employees to use AI tools.

Despite the novelty of gen AI tools and the frequent changes to the large language models [LLMs] that underlie many legal tech offerings, the fundamental skill sets required to build products such as Relativity’s aiR suite are clear enough that the company feels comfortable investing the time and money required to cultivate them.

“The paths of knowledge that you need to gain are actually reasonably clear,” he said. “I do think that the knowledge is out there, and I do think that the large language models are reasonably consistent. ... I do think a significant number of people can make the transition, but it is a transition.”

The ability of technologists to make such a transition is aided by the rapid rate of change in the tech industry. Many engineers have been in the industry through previous changes, such

as the switch from on-premises to cloud-based software deployments.

While training internally is one way around the hiring challenge for AI talent, the success of doing so will depend on the resources and commitment of the company carrying it out.

“It depends on the individual organization, both in terms of what the buy-in is from the top, what the level of investment is in the training initiatives, what the level of formality is in those training programs, and who they’ve opted to train,” Coseglia said. “You’ve got to go and cherry pick from your own organization who you’re going to make further investments into.”

Although ongoing AI training programs may be essential for legal tech companies at the moment, the need for them may lessen overtime, as the increasing ubiquity and age of generative AI tools make the skills required to build them more common.

“I do think it’ll be easier and easier to find talent as we go forward,” Carlson said. “The two things that will happen [are], one, a lot more people will get the skills they need, and two, many of the areas will have the fundamentals built out ... and those two things will create a much larger amount of talent to help you run your business.”

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Training

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for law firms and in-house teams. Because their profitability is determined in large part by the difference between what they pay employees and what they can charge for their time, recruiting high-priced external talent has a stark impact on the bottom line.

“Service providers, whether it’s e-discovery or some other legal vertical, make their highest profit margin on marking up the hourly rate of their staff as a value-add to their end customer,” Coseglia said. “They can’t go out and spend whatever it takes to get that talent.”

Still, there are challenges associated with relying on internal training programs. Employee education isn’t among the core competencies of every business, and the frequent changes to the large language models (LLMs) that power many gen AI tools can make it hard to know exactly what to teach. Time spent on professional development is time employees aren’t working on projects for customers and clients, and all else aside, some employees may simply resist the use of gen AI tools.

However, Carlson noted that the general principles on which gen AI systems operate are clear enough to provide staff with a baseline understanding of how

they work. He added that most employees had proved willing and able to adapt to using gen AI, particularly those who were already technically adept with other software.

“There’s a significant portion of people that can transfer their skills into the new area, but it’s not just wash, rinse, repeat,” he said. “It really is that they have to be continuing their training and continuing their understanding, learning new skills and capabilities, but that’s kind of the journey of technology and engineering. You’ve got to be growing and adapting.”

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Legaltech Lab

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torship. ... We’re matching them with capital.”

Posner added that The Legaltech Fund is particularly looking to induct legal tech startups that are trying to make legal services more accessible and eliminate repetitive processes, what TheLegalTech Hub refers to as the “Law Firm 2.0” model.

“We’ve seen people that are looking at criminal record dysfunctions and helping people file that, we’ve seen companies that are helping people that are getting sued by debt collectors,

we’ve talked about residential real estate, but just take any area and think of it as what is the most repetitive process?,” he said.

Startups have until September 30 to apply for the accelerator program. The first Legaltech Lab application is available online and asks a mix of questions. Applicants will then receive a comprehensive application following approval from The Legaltech Fund and will continue to an interview portion. Startups are chosen by The Legaltech Fund’s investment team as well as the fund’s advisers who are legal and legal tech experts.

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WSJ

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funds went to Trump’s presidential library, with \$1 million allocated for legal fees.

In July, Trump’s attorneys, including Texas-based lawyer Daniel Epstein, secured a \$16 million settlement with CBS for allegedly deceptive conduct in election coverage, concerning an edited interview with then-presidential candidate Kamala Harris.

Attorney fees in that case reportedly amounted to \$1 million.

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Perspective



MICHAEL M. SANTIAGO/GETTY IMAGES VIA BLOOMBERG

If law enforcement officers are too cowardly to show their faces in public, perhaps they should turn in their badges and firearms and consider a different line of work, a former prosecutor writes. Pictured above, federal agents patrol the halls of an immigration court at the Jacob K. Javitz Federal Building in New York City, on July 3.

Who Was That Masked Man?

BY ELLIOTT B. JACOBSON

To mask or not to mask? That is the question. Or, more precisely, when should the wearing of masks in public spaces be compelled and when should it be prohibited?

The most recent controversy over mask-wearing in modern times surfaced during the COVID-19 pandemic, when some states and municipalities enforced mask-wearing mandates for those in certain public spaces. The libertarian/MAGA wing of the Republican party objected to these mandates as an imposition on personal freedom, notwithstanding that the mandates likely ended up saving hundreds of thousands of lives by containing the virulent and highly contagious disease. I will never forget the poster child for the opposition to the mask mandates, a 20-something woman carrying a poster herself. It read: “My body, choice; Trump 2020” and bore a picture of a mask in a red circle with a red slash through it.

It’s an old saw, but when it comes to personal autonomy, “you’re freedom to swing your fists ends where my jaw begins.” As between your “right” not to wear a mask in public during an horrific pandemic that’s killing millions and my right to be protected from the virus you may be spewing from your uncovered mouth or nose, I win. Hands down! And by the way, if I saw that poster child today, I would ask her: “In light of the Dobbbs decision overturning *Roe v. Wade*, supported by Donald Trump and handed down by the far right Supreme Court bench he helped in large part to create, how’s that ‘My body, my choice; Trump 2020’ thing working out for you?”

Masks render ICE agents and other law enforcement officers unidentifiable and therefore unaccountable to the people they are supposed to serve. They make it nearly impossible for citizens to exercise the rights guaranteed to them by the Supreme Court to sue civilly federal agents.

Now new controversies have arisen concerning the wearing of masks in public. Should citizens be allowed to wear masks during demonstrations or otherwise when in public? And should law enforcement officers be allowed to wear masks while on the job policing demonstrations or otherwise? My answer to both of these questions is no.

Let’s start with citizens. Wear whatever you want in your home or private club, but when you are out in public and necessarily interacting with other members of the public, they and law enforcement have a right to know who you are. Without the ability to apprehend those engaged in crime, law enforcement would cease to exist; and apprehending those engaged in crime would be nearly impossible if they cannot first be identified. Because everyone on this planet of over 8 billion people has a unique face—even identical twins who share the same genetic material, have, on close inspection, different faces—one’s face is the first and easiest means of identifying them. Indeed, that is why criminals wear kerchiefs, stocking masks, or other kinds of face masks in the first instance: to avoid being identified and apprehended by the police. No one has a right—constitutional or otherwise—to hide their face when in public. For much the same reason, prosecutors conducting a criminal investigation can, without making any showing, issue a grand jury subpoena for a person’s fingerprints—another unique identifier—and such a subpoena can only be ignored or disobeyed on pain of civil and criminal contempt penalties.

The notion of prohibiting the wearing of masks in public in not a new one, at least in New York. During the antebellum period, there were “anti-rent riots,” part of an armed insurrection by farmers, in the Hudson Valley. Groups of

farmer insurrectionists, disguised as Indians or sometimes wearing women’s calico dresses, would murder law enforcement officers attempting to serve writs on other farmers. In 1845, to aid in the identification and apprehension of these murderers, New York’s legislature enacted a law (later codified as Penal Law Section 240.35(4)), which specifically prohibited loitering, remaining, or congregating in a public place while being masked or disguised with others who were likewise masked or disguised. That law was repealed in June 2020, presumably in response to pressure from civil libertarians on one or both sides of the political spectrum. Just three years later, we saw one of the results of the law’s repeal: college students and outside agitators trespassing

*v. Six Unknown Named Agents*, 403 US 388 (1971), and by Congress to sue civilly local police officers, see Title 42, United States Code, Section 1983, for violating their constitutional rights by, say, arresting them for some illicit purpose or using undue force, including deadly force, to effect their arrests. And they make a mockery of the constitutional guarantees to defendants in criminal cases to be able to subpoena witnesses to testify for them and to confront and cross-examine witnesses against them. Witnesses who cannot be identified—and more often than not law enforcement officers are the only witnesses to alleged offenses—cannot be subpoenaed let alone examined at trial. And cross-examining a law enforcement official at trial without knowing, for instance, that they were in fact one of the masked agents or officers who cracked your skull in while you were peacefully and lawfully protesting in a public space, would render the constitutional right of confrontation nugatory.

The Lone Ranger, the superhero of yesteryear, was portrayed as a post-Civil War vigilante in the West who rounded up law breakers, turned them over to the police, and then rode off into the sunset as one of the townsfolk would scratch their head and ask, “Who was that masked man?” He hid his identity with a mask over his eyes out of a sense of humility and because he wanted no thanks or accolades for his heroism. The job was its own reward. Not so with today’s ICE agents. They and other law enforcement agents claim they must wear masks to hide their identities because otherwise they would be subject to retribution. That’s nonsense. The public has far more to fear from them than they have to fear from the public. And they have the means and training to defend themselves in ways that ordinary citizens simply do not. Public prosecutors, who have just as much if not more to fear in the way of retribution from violent criminals as law enforcement officers and have far fewer means of protecting themselves, stand up in court every day and give their full names when entering their appearances on the record and do so sans masks. If law enforcement officers are too cowardly to show their faces in public, perhaps they should turn in their badges and firearms and consider a different line of work. And in the case of Trump’s latter day Palmer Raids, they might want to ask themselves, masked or not, why are they there at all?

From the western window of my office in White Plains where I spent the better part of my career, I had a good view of Battle Hill, so-named because on Oct. 28, 1776, the Battle of White Plains was fought there. American farmers and their sons under the command of George Washington and Alexander Hamilton fought Hessian mercenaries under the command of General Howe. The Americans fought their colonial oppressors at close range and sometimes hand-to-hand. They didn’t wear ski masks. When it was all over, Battle Hill was soaked with their blood, part of the price paid for the freedoms we enjoy today. If you’re going out to fight for what you believe in, whichever side you’re on, by all means do so. But have the courage to show your face.

ELLIOTT B. JACOBSON was an assistant district attorney in Manhattan from 1980-85, and an assistant United States attorney for the Southern District of New York from 1985-2017.



Lawyer's Bookshelf

'Predatory Transportation Projects': Review of Deborah Archer's 'Dividing Lines'

REVIEWED BY CHRIS DUNN

"Dividing Lines: How Transportation Infrastructure Reinforces Racial Inequality" by Deborah Archer. W.W. Norton & Co.; 272 pages

In her new book Deborah Archer confronts the racism endemic to America's transportation infrastructure from the professional vantage of a civil-rights professor and from the personal perspective of having moved as a child from a rough neighborhood in Hartford, Connecticut to a nearby suburb where "KKK" was spray-painted on the house and car of her Black family. Professor Archer pulls no punches when it comes to the role of racism in American transit policy: "One of the primary contentions of this book is that transportation infrastructure is white supremacy by another means." Incendiary as this may seem to some, she backs it up with a litany of racial transportation injustices, a presentation all the more powerful because she grounds it in the broader context of our country's history of racial discrimination against the Black community. She also surveys, as one would expect, the intersection between this history and the law, which she explains has largely failed to curb discriminatory transit planning.

But this book is not just a jeremiad. Professor Archer notes that the country now has rare opportunities to remedy past transit harms and to plot a new path given the decaying state of the highway system, opportunities that arise as the public has a greater awareness of the racist dimensions of our transportation infrastructure. Unfortunately, this moment arrives just as we have a new federal government that not only has little interest in progressive transportation policy but that is committed to eradicating any notion of racial equity, a development that came after Archer completed her book.

Racism and Transportation

"Dividing Lines" devotes considerable attention to the federal highway system, whose construction was triggered by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956. This legislation emerged in the midst of the national controversy prompted by the Supreme Court's 1954 decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* invalidating segregated schooling and the boomerang Southern Manifesto signed by over 100 senators and representatives pledging to defend racial segregation. As Professor Archer notes in an observation that frames her book: "By the time congressional hearings on [the Highway Act] began, the modern civil rights movement, as well as the massive pro-segregation resistance that it inspired in reaction to it, were both in full swing."

Most readers will understand that the interstate highway system built in the mid-1900s remade this country's transportation system, but many may not realize its enormous impact on Black, urban communities. Professor Archer provides this overview:

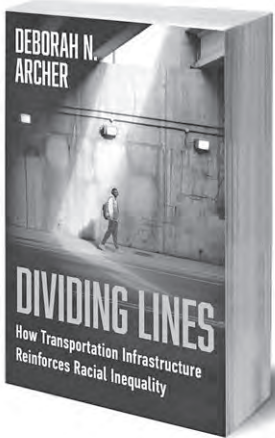
"The newly built highways facilitated the flight of white Americans to the growing suburbs and the development of largely whites-only communities. They would also restructure the urban communities those suburbanites left behind. The interstate highway system was not built on a blank slate; its spurs were routed through existing neighborhoods. In 2017, the United States Department of Transportation estimated that more than 475,000 households and more than a million people were displaced nationwide as a direct result of the original construction of the highways. Millions more were left living in hollowed-out communities after the bulldozers finished their work. The neighborhoods that were destroyed, the families that were forced to move, and the communities that were physically quarantined, were overwhelming Black and poor..."

With this as context, Archer chronicles some of the most egregious examples of racist highway construction, focusing on Atlanta, Indianapolis, Birmingham, Miami, St. Paul, and Des Moines, cities where officials and residents planned and plotted to bulldoze vibrant Black communities to make way for highways. In doing so, officials capitalized on a system that through redlining and political disempowerment had reduced

Black communities to easy "urban renewal" targets where property could be readily seized with nominal compensation. People were forced out of their homes, homeowners lost their greatest financial assets, and communities were left in ruins.

Closer to home for New Yorkers, Archer discusses the construction of Interstate 81 in Syracuse. Through redlining and other segregationist measures, most of Syracuse's Black population was concentrated in the city district known as the 15th Ward. Invoking urban renewal, city officials in the late 1950s targeted the neighborhood, subsequently building I-81 through the heart of it, displacing over 1,000 residents, and destroying hundreds of homes. The elevated roadway loomed over the remains of the neighborhood, creating a desolate landscape below that haunts the area to this day.

Powerfully, Archer recognizes that the racial targeting of urban highways was not a transportation-specific phenomenon but instead was but one form of sweeping



racial retrenchment in post-Jim Crow, post-Brown America:

"Michelle Alexander's modern classic, 'The New Jim Crow,' argues that the prison system took over when the legal reign of Jim Crow was coming to an end. The education system would undergo a similar evolution to ensure the future of racially segregated education both before and after *Brown v. Board of Education*. After Congress adopted the Fifteenth Amendment to provide Black men access to the ballot, grandfather clauses, poll taxes, and literacy tests did the early work of blocking access to our democracy, followed by new and evolving measures to deny and dilute the right to vote. The highway system, though less studied than these other systems, played a similar role."

While "Dividing Lines" highlights highway construction, its vision is broader. For example, Archer describes how localities erected barriers across local streets or removed street segments to block through traffic as a way of preserving white neighborhoods. She also discusses the complicated issue of street naming, which on the one hand pays homage to revered figures (Martin Luther King, Jr., for example) but on the other can be a malicious act of racist sign-posting.

Beyond roadways, Archer casts a critical eye on rail and bus systems. One need look no further than the Supreme Court's *Plessy v. Ferguson* endorsement of "separate but equal" passenger trains and Rosa Park's Montgomery bus protest to recognize that trains and buses long have been racial flashpoints. And with Black travelers disproportionately reliant on public transit, Archer observes how the construction of the interstate highway system was part of a larger movement of government disinvestment in public transit, deepening damage to the Black community.

Finally, pedestrians are not left out of "Dividing Lines." In the chapter "The White Man's Right of Way," Archer explains how decisions about installing or not installing sidewalks in residential areas are infused with racial animus and have enormous consequences for the value of homes, the mix of people traversing an area, and the racialized policing of local laws governing pedestrians.

Legal Failings

Looming over Archer's enraging survey of racially targeted transportation policy is the question, "Where are the lawyers?" To be sure, her book includes plenty of activist lawyers bringing challenges across the country. The problem is the law and the courts. As she notes, "[T]he racialization of transportation infrastructure has revealed both the power and limits of . . . civil rights laws." Starting with the power, the federal Constitution's Equal Protection Clause, which was enacted in 1868 in the aftermath of the Civil War and which in relevant part provides

that "nor shall any State ... deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," ostensibly protects against the very type of racial discrimination Archer lays out. Complementing this are a host of federal statutory provisions that bar racial discrimination, most notably for major transportation undertakings Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits in federally funded projects discrimination "on the ground of race." And since the 1960s, a small army of litigators has been toiling away trying to enforce constitutional and statutory anti-discrimination protections. As for the limits on civil-rights laws, Archer explains—as those of us who have done this work know all too well—that they largely negate the protections when it comes to racial discrimination. Most significantly, the Supreme Court has interpreted the Equal Protection Clause to require a showing of *intentional* discrimination and has imported that formidable burden into parallel federal statutory provisions. Though government officials ultimately were forced to abandon schemes with express racial classifications—for example, ones barring Black riders from certain seating in buses, trains, and restaurants—they quickly pivoted to myriad alternatives that on their face did not speak about race but nonetheless accomplished similar outcomes with self-evident racial intent. Yet, absent a smoking gun of statements by decision makers or an overwhelming factual showing that a "facially neutral" scheme could only have been grounded in racial animus, it is virtually impossible to invalidate what everyone recognizes is a race-based government decision.

The siting of a highway is a classic example of this problem, where government officials always can point to factors that do not mention race—for instance, the lower cost of seizing property—to justify what plainly are race-based decisions. Archer notes the severe consequences of this approach for the Black community: "[T]he federal judiciary's narrow reading of [anti-discrimination] laws has limited their potential to defend Black homeowners, commuters, pedestrians, and community members as they seek to protect their neighborhoods, their families, and their very lives from America's history of racism in transportation infrastructure."

Repairing the Harm

As Archer explained in an email to me, "The book does not have a list of solutions. It is focused on getting us to think differently, and it explores what this means. I am trying to get policy makers to understand the trade-offs." This focus comes through clearly in her book's closing chapter: "A new framework for racial equity in transportation infrastructure must involve massive changes in how government officials, policymakers, and urban planners treat predominantly Black communities. To this day, Black communities are sacrifice zones, forced to house the things no one else wants that we all need. Too many Black communities are still considered to be the path of least resistance. When this is your lens, when Black homes are worth less than white homes, when Black pain is felt less than white pain, destructive decisions can seem rational. The result is that the benefits of transportation infrastructure are dispersed, while the harms are concentrated in communities of color."

There is reason for optimism. In recent years recognition of the racism embedded in our transportation infrastructure has broken out of the transit-policy community and become a part of public debate. And the Biden Administration made a notable commitment to remedying past racial harms of federal transit policy. The timing of these developments is particularly good because many segments of the interstate highway system have reached the end of their useful lives, forcing decision makers to think anew about their location and even existence. A prime example is I-81 in Syracuse—Archer's introduction to transportation advocacy—which is in the process of being torn down to be replaced with a street-level "community grid" and a promise to restore some of the Black community the elevated highway destroyed. But overshadowing these encouraging developments is one that arose after Archer completed her book: the arrival of the second Trump Administration. Its aggressive attack on race-conscious reforms threatens to have an enormous impact on the country's transportation infrastructure. For those committed to transit equity

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Perspective

Proven Ways To Be a Good Writer And Accelerate Your ROI

BY IOANA GOOD AND KRYSTINA SIBLEY

BY IOANA GOOD AND KRYSTINA SIBLEY

Malcolm Gladwell once said, "Writing is not the time-consuming part. It's knowing what to write about." This rings true long before you ever put pen to paper—or fingers to keyboard in our case! Today's sought-after thought leaders are smart and strategic, and they think ahead. They do their research and plan. Most that fall under this category are busier than ever, yet they make time for research and writing. Why? Because they care about their trade. They pay attention to the changes in their industry. And they always want to help their clients.

Fortunately, in today's modern world, there are tools available to drive efficiency and help speed up the process, such as artificial intelligence. Additionally, thought leaders can partner with other colleagues and co-authors to provide varied perspectives, which are often more valuable.

No matter how writers choose to get there, two things remain critical to being a good writer and get a good return on investment for your time and effort: (1) write unique content (AI can't do that for you), and (2) be consistent.

"Words and ideas are laden with associations, reminders, emotional charge—a whole forest of connections to our past and future tasks, ideas, and relationships," said Susanna Siegel, a professor of philosophy at Harvard University. Here are a few things to think about when writing your next column, blog post, white paper...or even a book!

Determine What To Write About

One of the most frequently asked questions we receive is, "What should I write about?" Lawyers and business executives have charted their paths to success, which requires persistence, skill, and some luck. By that point in their careers, they would have acquired a great deal of knowledge to share with others: lessons learned, failures turned into opportunities, and insights on how to properly address even the most complex matters. Thought leaders have more to share than they might realize.

A key to effective writing is understanding your clients' needs and the challenges you help them overcome. Reflect on the questions you hear most frequently from clients—these often provide valuable inspiration for articles, white papers, books, or podcast topics. Capture your ideas as they arise, and share them with colleagues and clients for feedback. Consider asking a colleague, "does this address a real need in our industry?" or have them brainstorm with you. This collaborative

approach ensures your content remains relevant and valuable.

Brain Dump and Organize

If you look around, newsworthy topics are everywhere. Don't believe us? Next time a client or colleague asks for your opinion, jot down the issue or the problem you are solving (a great idea is to create a thought leadership journal of ideas as they come to you). If you attend a conference, jot down some key takeaways. If you read an interesting topic (even if a competitor writes it!), jot down some of the key points. If there's a matter that you're not tied to but is making national headlines, jot down your responses. It is likely that the attorneys involved in that litigation cannot comment. But you know who can? You! That's right, you have the expertise and can discuss it via a blog, social media, article, op-ed, video, or quote.

A key to effective writing is understanding your clients' needs and the challenges you help them overcome. Reflect on the questions you hear most frequently from clients—these often provide valuable inspiration for articles, white papers, books, or podcast topics.

Once you have a healthy number of topical news ideas, it's time to organize and map out the topics that you want to talk about. Lean on people who are organized to help with the next steps. Collaborate with your PR or marketing teams to create an editorial calendar that enables you to organize your topics with due dates to keep track and have them hold you accountable.

Get Writing

With your topic and deadline set, start by outlining and gathering relevant research. Use AI or ask for help if needed but always review and edit your work. Make your writing unique and authentic with specific case studies and research. For example, a tax attorney advising biotech entrepreneurs might discuss the Senate's "One Big Beautiful Bill Act" and its impact on the sector. Enhance your piece by interviewing unique sources, adding research, and sharing your expert opinion. Including your failures and successes makes you relatable and shows growth. AI can't replicate your unique experiences and insights.

"If we use AI to help us with active learning, to me, there are *huge* benefits," said Talia Konkle, professor of psychology at Harvard University. "But if we're using it to shortcut our thinking on the skills we're trying to internalize, then that is likely counterproductive."

Secure Media Placements

A great starting point is to delve into your specific areas

of legal expertise. It may seem obvious, but becoming a recognized thought leader means consistently having something important to say about your subject expertise. The media is far more likely to reach out to you to discuss new business regulations if you have demonstrated a history of work in a specific area. Why? Because consistency builds trust and authority. Additionally, reporters are skilled at researching and writing their own stories. What they can't do is write about one particular technical opinion – only you can do that!

Practice Writing Regularly

Before you get to the top of the thought leader mountain, you must first gain experience climbing—just as the legal profession involves "practice," so too does writing. A good rule of thumb is to write every day or week; exercise the skill the same way you would a physical muscle, and it will only get stronger. To get the writing habit into your regular routine, aim to write at the same time and calendar for it. Another tried-and-true method is to study the writing and communication style of authors and thought leaders you admire, both for practice as well as to make yourself potentially more marketable since readers gravitate to compelling communication styles.

Promote Yourself and Produce

No matter how great a writer you may be, you will need to actively and continuously promote yourself to become a sought-after thought leader. Journalists and editors will want to know what you've produced before and why they should include you on their platform. Engaging in proper media training with qualified professionals can also make the difference between being a one-off guest and a regular.

Becoming a successful thought leader requires talent, consistency, and positioning yourself in the right place to capitalize on opportunities as they arise. And when the hard work starts paying off, keep at it. Like any other skill, writing diminishes with disuse. Stay top of mind with these proven ways to be a called-on thought leader and writer, and watch your brand, ROI, and business opportunities accelerate.

IOANA GOOD is the founder of Promova, a woman-owned international PR and branding agency. She is also the co-founder of Find A Rainmaker, an online assessment that provides behavioral insights to help companies generate revenue. KRYSTINA SIBLEY is the director of content and communications at Promova.

Conviction

« Continued from page 1

the "right-to-control" potentially valuable economic information and misappropriated private information.

But the circuit doubted that jurors would have found Johnson guilty of wire fraud based on that misappropriation argument, which was the only valid basis to do so after the Supreme Court ruled that denying someone the right to control economic information doesn't amount to wire fraud.

"We find it highly unlikely that a reasonable jury would have reached unanimous agreement on the more complicated and contestable misappropriation theory when it had the right-to-control theory as an available alternative," the circuit said in a Thursday decision. "That is more than enough to leave us with grave doubt."

The circuit explained that the misappropriation argument was "substantially more complicated" than the right-to-control one and suffered from "serious shortcomings." To prove fraud under the misappropriation theory, prosecutors had to show that Johnson

had misused the client's confidential information, according to the decision.

But the circuit pointed out that Johnson's behavior wasn't out of the ordinary within the foreign exchange context, where dealers must trade ahead based on private information to execute deals and hedge against risk.

"The government's case was so weak that we find ourselves doubting that a jury would have convicted Johnson on that basis," it said.

The U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of New York declined to comment on Thursday.

Alexandra Shapiro, a partner at Shapiro Arato Bach and one of Johnson's attorneys, praised the Second Circuit's decision.

"This is a case that never should have been brought. Mr. Johnson carried out the Cairn transaction consistent with industry practice and in violation of no law or rule, and he looks forward to moving on with his life," Shapiro said.

The case against Johnson marked the first time that an individual, instead of a financial institution, had been tried in the U.S. for currency rigging.

Johnson, a British citizen,

had been arrested in the U.S. in 2016 on charges of conspiring to defraud Cairn Energy, which had hired HSBC to convert the \$3.5 billion earnings from selling a subsidiary into British pounds. But prosecutors alleged that Johnson used Cairn's confidential information to drive up the price of the British pound and generate \$7.3 million in profits for HSBC.

In 2017, jurors convicted Johnson of wire fraud conspiracy and wire fraud. He was later sentenced to two years in prison and ordered to pay a \$300,000 fine. But as Johnson was serving his sentence, which included five years of probation, the Supreme Court issued its *Ciminelli v. United States* decision invalidating the right-to-control theory of fraud.

The justices explained that the right-to-control theory didn't align with the federal fraud statutes. Those laws protect traditional property interests, which don't include economic information, the justices said.

Johnson later cited this decision in a petition for a writ of coram nobis seeking to void his conviction.

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## Family Court

« Continued from page 4

### Child Support and Custody Proof

Despite the father's extensive proof of inability to pay support, Family Court found a willful violation in *Matter of Arcuri v. Rubin*, 237 AD3d 1575 (4th Dept.). That was error. The father had been unemployed because of congestive heart failure and other ailments that caused his repeated hospitalization. He produced competent medical evidence to corroborate his testimony, was receiving public assistance, and had qualified for SSD benefits.

In a custody case, *Matter of Clifton C. v. Tory* P.R., 237 AD3d 1193 (2d Dept.), the grandfather's proof of extraordinary circumstances should have been found sufficient to demonstrate standing. Even though the father had regular contact with the subject child, the grandparents had taken care of her for most of her life, and she had developed a close relationship with her half-siblings and extended family in New York and wanted to keep living with the grandfather. The matter was remitted for a "best interests" hearing.

The reviewing court in another custody case, *Matter of Miller v. Norton*, 237 AD3d 711 (2d Dept.), held that Family Court's skewed decision drew inferences that were plainly contradicted by the record.

For example, the lower court equated an argument that occurred in front of the child with exposing her to domestic violence; inaccurately said that the mother admitted to smoking marijuana in the child's presence; and relied heavily on an isolated, innocuous sleepover incident to broadly conclude that the mother could not provide for the child's emotional and intellectual development. The award of sole custody to the father was reversed, and a forensic evaluation and new hearing were ordered.

A pair of Fourth Department decisions reversed parental access

determinations. In *Matter of Passero v. Patcyk*, 236 AD3d 1487, two children had severe allergies to horses, and the father's home had a barn with horses. However, the barn was located downwind and a moderate distance from the house; due to safety precautions taken, the house did not have allergens; and a home study found the home safe. For these reasons, the trial court should not have precluded visitation there.

Family Court erred in granting the father's motion to dismiss the mother's petition to modify custody in *Matter of Catherine M.C. v. Matthew P.C.*, 237 AD3d 1552. A change in circumstances warranting a hearing was sufficiently shown by a psychological evaluation revealing the father's sexual abuse of one of the subject children and by other disturbing proof.

### Family Offenses, Abuse and Neglect Proof

In *Matter of M.D. v. F.T.*, 236 AD3d 429 (1st Dept.), an interesting aspect of the affirmance of a family offense finding was that the mother had testified to multiple episodes of assaultive behavior by the father—over a 10-year period (see also *Matter of R.T. v. L.T.*, 236 AD3d 612 [1st Dept] [fact that alleged acts of harassment occurred one year before mother commenced proceeding was not basis for dismissal]). Also in the article 8 realm, *Matter of De Phillips v. Perez*, 237 AD3d 1198 (2d Dept.), is noteworthy for its discussion of an "intimate relationship." A hearing was required to resolve the question there.

Article 10 cases in the First Department discussed errant neglect findings (see *Matter of Rebecca F. [Danequea J.]*, 234 AD3d 435 [minor accident involving children resulting in accidental injury, while mother napped, did not establish danger]; *Matter of La. J. [L.J.]*, 236 AD3d 517 [no proof that mother lost self-control during bouts of excessive drinking]; *Matter of J.V. [Hakim H.]*, 234 AD3d 464 [error to find failure to provide adequate shel-

ter where conditions of home had improved]).

Compelling expert medical proof led to a reversal in *Matter of Landon K. (Stephanie K.)*, 238 AD3d 1145 (2d Dept.). The petitioner made a prima facie showing of abuse of the infant by the parents, but they rebutted the agency case via expert testimony. Doctors opined that the injuries were inconsistent with "shaken baby syndrome" and were the result of a stroke, which could have been caused by subdural bleeding during birth. The baby's COVID infection could have prevented healing and contributed to clotting and rebleeding in the brain.

### Child Protective Cases

Family Court's refusal to give due credit to gains and grit shown by a parent is front and center in

Family Court appeals sometimes reveal bureaucratic nightmares, as illustrated by several 2025 cases. Could you prevail if you lose an important legal document but can prove that you previously possessed it? That question arose as to an adoption in 'Matter of Lily.'

*Matter of Maakari A.H. (Letoya A.J.-H.)*, —AD3d—, 2025 NY Slip Op 03569 (2d Dept.). The mother did remarkably well in following her service plan, despite facing huge obstacles in raising the subject child's siblings within the shelter system. Further, she effectively managed her parental access with the child, who had been placed in a foster home in another borough—a subway and ferry ride away. The termination of parental rights based on permanent neglect was reversed.

The meaning of "person legally responsible" receives a penetrating analysis in *Matter of B.F. v. ACS*, —AD3d—, 2025 NY Slip Op 03393 (1st Dept.), a case involving sexual abuse by a live-in boyfriend. As succinctly captured by the dissent, the majority's decision "would support a PLR finding for any non-parent who resides with

a child despite never performing a traditional parental function; never caring for or supervising the child; never being tasked with any responsibility for the child by the parent; never exercising control over the child's environment; and never even being left alone with the child" (id. at \*11).

An illustrative example of adequate proof supporting a Family Ct Act §1061 application is *Matter of Wynter S.A. (Skylien A.)*, 238 AD3d 1140 (2d Dept.). Based on the good cause shown, Family Court should have vacated the neglect finding and granted a suspended judgment. The parents demonstrated their insight into how their actions affected the children; their commitment to addressing problem issues, including compliance with parenting and anger management programs; and their lack of a prior child protective history.

Finally, in *Matter of Joshua J. (Tameka J.)*, —NY3d—, 2025 NY Slip Op 03010, the Court of Appeals rejected the mother's arguments that the Second Department should have invoked the mootness exception to review her appeals from expired permanency hearing orders and that there should be a blanket mootness exception to allow review of such orders. Chief Judge Wilson's dissent discusses the statutory expedited appellate process, which theoretically makes possible an appeal decision within the six-month permanency order period.

### Kafkaesque Cases

Family Court appeals sometimes reveal bureaucratic nightmares, as illustrated by several 2025 cases. Could you prevail if you lose an important legal document but can

prove that you previously possessed it? That question arose as to an adoption in *Matter of Lily*, 237 AD3d 66. Family Court found that the petitioner—the adoptive mother of a child born in China—could not register the foreign adoption and obtain an order of adoption here because she was unable to provide the child's immigrant visa. The Second Department disagreed, holding that Domestic Relations Law §111-c permitted the court to accept the verification of the validity of the foreign adoption submitted by the mother. To conclude otherwise would defeat the statute's intention—to protect adoptive families from unnecessary effort and expense.

The mother had provided an affidavit indicating that the child had been issued the requisite visa and had obtained a replacement certificate of citizenship, which confirmed that the child became a U.S. citizen nine days after her adoption. The child would not have been able to obtain the original certificate of citizenship so quickly following adoption had she not possessed the appropriate immigrant visa.

Could a mentally ill youth who had been psychiatrically cleared nevertheless be kept involuntarily in hospital detention for six months? And could a juvenile delinquency proceeding be filed and continued against the youth, not so much because of acts allegedly constituting attempted assault in the third degree, but instead because of the county's difficulty in finding a suitable placement for her? One might think that the answers would be "no." But Family Court's rulings in *Matter of A. WW.*, 237 AD3d 1420, indicated otherwise. The case yielded three ardent opinions from the Third Department panel.

The reviewing court dismissed the petition in the furtherance of justice—an extraordinary remedy. The majority observed that, despite difficulty in placing the respondent, it "was not proper to leverage a juvenile delinquency proceeding in order to obtain a suitable placement for a hard-to-

place child who is mentally ill or otherwise disabled" (id. at 1423-1424).

Further, "this case should serve as a beacon to those empowered to find legitimate and safe psychiatric placements for those in need, such as respondent, so this scenario is not repeated" (id. at 1424).

What happens if a parent has been found guilty of neglect and her child has been placed in the foster care of a grandmother who wants to relocate to Texas, but the ICPC has not yet ruled on her application? Can the neglectful parent thwart the move of the child with the caring grandparent? The *Matter of Camiyah B. (Cashimer J.)*, 234 AD3d 845 (2d Dept.), mother argued that Family Court should not allow the child to relocate prior to completion of the ICPC process.

The trial court rejected such proposed bureaucratic impasse. In certain situations, a relevant regulation allows a child to relocate with a placement resource who has been approved in the sending state while the ICPC procedure is pending. Further, here Texas had been providing ongoing supervision.

Finally, can a state agency create a "bold new" program that circumvents the statutory system of foster care placement and lacks safeguards designed by the Legislature to protect the constitutional rights of children and families (as the issue was framed by the dissent)? Yes. After three years of litigation and two appeals, a divided Third Department upheld the Host Family Home regulations, enacted by OCFS in 2021.

The two-justice dissent in *Matter of Lawyers for Children v. NYS OCFS*, —AD3d—, 2025 NY Slip Op 02115, at \*19, concluded: "OCFS has gone rogue. Indeed, not only do the Host Family Home regulations lack legislative mandate, they dispense with the...due process rights of children who have no say as to their fate, no counsel, no permanency hearings, no judicial oversight at all and are trapped in an administrative mousetrap with no way out. What could possibly go wrong?"

## Court

« Continued from page 5

result in an explosion of competing works. This is not the kind of competitive or creative displacement that concerns the Copyright Act." *Bartz*, 2025 WL 1741691, at \*17.

Chhabria rejects that analysis, noting that AI is not the same as a human child and that the sheer volume of competing output that an AI can create will likely cause market harm, at least in creative fields where the specific author's voice is less important (such as news reporting).

His analysis focuses not on specific works, but on whether the entire class of AI generated works might be "indirect substitutes" for some or all of the human-created works used to train the generative models.

Notwithstanding the outcome in the case before him, he writes: "[n]o matter how transformative LLM [large language model] training may be, it's hard to imagine that it can be fair use to use copyrighted books to develop a tool to make billions or trillions of dollars while enabling the creation of a potentially endless stream of competing works that could significantly harm the market for those books." *Kadrey*, 2025 WL 1752484, at \*23.

The *Meta* and *Anthropic* decisions are thoughtful, well-reasoned opinions from respected judges with a deep understanding of the copyright law and a fundamental disagreement about how it should work. New York courts have tended to be somewhat more protective of artists' rights (at least in the internet context) than those in California.

Consistent with that policy, New York state law offers some protections that judges can turn to where the federal intellectual property laws fall short. In *Lehrman v. Lovo, Inc.*, No. 24-CV-3770 (JPO), 2025 WL 1902547 (S.D.N.Y. July 10, 2025), Oetken did just that, in the shadow of the California fair use decisions.

### New York Weighs In: 'Lehrman v. Lovo'

Plaintiffs in *Lehrman*, are two professional voice actors who brought a putative class action against defendant Lovo, Inc, an AI voiceover company, alleging that Lovo used AI to synthesize and sell unauthorized "clones" of their voices.

In *Lehrman*, plaintiffs asserted claims for violations of New York civil rights and consumer protection laws, the Lanham Act (federal trademark claims), and the Copyright Act, along with common-law contract, fraud, conversion, unjust enrichment, and unfair competition claims.

In short, plaintiffs raised every possible claim under New York state law and the federal intellectual property laws (trademark and copyright) relating to their allegation that it was improper for Lovo to make and sell "clones" of their voices without permission.

Lovo moved to dismiss. The court ultimately held that federal trademark and copyright law were not a good fit for plaintiffs' claims, and those claims would be dismissed.

But the court also held that "claims for misappropriation of a voice" could be brought under various New York state laws designed to offer those protections and "tailored to balance the unique interests at stake." It therefore permitted those claims to go forward. *Lehrman*, 2025 WL 1902547, at \*1.

The underlying facts in *Lehrman* are relatively simple. Plaintiffs are voice actors who are hired to read scripts and create recordings, which their clients use as voice-over in media such as television, movies, and video games.

They are generally paid a fee for their work which includes some combination of upfront fees, royalties, and residuals. Defendant Lovo sells a text-to-speech subscription service that allows clients to generate voice-over narrations at "a fraction of the cost of the traditional model."

It produces its audio using an AI model known as "Generator" or "Genny", which it claims was "created using '1000s of voices.'" According to Lovo, Genny is capable of creating a voice "clone," which "refers to a virtual copy of a real person's voice."

Rather than using machine learning to synthesize an original AI voice, voice cloning technology replicates an existing human voice." Lovo advertises its services by emphasizing how similar its cloned voices are to the originals from which they are derived.

In 2019 and 2020, Lovo solicited plaintiffs (through anonymous users on the online freelance marketplace Fiverr) to provide voice recordings.

In both cases, plaintiffs were assured that the recordings would not be used publicly: plaintiff Lehrman was told the recordings were for "internal research," and plaintiff Sage was told that the recordings were "test scripts for radio ads" which would "not be disclosed externally."

Plaintiffs learned that their voices had been used in unanticipated ways when they heard an episode of a podcast narrated by an AI voice which they allege sounded identical to Lehrman's voice.

Upon looking into the issue, plaintiffs determined that Lovo was marketing two cloned voices under its subscription service under the stage names "Kyle Snow" (allegedly

cloned from Lehrman's voice), and "Sally Coleman" (allegedly cloned from Sage's voice).

Lovo heavily promoted the Kyle Snow voice on its website and featured it in its software and tutorials. In marketing the Sally Coleman voice, Lovo allegedly used "side-by-side" comparisons of Sage's original audio recordings with the cloned version.

When counsel for plaintiffs reached out to Lovo, Lovo confirmed that the "fictitious charac-

Plaintiffs learned that their voices had been used in unanticipated ways when they heard an episode of a podcast narrated by an AI voice which they allege sounded identical to Lehrman's voice.

### The Claims in 'Lehrman'

The court in *Lehrman* clearly believes that plaintiffs have suffered some commercial harm. The AI generated "clones" of their voices, made without their consent, are being explicitly and aggressively marketed as substitutes for their personal labor. The question for the court is what legal regime best addresses that harm.

First, the court finds that plaintiffs' state law contract claims survive dismissal. This is a relatively simple analysis: assuming for purposes of the motion to dismiss that Lovo's agents agreed to limit use of the recordings in the ways plaintiffs allege, there is a claim here that Lovo breached that agreement.

Plaintiffs' Lanham Act claims are more complicated, and the court spends considerable time on its analysis of them. Plaintiffs assert claims for "unfair competition and false affiliation" under the Lanham act, which the court reads as essentially ordinary trademark infringement claims under Section 43(a)(1)(a). 15 U.S.C. §1125(a).

Broadly speaking, a trademark infringement claim of this kind requires (1) misuse of the plaintiff's distinctive "mark or dress" and (2) a likelihood of confusion between the plaintiff's good or service and that of the defendant.

The "mark" need not be a traditional trademark such as a logo or slogan. Courts have recognized misuse of a person's image or likeness as a basis for Lanham Act claim, and the court notes that other circuits have recognized such claims for voices as well.

Here the court holds that "there can exist a trademark-like interest in one's image, likeness, persona, and identity. Given this, the court

can discern no basis for categorically excluding voices, as opposed to images, from such protection."

However, the court also notes that such "personal marks" have limitations not present in traditional trademarks.

Notably, it finds that the plaintiffs' voices as used here were not "source identifying" marks: "plaintiffs' voices may be protectable to the extent that they are being used primarily to identify the source of particular sound recordings, but

are not protectable to the extent that they primarily function as *content* in those sound recordings."

Because plaintiffs "have not alleged that their voices are primarily significant as brands rather than as services to which brands might be attached," the court granted dismissal of the Section 43(a)(1)(A) claim.

The court next looks to plaintiffs' Copyright Act claims. Here again, the court undertakes a detailed and lengthy analysis.

The Copyright law does not protect voices, but it does protect sound recordings so the issue is whether defendants used the actual recordings made by plaintiffs in any way that constitutes infringement.

Here, the court finds that Lovo's use of copies of Sage's recordings in its "side-by-side" comparisons constitute direct infringement, and those claims can go forward. On the AI training issue, the court finds that plaintiffs failed to "explain what training is or how it works, even at a very high level of generality."

It therefore grants the motion to dismiss on the AI training issue, but invites plaintiffs to amend their pleading, noting that it may be "straightforward" for them to do so. In a footnote citing the *Anthropic* decision, the court notes that Lovo has not established a fair use defense as to AI training but may be able to do so upon amendment.

Finally, as to the AI outputs, the voice clones, the court notes that copyright statute covering sound recordings explicitly does not protect new recordings that "imitate or simulate those in the copyrighted sound recording" (17 U.S.C. §114(b)). Plaintiffs' copyright claims as to the voice clones therefore are therefore dismissed.

Finally, the court turns to what is clearly the best fit for plaintiffs' actual claims here: New York's Civil Rights law. NYCRL Section 50 prohibits the use "for advertising purposes, or for the purposes of trade,

the name, portrait, picture, likeness, or voice of any living person without having first obtained the written consent of such person," and Section 51 provides a private right of action to any person whose voice is so used.

The court first addresses a statute of limitations issue, noting that Lovo's ongoing use of voice clones of plaintiffs constitutes "republication" sufficient to refresh the limitations period.

It next holds that "digital replicas" of voices are covered by the statute, noting that, in the image context, not only digital avatars but also cartoons, composites, and "any recognizable likeness" have been held to be covered.

Finding that plaintiffs have adequately alleged that the clones are "recognizable" as their voices, that use occurred in New York, and that Lovo's use of the voice clones constitutes "advertising and trade," the court permits the Civil Rights law claims to go forward.

The court also addresses plaintiffs' claims under the New York Consumer Protection law (which survive on allegations that Lovo misled its subscribers) and fraud and other common law causes of action (which fail as redundant).

In summary, the vast majority of plaintiffs' federal intellectual property claims relating to the voice clones (whether under trademark or copyright theories) are dismissed, with only the AI training claim left open for substantial further pleadings. The specific New York state law protections, however, are more robust, and those claims survive.

### What's Next: Inputs and Outputs

Unlike the California cases, which focus on the "input" phase of the generative AI process (training the model), *Lehrman* is focused on the "outputs" of the models (the cloned voices themselves).

In the *Anthropic* case, Alsup suggests (in dicta) that the only possible claim for infringement based on output would be one in which the AI model can be prompted to produce a specific, infringing copy of the training data.

Conversely, in the *Meta* case, Chhabria chides plaintiffs for ignoring the market harm caused by AI's output *in the aggregate*: "the potentially winning argument [] that Meta has copied their works to create a product that will likely flood the market with similar works, causing market dilution." *Kadrey*, 2025 WL 1752484, at \*2.

But although those two judges have strong, differing views on the "output" question, neither ruled specifically on the issue because it was not before them.

In *Lehrman*, Oetken plainly has these concerns in mind. AI output

(the voice clones) is squarely at issue in the case, and the court wrestles at great length with the need to protect the livelihoods of creators without disrupting the balance between protection and access struck by the intellectual property laws.

Because the case involves sound recordings (which have idiosyncratic protection under the Copyright Act), it is not a perfect model for how New York courts will look at these issues going forward, but the court's discussion of artist's individual rights, and the policies underlying the federal trademark and copyright regimes is extremely instructive.

Here, as is often the case in New York, the court finds that the artists are protected, even with the failure of their broadest copyright and trademark claims.

## E-Billing

« Continued from page 5

now become conversant in 10 different systems, you can't just be conversant in one system. Plus, those systems are designed to keep you in tight compliance with their outside counsel guidelines," he said.

While there are third-party e-billing systems that aim to unify systems and file types in order to make the process easier with cohesion, it's something that firm leaders are only just starting to pay attention to.

"I think they're starting to look at it, and I think some of them have sort of solved that problem before to some extent ... I think CEOs are starting to come around to this about what AI can do for the business of law, I mean, it can largely solve this e-billing problem," Blickstein said.

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## Book

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we are entering an extremely challenging time.

But as Archer explained to me, "In terms of the future, I continue to represent and work with communities around the country fighting predatory transportation projects and other structural threats to their communities." I hope further transit writing also is part of her future work, including an exploration of specific reform strategies for community members, advocates, and litigators who may be facing a vastly differing landscape in the coming years.



Expert Analysis / Judicial Ethics Opinions

Judiciary

« Continued from page 3

In *Syracuse Mountains*, the court held the assignment of noteholders' claims to an SPV in exchange for shares of the SPV to be champertous because the SPV, which was created years after the acquisition of the notes and just months prior to the suit, did not have a pre-existing interest in the notes.

This exception was recently expanded to cover a bankruptcy trustee's pursuit of claims.

In *Silverman, Tr. of Ests. of Nat'l Events Holdings, LLC v. Citibank, N.A.*, 665 B.R. 206 (S.D.N.Y. 2024), the court held that the assignment of claims by creditors to a trustee was not champertous because the trustee's "duty to maximize recovery" for creditors created "a sufficient relationship" and "a quasi- or indirect interest in the alleged claims."

Applying the pre-existing interest exception in this context is ground-breaking, and practitioners should closely monitor how it is applied.

**Related-Entity Transfers.** An assignment between "closely affiliated entities does not implicate the concerns of New York's anti-champerty statute." *Atl. Int'l Movers, LLC v. Ocean World Lines, Inc.*, 914 F. Supp. 2d 267, 273 (E.D.N.Y. 2012).

Courts have rejected the champerty defense concerning assignments between various affiliate relationships. *See Anisom Corp. v. Banque Exel, S. A.*, 40 A.D.2d 968 (1st Dep't 1972) (parent-subsidiary); *Atl. Int'l Movers, LLC*, 914 F. Supp. 2d at 273 (assignment from company to entity "formed and owned by" company's "managing member"); *Faris v. Longtop*

*Fin. Techs. Ltd.*, 2011 WL 4597553, \*7 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 4, 2011) (assignment to investment manager where it was "seeking to enforce the claims of the [funds] for which it was "ultimately responsible as the investment manager").

This exception could provide a workaround for assignments to an SPV. In *PDVSA US Litig. Tr. v. Lukoil Pan Americas, LLC*, 991 F.3d 1187 (11th Cir. 2021) (applying New York law), in affirming dismissal, the court suggested that the outcome might have been different had "PDVSA—the purported assignor of claims—own[ed] or control[ed] the Litigation Trust."

Similarly, in *Lateral Recovery*, the court denied summary judgment, noting it was "not irrelevant that Lateral Recovery appears to be a wholly-owned subsidiary" of the assignor because an "[a]ssignment from a parent to a wholly-owned subsidiary is less clearly champertous."

**Assignment Incident to Larger Transaction.** Courts also do not find champertous intent where the assignee acquires litigation claims as part of a larger business transaction.

In such a situation, the transfer of the claim is "an incidental part of a non-litigation business strategy." *Lateral Recovery*, at \*19; *Loral Fairchild Corp. v. Victor Co. of Japan Ltd.*, 2002 WL 453216, at \*2 (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 15, 2002) (no champerty where lawsuit was "one of twenty-three substantial assets transferred" and thus "only a small part of a substantial commercial transaction").

Does The Safe Harbor Apply?

Even if an assignment is otherwise champertous, it may fall within Section 489's safe harbor

provision. Section 489(2) exempts assignments of "bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange and/or book debts" that have "an aggregate purchase price of at least five hundred thousand dollars." N.Y. Judiciary Law §489(2).

This safe harbor was enacted to "facilitate the fluidity of transactions" in "New York's debt-trading markets." *Justinian Cap.*, at 1258.

New York Federal Courts Have Limited The Safe Harbor

In recent years, New York federal courts have narrowed the application of Section 489(2) by limiting

In recent years, New York federal courts have narrowed the application of Section 489(2) by limiting the types of assignments covered by the safe harbor and what counts as the "purchase price" under the statute.

the types of assignments covered by the safe harbor and what counts as the "purchase price" under the statute.

In *Lateral Recovery*, "commercial tort litigation claims, fraud claims, and insurance claims" were assigned, not the debt from which those claims derived. The court held that the assignment was not exempt under Section 489(2), limiting its application to assignments of "bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange and/or book debts."

In the *Syracuse Mountains*, the plaintiff was an SPV to which lenders assigned their notes in exchange for shares in the entity. The plaintiff argued that the transaction fell under the safe harbor and attempted to demonstrate that

the SPV shares were worth over \$500,000.

The court rejected this argument, explaining that "[e]xchanging notes" for "shares in a holding company whose only assets are the notes" cannot "satisfy the safe harbor's requirement of a \$500,000 payment."

The court warned that this logic would allow "any holder of assets who does not want to sue on its behalf [to] engage in a sham transaction to sell those assets to a shell company in exchange for stock in the shell company and circumvent New York's champerty statute."

Finally, in *PDVSA*, a litigation trust that PDVSA assigned claims

argued that the safe harbor applied because "counsel had spent over \$500,000 in fees and costs, for the benefit of PDVSA, even before the assignment of claims." *PDVSA*, at 1196.

The court rejected this argument, holding that such expenditures "did not constitute a contractual purchase price" because there was no "binding and bona fide obligation to pay \$500,000 or more" and "none of the Litigation Trust's expenditures for litigation costs flowed to PDVSA."

Proposed Legislation: The Sovereign Debt Carve-Out

Recent legislative efforts seek to create a carve-out from Section 489(2)'s safe harbor for sovereign

debt claims. Senate Bill S.1477 would exclude any debt issued or guaranteed by foreign governments from the safe harbor, effectively restoring the champerty defense for sovereign debt litigation. N.Y. Senate Bill S1477, 2025-2026 Reg. Sess. (N.Y. 2025).

The New York State Assembly ended its 2025 session without passing the legislation. The bill remains pending until the New York Legislature resumes next year.

Considerations for Structuring Compliant Transactions

1. Establish a Non-Litigation Purpose

**Be cautious with SPVs.** *Syracuse Mountains* creates challenges for noteholders that seek to pool their claims into SPVs.

To mitigate the risk, consider (i) using existing entities with operational histories and independent assets and (ii) ensuring that litigation is incidental to broader debt enforcement goals.

Furthermore, as *Lateral Recovery* and *PDVSA* instruct, structuring an SPV as a wholly owned or controlled vehicle of the original lender may satisfy the "closely related" exception.

**Establish a record of debt enforcement efforts.** Courts have emphasized the importance of pre-litigation behavior to the "primary purpose" analysis.

Thus, it is advisable to (i) establish a record showing credible recovery efforts through correspondence, (ii) create temporal distance between the acquisition of debt and the lawsuit where feasible, and (iii) document internal

deliberations focused on repayment and enforcement, not only litigation strategy.

*Compare Elliott* (finding "Elliott's primary goal in investing in Peruvian debt was to be paid in full" after the plaintiff engaged in discussions and sued only after talks failed) with *Syracuse Mountains* (unanswered pre-litigation demand letter insufficient where evidence showed "Syracuse and its lawyers were focused entirely on litigation, not on negotiating").

**Leverage the "pre-existing interest" exception.** The *Silverman* court's extension of this exception to bankruptcy trustees suggests courts may be receptive to its extension to other fiduciary relationships.

When structuring assignments to trustees, receivers, or similarly situated parties, emphasize their statutory or contractual obligations to protect the beneficiaries of the claim.

2. Navigate the Safe Harbor

**The Instrument Requirement.** Because the safe harbor only applies to the transfer of "bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange and/or book debts," and not to derivative claims based on these instruments, ensure that any assignment transfers the debt instruments, not just the claims on which they are based.

**The Consideration Trap.** Consideration flowing to the assignor must be real and independent. In the context of an SPV, ensure that shares of the SPV given to assignors have value beyond that of the assigned debt instruments. Such value could instead come from pre-existing assets totaling at least \$500,000.

Health

« Continued from page 3

peutic relationships when clients relocate or travel frequently.

Mental health treatment often requires sustained engagement over extended periods, and the disruption caused by geographic relocation can severely impact treatment outcomes.

Under traditional licensing systems, clients moving to different states are forced to terminate their therapeutic relationships and begin anew with unfamiliar providers, potentially disrupting progress and compromising treatment effectiveness.

PSYPACT eliminates this barrier by allowing established therapeutic relationships to continue across state lines.

Military families, corporate executives, students, and others who frequently relocate can maintain their therapeutic connections, thereby ensuring consistent care and maximizing treatment outcomes.

This continuity is particularly valuable for individuals dealing with complex mental health conditions that require long-term treatment and the stability of established therapeutic relationships.

3. Professional Flexibility and Career Enhancement

The compact also provides unprecedented professional flexibility for psychologists.

Rather than being constrained by the boundaries of their licensing state, professionals can expand their practice footprint, potentially increasing their client base and diversifying their professional opportunities.

This flexibility can be particu-

larly valuable for psychologists seeking to develop niche specializations or work with specific populations that may be geographically dispersed.

PSYPACT reduces the administrative burden associated with maintaining multiple state licenses, allowing professionals to focus on client care rather than regulatory compliance.

This streamlined approach can improve work-life balance and reduce the financial burden of multiple licensing fees, making interstate practice more accessible to a broader range of professionals.

4. Clarifying Legal and Ethical Guidelines

PSYPACT provides crucial clarity regarding the legal and ethical framework governing interstate psychological practice.

By establishing clear guidelines about which state's laws and regulations apply in various scenarios, the compact reduces ambiguity and helps ensure that practitioners can deliver services ethically and legally across state lines.

This clarity is essential for maintaining professional standards and protecting both practitioners and clients in an increasingly complex regulatory environment.

The Impact on the Legal Profession

1. Forensic Psychology and Legal Proceedings

For attorneys, PSYPACT's implications extend far beyond simple licensing convenience. The compact has significant ramifications for forensic psychology, a field where specialized expertise is often in high demand but geographically limited.

Forensic psychologists who conduct risk assessments, provide expert testimony, or offer specialized evaluations can now extend their services across state lines, potentially improving access to critical expertise in legal proceedings.

This expanded access to forensic psychological services can enhance the quality of legal proceedings by ensuring that courts have access to appropriate expertise regardless of local availability.

Complex cases requiring specialized psychological evaluation or testimony may benefit from the ability to engage experts from

The compact creates new legal considerations regarding jurisdictional issues, regulatory compliance, and potential conflicts between different states' laws and regulations.

other states, potentially improving the accuracy and reliability of psychological input in legal decisions.

2. Legal Consultation and Representation

Attorneys representing psychologists or clients receiving interstate psychological services must understand PSYPACT's implications to provide effective counsel.

The compact creates new legal considerations regarding jurisdictional issues, regulatory compliance, and potential conflicts between different states' laws and regulations.

Attorneys must be prepared to navigate these complexities, understanding how PSYPACT affects their clients' rights and obligations.

This need for specialized knowledge extends to attorneys working in healthcare law, professional

licensing, and regulatory compliance.

As interstate psychological practice becomes more common, attorneys must develop expertise in compact-related issues to effectively represent their clients and address potential legal challenges that may arise from interstate practice.

3. Litigation and Disciplinary Actions

The expansion of interstate psychological practice under PSYPACT also creates new potential areas for litigation and disciplinary action.

Attorneys may need to represent psychologists facing disciplinary proceedings related to interstate practice or navigate complex jurisdictional issues when problems arise.

Understanding which state's regulatory authority applies in various situations and how disciplinary actions may be coordinated across state lines becomes crucial for effective legal representation. Additionally, malpractice and professional liability issues may become more complex when services are provided across state lines.

Attorneys must understand how PSYPACT affects liability, insurance coverage, and legal remedies available to clients receiving interstate psychological services.

4. Promoting Access to Justice

Beyond direct legal practice implications, PSYPACT supports

broader access to justice by improving mental health service availability. Many individuals involved in legal proceedings—whether as parties, witnesses, or otherwise—may benefit from improved access to psychological services.

This enhanced access can support more informed legal decision-making and potentially improve outcomes for individuals navigating the legal system while managing mental health challenges.

Future Implications and Considerations

As PSYPACT continues to evolve and more states join the compact, both mental health professionals and attorneys must remain informed about ongoing developments.

The compact's success depends on effective implementation, ongoing coordination between participating states, and the development of best practices for interstate psychological practice.

For mental health professionals, this may involve staying current with compact requirements, understanding the specific regulations in different states, and developing competencies in telepsychology and interstate practice management.

For attorneys, it requires maintaining awareness of compact developments, understanding jurisdictional implications, and developing expertise in the legal issues surrounding interstate psychological practice.

Conclusion

PSYPACT represents a significant advancement in mental health care delivery, offering solutions to longstanding barriers that have

limited both practitioners and clients.

By enabling licensed psychologists to practice across state lines while maintaining professional standards and regulatory oversight, the compact addresses critical needs in our increasingly mobile and interconnected society.

For mental health professionals, PSYPACT offers unprecedented opportunities to expand their practice, serve underserved populations, and maintain therapeutic relationships across geographic boundaries.

The compact's emphasis on professional flexibility and regulatory clarity supports improved client care while reducing administrative burdens for practitioners.

For attorneys, PSYPACT creates new areas of practice and legal consideration, from forensic psychology applications to professional liability and regulatory compliance. Understanding the compact's implications is essential for providing effective legal counsel in an evolving healthcare landscape.

As PSYPACT continues to develop and expand, its impact on mental health care delivery will likely grow, making it an increasingly important consideration for both mental health professionals and attorneys.

The compact's success in breaking down geographic barriers to psychological services represents a meaningful step toward more accessible, equitable, and effective mental health care for all Americans.

By embracing the opportunities and addressing the challenges that PSYPACT presents, both professions can contribute to a more responsive and effective mental health care system that serves the diverse needs of our society.

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

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Opinion: 25-44

**Digest:** A Family Court judge whose non-attorney relative, and close personal friend, works for a local not-for-profit agency that assists with family offense petitions:

(1) may preside without the need for disclosure or inquiry in family offense petitions and other matters in which the

relative/friend was not involved; but

(2) is disqualified, subject to remittal, from all matters in which the judge knows, or becomes aware, that his/her relative/friend was involved as an advocate.

Where the judge has no reason to believe that his/her relative/friend was personally involved in the proceedings, the judge has no obligation to disclose, disqualify, or make any special inquiry.

**Rules:** Judiciary Law § 14; 22 NYCRR 100.2; 100.2(A)-(C); 100.3(E) (1); 100.3(E)(1)(a)-(f); 100.3(F); Opinions 22-39; 21-92; 21-22(A); 21-04; 20-19; 16-28; 11-25.

**Opinion:** The inquiring Family Court judge's first cousin, who is also the judge's close personal friend, has joined a local agency that advocates for victims of domestic and sexual violence. The agency's non-attorney advocates assist Family Court petitioners in preparing family offense petitions. They sometimes accompany the petitioner to court and may enter the courtroom with the petitioner and sit in the back. The judge asks whether he/she must disclose the relationship

Judicial Ethics

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Opinions From the Advisory Committee On Judicial Ethics

or disqualify in all matters where the agency has assisted the petitioner; and what, if any, involvement by the cousin would require the judge to disqualify. The judge also asks if he/she must inquire whether the cousin assisted the petitioner.

A judge must always avoid even the appearance of impropriety and act in a matter that promotes public confidence in the judiciary's integrity and impartiality (see 22 NYCRR 100.2; 100.2[A]). A judge must not allow family or other relationships to influence the judge's judicial conduct or judgment (see 22 NYCRR 100.2[B]) and must not allow the appearance that others are in a special position to influence the judge (see 22 NYCRR 100.2[C]). A judge must disqualify him/herself as required by the law and the Rules Governing Judicial Conduct (see Judiciary Law § 14; 22 NYCRR 100.3[E][1][a]-[f]), and

in any proceeding in which the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned (see 22 NYCRR 100.3[E][1]).

1. The Relative/Friend Is Personally Involved

We said a judge must disqualify in matters where the judge's first-degree relative was personally involved in a non-attorney support capacity (see Opinions 20-19; 16-28). Here, the judge's cousin is a fourth-degree relative, but is also a "close friend."

We have advised that a judge's impartiality may reasonably be questioned in matters where an attorney appearing before him/her is a person with whom the judge maintains a "close personal relationship" (Opinion 11-125). Thus, the judge is disqualified in such matters, subject to remittal where appropriate (id.). Moreover, we "have applied [the same

analysis] to other social relationships" between a judge and non-attorneys who may appear before the judge (Opinion 21-04 [citation omitted]).

Here, we conclude that where the judge knows, or becomes aware, that the judge's fourth-degree relative and close personal friend, a non-attorney, personally assisted in preparing papers presented to the judge, accompanied a petitioner to court, or appears in the courtroom with the petitioner, disqualification is warranted.

Disqualification on this basis is subject to remittal after full disclosure on the record and voluntary, affirmative consent from the parties and, if represented, their counsel (see generally Opinion 21-22[A]; 22 NYCRR 100.3[F]).

2. The Agency Assisted, But the Relative/Friend is Not Personally Involved

We have previously addressed a similar issue, where a judge's first-degree relative, a non-attorney, was employed by a social services agency that provided services to litigants appearing before the judge (see Opinion 20-19). We advised that although the judge must disqualify from matters in which the first-degree relative was personally

involved, the judge has no obligation to disclose or disqualify with respect to matters in which the relative was not personally involved (id.; see also Opinion 16-28). Similar principles apply where a judge's non-attorney relative is employed by a not-for-profit agency.

We note that the judge's close personal friendship with his/her relative does not change the analysis, because we have advised that a judge's obligations due to a social relationship with a particular individual "do[] not automatically extend" to that individual's colleagues (Opinions 22-39; 21-92).

Accordingly, the judge need not disclose or disqualify in a matter merely because other employees of the same not-for-profit agency have assisted and/or are accompanying a litigant in a matter before the judge, provided the judge has no reason to believe his/her relative/friend has had any personal involvement.

Obligation to Inquire

Where the judge has no reason to believe that his/her non-attorney relative/friend was personally involved in the proceedings, the judge has no obligation to disclose, disqualify, or make any special inquiry.



Off the Front / Calendar of Events

Offices

« Continued from page 1

tive declined to comment.

Goodwin Procter added close to 30,000 square feet to its total office space when it relocated to Fifth Avenue in Midtown South, for a total of 244,453 square feet, making it the largest new lease of the second quarter per Cresa’s report. Representatives for Goodwin Procter did not respond to requests for comment.

Gregg Cohen, Cresa’s principal, said in an interview that all of the office expansions in New York have created obstacles for other firms seeking more space.

“Large firms in New York who are looking to grow can’t grow within the buildings that they’re currently in, which is causing the need to look outside of their buildings,” Cohen said.

Overall, for the second quarter of 2025, 19 law firms signed leases for about 1.2 million square feet of office space, which is more than double the amount signed in the first quarter, according to Cresa.

Both first and second quarters this year saw around double the square footage signed by law firms in New York, compared with the same points in 2024, with the overall trend being that many firms are having to move to new buildings as they increase headcounts.

Benesch, Friedlander, Coplan & Aronoff also added 91,000 square feet to their New York office space when they relocated to Avenue of the Americas in the second quarter, and Windels Marx Lane & Mitten-dorf renewed for the same space at their West 56th Street location, according to the Cresa report. (Scott Matthews, Windel Marx’s managing partner, said in an interview that his firm was happy with its current office size and was not planning to reduce or expand in the near future.)

New York law firm leasing developments overall echo the national increase in law office leasing activity. Nationally, law firm leasing activity grew to 3.4 million square feet during Q1, among leases of at least 20,000 square feet, far outpacing the 1.7 million square feet of activity during the first quarter of 2024.

But leasing activity appears to be even more frenetic in Manhattan this year. Cohen said New York is

“a different animal for a number of different reasons.”

New York’s role as a hotspot of talent, a financial center, and a place where employees generally have smaller living arrangements has set it apart from other parts of the country where firm headcounts are lower and remote work is more in fashion.

Considering Future Expansion

Law firms have largely been sticking to Midtown as they take more office space. Meanwhile, firm leadership has been considering years’ worth of further expansion and locations where they can continue growing.

Ropes & Gray went from 300,000 square feet to 535,000 when the firm signed for its new location on Avenue of the Americas in the second quarter of 2024. In an interview, New York managing partners John Sorkin and Eva Carman said that the new location will offer their firm a chance to build the type of office modern attorneys need, in addition to providing more room for the firm’s higher headcount. The firm had around 450 New York lawyers last year.

“We expect to grow significantly more,” Sorkin said. “That’s our goal with a focus on the New York market. And one of the great things about the whole process of moving and the new space is that we’re actively involved in the design process to build out conference facilities and catering facilities and all kinds of things to service an office of that size and even larger, which we currently don’t have the capacity to do.”

More Efficient Space

There is only so much space for firms to grow into in Midtown, however. Management consulting company Cushman & Wakefield’s second-quarter report on the national office space market states that vacancies are dropping year-over-year in the area.

David Smith, head of Americas insights in global research at Cushman & Wakefield, said in an interview that a lack of new construction has given law firms fewer options and necessitated doing more with less total square footage.

Timothy Bromiley, professional services leader and principal at

architecture firm Gensler, said in an interview that he has guided several major law firms through office relocations and expansions from a design perspective. Bromiley said that in response to a lack of vacancies at the ideal size, many firms have moved to more “efficient” space usage.

“The holy grail of how to measure efficiency is how many square feet per lawyer,” Bromiley said. “Say pre-COVID, you know, the mid-to-late teens, there were plenty of firms in the 700, 800 square-foot-per-lawyer. Now the projects are quite often in the 600s. They can even get more efficient in the 500 square-foot-per-lawyer.”

Bromiley also said that firms are focusing on communal spaces and amenities designed to make office space more productive and enjoyable to be in. Gensler’s 2025 U.S. Legal Workplace Survey found that partners largely value being able to have scheduled, in-person meetings with both colleagues and clients in the office, while associates prioritized being able to focus on work and having access to technology.

Not all major firms have expanded their space, but the ones that have reduced it have also been considering efficiency. Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe renewed in place and reduced its total New York office space by 70,000 square feet in the third quarter of 2024, a move that its chief financial officer, David Fries, said matches other office changes the firm has made around the country.

In an email, Fries said that efficiency was one of the key factors behind Orrick’s decision to reduce office space and added that as legal services become increasingly digital, physical space for things like record storage and books are becoming unnecessary.

“We’re focused on improving our use of space and reducing occupancy costs as a percentage of revenue, so we can invest in talent, training and tech,” Fries said. “The reality is that the way we use our offices today enables us to accommodate a significantly increased number of team members in a reduced footprint—and our people report that it actually improves their office experience.”

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out giving him a Miranda warning. Hernandez then confessed to killing Patz and disposing of his body in a trash bag, but did not provide a motive.

Following the confession, detectives read Hernandez a Miranda warning and questioned him further.

Since there was no physical evidence tying Hernandez to Patz’s disappearance, the prosecution’s case heavily depended upon his statements to authorities, to his wife and others.

Hernandez was charged in state court with second-degree murder and first-degree kidnapping and first stood trial in 2015.

After 18 days of deliberations, the jury could not reach a verdict and the court declared a mistrial.

In 2022, Hernandez, who is currently serving his prison sentence at New York’s Elmira Correction Facility, filed for a writ of habeas corpus in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York.

In its ruling Monday on an appeal from a decision by U.S. District Court Judge Colleen McMahon in the case, the Second Circuit said that Hernandez must be released unless he is tried a third time for Patz’s murder.

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Hernandez

« Continued from page 1

and murder of Etan Patz asking if jurors must disregard statements Hernandez made to investigators following a confession he provided before being given a Miranda warning.

“The trial court instructed the jury, without further explanation, that ‘the answer is no,’” Second Circuit Judge Guido Calabresi wrote for the three-judge panel.

The jury deliberated for nine days before returning a mixed verdict, acquitting him of intentional murder but convicting him of felony murder and kidnapping. Manhattan Supreme Court Justice Maxwell Wiley sentenced Hernandez, who is now 64 years old, to 25 to years to life in prison.

Calabresi wrote that Wiley’s “bare” response to the jury’s note on whether Hernandez’s statements to investigators were given voluntarily was “manifestly inaccurate.” “We thus harbor ‘grave doubt’ about whether the trial court’s erroneous instruction had a ‘substantial and injurious effect or influence in determining the jury’s verdict,’” Calabresi wrote.

He was joined on the unanimous decision by Judges Raymond Lohier and Myrna Pérez.

“For more than 13 years, Pedro Hernandez has been in prison for a crime he did not commit and based on a conviction that the Second Circuit has now made clear was obtained in clear violation of law,” McDermott Will & Emery partner Edward Diskant, who leads Hernandez’s legal team, said in a statement to the Law Journal.

“We are grateful the Court has now given Pedro a chance to get his life back, and I call upon the Man-

hattan District Attorney’s Office to drop these misguided charges and focus their efforts where they belong: on finding those actually responsible for the disappearance of Etan Patz.”

A spokesperson for the Manhattan District Attorney’s Office said prosecutors are reviewing the Second Circuit’s decision and did not comment further.

Hernandez Looks to Potential Third Trial

When Patz went missing, Hernandez worked at a bodega near the boy’s bus stop. He was questioned at the time about Patz’s disappearance, but was not treated at the time as a suspect, according to court papers.

About three years later, police turned their sights on Jose Ramos, who had been in a relationship with Patz’s babysitter. Ultimately, prosecutors declined to prosecute Ramos, citing the lack of physical evidence in the case.

The case was renewed in 2012 after investigators focused on a new suspect, Othniel Miller, a carpenter with a basement workshop near Patz’s home who knew the boy and his family. An FBI scent dog detected the smell of human decomposition in Miller’s basement, leading investigators to conduct an excavation of the workshop that attracted extensive press coverage.

Hernandez’s brother-in-law saw media reports about the dig and told police that he heard rumors that Hernandez—who has a history of mental illness—was involved with Patz’s disappearance.

New York Police Department detectives picked up Hernandez from his home in New Jersey and interrogated him for six hours with-

erater Amy Howe, the co-founder of SCOTUSblog, will examine the most consequential decisions of the current Supreme Court term. 6 p.m. – 9 p.m. 3 CLE credits Webinar Registration Link: https://services.nycbar.org/EventDetail?EventKey=\_WEB072325&code=NYLJ Location: Zoom Contact: Customer Relations Department, 212-382-6663 or customerrelations@nycbar.org

NY City Bar (Non CLE) Bankruptcy and the Privacy Line: When Personal

Information Becomes An Asset 6 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. In-Person Registration Link: https://services.nycbar.org/EventDetail?EventKey=BANK072325&code=NYLJ 42 West 44th Street Contact: Customer Relations Department, 212-382-6663 or customerrelations@nycbar.org

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

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

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, J.J.

TUESDAY, JULY 22

10 A.M.

651234/23 Midway Wind v. Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy 806657/21 Williams-Miller v. Tilden

12 P.M.

804220/22 Rossy v. Monahemi

2 P.M.

805134/24 Santiago v. NYU College of Dentistry

MONDAY, JULY 28

10 A.M.

651863/23 BFAM Asian Opportunities v. Glory Health Industry

TUESDAY, AUG. 5

12 P.M.

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

THURSDAY, AUG. 7

10 A.M.

155656/19 Schiff v. Intersystem S&S Corp.

12 P.M.

35478/20 Fisher v. Triborough Bridge and Tunnel

APPELLATE TERM

60 Centre Street Room 401

10 A.M.

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

New York County

SUPREME COURT

Ex-Parte Motion Part And Special Term Part

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

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

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

IAS PARTS

1 Silvera: 300 (60 Centre) 2 Sattler: 212 (60 Centre) 3 Cohen, J.: 208 (60 Centre) 4 Kim: 308 (80 Centre) 5 King: 320 (80 Centre) 6 King: 351 (60 Centre) 7 Lebovits: 345 (60 Centre) 8 Kotler: 278 (80 Centre) 9 Kottler: 355 (60 Centre) 11 Frank: 412 (60 Centre) 12 Strech: 328 (80 Centre) 13 Schumacher 304 (71 Thomas) 14 Bluth: 432 (60 Centre) 15 Johnson: 116 (60 Centre) 17 Hagler: 335 (60 Centre) 18 Tisch: 104 (71 Thomas) 19 Sokoloff: 540 (60 Centre) 20 Kaplan: 422 (60Centre) 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 Rameur: 341 (60 Centre) 35 Perry-Bond: 684 (111 Centre) 36 Saunders: 205 (71 Thomas) 37 Engoron: 418 (60 Centre) 38 Crawford: 1166 (111 Centre) 39 Clynes: 232 (60 Centre) 41 Moyné: 327 (80 Centre) 42 Morales-Minera: 574 (111 Centre) 43 Reed: 222 (60 Centre) 44 Pearlman: 321 (60 Centre) 45 Patel: 428 (60 Centre) 46 Latini: 210 (71 Thomas) 47 Goetz: 1021 (111 Centre) 48 Masley: 246 (60 Centre) 49 Chan: 252 (60 Centre) 50 Sweeting: 279 (80 Centre) 51 Headley: 122 (80 Centre) 52 Sharp: 1045 (111 Centre) 53 Borrok: 238 (60 Centre) 54 Schechter: 228 (60 Centre) 55 d’Auguste: 103 (71 Thomas) 56 Kelley: 204 (71 Thomas) 57 Kraus: 218 (60 Centre) 58 Cohen, D.: 305 (71 Thomas) 60 Crane: 248 (60 Centre)

61 Bannon: 232 (60 Centre) 59 James, D.: 331 (60 Centre) 62 Chesler: 1127A (111 Centre) 65 Reo: 307 (80 Centre) MFPKahn: 1127B (111 Centre) MMSP-1: 1127B (111 Centre) IDV Dawson: 1604 (100 Centre)

PART 40TR JUDICIAL MEDIATION

On Rotating Schedule:

13 Silvera: 300 (60 Centre) 13 Adams 300 (60 Centre)

EARLY SETTLEMENT

ESC 1 Vigilante 106(80 Centre) ESC 2 Wilkenfeld 106 (80 Centre)

SPECIAL REFEREES 60 Centre Street

73R Santiago: Room 354 75R Burzio: Room 240 80R Wohlm: Room 562 82R Wohl: Room 501B 83R Sambuco: Room 528 84R Feinberg: Room 641 88R Lewis-Reisen: Room 324

JHO/SPECIAL REFEREES 80 Centre Street

81R Hewitt: Room 321 87R Burke: Room 238 89R Hoahng: Room 236

SPECIAL REFEREE 71 Thomas Street

Judicial Hearing Officers

Part 91 Hon. C. Ramos

Part 93 Hon. Marin

SUPREME COURT Motion Calendars Room 130, 9:30 A.M. 60 Centre Street

SUPREME COURT Motion Dispositions from Room 130 60 Centre Street

Calendars in the Motion Submission Part (Room 130) show the index number and caption of each and the disposition thereof as marked on the Room 130 calendars. The calendars in use are a Paper Motions Calendar, E-Filed Motions Calendar, and APB (All Papers By) Calendar setting a date for submission of a missing stipulation or motion paper. With respect to motions filed with Request for Judicial Intervention, counsel in e-filed cases will be notified by e-mail through NYSCEF of the Justice to whom the case has been assigned. In paper cases, counsel should sign up for the E-Track service to receive e-mail notification of the assignment and other developments and schedules in their cases. Immediately following is a key that explains the markings used by the Clerk in Room 130.

Motion Calendar Key:

ADJ—Adjudged to date indicated in Submission Courtroom (Room 130). ARG—Scheduled for argument for date and part indicated. SUB (PT #)—Motion was submitted to part noted. WDN—Motion was withdrawn on calendar call. SUB/DEF—Motion was submitted on default to part indicated. APB (All Papers By)—This motion is adjudged to Room 119 on date indicated, only for submission of papers. SUBM 3—Adjudged to date indicated in Submission Court Room (Room 130) for affirmation or so ordered stipulation. S—Stipulation. C—Consent. C MOTION—Adjudged to Commercial Motion Part Calendar. FINAL—Adjournment date is final

60 CENTRE STREET

Submissions Part

TUESDAY, JULY 22

Submission 1 101030/24 Anderson v. NYC Dept. of Education 2 100005/25 Davis v. Lidl 3 100577/25 NY v. NY Post Hldgs., Inc. And Carl Campanile 4 100433/25 Weaver v. The NYCHA

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23

Submission

1 100480/25 Okore v. Metro Loft Management 2 150262/23 Agbolosu v. NY Daily News Co. 3 150262/23 Ainsworth Institute of Pain Mgt. v. Awad 6 652336/25 Rijk Contracting Carting Corp. v. Three Park Bldg. LLC 8 805086/19 Robert J. Gil De Lamadrin v. Azam 652484/25 Ryder Truck Rental v. Petro-Masaph 652217/25 Safeco Inc. Co. Et Al v. Rustrian Alvarez 156088/22 Second And Second Prop. LLC v. Second And Third 156435/22 Second And Third LLC v. Second And Second Prop. LLC 150248/24 Serhant LLC v. The Karen Miner-Romanoff Living Trust 190097/22 Shaikour v. Avon Prod., Inc. 659763/24 Shenzhen Jinhongtai Equity Investment Fund Mgt. Co., Ltd. Et Al v. Dogness (int'l) Corp. Et Al 158659/17 Solway v. Karlstein 158406/21 Springer v. Lev Taxi LLC 451507/24 State of NY v. Frias 650350/24 Super G Const. Corp. Et Al 161217/24 The Espinoza Kearney Law Group v. Fattorini 159055/24 The Murray Hill Terrace Condominium v. Cortisdis 452027/25 The Triborough Bridge And Tunnel Auth. v. Williams 159688/22 Travelers Indemnity Co. of Connecticut A/s/o Joanna Mastroianni D/b/a Elana Laderos v. Bisk Architects Lp Et Al 161378/20 Trushkevych v. Urban Atelier Group 850478/24 U.S. Real Estate Credit Hldgs. III-A v. 101 1023 West 72nd St. LLC Et Al 850173/22 Valley Nat. Bank v. 152 Sherman Hldg. Lp Et Al 160967/24 Vandross v. Ralph Laroche Et Al 655567/24 Venkatesh v. Mondee Hldgs., Inc. Et Al

Paperless Judge Part

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850010/24 146 89 Funding LLC v. 146 E 89 Borrower 1 LLC Et Al 158301/24 166 Fifth Ave. v. Syndicate Ventures 850154/23 57th St. Vacation Owners Assoc., Inc., By And Through Its Board of Directors v. Olsen 651250/23 A. M. Richardson v. Iron Oak, Inc. Et Al 151384/18 Adame v. Anacostia Rail Hldgs. 650500/23 Aicon Contemporary v. Dutta 653001/25 Akf Inc v. Elh Prods. 155396/24 Alaneli v. 123 Washington LLC Et Al 159975/22 Allocca v. NYCTA Et Al 653630/25 Allstate Fire And Casualty Ins. Co. v. Suk 157154/21 Alvarez v. Anacostia Rail Hldgs. 651579/25 Ataklti v. Yoon 650204/24 Baywa R.E. Wind v. Rsg Underwriting Mgrs.

655043/22 Board of Mgrs. of The 84 Bedford Condominium v. Pamela Court LLC 154821/25 Break Point Public Affairs Inc. Et Al v. Sun 650986/25 Castle Pliment v. Forex Express Corp. Et Al 150710/25 Ciner v. Claridge House LLC 452622/23 NYC v. Grullon 152982/25 Coggins v. NYC Et Al 162276/24 Cuij Vazquez v. D.H.I. Const. Services, Inc. Et Al 157602/23 D’Ambrosio v. Rxr Hb Owner 652672/25 David York Agency v. Green 153993/25 De Mello-Drew v. Highgate Hotels Lp Et Al 850220/25 Deutsche Bank Trust Co. Americas, As Trustee, on Behalf of The Registered Holders of Citigroup Commercial Mortgage Securities Inc., Commercial Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2015-Ge29 v. 170 B’way. Retail Owner 151547/24 Dunn v. 240 Sull LLC 154171/24 Elkind v. Bradford 159666/21 Executive Risk Indemnity, Inc. A/s/o Kenneth Malave And Sandra Malave Et Al v. Dr. Stephen Pagot Et Al 161346/17 Finerman v. Con Ed Co. 650534/25 Franklin St. Lofts LLC v. Rosebox LLC Et Al 152961/21 Garcia v. New Puck Corp. 154794/24 Goodine v. Arboleda 190196/25 Guard Jr. v. 3m Co. Et Al 161178/23 Gurbanova v. Morgan 160118/21 Halem v. 985 Land Hldg. 654217/24 Halgene Watch Ltd. Et Al v. Alex Capital Fund 154788/25 Hertz Vehicles, LLC, And All of Its Affiliates And Subsidiaries, Including But Not Ltd. To The Hertz Corp., And Hertz Co. v. Anjani Sinha Medical 100203/25 Hintermaier v. Hands of Hope Physical Therapy & Wellness, Inc. 152571/20 Jacinth v. Empire State Dev. 151706/25 Korn Jr. v. Korn 160005/22 Luis Miguelgarcia-Quinonez v. Rennon Const. Corp. 158734/23 Lutin v. Periberger 653774/25 Lux Capital Mgt. v. Duquette 15046/23 Malcher v. Theatre Refreshment Co. of NY Et Al 153761/25 Marotta v. Tucker 650114/25 Meyer v. Pura Industries LLC Et Al 155918/22 Michquiri Tito v. Lincoln Square Synagogue, Inc. 151205/22 Monteseoca Peralta v. 55 Liberty Owners Corp. Et Al 656925/21 Nichols v. Weinstein 659211/24 Nr 79th St. LLC v. Musovic 157594/24 NYCTL 1998-2 Trust And The Bank of NY Mellon As Collateral Agent And Custodian v. 329 E34 LLC Et Al 154407/22 Ochoa Fajardo v. Cornell Univ. 652951/25 Philadelphia Lotus 02a LLC v. Wilmington Trust 161110/21 Pierre v. Hudson River Park Trust Et Al 151397/25 Regions Bank As Successor By Merger To Enerbank USA v. Tahany 160725/15 Rodriguez v. Moore 152401/21 Ross v. Td Invst Corp Et Al 161425/23 Sasso Nava v. NYC Et Al 850180/25 Sig Cre 2023 Venture LLC v. 161-21 Jamaica Hldg. LLC. Et Al 155928/24 State Farm Mutual Automobile Ins. Co. v. Dozier 850019/25 Stormfield Spt Iv v. Bowery Shed Llc Lp Et Al 450374/21 Texas City Patrol LLC v. Guard Services USA Inc. 151558/24 Thai v. Doe 655208/23 Tobin v. Brown 651227/24 Trane Technologies Co. LLC v. Chiltepin Solar-Storage 159321/24 Twin Barns v. Bettina Equities Co. 651418/25 Unity Capital v. Jrs Prop. Advisors LLC Et Al 656862/22 Vaysburd v. Grant Thornton 659157/24 Viola Credit Gl Iv. Landa Hldgs., Inc. Et Al 805025/21 Weiss v. Salgado 651404/22 Westport Ins. Corp. Et Al v. Gator Coastal Shopping Centre 650365/25 Williams Cole v. The Dept. of Education of NYC Et Al 850668/23 Wilmington Savings Fund Society v. Leri 150197/22 Wilson v. Villagecare Rehabilitation & Nursing Center Et Al 160151/20 Yv 129 W. 20. v. Chalk of Chelsea, Inc. Et Al

Gross 152733/25 Forbes v. Combs 452075/25 Fulmore v. NYC Et Al 156159/21 Garrison v. NYC Et Al 155954/25 George v. Metro. Transportation Auth. 654285/24 Gold Wynn Asset Mgt. v. Titanium Asset Mgt. LLC Et Al 154423/25 Grant Kirwan v. Bukhari 154360/25 Gross v. Lyft, Inc. Et Al 160726/24 Gutierrez Orellana v. Slab Builders 650606/25 H&M Tile Installations Et Al v. Suffolk Const. Co. Et Al 653747/23 He v. Bmw of North America 154230/23 Hereford Ins. Co. v. Cabral 159501/23 Hernandez v. Woodlands Owners, Inc. Et Al 452038/25 In The Matter of The Application of The Metro. Transportation Auth., Relative To Acquiring Fee Title in Real Prop. Required For The Second Ave. Subway Project - Phase 2 Block 1687 v. Na 652541/20 James v. Harriet Tubman Gardens 155185/24 Jaroslavic v. Mandel 155129/24 Jordan v. Arthouse Hotel, Inc. Et Al 158066/25 Kahn v. NYC Et Al 155760/25 Kaur v. Lm General Ins. Co. 153230/25 Khan v. Manhattan Laser Spa Et Al 655777/24 Konica Minolta Business Solutions U.S.A., Inc. v. Atari, Inc. 161006/23 Lee v. Gonzalez 654395/20 Lee v. Zeililin 157622/19 Lemberg v. J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. 651969/24 Lexington Ave. Hotel v. 525 Lexington Owner 157990/25 Liverpool v. NYC Dept. of Education Et Al 155372/20 Luckey v. Bass Cab Corp. Et Al 155991/24 M & J Mechanical Corp. v. Caldwell & Walsh Bldg. Const., Inc. Et Al 150939/24 M. v. G. 151637/25 Markland 766 v. 34 East 29 Hldg. 652190/25 Mars Wrigley Confectionary U.S. v. Ainsworth Inc. 950331/20 McCray v. Riverside Hawks A/a/a Reverside Et Al 653738/23 Mercades v. Five Tier, Inc. Et Al 652133/25 Mercedes-Benz Financial Services USA LLC v. Manchester 805147/22 Mezhirova v. Mount Sinai West 655336/21 Moller v. West 128th St. L.P. Et Al 451815/25 Motor Vehicle Accident Indemnification Corp. A/s/o Mchedel A Wilson v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Ins. Co. 653198/22 Mret Reit Lender 2 LLC Et Al v. Fpg Maiden Hldgs. 451872/24 NYCHA v. Centeno 158955/17 Nicotina v. Rcpj Landmark Properties 160295/22 NYCTL 1998-2 Trust v. Valiente 656938/19 O’Connor v. Society Pass Inc. 651404/25 Old Republic Nat. Title Ins. Co. As Subrogee of Sina Re Mgt. LLC v. Ramos 652711/22 Patterson Belknap Webb & Tyler Llp v. Marcus & Cinelli Llp Et Al 150204/25 Periman v. F45 Union Square NYC Et Al 151666/25 Perry 259 W. 4 Owners Corp. v. 124 Commercial L.P. Et Al 155420/23 Pettito v. Zozo Taxi 651782/20 Phillips Auctioneers LLC v. Grosso 151563/20 Pitsionas v. Metro. Transportation 157459/24 Ponce De Garcia v. Guttenplan 653614/25 Potomac Law Group v. Inspire Summit D/b/a Skytop Strategies 157608/22 Procel v. Bop Se LLC Et Al 159819/21 Pv Hldg. Corp. Including All of Its Subsidiaries And Affiliates, Including But Not Ltd. To Avis Budget, LLC, Avis Car Rental, LLC, Budget Car Rental, LLC, Payless Car Rental, Inc. And Zipcar, Inc



151705/23 Wamputsrik v. 2995  
Coney Island LLC Et Al  
151554/24 Watt v. Bp Prods. North  
America Inc. Et Al  
850059/25 Wells Fargo Bank v.  
Riverton Square  
159268/21 Yudina v. Alamo Rental  
(US) LLC Et Al  
655987/24 Zhang v. USA Qr Culture  
Industrial Dev. LLC D/b/a Hutaoli  
Et Al

THURSDAY, JULY 24

160200/21 150 Central Park South  
Inc. D/b/a Hampshire House v.  
Jds Dev. LLC Et Al  
651558/24 123rd St. Berk v. The  
Journey Flatiron Ltd. Liability  
Co.

155214/22 401/22 Rtlty. LLC v. Ladish  
652566/25 722 Metro. LLC v. Seneca  
Ins. Co., Inc.  
850011/13 938 St. Nicholas Ave. v.  
936-938 Clifcrest Housing  
653112/25 96 Springs v. De Baets  
152012/23 Adeleke v. Peter Pan Bus  
Lines, Inc. Et Al

652116/25 American Express Travel  
Related Services Co., Inc. v.  
Digital Direct And More Inc.  
157832/23 American Transit Ins.  
Co. v. St. Lukes Roosevelt Hosp.  
Center A/o Rock Games  
157833/23 American Transit Ins.  
Co. v. St. Lukes Roosevelt Hosp.  
Center A/o Rock Games  
653850/25 American Transit Ins.  
Co. v. Annm Inc.

653849/25 American Transit Ins.  
Co. v. Comprehensive Mri of NY  
653747/25 American Transit Ins.  
Co. v. Delacruz Md  
653765/25 American Transit Ins.  
Co. v. North Shore Family  
Chiropractic Pc

653772/25 American Transit Ins.  
Co. v. North Shore Family  
Chiropractic Pc  
653848/25 American Transit Ins.  
Co. v. NY Manners Med Supply  
Inc.

653819/25 American Transit Ins.  
Co. v. Stand Up Mri of Bronx Pc  
653764/25 American Transit Ins.  
Co. v. Total Anesthesia Provider  
155367/24 Antique Rugs And  
Tapestries of The World Inc. Dba  
Bocarra Fine Rugs NY v. 232 East  
59 St Owner LLC

150608/24 Artman v. NYCTA Et Al  
650371/25 Benjamin 589 Lessee  
LLC v. Kirna Zabbette, Inc. Et Al  
157472/20 Bijari v. Tchouza  
160532/20 Block v. Uber  
Technologies, Inc.

153427/25 Board of Mgrs. of The  
Braender Condominium v. A2z  
Central Park LLC Et Al  
652438/25 Br Brand Hldgs. LLC v.  
Fleet St. Ltd.

158713/21 Bregman v. Simon  
157083/18 Brophy v. NYCTA  
158678/20 Buitrago v. 600 B'way.  
Partners LLC

150449/25 Butler v. Bloomingdale  
654435/24 Bx 134 Hldgs. LLC v.  
Anderson  
155344/20 Caguna Rivera v. 712  
Fifth Ave. Owner Lp

150345/23 Cantos Chiliquinga v.  
1021 Park Ave. Corp.  
150018/25 Capo v. Collado Ovalles  
850252/25 Centre St. Lender LLC v.  
224 Centre Rtlty. LLC Et Al

450200/23 Cholakis v. Teachers'  
Retirement System of NYC Et Al  
850540/23 Columbia Capital II Inc.  
v. 514 West 44th St., Inc. Et Al  
157354/19 De Souza v. Hudson  
Yards Const. Ltd.

154344/25 Demun v. NYC Et Al  
150908/25 Doe v. Archdiocese of NY  
Et Al  
652152/22 Eastern Effects, Inc. v.  
3911 Lemmon Ave. Associates

805045/24 Estate of Judith Brook Et  
Al v. Ruotolo Esc  
652221/25 Exp Topco v. Caastle Inc.  
Et Al  
850270/21 Fannie Mae v.  
Residential Industries I

157101/24 Fc Marketpl. v. Ubiquius  
Inc. Et Al  
150928/24 Fed. Ins. Co. A/s/o Bd  
Hotels LLC v. Mercer Rubber  
Corp.

156427/25 Figueroa Valdez v. Motor  
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Corp. (Fvaic)  
153179/23 Flaum v. Kaufman Arcade  
Associates

161463/19 Fuchs v. Starbucks  
Coffee Co.  
151487/22 Gregory Berg v. NYC  
651016/25 Halpern v. Broker  
Success LLC Et Al

153332/24 Hereford Ins. Co. v. Fils-  
Aime  
153758/23 Hooks v. Azure Hldgs. II  
805356/18 Isaacson v. Pacifico  
152571/20 Jacinth v. Empire State  
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160798/20 Jackson v. 40 West 55th  
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650003/25 Jones Law Firm v. Jamil  
655823/20 Katzoff v. Bsp Agency  
655576/24 Kb Green Valley North v.  
Keybank Natl. Assoc.

153520/20 Kim v. Panther Logistics  
656109/23 King v. Kornfeld  
656419/23 Leos v. Ainvest Financial,  
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154310/24 Lex54bh LLC v. Wells  
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654271/24 Liberty Mutual Ins. Co.  
Et Al v. Jose Chanalata Arteaga  
Et Al  
152591/24 Lsc West 36th & 39th St  
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155991/24 M & J Mechanical Corp.  
v. Caldwell & Walsh Bldg. Const.,  
Inc. Et Al  
154190/23 M. Daddio Inc. v. 303  
Design Consultants LLC Et Al  
156622/24 Maria Dolores Chuqui  
As The Administrator Ad  
Prosequendum of The Estate  
of Jose Florencio Rodriguez  
Cajamarca v. Bfab LLC

650900/25 Marnock LLC Et Al v.  
Tucker  
161600/24 Marte De Martinez v.  
Dyckman St. 115 Associates Et Al  
850255/18 Matrix Financial  
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659897/24 Meenan & Associates v.  
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154338/24 Mocha v. 400 West 219  
LLC Et Al  
157401/22 Morales v. Rambles Real  
Estate

652198/25 Newbank v. 1519 Wall St  
Inc Et Al  
155210/25 Northe Group, Inc. v.  
Fadel  
154944/24 Omada v. Hunt

654781/24 Optima Partners Hldgs.  
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151880/25 Palisades Ins. Co. v. 5th  
Ave. Wellness Medical PC. Et Al  
158370/25 Parkview Financial Reit  
v. Smeke Saba

157449/23 Penuk v. NYC  
654426/23 Phienk v. 1250 B'way.  
Associates LLC Et Al  
162317/19 Rizwan v. Nuwest  
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154508/24 Romero v. Croker Fire  
Drill Corp. Et Al  
452906/24 Sales v. Justiniano  
151709/17 Schleissner v. Dawes  
158193/23 Sier v. Skyline  
Restoration Inc.

156464/19 Slater v. Mount Sinai  
Beth Israel  
150190/25 State Farm Fire And  
Casualty Co. v. Noel  
653882/25 Stern v. Juracich  
652283/25 Trc Master Fund v. Nova  
Manna Inc.

101441/24 Udooh v. Community  
Family Health Center Et Al  
158139/21 Vargas v. Cnr Metal  
Trade Inc. Et Al  
159774/24 Wells Fargo Bank v.

E-Filing  
Submission Part  
Adjourned for  
Working  
Copies Part

Part 1  
Justice Adam Silvera  
60 Centre Street  
Phone 646-386-3722  
Room 300

TUESDAY, JULY 22

650671/19 American Transit Ins. v.  
Fermin  
654873/19 American Transit Ins. v.  
Jones  
651486/19 American Transit Ins. v.  
Martinez

158397/23 Basulto v. Murillo  
153420/22 Evans v. M&K Real  
Estate Hldgs. Corp. Et Al  
154183/23 Gill v. NYC Et Al  
151988/23 Johnson v. NYC Et Al  
153927/22 Lugo v. NYC Et Al  
153436/20 Oliveira v. Top Shelf  
Electric Corp.

150566/22 Vasquez Rosa v. NYC Et  
Al

THURSDAY, JULY 24

161114/15 Henry v. Nava Garcia

Part 2  
Justice Lori S. Sattler  
60 Centre Street  
Phone 646-386-3852  
Room 212

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651372/22 1350 LLC v. Financial  
Vision Group  
653974/22 368 Amsterdam Ave. LLC  
v. The Morgan Condominium Et  
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656384/21 Ashenberg Law Group v.  
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654296/21 David & Suzanne  
Kuperhand, Inc. v. Dickson  
653655/21 Goetz Fitzpatrick Llp v.  
Longo Commercial Cabinets, Inc.  
Et Al

655863/23 Meir Electric D/b/a Meir  
Electric Co. v. El-Kam Rtlty. Co. Et  
Al  
155081/23 Mikhailov v. Park  
162439/14 Perez v. Church of The  
Incarnation  
656592/20 Surratt Beauty v. Surratt  
Cosmetics

155038/25 The Board of Mgr. of The  
Morgan Condominium v. 368  
Amsterdam Ave. LLC Et Al  
158860/23 Trustees of NYC Dist.  
Council of Carpenters Pension  
Fund v. S&N Builders, Inc. Et Al  
656862/22 Vaysburd v. Grant  
Thornton

653199/22 XI Ins. America, Inc.  
A/s/o George Comfort & Sons v.  
Premier Sanitation

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651372/22 1350 LLC v. Financial  
Vision Group

654296/21 David & Suzanne  
Kuperhand, Inc. v. Dickson  
155038/25 The Board of Mgr. of The  
Morgan Condominium v. 368  
Amsterdam Ave. LLC Et Al  
158860/23 Trustees of NYC Dist.  
Council of Carpenters Pension  
Fund v. S&N Builders, Inc. Et Al

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656674/20 Acp Dental Group v.  
Made in Bklyn. Designs, Inc. Et Al  
652532/14 Harriet Tubman Gardens  
v. H.T. Dev. Corp.

154230/23 Hereford Ins. Co. v.  
Cabrall  
159819/21 Pv Hldg. Corp. Including  
All of Its Subsidiaries And  
Affiliates, Including But Not Ltd.  
To Avis Budget, LLC, Avis Car  
Rental, LLC, Budget Car Rental,  
LLC, Budget Truck Rental, LLC,  
Payless Car Rental, Inc. And  
Zipcar, Inc. v. New Horizon  
Surgical Center LLC

156155/21 Reclaim New York, Inc.  
v. Vindex LLC  
655646/21 Studio 1872 Inc., D/b/a  
C'est Beau 1872 v. Bond St. Levy  
LLC Et Al

Motion  
656674/20 Acp Dental Group v.  
Made in Bklyn. Designs, Inc. Et Al  
652532/14 Harriet Tubman Gardens  
v. H.T. Dev. Corp.

655646/21 Studio 1872 Inc., D/b/a  
C'est Beau 1872 v. Bond St. Levy  
LLC Et Al

THURSDAY, JULY 24  
266738/21 151 William Rtlty. LLC v.  
The Tax Comm. of NYC Et Al  
266723/21 234 East 46th St. Prop.  
Owner LLC v. The Tax Comm. of  
NYC Et Al

266066/21 667 Madison Ave. De LLC  
C/o Hartz Mountain Industries v.  
Tax Comm. of NYC Et Al  
264138/1667 Equities Corp. v. The  
Tax Comm. of NYC Et Al

263907/20 Best Work Hldgs. (new  
York) LLC v. The Tax Comm. of  
NYC  
264922/21 Columbus Ave. Hldg.  
Corp. v. The Tax Comm. of NYC  
240108/24 In The Matter of The  
Application For The Review of  
An Assessment Under Article 7  
of The Real Prop. Tax Law Cpc  
Headquarters, Inc. v. The Tax  
Comm. of NYC Et Al

266722/21 Metro. Sutton Associates  
v. The Tax Comm. of NYC Et Al  
266720/21 Metro. Times Square  
Associates v. The Tax Comm. of  
NYC Et Al

266738/21 151 William Rtlty. LLC v.  
The Tax Comm. of NYC Et Al  
266723/21 234 East 46th St. Prop.  
Owner LLC v. The Tax Comm. of  
NYC Et Al

266066/21 667 Madison Ave. De LLC  
C/o Hartz Mountain Industries v.  
Tax Comm. of NYC Et Al  
240108/24 In The Matter of The  
Application For The Review of  
An Assessment Under Article 7  
of The Real Prop. Tax Law Cpc  
Headquarters, Inc. v. The Tax  
Comm. of NYC Et Al

266722/21 Metro. Sutton Associates  
v. The Tax Comm. of NYC Et Al  
266720/21 Metro. Times Square  
Associates v. The Tax Comm. of  
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266066/21 Tribeca Acquisition Rtlty  
Corp v. Tax Comm. of NYC Et Al  
263232/16 U.S. Postal Service v.  
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The Tax Comm. of NYC Et Al  
266723/21 234 East 46th St. Prop.  
Owner LLC v. The Tax Comm. of  
NYC Et Al

266066/21 667 Madison Ave. De LLC  
C/o Hartz Mountain Industries v.  
Tax Comm. of NYC Et Al  
240108/24 In The Matter of The  
Application For The Review of  
An Assessment Under Article 7  
of The Real Prop. Tax Law Cpc  
Headquarters, Inc. v. The Tax  
Comm. of NYC Et Al

266722/21 Metro. Sutton Associates  
v. The Tax Comm. of NYC Et Al  
266720/21 Metro. Times Square  
Associates v. The Tax Comm. of  
NYC Et Al

266066/21 Tribeca Acquisition Rtlty  
Corp v. Tax Comm. of NYC Et Al  
263232/16 U.S. Postal Service v.  
The Tax Comm. of NYC

Motion  
266738/21 151 William Rtlty. LLC v.  
The Tax Comm. of NYC Et Al  
266723/21 234 East 46th St. Prop.  
Owner LLC v. The Tax Comm. of  
NYC Et Al

266066/21 Tribeca Acquisition Rtlty  
Corp v. Tax Comm. of NYC Et Al  
263232/16 U.S. Postal Service v.  
The Tax Comm. of NYC

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23  
653917/24 Ader v. Ader  
656938/19 O'Connor v. Society Pass  
Inc.

COURT NOTES

NEW YORK STATE  
COURT OF APPEALS

Notice to the Bar June 2025 Appeals

The Clerk's Office announces that briefing sched-  
ules have been issued for the following appeals dur-  
ing June 2025.

Docket information, briefing schedules, filings and  
oral argument dates are or will be available through  
the Court's Public Access and Search System (Court-  
PASS).

Nonparties seeking to appear as amicus curiae  
should refer to Court of Appeals Rule of Practice  
500.23.

Civil appeals by leave grant of the Court of Appeals  
and Departments of the Appellate Division:

APL-2025-00110  
Clarke v. Town of Newburgh  
237 AD3d 14  
Constitutionality Statute—John R. Lewis Voting  
Rights Act of New York

APL-2025-00099  
Matter of Andersen v. Hein  
230 AD3d 880  
Social Services—Public Assistance—Credit for  
minimum wage equivalent of hours worked in  
work experience program

APL-2025-00101  
Matter of Parker J.  
232 AD3d 1244  
Parent and Child—Termination of Parental Rights—  
Ineffective Assistance of Counsel

APL-2025-00112  
Second Child v. Edge Auto, Inc.  
236 AD3d 499  
Motor Vehicles—Rental Cars—Graves Amendment  
(49 USC 30106) and Vehicle and Traffic Law §370

APL-2025-00117  
People v. Dockery (Anthony)  
233 AD3d 808  
Crimes—Sex Offenders—Sex Offender Registra-  
tion Act

APL-2025-00118  
People v. Carnegie (Elijah)  
233 AD3d 903  
Crimes—Sex Offenders—Sex Offender Registra-  
tion Act

APL-2025-00119  
People v. Green (Hikeem)  
229 AD3d 814  
Crimes—Sex Offenders—Sex Offender Registra-  
tion Act

APL-2025-00120  
People v. Townsend (Kenneth)  
233 AD3d 548  
Crimes—Sex Offenders—Sex Offender Registra-  
tion Act

APL-2025-00121  
(Rule 500.11 Procedure)  
People v. Pamperien (Gary)  
231 AD3d 976  
Crimes—Sex Offenders—Sex Offender Registra-  
tion Act

APL-2025-00122  
Criminal appeals by leave grant of Judges of the  
Court of Appeals and Justices of the Departments  
of the Appellate Division:

APL-2025-00109  
People v. Meyers (Joseph A.)  
236 AD3d 1499  
Crimes—Appeal—Reconstruction Hearing

APL-2025-00108  
People v. Billups (Ricky)  
233 AD3d 492  
Crimes—Sentence—Concurrent and Consecutive  
Terms—Penal Law §70.25(2)

APL-2025-00107  
People v. Muller (Victoria)  
84 Misc 3d 127(A)  
Crimes—Obstructing Governmental Administra-  
tion—Selection of Jury

APL-2025-00111  
People v. Brazeal (Jarelle)  
235 AD3d 890  
Crimes—Conditions of Probation—Consent to  
Searches

APL-2025-00080  
People v. Guerra (Diego)  
231 AD3d 852  
Crimes—Right to Counsel—Defense Counsel  
Stipulation

APL-2025-00079  
(Rule 500.11 Procedure)  
People v. Berry (David A.)  
236 AD2d 1405  
Crimes—Search Warrant—Probable Cause

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Deadline for Amicus Curiae Motions  
October Session

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

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

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Deadline for Amicus Curiae Motions in  
'Onondaga County v. State of New York'

The New York State Court of Appeals has calen-  
dared appeals in 'Onondaga County v. State of New  
York' (APL 2025-00088) for argument on September  
8, 2025. Appellants' briefs are due by June 12, 2025.  
Respondents' briefs are due by July 10, 2025. Appel-  
lants' reply briefs are due by July 24, 2025.  
Motions for permission to file a brief amicus curiae  
must be served no later than August 5, 2025 and  
noticed for a return date no later than August 18, 2025.  
Questions may be directed to the Clerk's Office  
at (518) 455-7705.

U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT

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

Application Deadline is Aug. 7

The United States Court of Appeals for the Sec-  
ond Circuit invites applications from qualified can-

didates for a 14-year appointment as United States  
Bankruptcy Judge for the Western District of New  
York, with a duty station in Rochester, New York. The  
selection process will be confidential and competi-  
tive. Applicants will be considered without regard to  
race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, sexual  
orientation, or disability.

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

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

Basic qualifications for consideration include:  
1. Membership in good standing of at least one  
state bar, the District of Columbia bar, or the Com-  
monwealth of Puerto Rico bar, and never other than  
membership in good standing of every bar of which  
the applicant has been a member; and  
2. A minimum of five years of legal practice expe-  
rience.

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

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

U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT

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

Application Deadline is Aug. 7

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

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

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

Basic qualifications for consideration include:  
1. Membership in good standing of at least one  
state bar, the District of Columbia bar, or the Com-  
monwealth of Puerto Rico bar, and never other than  
membership in good standing of every bar of which  
the applicant has been a member; and  
2. A minimum of five years of legal practice expe-  
rience.

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

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

U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT

Criminal Justice Act Committee Is Accepting  
Applications

Deadline is Sept. 8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Continued on page 12

Part 6  
Justice Kathy J. King  
60 Centre Street  
Phone 646-386-3312  
Room 351



850486/24Hilton Resorts Corp. v. Smith

**Part 15**  
**Justice Jeanine R. Johnson**  
60 Centre Street  
Phone 646-386-4462  
Room 116

**TUESDAY, JULY 22**  
314150/15Debora v. Debora  
365250/22King v. Marks-King  
365117/24Pollack v. Pollack  
365179/20Savino v. Rodriguez  
365322/24Torrado-Malley v. Malley

**WEDNESDAY, JULY 23**  
303291/18Carvajal-Hernandez v. Hernandez  
365006/23Khanna v. Kwenin  
365064/21Lascano v. Lascano  
365403/24Rosenthal v. Silber  
**THURSDAY, JULY 24**  
320237/25Burrows v. Burrows  
31141/14Yentis v. Yentis

**Part 17**  
**Justice Shlomo S. Hagler**  
60 Centre Street  
Phone 646-386-3283  
Courtroom 335

**TUESDAY, JULY 22**  
651024/19Bogen Properties LLC v. 315 W 35th Associates LLC  
150366/19Calavito v. Rockefeller Group Dev. Corp.  
952194/23Doe v. Trustees of Columbia Univ. in NYC Et Al  
159666/21 Executive Risk Indemnity, Inc. A/s/o Kenneth Malave And Sandra Malave Et Al v. Dr. Stephen Pagot Et Al  
151353/21 Gonzalez v. Streamline USA  
152571/20Jacinth v. Empire State Dev.  
453278/21McClain v. Metro. NYCTA Et Al  
153300/21 Slater v. Skinnyne  
158681/19Transpo Industries, Inc. v. Top One Maint. Corp  
150197/22Wilson v. Villagecare Rehabilitation & Nursing Center Et Al

**WEDNESDAY, JULY 23**  
650426/183480 Grand Concourse Fitness v. Wagner Associates LLC  
150773/24Alexandre v. Verizon NY Inc. Et Al  
156045/20Braganca-Ferreira v. Srep 10th Ave. Venture LLC  
157664/20Diaz v. Rotavele Elevator, Inc.  
158346/20Flores Gil v. Ggp Staten Island Mall  
452038/25 In The Matter of The Application of The Metro. Transportation Auth. Relative To Acquiring Fee Title in Real Prop. Required For The Second Ave. Subway Project - Phase 2 Block 1687 v. Na  
152332/21Juzzini v. Giant Mobile Home Services  
651439/24Lampkin v. Class 5, Inc. A/s/a Marcus 5 Films Et Al  
153817/19Marcus v. Rpi Landmark Properties  
158805/19Philadelphia Indemnity v. Mulvey Const., Inc.  
154464/21 Rudick v. Ronald D. Weiss  
159308/19Santivica v. Vornado Rlty. Trust  
158656/17Solway v. Karlstein

**Motion**  
156045/20Braganca-Ferreira v. Srep 10th Ave. Venture LLC  
**THURSDAY, JULY 24**  
155248/21Batchelor v. 150 Riverside Op. LLC Et Al  
150861/21 Clemens v. Ricky's NYC  
450905/19Duncan v. Judlau Contracting  
156419/20Gabriele v. Boyarsky  
160608/20Great Northern Ins. Co. A/s/o Bradley Zipper v. Urban  
152571/20Jacinth v. Empire State Dev.  
157090/22Juarez Garcia v. SI Green Rlty. Corp. Et Al  
154107/20Metro. Prop. And v. Pagot  
155348/21 Rivera v. Little Willy  
151386/22 The Pignatelli Trust v. Dailo  
160162/21Todorovic v. Roosevelt Island Operating Corp.

**Motion**  
450905/19Duncan v. Judlau Contracting  
160608/20Great Northern Ins. Co. A/s/o Bradley Zipper v. Urban

**Part 19**  
**Justice Lisa A. Sokoloff**  
60 Centre Street  
Phone 646-386-3979  
Room 540

**Part 20**  
**ADR**  
**Justice Deborah A. Kaplan**  
60 Centre Street  
Phone 646-386-3300  
Courtroom 422

**Part 24**  
**Matrimonial Part**  
**Justice Michael L. Katz**  
60 Centre Street  
Phone 646-386-3285  
Courtroom 325

**TUESDAY, JULY 22**  
365652/23Cokpo v. Achar  
365553/23 Rahal v. Taormina

**Motion**  
365652/23Cokpo v. Achar  
365553/23Rahal v. Taormina  
**WEDNESDAY, JULY 23**  
313153/15Alter v. Meller  
365512/22Badani v. Badani  
321981/24Berman v. Keeler  
365093/23Brown v. Proseviski  
320311/24Cruz v. Cruz  
306886/19Krakovsky v. Gruzglin  
365493/22McEwen v. McEwen  
365056/24Swiga v. Barnes  
320397/21 Weberman v. Weberman  
321278/23Zaid v. Halhoul

**Motion**  
313153/15Alter v. Meller  
365512/22Badani v. Badani  
365093/23Brown v. Proseviski  
306886/19Krakovsky v. Gruzglin  
365056/24Swiga v. Barnes

**THURSDAY, JULY 24**  
365510/24Amed v. Amed  
365040/18Greenfader v. Greenfader  
365239/25 Reich v. Newman  
322334/20Wallach v. Wallach

**Motion**  
365040/18Greenfader v. Greenfader  
365239/25 Reich v. Newman  
322334/20Wallach v. Wallach

**Part 26**  
**Justice Ta-Tanisha D. James**  
60 Centre Street  
Phone 646-386-4462  
Room 438

**THURSDAY, JULY 24**  
310066/18Chisholm v. Chisholm

**Part 28**  
**Justice Aija Tingling**  
60 Centre Street  
Phone 646-386-4372  
Room 443

**TUESDAY, JULY 22**  
365294/24Engel v. Engel  
321735/23Ferrari v. Ferrara  
365779/23 Leone v. Leone  
365420/24Silvestro v. Di Matteo  
301629/15Subotky Papadopoulos v. Papadopoulos

**Motion**  
365779/23 Leone v. Leone  
301629/15Subotky Papadopoulos v. Papadopoulos  
**WEDNESDAY, JULY 23**  
365110/23Britton v. Britton

365291/24Foss v. Friedman  
301199/23Gao v. Wu  
320756/24Wendorff-Hootstein v. Hootstein

**Motion**  
365291/24Foss v. Friedman  
301199/23Gao v. Wu  
**THURSDAY, JULY 24**  
365300/24Beda v. Zonana  
301440/24Chernyavskaya v. Kupershmidt  
320256/24King v. Kessler  
321647/24Martin-Franklin v. Franklin

**Motion**  
301440/24Chernyavskaya v. Kupershmidt

**Part 30V**  
**Justice Judith N. McMahon**  
60 Centre Street  
Phone 646-386-3275

**TUESDAY, JULY 22**  
805298/22Almanzan Gonzalez v. Bellevue Hosp. Et Al  
805173/18Heller v. Kremyanskaya  
805260/19Phillip White v. NYCH&HC And  
450683/20Ruth Ann Rancourt As v. Semegran  
805533/22 Shields v. NYC NYCH&HC Corp. (harlem Hosp. Center) Et Al

**WEDNESDAY, JULY 23**  
805353/19Fulton v. NYU Langone Hosps.  
**THURSDAY, JULY 24**  
805202/24Romero v. Ferrari M.D.

**Part 33**  
**Justice Mary V. Rosado**  
60 Centre Street  
Phone 646-386-3894  
Room 442

**TUESDAY, JULY 22**  
653223/25Akf Inc v. Sant Baba Karmoj Corp Et Al  
653001/25Akf Inc. v. Elh Prods.  
157602/23D'Ambrosio v. Rxr Hb Owner  
650114/25Meyer v. Pura Industries LLC Et Al  
151205/22Montesdeoca Peralta v. 55 Liberty Owners Corp. Et Al  
659211/24Nr 79th St. LLC v. Musovic  
150077/21 Nyanter v. 590 Madison Ave.  
154407/22Ochoa Fajardo v. Cornell Univ.  
152401/21 Ross v. Td Invst Corp Et Al  
159631/23 Vera v. Bh B'way. Owner LLC Et Al  
101233/24Ye v. Chen

**Motion**  
653223/25Akf Inc v. Sant Baba Karmoj Corp Et Al  
653001/25Akf Inc. v. Elh Prods.  
157602/23D'Ambrosio v. Rxr Hb Owner  
650114/25Meyer v. Pura Industries LLC Et Al  
151205/22Montesdeoca Peralta v. 55 Liberty Owners Corp. Et Al  
659211/24Nr 79th St. LLC v. Musovic  
150077/21 Nyanter v. 590 Madison Ave.  
154407/22Ochoa Fajardo v. Cornell Univ.  
152401/21 Ross v. Td Invst Corp Et Al  
159631/23 Vera v. Bh B'way. Owner LLC Et Al  
101233/24Ye v. Chen

**WEDNESDAY, JULY 23**  
156853/24Adams v. Harmon  
153828/21Alexander v. 4469 B'way. LLC  
162242/23Botvin v. Ah Murray Hill Owner LLC Et Al  
655582/24Br Brand Hldgs. LLC v. Parkview Home Textiles, Inc.  
655738/24Braz, Inc. v. King Features Syndicate, Inc. D/b/a King Features  
153336/25 Cardone v. Amc Networks, Inc.  
655656/24 Caroline Favre-Gilly Law v. 202 W. 78th St. Tenants Corp.  
653904/23 Cohen v. Logicworks Systems Corp. Et Al  
160020/19David v. Museum of Modern Art  
151568/24Devita v. Walgreen Co. Et Al  
652965/24Dk Builders, Inc. v. Southwest Marine & General Ins. Co.  
153785/22 Driscoll v. 86lex Owner  
155433/23 F.v. Winston Preparatory School  
154249/23 Franco v. Foxwood Rlty. LLC Et Al  
154423/25 Grant Kirwan v. Bukhari  
154182/20Henry v. 40 Worth St. Associates  
155769/22Issa v. Matthew Mendez-Zfazz  
160872/23Jake Newman v. Syracuse Univ. Et Al  
150388/23Khan v. Arena Service Co., LLC Et Al  
151900/24Lantigua Vargas v. 200 Wadsworth Ave. Ltd. Liability Co. Et Al  
650408/25 Iyu v. Pst Plumbing & Heating Inc. Et Al  
154277/22Morrison v. New York Presbyterian Healthcare System, Inc. Et Al  
451454/23 Mta Long Island Rail Road Et Al v. Accredited Surety & Casualty Co. Inc.  
453283/23 Ovalle Quezada v. 202-4 West 23 St. Corp. D/b/a Chelsea Savoy Hotel Et Al  
160931/24Pinder v. Breaking Ground Housing Dev. Fund Corp. Et Al  
652061/24 Rosmil Teli & Painting Corp. Dba Videral Interior v. The Moianin Group A/s/a Columbus Mgt. Et Al  
157277/19Rueda v. 20 West 40 Bryant Park Owner  
160627/19Schappert v. Metro-North RR.  
156326/24Srour v. Shnaider Law Pllc Et Al  
161904/19The Board of Mgrs. of The Hudson Tower Condominium v. Legacy Builders/developers Corp. Et Al  
161239/23 Tisi v. Metro. Transportation Auth. Et Al  
653746/21 Turner/sbv v. NYC Et Al  
651333/24 Urban Holiday LLC v. Stawski Partners Corp.  
152025/20 Vignola v. Jdm Washington St. LLC  
161191/21 Villarreal v. Coa 200 E 34th LLC Et Al  
151554/24 Watt v. Bp Prods. North America Inc. Et Al

**THURSDAY, JULY 24**  
158713/21 Bregman v. Simon  
656419/23 Leos v. Ainvest Financial, Inc. Et Al  
157867/18 Jr Castings & Findings Inc. v. Koschitzki  
655576/24Kb Green Valley North v. Keybank Nat. Assoc.  
656109/23 King v. Kornfeld  
805084/22 Lin v. NYCH&HC Corp.  
157401/22 Morales v. Rambles Real Estate  
157812/21 Ocasio v. NYCH&HC Corp. Et Al  
652614/24 Cronus Equity Capital Investments LLC Et Al v. Belayan  
153332/24 Hereford Ins. Co. v. Fels  
805149/241.K. v. NYC NYCH&HC Corp.  
157867/18 Jr Castings & Findings Inc. v. Koschitzki  
655576/24Kb Green Valley North v. Keybank Nat. Assoc.  
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153332/24 Hereford Ins. Co. v. Fels  
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157867/18 Jr Castings & Findings Inc. v. Koschitzki  
655576/24Kb Green Valley North v. Keybank Nat. Assoc.  
656109/23 King v. Kornfeld  
805084/22 Lin v. NYCH&HC Corp.  
157401/22 Morales v. Rambles Real Estate  
157812/21 Ocasio v. NYCH&HC Corp. Et Al  
652614/24 Cronus Equity Capital Investments LLC Et Al v. Belayan  
153332/24 Hereford Ins. Co. v. Fels  
805149/241.K. v. NYC NYCH&HC Corp.  
157867/18 Jr Castings & Findings Inc. v. Koschitzki  
655576/24Kb Green Valley North v. Keybank Nat. Assoc.  
656109/23 King v. Kornfeld  
805084/22 Lin v. NYCH&HC Corp.  
157401/22 Morales v. Rambles Real Estate  
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652614/24 Cronus Equity Capital Investments LLC Et Al v. Belayan  
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**Part 61 Commercial Div.**  
**Justice Nancy M. Bannon**  
**60 Centre Street**  
**Phone 646-386-3169**  
**Room 232**  
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65421724 Halgene Watch Ltd. Et Al v. Alex Capital Fund  
65620921 Livesey v. Raffaele  
65390521 Riverside Study Center, Inc., in Its Individual Capacity As Prop. Owner, And As Assignee of Claims By Subcontractors v. Design Dev. Nyc, Inc. Et Al  
45037421 Texas City Patrol LLC v. Guard Services USA Inc.  
65122724 Trane Technologies Co. LLC v. Chitepin Solar-Storage  
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65390521 Riverside Study Center, Inc., in Its Individual Capacity As Prop. Owner, And As Assignee of Claims By Subcontractors v. Design Dev. Nyc, Inc. Et Al  
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65428524 Gold Wynn Asset Management v. Titanium Asset Mgt. LLC Et Al  
65196924 Lexington Ave. Hotel v. 525 Lexington Owner  
15163725 Markland 766 v. 34 East 29 Hldg.  
65318922 Mref Reit Lender 2 LLC Et Al v. Fpg Maiden Hldgs.  
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65265222 1461-1469 Third Ave. Owner LLC v. Lux Group Hldgs. Ltd. Et Al  
65244622 Aaliu Fund v. Industrial And Commercial Bank of China Financial Services LLC  
65334623 Arepiti Mvts v. El-Gamal  
65215222 Indenture Effects, Inc. v. 3911 Lemmon Ave. Associates  
65641423 Lux Group Hldgs. Ltd v. 1165 Madison Ave Owner LLC  
65187924 Map Health Hldgs. v. Espresso Capital  
65260924 Peng v. The Board of Mgrs. of Amcos on Chrystie LLC Et Al  
65351624 Ruby Hilene Sklar v. Rita A. Sklar  
65250721 Surefire Dividend Capture v. Industrial And Commercial  
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65244622 Aaliu Fund v. Industrial And Commercial Bank of China Financial Services LLC  
65250721 Surefire Dividend Capture v. Industrial And Commercial  
**Transit Authority Settlement Part**  
**60 Centre Street**  
**Phone 646-386-3281**  
**Room 408**  
**WEDNESDAY, JULY 23**  
45015314 Fuentes v. Kwik Rlty. LLC

**80 CENTRE STREET**

**Part 4**  
**Justice Judy H. Kim**  
**80 Centre Street**  
**Phone 646-386-3580**  
**Room 308**  
**TUESDAY, JULY 22**  
15830124 166 Fifth Avenue v. Sincate Ventures  
10020325 Hintermaier v. Hands of Hope Physical Therapy & Wellness, Inc.  
15139725 Regions Bank As Successor By Merger To Enerbank USA v. Tahany  
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16133224 Ainsworth Institute of Pain Management v. Awad  
65428824 American Transit Ins. Co. v. Duran  
65043025 B'way. Storage v. Dhl Express (usa), Inc.  
45207525 Fulmore v. NYC Et Al  
16072624 Gutierrez Orellana v. Slab Builders  
65060625 H&M Tile Installations Et Al v. Suffolk Const. Co. Et Al  
15950123 Hernandez v. Woodlands Owners, Inc. Et Al  
65533621 Moller v. West 128th St. L.P. Et Al  
15020425 Perlman v. F45 Union Square NYC Et Al  
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15483922 Alicea v. Tectonic Builders Inc.  
15584823 Austin v. 420 Park Pk LLC Et Al  
15486024 Blackstock v. Sacco & Filas  
15500923 Boris Tachiev v. Srep 10th Ave. Venture LLC Et Al  
15932024 Bruno v. The NY And Presbyterian Hosp. Et Al  
15880122 Castillo v. Central Park Tower Condominium Et Al  
15709622 Castillo v. 1199 Housing Corp. Et Al  
15552024 Christiansen v. Brookfield Properties One Wfc Co. LLC Et Al  
15785323 Cohen v. Metro. Transportation Auth. Et Al  
15125824 Contreras v. Monadnock Const., Inc. Et Al  
15241822 Dalton v. Kips Bay Dev. Ltd. Partnership Et Al  
15636424 Deloach v. The 305 West 150th St. Condominium Et Al  
15317923 Flaim v. Kaufman Arcade Associates  
16017822 Hernandez v. Prime Contractors, Inc. Et Al  
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15616822 Kindrachuk v. 150 West 82nd St. Owner  
15300224 Love Drywall, Inc. v. Hudson Excess Ins. Co.  
15662224 Maria Dolores Chuqui As The Administrator Ad Prosequendum Of The Estate of Jose Florencio Rodriguez Cajamarca v. Bfab LLC  
15510422 Marine v. 185-225 Park Hill LLC Et Al  
16057021 Micja Santana v. Farah  
15770624 Micja v. 601 Midland Rye Real Estate Owner LLC Et Al  
15801924 Nemeth v. Icon Coffee Co.  
15778122 Neubauer v. Responsive Rlty. LLC Et Al  
65219825 Newbank v. 1519 Wall St Inc Et Al  
16136021 Newfield v. 940 8th Ave. LLC Et Al  
15521025 Northe Group, Inc. v. Faddi  
15941822 O'Brien v. Cohn  
15517320 Pacific Employers Ins. Co. As/Gbri And Karen Brodsky v. Andriano Contracting  
15375822 Pk Hdg. Corp. Including All of Its Subsidiaries And Affiliates, Including But Not Ltd. To Avis Budget, LLC, Avis Car Rental, LLC, Budget Car Rental, LLC, Budget Truck Rental, LLC, Payless Car Rental, Inc. And Zipcar, Inc. v. Integrated Specialty Asc LLC A/k/a Health Plus Surgery Center  
15685224 Quishipi Poalasin v. Tishman Interiors Corp. Et Al  
15625421 Riofrio v. 1120 Park Corp. Et Al  
15450824 Romero v. Croker Fire Drill Corp. Et Al  
16156121 Rosenblatt v. Euphoria Nails, Inc.  
15902122 Soraya Alvarado Malla v. 140 West St. Condominium Et Al  
15556322 Soto v. 110 Post LLC

15516823 State Farm Fire And Casualty Co. v. Davidson  
16052124 State Farm Fire And Casualty Co. As/o Raquel Puno v. Miller  
15257824 Thomas v. Sterling Landlord Corp. Et Al  
45329223 Tymchuk v. Khedouri Ezair Corp. Et Al  
15192523 Unitrin Safeguard Ins. Co. v. Jenkins  
15160424 Uruchima Aguaiava v. Vinbaytel Devs. LLC Et Al  
16189223 Westmoreland v. Wrc Consulting Services, Inc.  
15864424 Zamyatina v. Welcome Care, Inc.  
**Part 5 City Part**  
**Justice Hasa A. Kingo**  
**80 Centre Street**  
**Phone 646-386-3374**  
**Room 320**  
**TUESDAY, JULY 22**  
15273321 Abdel Diab v. NYC Et Al  
15722522 Acosta v. NYC Et Al  
15230116 Alexandre v. Martinez  
15386721 Alexis v. NYC Et Al  
15438921 Alexis v. NYC Et Al  
15162322 Amin v. NYC Et Al  
15413023 Anaya v. NYC Et Al  
15228622 Arias v. NYC Et Al  
16160221 Barter v. NYC Et Al  
15675621 Brown v. NYC  
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15422420 Carlton Spivey v. NYC  
15060623 Carrero v. NYC Et Al  
15110722 Castro v. NYC  
16108721 Chiclana v. NYC Et Al  
15879321 Christian v. The Dept. of Education of NYC Et Al  
15592321 Ciacchia v. Con Ed Co. of  
15298925 Coggins v. NYC Et Al  
15083122 Cooke v. NYC Et Al  
15112125 Cuce v. NYC  
16071920 D'Amico v. NYC  
45110923 Diarra v. NYC Et Al  
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15760321 Jones v. NYC Et Al  
15556821 Lee v. NYC  
15430823 Lemaster v. NYC Et Al  
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15636021 Luisi v. NYC  
45214821 M. v. NYC Et Al  
15358022 Malki v. NYC Et Al  
16241419 Maller v. NYC  
15563322 Marcello v. NYC Et Al  
15222420 Martinez v. NYC  
16033821 McElenney v. NYC  
15884321 Miraj v. NYC Et Al  
45209621 Moreno Dejesus v. NYC  
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15583121 Pabon v. NYC Et Al  
15208719 Paez v. Con Ed Co.  
15177922 Palacio v. NYC Et Al  
15257119 Perez Sanchez v. NYC  
45029521 Phillips v. NYC  
15735420 Plana v. United Christian  
15395422 Polanco v. NYC Et Al  
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15706920 Rayhanah Alhanafi v. NYC  
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15980922 Ruiz v. NYC Et Al  
15004120 Salomon v. NYC  
15386921 Santos v. 582-92 West 207th St. Rlty. Corp. Et Al  
16142523 Sasso Nava v. NYC Et Al  
15093121 Seo Yeon Shin v. NYC  
15471921 Serrano v. NYC Et Al  
45294523 Sheehan v. 155 East 34th St. LLC Et Al  
15317320 Snipes v. NYC  
15860129 Sweney v. Con Ed Co.  
16098023 Thompson v. Doe  
45312021 Valverde v. (do) Washington Owner (de) LLC Et Al  
16035121 Velez v. Con Ed Co. of New York, Inc.  
15176621 Walker v. NYC  
45243522 Waltrous v. NYC Et Al  
16098023 Thompson v. Doe  
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15853522 Girouard v. NYC Et Al  
15431424 Hernandez v. Hernandez  
15150224 Jenkins v. NYC Et Al  
45382521 Khaleel v. NYC Et Al  
15614724 Konate v. NYC Police Dept. Et Al  
15238621 Lewis v. Kroski  
15255223 Rosado v. NYC  
15843725 S v. NYC Et Al  
15092622 Tirado v. NYC Et Al  
**Motion**  
15843725 S v. NYC Et Al  
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15148722 Gregory Berg v. The City of New York  
**Part 8**  
**Justice Lynn R. Kotler**  
**80 Centre Street**  
**Phone 646-386-3572**  
**Room 278**  
**TUESDAY, JULY 22**  
15656022 133 W 145 LLC v. Cs 119 West 145th St. LLC Et Al  
15789817 260-261 Madison Ave. v. Penguin Air Conditioning Corp.  
15457621 Adams v. NYC  
16216725 Admiral Indemnity Co. v. 260-261 Madison Ave. LLC  
15885718 Ayavaca v. Gramercy Square LLC  
15748824 Brown v. East Midtown Plaza Housing Co., Inc.  
16000522 Luis Miguelgarcia-Quinonez v. Rennon Const. Corp.  
15635621 Morton v. Const. Rlty. Safety Group, Inc. Et Al  
15208318 Oliver v. 1569 Lexington LLC  
15180918 Pacific Indemnity Co. v. Penguin Air Conditioning Corp.  
15460118 Pyle v. 260-261 Madison Ave. LLC  
15537722 Vasquez v. 160/159 Rlty. LLC  
16250215 Welch v. 260-261 Madison Ave. LLC  
**WEDNESDAY, JULY 23**  
16064420 Abdurakhmanova v. Michael And Elusha Rlty. Corp Et Al  
15608822 Second And Second Prop. LLC v. Second And Third  
65155919 State Farm Ins. v. Jahjaga  
16137820 Trushkevych v. Urban Atelier Group  
**THURSDAY, JULY 24**  
16038720 Soriano Hernandez v. Cdc East 105th St.  
**Part 21 City Part**  
**Justice Richard A. Tsai**  
**80 Centre Street**  
**Phone 646-386-3738**  
**Room 280**  
**WEDNESDAY, JULY 23**  
45015314 Fuentes v. Kwik Rlty. LLC  
15537220 Luckey v. Bass Cab Corp. Et Al  
15156320 Pitsionas v. Metro. Transportation  
**THURSDAY, JULY 24**  
16065524 Araujo v. Walsh Construction Company II  
15957722 Arken v. NYCTA  
15060824 Artman v. NYCTA Et Al

15396223 Ausberto Antommarchi A/k/a Ausberto Antommarcht v. NYCTA Et Al  
15818424 Baba-Conn v. NYCTA  
15708318 Brophy v. NYCTA  
15487423 Burkert v. Augustin  
15203720 Cardona v. E.E. Cruz & Co., Inc.  
15095721 Carmona v. NYCTA  
16217923 Carrion v. NYCTA Et Al  
16047419 Carsley v. NYCTA Et Al  
15583622 Castro v. NYCTA  
15286924 Clarke v. Metro. Transportation Auth. Et Al  
45257223 Colon v. NYC Et Al  
16254823 Davis v. Manhattan And Bronx Surface NYCTA Et Al  
15981424 Dennis v. NYC Et Al  
15282424 Dhundup v. Metro. Transportation Auth. Et Al  
15368822 Espinoza v. NYCTA Et Al  
15175320 Fischer v. 795 Sheva Rlty. Housing  
15776424 Floyd v. NYC Et Al  
15790122 Frasier v. NYCTA Et Al  
16061223 Garrick v. NYCTA Et Al  
15140820 George v. NYC  
15289620 Glazer v. NYCTA  
45302522 Gomez v. NYCTA Et Al  
16180319 Gonzalez v. NYC  
15592922 Green v. NYCTA  
15300220 Greenbaum v. NYCTA  
45131323 Griffiths v. NYCTA Et Al  
15898621 Hasapoglou v. NYC Et Al  
15445023 Hawkins v. NYCTA Et Al  
16125221 Heard v. Kennard  
15154424 Hossain v. NYCTA Et Al  
15275524 Iemola v. NYC Et Al  
15057816 Jacobson v. NYCTA  
16007219 Jenkins v. NYCTA  
15523722 Jenkins v. NYC Et Al  
15459423 Kareem v. The NYCTA Et Al  
15194825 Maione v. NYCTA Et Al  
16154823 Martinez v. NYC Et Al  
15186523 Martinez v. Metro. Transportation Auth. Et Al  
15069224 Melendez Ordonez v. NYCTA  
15868616 Mena v. Metro. Transportation  
45161017 Miller v. Mta Metro-North Commuter  
16011320 Monroy v. NYCTA  
15425323 O'Sullivan-Corrigan v. NYC Et Al  
15842717 Pereira v. NYCTA  
15060424 Polanco v. Con Ed Co. of New York, Inc. Et Al  
15442622 Puca v. NYC Et Al  
16092322 Ramos v. Warren  
45287224 Ramos v. NYC Et Al  
45040323 Ray v. Meyers  
15357323 Reid v. NYCTA Et Al  
15804122 Rivera v. Mv Public Transportation, Inc. Et Al  
15562822 Rojas v. NYCTA Et Al  
45282323 Romero v. NYC Et Al  
15906624 Rosenthal v. NYCTA Et Al  
16093621 Ross v. Mendez  
16059123 Sanchez v. Fischel  
16098419 Simmons v. Odmann  
15139823 Smith v. NYC Et Al  
15764323 Taylor-Morrison v. NYCTA Et Al  
16228223 Tigranyan v. NYC Et Al  
15278121 Torres v. NYC  
15257122 Turner v. Gjelji  
15567223 Urevith v. Ghosh  
15327221 Vasquez v. Bose  
16038521 Veloz v. Site A Washington Heights Tp4 Housing Dev. Fund Co., Inc., Et Al  
15056921 Weber v. NYCTA Et Al  
15675120 West v. NYC  
15827720 Weston v. NYC Et Al  
15950622 Winchester v. Mta Bus Co. Et Al  
15019521 Young v. NYC Et Al  
**Motion**  
15487423 Burkert v. Augustin  
16011320 Mooney v. NYCTA  
**Part 22 Motor Vehicle**  
**Justice Christopher Chin**  
**80 Centre Street**  
**Phone 646-386-3271**  
**Room 136**  
**TUESDAY, JULY 22**  
15938521 Hehirly v. Hyatt Corp. D/b/a Grand Hyatt Baha Mar Et Al  
15778420 Sumpter v. Little Richie Bus Service  
**WEDNESDAY, JULY 23**  
15026223 Agbolosu v. NY Daily News Co. Et Al  
16053220 Block v. Uber Technologies, Inc.  
65085718 Bogenstaetter v. 317 West 54 Owners Corp.  
16113924 Brazil v. Gualotuna  
15199521 Brown v. Knottin Yee  
15169025 Crider v. Bah  
16100623 Lee v. Gonzalez  
15542023 Petto v. Zozo Taxi  
15745924 Pelton De Garcia v. Guttenplan  
15984021 Springer v. Lev Taxi LLC  
16096724 Vandross v. Rolph Laroche Et Al  
15926821 Yudina v. Alamo Rental (us) LLC Et Al  
**THURSDAY, JULY 24**  
15201223 Adeleke v. Peter Pan Bus Lines, Inc. Et Al  
15075722 Amy Gaiser v. Fatima Ayala-Seck  
15493020 Bell v. Singh  
15747220 Bijari v. Tchouza  
16053220 Block v. Uber Technologies, Inc.  
15001825 Capo v. Collado Ovalles  
15484321 Clark v. Mazouni  
16089321 Conklin v. Johnson  
151798222 v. Mbaye  
15736024 Federman v. Chubb Group Hldgs., Inc.  
15642725 Figueroa Valdez v. Motor Vehicle Accident Indemnification Corp. (mvaic)  
15989824 Guerrero Enriquez v. Isaeve  
15976823 Gutierrez v. Modern Elevator Installations Inc. Et Al  
15393323 K. v. Singh  
15129116 Kassidis v. Lee  
15381824 Kim v. Haimoudat  
15352020 Kim v. Panther Logistics  
15171218 Loudon v. Mouaki  
15988219 Monteferrante v. Islam  
16068122 Moreno v. City Bronx Leasing Inc. Et Al  
16019422 Nieves v. Jacques  
16039821 Narvaez v. Old Dominion Freight Line, Inc. Et Al  
15439823 Ramos v. Barsdale  
16231719 Rizwan v. Nuwest Logistics LLC  
15405122 Shapiro v. Marlar  
45244822 Sheddick III v. Yang  
15179525 Tolbert v. Kadir  
15813921 Vargas v. Cnr Metal Trade Inc. Et Al  
**Motion**  
15075722 Amy Gaiser v. Fatima Ayala-Seck  
15493020 Bell v. Singh  
15484321 Clark v. Mazouni  
16089321 Conklin v. Johnson  
151798222 v. Mbaye  
15989824 Guerrero Enriquez v. Isaeve  
15976823 Gutierrez v. Modern Elevator Installations Inc. Et Al  
15393323 K. v. Singh  
15129116 Kassidis v. Lee  
15381824 Kim v. Haimoudat  
15352020 Kim v. Panther Logistics  
15171218 Loudon v. Mouaki  
15988219 Monteferrante v. Islam  
16068122 Moreno v. City Bronx Leasing Inc. Et Al  
16019422 Nieves v. Jacques  
16039821 Narvaez v. Old Dominion Freight Line, Inc. Et Al  
15439823 Ramos v. Barsdale  
15405122 Shapiro v. Marlar  
45244822 Sheddick III v. Yang  
15179525 Tolbert v. Kadir

**Part MED-2**  
**Justice Samuel E. Wilkenfeld**  
**80 Centre Street**  
**646-386-3689**  
**Room 106**  
**Early Settlement Part 1**  
**Justice Miles J. Vigilante**  
**80 Centre Street**  
**Room 106**  
**TUESDAY, JULY 22**  
15074420 Ahmed v. Pjmx, Inc.  
15016517 Aig Prop. Casualty v. Sf Const. Services, Inc.  
16093121 Brown v. Gaia 416 West 52nd St. (owner)  
15971120 Cruz v. 987 Amsterdam Ave. Housing Dev. Fund Corp.  
15711218 De La Cruz v. Pr 247 Wadsworth  
15396921 Dellaportas v. Von Girseward  
16115721 Frommell v. Ninety-Five Wall St. LLC Et Al  
15085622 Graham v. B'way. Palace Theater Co. Et Al  
65344518 Granite State Ins. v. Gutierrez  
15737020 Javier-Burgos v. 545 West 162 Prop. LLC  
15692622 Leidner v. Concepts of Independence Inc. Et Al  
15989721 Leaki v. Dylan Murphy's St. Corp. Et Al  
15294722 Lorocco v. 605 Third Ave. Fee LLC  
15141121 Marshall v. NYCHA  
15051219 Ortiz v. James E. Fitzgerald, Inc.  
15957221 Ortiz v. NYCHA  
15151200 Root v. City Univ. of NY  
16024519 Salgado Castillo v. 677 Eleventh Ave. Rlty.  
15050222 Waldo v. Newgrange Const.  
**WEDNESDAY, JULY 23**  
15886720 Albert Herring As Proposed v. 150 Riverside Op. LLC  
16130419 Beauvais v. Con Ed Co.  
16100618 Bradley v. NYU Langone Hosps  
15730819 Diaz v. New Water St. Corp.  
15109924 Leon v. Great Point Opportunity Fund (a) Qozb  
15693323 Moonsammy v. Plainview Ave. Associates Et Al  
15430523 Onono v. Maimon  
15375322 Ostrovitch v. Times Square Tower Associates LLC  
15049024 Payne III v. NYC Fire Dept. Et Al  
15990423 Potter v. Bete Rlty. Inc. Et Al  
15219423 Smith v. The Associated Blind Housing Dev. Fund Corp.  
65586923 Tharp And Associates v. Ruby Hollow LLC Et Al  
16229823 The Legal Aid Society v. NYC Police Dept.  
15090824 Vasquez Reyes v. Toll Gc LLC Et Al  
15075524 W. v. Wha Lenox Housing Associates  
**Motion**  
15214924 Andrade v. NYC Dept. of Education Et Al  
65321224 Bagel Boss of Nyc, Inc. v. Bubbeleh Bagels Inc. Et Al  
15004224 Fox v. Source Const. Mgt.  
15416822 Lage Industries Corp. v. 17 Leonard Properties LLC Et Al  
15049024 Payne III v. NYC Fire Dept. Et Al  
**Part 50**  
**Justice J. Machele Sweeting**  
**80 Centre Street**  
**Phone 646-386-5639**  
**Room 279**  
**Part 51 Matrimonial Part**  
**Justice Lisa S. Headley**  
**80 Centre Street**  
**Phone 646-386-3846**  
**Room 122**  
**TUESDAY, JULY 22**  
36519921 Bar v. Katz  
36570123 Douglass v. Douglass  
32157023 Flores v. Flores  
32012323 Juarbe v. Juarbe  
36509721 Slifka v. Fletcher  
**Motion**  
36519921 Bar v. Katz  
36570123 Douglass v. Douglass  
32157023 Flores v. Flores  
32012323 Juarbe v. Juarbe  
36509721 Slifka v. Fletcher  
**WEDNESDAY, JULY 23**  
36506922 Jacobson v. Scott  
30996219 Praeger v. Praeger  
**Motion**  
30996219 Praeger v. Praeger  
**Part 65**  
**Justice Denis M. Reo**  
**80 Centre Street**  
**Phone 646-386-3887**  
**Room 307**  
**Part 73R Special Referee**  
**Justice Diego Santiago**  
**60 Centre Street**  
**Room 354**  
**Part 75R Special Referee**  
**Justice Stephen S. Burzio**  
**60 Centre Street**  
**Room 240**  
**TUESDAY, JULY 22**  
35004517 Pincus v. Motulsky  
**Part 81R Special Referee**  
**Justice Lancelot B. Hewitt**  
**80 Centre Street**  
**Phone 646-386-3680**  
**Room 321**  
**TUESDAY, JULY 22**  
16042421 Lewis v. Rcnv Auto Corp. Et Al  
**Part 84R Special Referee**  
**Justice Jeremy R. Feinberg**  
**60 Centre Street**  
**Phone 646-386-3207**  
**Room 641**  
**Part 87R Special Referee**  
**Justice Joseph P. Burke**  
**80 Centre Street**  
**Phone 646-386-5541**  
**Room 238**  
**Part 88R Special Referee**  
**Justice Deborah E. Edelman**  
**60 Centre Street**  
**Room 158**  
**WEDNESDAY, JULY 23**  
15154420 Can IV Packard Square LLC v. Schubiner  
**71 THOMAS STREET**  
**Part 89R Special Referee**  
**Justice Sue Ann Hoahng**  
**80 Centre Street**  
**Phone 646-386-3676**  
**Room 236**  
**Part 13**  
**Justice Eric Schumacher**  
**71 Thomas Street**  
**Phone 646-386-3736**  
**Courtroom 304**  
**TUESDAY, JULY 22**  
19021923 Bednarski v. Amchem Prods., Inc., N/k/a Rhone Poulenc Ag Co., N/k/a Bayer Cropscience Inc Et Al  
19015322 Cerone v. A.O. Smith Water Prods. Co Et Al  
19018122 Clive Denham v. Avon Prods., Inc. Et Al  
19009121 Doty v. Abb, Inc. Individually And As Successor in Interest To Ite Circuit Breakers, Inc Et Al  
19012422 Drayner v. Avon Prods., Inc. Et Al  
19025023 England v. Sumitomo Corp. of Americas Et Al  
19034618 English v. Avon Prods., Inc.  
19027223 Frain v. Abb, Inc. Individually And As Successor in Interest To Ite Circuit Breakers, Inc. Et Al  
19019625 Guard Jr. v. 3m Co. Et Al  
19016721 Hunter v. Air & Liquid Systems Corp.  
19018416 Kerins v. NYC  
19002722 Ketterer v. Amchem Prods., Inc., N/k/a Rhone Poulenc Ag Co., N/k/a Bayer Cropscience Inc Et Al  
19002023 Mammola v. A.O. Smith Water Prods. Co Et Al  
19007822 Molyneaux v. Avon Prods., Inc. Et Al  
19022423 Susan Manfredi v. A.O. Smith Water Prods. Co Et Al  
19006221 Tippin v. 3m Co.  
19001223 Tomasetti v. A.O. Smith Water Prods. Co. Et Al  
19012323 Trapani v. Air & Liquid Systems Corp.  
19016623 Vignale v. Amchem Prods., Inc., N/k/a Rhone Poulenc Ag Co., N/k/a Bayer Cropscience Inc Et Al  
19003323 Whittaker v. Aero Int'l  
19000525 Bowers v. Este Lauder, Inc., Et Al  
19020921 Carlson v. Amchem Prods., Inc., N/k/a Rhone Poulenc Ag Co., N/k/a Bayer Cropscience Inc Et Al  
19015523 Cross v. Charles B. Chrystal Co., Inc. Et Al  
19015322 Cerone v. NY - Presbyterian Hosp. Et Al  
19016223 Dubrow v. Abb Inc. Et Al

19009121 Doty v. Abb, Inc. Individually And As Successor in Interest To Ite Circuit Breakers, Inc Et Al  
19012422 Drayner v. Avon Prods., Inc. Et Al  
19025023 England v. Sumitomo Corp. of Americas Et Al  
19034618 English v. Avon Prods., Inc.  
19027223 Frain v. Abb, Inc. Individually And As Successor in Interest To Ite Circuit Breakers, Inc. Et Al  
19019625 Guard Jr. v. 3m Co. Et Al  
19016721 Hunter v. Air & Liquid Systems Corp.  
19018416 Kerins v. NYC  
19002722 Ketterer v. Amchem Prods., Inc., N/k/a Rhone Poulenc Ag Co., N/k/a Bayer Cropscience Inc Et Al  
19002023 Mammola v. A.O. Smith Water Prods. Co Et Al  
19007822 Molyneaux v. Avon Prods., Inc. Et Al  
19022423 Susan Manfredi v. A.O. Smith Water Prods. Co Et Al  
19006221 Tippin v. 3m Co.  
19001223 Tomasetti v. A.O. Smith Water Prods. Co. Et Al  
19012323 Trapani v. Air & Liquid Systems Corp.  
19016623 Vignale v. Amchem Prods., Inc., N/k/a Rhone Poulenc Ag Co., N/k/a Bayer Cropscience Inc Et Al  
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19015322 Cerone v. NY - Presbyterian Hosp. Et Al  
19016223 Dubrow v. Abb Inc. Et Al  
19027223 Frain v. Abb, Inc. Individually And As Successor in Interest To Ite Circuit Breakers, Inc. Et Al  
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19002722 Ketterer v. Amchem Prods., Inc., N/k/a Rhone Poulenc Ag Co., N/k/a Bayer Cropscience Inc Et Al  
19002023 Mammola v. A.O. Smith Water Prods. Co Et Al  
19007822 Molyneaux v. Avon Prods., Inc. Et Al  
19022423 Susan Manfredi v. A.O. Smith Water Prods. Co Et Al  
19006221 Tippin v. 3m Co.  
19001223 Tomasetti v. A.O. Smith Water Prods. Co. Et Al  
19012323 Trapani v. Air & Liquid Systems Corp.  
19016623 Vignale v. Amchem Prods., Inc., N/k/a Rhone Poulenc Ag Co., N/k/a Bayer Cropscience Inc Et Al  
19003323 Whittaker v. Aero Int'l  
19000525 Bowers v. Este Lauder, Inc., Et Al  
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19015523 Cross v. Charles B. Chrystal Co., Inc. Et Al  
19015322 Cerone v. NY - Presbyterian Hosp. Et Al  
19016223 Dubrow v. Abb Inc. Et Al  
19027223 Frain v. Abb, Inc. Individually And As Successor in Interest To Ite Circuit Breakers, Inc. Et Al  
19019625 Guard Jr. v. 3m Co. Et Al  
19016721 Hunter v. Air & Liquid Systems Corp.  
19018416 Kerins v. NYC  
19002722 Ketterer v. Amchem Prods., Inc., N/k/a Rhone Poulenc Ag Co., N/k/a Bayer Cropscience Inc Et Al  
19002023 Mammola v. A.O. Smith Water Prods. Co Et Al  
19007822 Molyneaux v. Avon Prods., Inc. Et Al  
19022423 Susan Manfredi v. A.O. Smith Water Prods. Co Et Al  
19006221 Tippin v. 3m Co.  
19001223 Tomasetti v. A.O. Smith Water Prods. Co. Et Al  
19012323 Trapani v. Air & Liquid Systems Corp.  
19016623 Vignale v. Amchem Prods., Inc., N/k/a Rhone Poulenc Ag Co., N/k/a Bayer Cropscience Inc Et Al  
19003323 Whittaker v. Aero Int'l  
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19015523 Cross v. Charles B. Chrystal Co., Inc. Et Al  
19015322 Cerone v. NY - Presbyterian Hosp. Et Al  
19016223 Dubrow v. Abb Inc. Et Al  
19027223 Frain v. Abb, Inc. Individually And As Successor in Interest To Ite Circuit Breakers, Inc. Et Al  
19019625 Guard Jr. v. 3m Co. Et Al  
19016721 Hunter v. Air & Liquid Systems Corp.  
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19002722 Ketterer v. Amchem Prods., Inc., N/k/a Rhone Poulenc Ag Co., N/k/a Bayer Cropscience Inc Et Al  
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19007822 Molyneaux v. Avon Prods., Inc. Et Al  
19022423 Susan Manfredi v. A.O. Smith Water Prods. Co Et Al  
19006221 Tippin v. 3m Co.  
19001223 Tomasetti v. A.O. Smith Water Prods. Co. Et Al  
19012323 Trapani v. Air & Liquid Systems Corp.  
19016623 Vignale v. Amchem Prods., Inc., N/k/a Rhone Poulenc Ag Co., N/k/a Bayer Cropscience Inc Et Al  
19003323 Whittaker v. Aero Int'l  
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19020921 Carlson v. Amchem Prods., Inc., N/k/a Rhone Poulenc Ag Co., N/k/a Bayer Cropscience Inc Et Al  
19015523 Cross v. Charles B. Chrystal Co., Inc. Et Al  
19015322 Cerone v. NY - Presbyterian Hosp. Et Al  
19016223 Dubrow v. Abb Inc. Et Al  
19027223 Frain v. Abb, Inc. Individually And As Successor in Interest To Ite Circuit Breakers, Inc. Et Al  
19019625 Guard Jr. v. 3m Co. Et Al  
19016721 Hunter v. Air & Liquid Systems Corp.  
19018416 Kerins v. NYC  
19002722 Ketterer v. Amchem Prods., Inc., N/k/a Rhone Poulenc Ag Co., N/k/a Bayer Cropscience Inc Et Al  
19002023 Mammola v. A.O. Smith Water Prods. Co Et Al  
19007822 Molyneaux v. Avon Prods., Inc. Et Al



158394/21 Guachun v. 666 Fifth Owner LLC Et Al  
158706/25 Herald Towers v. Moole  
161381/23 Inouye v. NYC Et Al  
162382/23 James Jr. v. Lloyd's Funding Corp.  
152306/20 Kane v. Lighton Industries Inc.  
152649/21 Kee v. Eric & Co Trading Group LLC  
153304/22 Larry Allen v. W133 Owner LLC Et Al  
161727/18 Levy v. Roosevelt Island Operating  
151883/22 Lomas Farah v. 307 Cosmic Rlty. LLC Et Al  
159437/22 Mari v. Velazquez Cadavid Hlgs. Corp Et Al  
150477/19 McGovern v. Schindler Elevator Corp.  
154630/19 McPhee v. 1580 Amsterdam Ave. Co-Op  
154338/19 Mickens v. B'way. 111th St.  
151049/19 Ober v. Stahl Associates LLC  
158498/23 Oviedo Serrano v. Whole Foods Et Al  
151663/19 Penafiel v. West 132nd St. Cluster L.P.  
158465/18 Perez v. Seventh Regiment Armory  
160441/19 Perez v. Marriot Int'l, Inc.  
159471/19 Perez v. Village Center For Care  
157105/19 R.T.R. v. Acquisition America  
158004/19 Rosario Morel v. B'way. Times Square, Inc.  
154715/24 Salcedo v. NYC School Const. Auth. Et Al  
161054/23 Salas v. Remedy Pl. Flatorion LLC  
157089/21 Shirley v. R.&L Grocery, Inc., D/b/a Spurs Deli Et Al  
150002/25 Ubs Ag v. Greka Integrated, Inc. Et Al  
156786/24 Valencia v. Carmel Partners Et Al  
152491/25 Velocity Capital Group LLC v. Msq Inc. Et Al  
159437/24 Yee v. Clean Care Laundry Services LLC Et Al

#### Motion

154946/25230 E. 8th St. Corp. v. Belopolsky  
654086/25 AKI Inc. v. Derwood's Automotive Repair LLC Et Al  
150977/22 Booth v. Lincoln Center For The Performing Arts, Inc. Et Al  
152010/25 Camacho v. 565 West 125th St. Housing Dev. Fund Corp.  
151676/20 Carmona Prieto v. Bpp Pcy Owners  
157285/25 Chu v. Jing Fong Restaurant, Inc.  
160812/21 Elizondo v. West 92 St. LLC Et Al  
150871/22 Feican v. Maxrem Rlty. LLC Et Al  
100439/25 Gavrieli v. NYC Taxi And Limo. Comm.  
158706/25 Herald Towers v. Moole  
161727/18 Levy v. Roosevelt Island Operating  
151883/22 Lomas Farah v. 307 Cosmic Rlty. LLC Et Al  
161054/23 Shah v. Remedy Pl. Flatorion LLC  
150002/25 Ubs Ag v. Greka Integrated, Inc. Et Al  
152491/25 Velocity Capital Group LLC v. Msq Inc. Et Al

#### WEDNESDAY, JULY 23

154944/20 Egoavil v. First Magyar Reformed Church  
155390/20 Fireman's Fund Ins. v. Gross  
652541/20 James v. Harriet Tubman Gardens  
158066/25 Kahn v. NYC Et Al  
150393/24 M. v. G.

#### THURSDAY, JULY 24

155367/24 Antique Rugs And Tapestries of The World Inc. Dba Bocarra Fine Rugs NY v. 232 East 59 St Owner LLC

**Part 56**  
**Justice John J. Kelley**  
71 Thomas Street  
Phone 646-386-5281  
Room 204

**TUESDAY, JULY 22**  
100407/24 Colon v. Mount Sinai West Hosp.  
805321/23 Santiago-Palacios v. Quintana Dds

**Motion**  
805321/23 Santiago-Palacios v. Quintana Dds

**WEDNESDAY, JULY 23**  
805029/22 Abeles v. Miller M.D.  
805224/22 Alicandro v. Convissar Dds

10418/10 Barbagallo v. Vanessa N. Dinnal  
805399/21 Boikai Individually v. White Plains Hous. Et Al  
805350/20 Burgos v. Lau  
805373/22 Butler v. Toujier M.D.  
805050/22 Cady v. Buma M.D.  
451348/23 Campuzano v. Helping U Homecare, Inc. Et Al

805318/22 Datlo v. Isakov D.D.S.  
805020/41 v. Haughton M.D.  
805001/19 Goepstein v. Vad  
805126/18 Guerrero v. NY Downtown

805399/23 Hernandez v. Mount Sinai Beth Israel  
805137/21 Holland v. Zhang M.D.  
162653/15 Katiraeifar v. NY - Presbyterian  
153104/20 Knight v. The Mary Manning Walsh Nursing Home Co., Inc. Et Al

453611/21 Koller v. Kolev  
450987/19 Lasano v. Kaye  
805467/23 Leuterio v. Bradley M.D.  
152691/20 Lugo v. 4960 B'way.  
805245/23 Lugo v. Mount Sinai Morningside Et Al

805091/21 Margolin v. Volpe M.D.  
805205/19 Mercer v. Kuo  
805147/22 Mezhirova v. Mount Sinai West  
155964/19 Miranda v. New York- Presbyterian

805093/23 Peckerman v. Chessin Mid  
805158/21 Piazza v. Dobri M.D.  
805056/21 Rajacic v. Staten Island Univ. Hosp. Et Al  
805086/19 Robert J. Gil De Lamadrid v. Azam

805155/18 Robyn L. Nelson v. NY And  
805049/20 Roven v. Seitz  
805312/16 Salas v. New York- Presbyterian  
805217/20 Sims v. Richard Pearl  
805172/21 Thomas v. Silbert Md  
805237/18 Williams v. Olivera Md

**Motion**  
805029/22 Abeles v. Miller M.D.  
805224/22 Alicandro v. Convissar Dds  
10418/10 Barbagallo v. Vanessa N. Dinnal

805399/21 Boikai Individually v. White Plains Hous. Et Al  
805350/20 Burgos v. Lau  
805001/19 Goepstein v. Vad  
805126/18 Guerrero v. NY Downtown

162653/15 Katiraeifar v. NY - Presbyterian  
153104/20 Knight v. The Mary Manning Walsh Nursing Home Co., Inc. Et Al  
453611/21 Koller v. Kolev  
450987/19 Lasano v. Kaye

152691/20 Lugo v. 4960 B'way.  
805091/21 Margolin v. Volpe M.D.  
805205/19 Mercer v. Kuo  
155964/19 Miranda v. New York- Presbyterian

805336/18 Papp v. NYU Langone Health System  
805093/23 Peckerman v. Chessin Mid  
805158/21 Piazza v. Dobri M.D.

805056/21 Rajacic v. Staten Island Univ. Hosp. Et Al  
805155/18 Robyn L. Nelson v. NY And  
805049/20 Roven v. Seitz  
805312/16 Salas v. New York- Presbyterian  
805217/20 Sims v. Richard Pearl  
805172/21 Thomas v. Silbert Md  
805237/18 Williams v. Olivera Md

**THURSDAY, JULY 24**  
805069/23 Bell v. Rosenthal M.D.  
451303/19 Chuchuca v. Jamaica Hosp.

805045/24 Estabue of Judith Brook Et Al v. Ruotolo Esq  
805353/19 Fulton v. NYU Langone Hosps.  
100354/24 Hunt v. Dickler  
101441/24 Udoh v. Community Family Health Center Et Al

**111 CENTRE STREET**  
**Part 25 Guardianship**  
**Justice Ilana J. Marcus**  
111 Centre Street  
Phone 646-386-5675  
Room 1254

**Part 35**  
**Justice Phaedra F. Perry**  
111 Centre Street  
Phone 646-386-3016  
Room 684

**TUESDAY, JULY 22**  
156903/24 Argonaut Ins. Co. v. Mellon Capital LLC Et Al  
150242/24 Becerra v. 38 East 75 Owner LLC Et Al

160578/23 Collazo v. South St. Seaport Ltd. Partnership Et Al  
161197/23 Costa v. Hp Sherman Creek Housing Dev. Fund Co., Inc. Et Al  
157812/23 Dare v. Dellarocca

160552/23 Ditto As Administrator of The Estate of Blesse Andri Ditto v. Mount Sinai West Hosp. Aka St. Lukes Roosevelt Hosp. Center Et Al  
154488/24 Duque v. Hudson 37 LLC Et Al

158891/21 Edwards v. 417 Fifth Ave Real Estate  
154191/23 Gonzalez v. Charlton Dev. Group LLC Et Al  
154084/24 Limous v. The Organic Gardener NYC Et Al

150882/24 Obermayer v. Eastern Shipbldg. Group, Inc.  
159646/23 Pucha Loja v. Second Ave. Solow Dev. Corp. Et Al  
162255/23 Quishpe Pilatasig v. Rennon Const. Corp. Et Al

154501/25 Reginald v. The Brook, Inc.  
161992/23 Rodriguez v. West 180th St. Associates  
162002/23 Royal v. 554-558 W 181st St. LLC Et Al

153828/24 Sanchez v. NYCHA  
155593/23 Singsh v. NYCHA Et Al  
154889/23 Torres Gutierrez v. New Line Structures & Dev. LLC Et Al  
651418/23 Shah v. Jrs Prop. Advisors LLC Et Al

155829/22 Velasquez Tacto v. 200 West 108 Housing Corp.  
654688/23 Yau v. Trendly, Inc.  
651447/25 Raptor Concrete LLC v. Accredited Surety And Casualty Co., Inc. Et Al

451507/24 State of NY v. Frias  
**THURSDAY, JULY 24**  
157613/25307-309 Hlgs. LLC v. 305 Sixth Ave. Rlty. Inc.

158042/17 Almendares v. NYC  
652116/25 American Express Travel Related Services Co., Inc. v. Digital Direct And More Inc.  
450200/23 Cholakis v. Teachers' Retirement System of NYC Et Al  
157612/25 Kim v. 16 Park Ave. Owners Corp.

**WEDNESDAY, JULY 23**  
651447/25 Raptor Concrete LLC v. Accredited Surety And Casualty Co., Inc. Et Al  
451507/24 State of NY v. Frias

**THURSDAY, JULY 24**  
157613/25307-309 Hlgs. LLC v. 305 Sixth Ave. Rlty. Inc.  
158042/17 Almendares v. NYC  
652116/25 American Express Travel Related Services Co., Inc. v. Digital Direct And More Inc.

450200/23 Cholakis v. Teachers' Retirement System of NYC Et Al  
157612/25 Kim v. 16 Park Ave. Owners Corp.

**Part 31**  
**Justice Kathleen C. Waterman-Marshall**  
111 Centre Street  
Phone 646-386-4296  
Room 623

**TUESDAY, JULY 22**  
653254/25211 Sea Foam Properties v. Johnson

156897/13 All Craft Fabricators v. Attc Associates Inc.  
653630/25 Allstate Fire And Casualty Ins. Co. v. Suk  
655043/22 Board of Mgrs. of The 84 Bedford Condominium v. Pamela Court LLC

151760/25 Horowitz v. Henley  
159847/24 Lee v. Walker  
150557/23 Naghavi v. Douglas  
605517/25 NY v. NY Post Hlgs., Inc. And Carl Campanile

655803/24 Pizzarotti v. Hudson Ins. Co.  
655959/24 Schonberger v. Snyder  
651788/23 Sugatan, Inc. v. Sbla Beauty, Inc.  
159321/24 Twin Barns v. Bettina Equities Co.

**Motion**  
653254/25211 Sea Foam Properties v. Johnson  
156897/13 All Craft Fabricators v. Attc Associates Inc.

151760/25 Horowitz v. Henley  
159847/24 Lee v. Walker  
150557/23 Naghavi v. Douglas  
655803/24 Pizzarotti v. Hudson Ins. Co.

655959/24 Schonberger v. Snyder  
651788/23 Sugatan, Inc. v. Sbla Beauty, Inc.

**WEDNESDAY, JULY 23**  
659422/2461 West 54th LLC v. Peaker  
162458/23 American Express Nat. Bank v. Liu

654645/22 American Transit Ins. Co. v. Brown  
162041/23 Barboza Ramos v. Cs 393 LLC Et Al—10 A.M.  
659453/24 Bldg Mgt. Co. Inc. v. Fisher

151884/24 Castillo Garcia v. Pavarini McGovern—10 A.M.  
155924/23 Chubb Nat. Ins. Co. A/s/o Morissa Falk Freedman And Michael Freedman v. Kapasi—10 A.M.  
151379/23 Drax Wellness Plus v. 1667—10 A.M.

159468/22 Feneque v. Feneque  
158928/23 Greater NY Mutual Ins. Co. v. State Farm Fire And Casualty Co. (pertaining To An Underlying Action Entitled Edgar Fernandez-Ildrow v. Woodside Ventures—10 A.M.)

653414/23 Gs Capital Partners v. Basanite Inc.—10 A.M.  
151677/24 Hermoza Salto v. Torcon, Inc. Et Al—10 A.M.  
154650/24 Hocker v. 590 Madison—10 A.M.

654498/23 Kapitus Servicing Inc. v. Doproduce, Inc. Et Al  
655777/24 Konica Minolta Business Solutions U.S.A., Inc. v. Atari, Inc.  
652108/23 Lakhani v. Alloy Mix Inc. Et Al—10 A.M.

652108/23 Lakhani v. Alloy Mix Inc. Et Al  
150766/24 Lozano Traspalacio v. Chatsworth Builders LLC Et Al—10 A.M.  
161446/23 Maris Wacs v. Farm on Foundation, Inc. Et Al

655425/24 Mimi So Int'l v. The New School—10 A.M.  
805306/13 Napes Rlty. v. 127 West 133rd St.

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

**WEDNESDAY, JULY 23**  
650874/232100 2nd Ave LLC v. Lavilu L.L.C. Et Al

650406/22805 Third NY LLC v. The Greenwich Group Int'l LLC A/a/Cgi LLC Et Al  
157062/23 Aig Prop. Casualty Co. v. Kiam

150245/24A1 K's Corp. v. Ochoa  
657094/21 Allam v. 36 West 11th St. Bh LLC Et Al

157809/18 Alves v. Schoenewolf  
152462/20 American Transit Ins. Co., Inc. Et Al  
150114/24 Bradley v. 1013 Sixth Ave. Associates

654096/23 Baring Industries, Inc. v. Citizens Manhattan West  
657727/19 Bi2credit Inc. v. Cache Consultants Inc.  
653980/23 Bokor v. Williams Const. Mgt.

152760/24 Bousquet v. Esrt 112 West 34th St.  
653586/21 Cooper-Nolasco v. Royal Waste Services Inc D/b/a Royal Waste Services Et Al

154387/20 Gustavo Matute v. Defalco Const. Inc.

# Court Calendars

153739/24 Privilege Underwriters Reciprocal Exch., Inc. v. Big Deal Rlty. on Greene St. Et Al

162291/24 Ragoonanan v. The Dept. of Education of NYC Et Al  
151176/24S. v. Cooperstown All Star Village—10 A.M.

150248/24 Serhanf LLC v. The Karen Miner-Romanoff Living Trust  
655761/19 The Board of Mgrs. of The 7 Metrotech Condominium v. Deruyter

161442/23 Trento v. Simon Prop. Group—10 A.M.  
654247/22 Tulli v. 145 Collison Inc. Et Al

150395/24 Vivians v. Icon Parking Systems—10 A.M.  
652675/24 Williams v. Mulligan Security LLC—10 A.M.

**Motion**  
652108/23 Lakhani v. Alloy Mix Inc. Et Al  
153739/24 Privilege Underwriters Reciprocal Exch., Inc. v. Big Deal Rlty. on Greene St. Et Al

**THURSDAY, JULY 24**  
653765/25 American Transit Insurance Company v. North Shore Family Chiropractic Pc  
150449/25 Butler v. Bloomingdale's  
150928/24 Fed. Ins. Co. A/s/o Bd Hotels LLC v. Mercer Rubber Corp.

154338/24 Mocha v. 400 West 219 LLC Et Al  
150190/25 State Farm Fire And Casualty Co. v. Noel

**32 Mortgage Foreclosure Part**  
**Justice Francis A. Kahn, III**  
111 Centre Street  
Phone 646-386-5607  
Room 1127B

**TUESDAY, JULY 22**  
850010241146 89 Funding LLC v. 146 E 89 Borrower 1 LLC Et Al

850134/23 57th St. Vacation Owners Assoc., Inc. v. By And Through Its Board of Directors v. Olsen  
151384/18 Adame v. Anacostia Rail Hlgs.

157154/21 Alvarez v. Anacostia Rail Hlgs.  
850220/25 Deutsche Bank Trust Co. Americas, As Trustee, on Behalf of The Registered Holders of Citigroup Commercial Mortgage Securities Inc., Commercial Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2015-G-29 v. 170 B'way. Retail Owner

157594/24 NYCTL 1998-2 Trust And The Bank of NY Mellon As Collateral Agent And Custodian v. 329 E34 LLC Et Al  
850180/25 Sig Circ 2023 Venture LLC v. 161-21 Jamaica Hldg. LLC. Et Al

850019/25 Stormfield Spv Iv v. Bowery Shed LLC Et Al  
850114/24 U.S. Bank Trust Nat. Assoc. v. Demarco

850668/23 Wilmington Savings Fund Society v. Leri  
**WEDNESDAY, JULY 23**  
850304/24 Bethpage Federal Credit Union v. 125 Vertical Parking Group

850304/24 Bethpage Fed. Credit Union v. 125 Vertical Parking Group  
850400/24 Board of Mgrs. of One United Nations Park Condominium v. Zhang

850506/23 Citimortgage v. Gabay  
850018/24 Citizens Bank Na v. Li  
850033/25 Citizens Bank v. Muhammad

151085/22 Hargrove v. NY Cibao Furniture Inc., Et Al  
850256/23 Hny Club Suites Owners Assoc., Inc. v. By And Through Its Board of Directors v. Hoghbag  
850143/22 Jpmorgan Chase Bank v. Denny Martin M.D. P.C. Et Al

850298/24 Jpmorgan Chase Bank v. Jesionowska  
850014/25 Jpmorgan Chase Bank v. Marano

850040/24 M & T Bank v. Bass  
160295/22 NYCTL 1998-2 Trust v. Valiente

156108/16 NYCTL 2015-A Trust v. 475 West 152 LLC  
157646/22 NYCTL 2021-A Trust Et Al v. Dong

152120/21 Palmer v. Oracle Advisory Services LLC Et Al  
850374/24 Rocket Mortgage, LLC P/k/a Quicken Loans, LLC P/k/a Quicken Loans Inc. v. Jones

159055/24 The Murray Hill Terrace Condominium v. Cortisidris  
850355/14 U.S. Bank Na v. Varma  
850004/24 U.S. Bank Trust Nat. Assoc. v. Ben Fredj

850478/24 U.S. Real Estate Credit Hlgs. III-A v. 101-103 West 72nd St. LLC Et Al

850173/22 Valley Nat. Bank v. 152 Sherman Hldg. Lp Et Al  
850035/25 Wells Fargo Bank v. Gonzalez-Alcaniz

850059/25 Wells Fargo Bank v. Riverton Square  
850022/23 Wilmington Savings Fund Society v. Siddique

850275/21 Wilmington Trust v. 153 Elizabeth St.

**THURSDAY, JULY 24**  
153427/25 Board of Managers of The Braender Condominium v. A2z Central Park LLC Et Al

850252/25 Centre St. Lender LLC v. 224 Centre Rlty. LLC Et Al  
850540/23 Columbia Capital II Inc. v. 514 West 44th St., Inc. Et Al

850270/21 Fannie Mae v. Residential Industries I  
850141/20 Hilton Resorts Corp. v. Mitchell

850485/24 Hilton Resorts Corp. v. Ngaru  
850486/24 Hilton Resorts Corp. v. Smith

154310/241ex54bh LLC v. Wells Fargo Bank  
154190/23 M. Daddio Inc. v. 303 Design Consultants LLC Et Al

850255/18 Matrix Financial Services v. Seo

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

**WEDNESDAY, JULY 23**  
650874/232100 2nd Ave LLC v. Lavilu L.L.C. Et Al

650406/22805 Third NY LLC v. The Greenwch Group Int'l LLC A/a/Cgi LLC Et Al  
157062/23 Aig Prop. Casualty Co. v. Kiam

150245/24A1 K's Corp. v. Ochoa  
657094/21 Allam v. 36 West 11th St. Bh LLC Et Al

157809/18 Alves v. Schoenewolf  
152462/20 American Transit Ins. Co., Inc. Et Al  
150114/24 Bradley v. 1013 Sixth Ave. Associates

654096/23 Baring Industries, Inc. v. Citizens Manhattan West  
657727/19 Bi2credit Inc. v. Cache Consultants Inc.  
653980/23 Bokor v. Williams Const. Mgt.

152760/24 Bousquet v. Esrt 112 West 34th St.  
653586/21 Cooper-Nolasco v. Royal Waste Services Inc D/b/a Royal Waste Services Et Al

154387/20 Gustavo Matute v. Defalco Const. Inc.

153977/24 Holder v. Watson As Executor of The Estate of Darline C. Jones

656441/23 Law Office of Frank Tadeo Jr. v. Petrillo  
156414/24 Lopez v. St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hosp. Center

155820/19 Marjam Supply Co., Inc. v. Deluxe Bldg.  
655062/18 Massachusetts Bay Ins. Co. Et Al v. Mt. Hawley Ins. Co.

650298/24 Menkes v. Automatic Data Processing, Inc.  
654207/21 Metrocity Group, Inc., Individually, And on Behalf of All Other Similarly Situated NY Lien Law Article 3-A Trust Beneficiaries v. Metro. NYCTA Et Al

656332/20 New S & P Enterprises Inc. D/b/a S & P Food World Inc. v. Broad St. LLC A/a/a 100 Broad St. LLC

152205/24 Seminario v. The Piano Bldg. LLC Et Al  
153141/24 Siderakis v. Sanchez

656694/20 Structure Tone LLC v. Selective Way Ins.  
651850/21 The Elza Zegelstein Revocable Living Trust v. Bodywork Station NY Inc Et Al

**Motion**  
650874/232100 2nd Ave LLC v. Lavilu L.L.C. Et Al  
654096/23 Baring Industries, Inc. v. Citizens Manhattan West

653980/23 Bokor v. Williams Const. Mgt.  
**THURSDAY, JULY 24**  
452906/24 Sales v. Justiniano

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

**TUESDAY, JULY 22**  
652672/25 David York Agency v. Green

153061/25 Del Percio v. For Judicial Dissolution of Edwin Gould Services For Children And Families, Inc., Pursuant To Section 1102 of The Not-For-Profit Corp. Law

650534/25 Franklin St. Lofts LLC v. Rosebox LLC Et Al

**Motion**  
153061/25 Del Percio v. For Judicial Dissolution of Edwin Gould Services For Children And Families, Inc., Pursuant To Section 1102 of The Not-For-Profit Corp. Law

**WEDNESDAY, JULY**



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LIQUOR LICENSES

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an On-Premise Restaurant Full Liquor License, NYS Application ID: NA-0340-25-120418 has been applied for by East Bothar Bugha LLC d/b/a The Penny Farthing, Linen Hall serving beer, wine, cider and liquor to be sold at retail for on premises consumption in a restaurant with two additional bars, for the premises located at 101-103 3rd Av 11698 jy15-Tu jy22

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an On-Premise Restaurant Full Liquor License, NYS Application ID: NA-0340-25-119675 has been applied for by East Church Street LLC d/b/a The Gem Saloon serving beer, wine, cider and liquor to be sold at retail for on premises consumption in a restaurant with one additional bar, for the premises located at 375-377 3rd Avenue New York NY 10016. 11699 jy15-Tu jy22

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

NAIK LAW & ADVOCACY GROUP PLLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 06/06/25. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent of the PLLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the PLLC, 200 Broadhollow Road Suite 207, Melville, NY 11747. Purpose: For the practice of the profession of Law. 10324 jy17-Tu jy22

JOSEPH PHAM NURSE PRACTITIONER IN ACUTE CARE NY PLLC. Filed with SSNY on 05/07/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process and shall mail to: 46 BARNES ST, LONG BEACH, NY 11561. Purpose: NP IN ACUTE CARE 11092 jy1-Tu au5

TALK TIME SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY PLLC. Filed with SSNY on 03/10/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process and shall mail to: 16 FOREST ROW, GREAT NECK, NY 11023. Purpose: SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY jy1-Tu au5

TALK TIME SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY PLLC. Filed with SSNY on 03/10/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process and shall mail to: 16 FOREST ROW, GREAT NECK, NY 11023. Purpose: SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY 11087 jy1-Tu au5

STILL WATERS NP IN PSYCHIATRY PLLC, a Prof. LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 07/21/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The PLLC, 838 Pepperidge Rd, Westbury, NY 11590. Purpose: To Practice The Profession Of Nurse Practitioner in Psychiatry. 12022 jy22-Tu au26

NOTICE OF FORMATION OF THE TOWNSEND LAW FIRM, PLLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/27/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against PLLC to 1350 Ave of The Americas, Fl 2 #1068, New York, NY 10019. Purpose: any lawful act. 10235 Jy01 T Au05

NOTICE OF FORMATION OF WEST ATLANTIC LAW FIRM, PLLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/8/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 104 West 40th St, Ste 400, New York, NY 10018. Purpose: any lawful act. 9585 Jy01 T Au05

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Upwards Mental Health Counseling NYC, PLLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 4/25/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against PLLC to 435 Central Park West, Apt 2C, New York, NY 10025. Purpose: any lawful act. 11361 Jy08 T Au12

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Manhattan Licensed Clinica Social Work PLLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/16/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against PLLC to 22 East 36th St, Apt 6A, New York, NY 10016. P/B/A: 280 Madison Ave, Ste 311, New York, NY 10016. Purpose: any lawful act. 11747 Jy22 T Au26

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LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

CAI'S HOLDING PERSON STREET, LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 06/10/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC, 743 Hunt Ln, Manhasset, NY 11030. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 10492 jy17-Tu jy22

COMMERCE STREET 1983 LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 06/16/2025. Office loc: Westchester County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Rui C Cunha, 324 Eastern Close, Yorktown Heights, NY 10598. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 10515 jy17-Tu jy22

KLEINBERG 520 LLC Articles of Org. filed NY Sec. of State (SSNY) 11/6/24. Office in NY Co. SSNY design. agent of LLC whom process may be served. SSNY shall mail process to 520 West 19th Street, Unit No. PHB, NY, NY 10011, which is also the principal business location. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 10497 jy17-Tu jy22

MANFRED RECHTSCHAFEN, LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 05/27/25. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the LLC, c/o Steve Kahn, CPA, 602 Merrick Avenue, East Meadow, NY 11554. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 10322 jy17-Tu jy22

PICKWICK HOSPITALITY LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 06/09/25. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the LLC, P.O. Box 320195, Brooklyn, NY 11232. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 10326 jy17-Tu jy22

POTENTE PROPERTIES LLC Articles of Org. filed NY Sec. of State (SSNY) 6/1/25. Office in Bronx Co. SSNY design. agent of LLC whom process may be served. SSNY shall mail process to PO Box 610126, Bronx, NY 10461. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. Principal business loc: 2065 Boston Pkwy Rd., 2 ND fl, Bronx, NY 10461. 10491 jy17-Tu jy22

SAIJ LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 05/23/25. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the LLC, c/o Lassar & Cowhey LLP 730 Third Avenue, 11th Floor, New York, NY 10017. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 10325 jy17-Tu jy22

EVERGROVE HOLDINGS LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 06/02/25. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to the LLC, 473 Von Elm Avenue, East Meadow, NY 11554. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 10323 jy17-Ty jy22

LP Equity Holdings LLC Art. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 06/24/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the LLC, 473 Von Elm Avenue, East Meadow, NY 11554. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 10323 jy17-Ty jy22

13HEMLOCKROAD, LLC. Filed with SSNY on 05/15/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 283 TITICUS RD., NORTH SALEM, NY 10560. Purpose: Any Lawful 11677 jy15-Tu au19

AVIHIRD LLC. Filed with SSNY on 06/17/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 299 PARK AVE 16TH FLR, NEW YORK, NY 10171. Purpose: Any Lawful 11678 jy15-Tu au19

DAPXT, LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 06/26/2025. Office loc: NY County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC, 519 East 72nd Street, Ste 103, NY, NY 10021. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 11681 jy15-Tu au19

EAST COAST IMPERIAL LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 07/15/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC, 124 Dubois Ave, Ste 2, Valley Stream, NY 11581. Reg Agent: Jayson Robinson, 124 Dubois Ave, Ste 2, Valley Stream, NY 11581. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 11989 jy22-Tu au26

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

EASTCHESTER 52 LLC. Filed with SSNY on 06/25/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 16 MIDDLE NECK RD STE 280, GREAT NECK, NY 11021. Purpose: Any Lawful 11673 jy15-Tu au19

JURGEN HOLDINGS LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 04/17/25. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the LLC, 130 W 82nd St Apt 3R, New York, NY 10024. Registered Agent address: c/o Nicholas Jurgen Sackman, 175 Kelbourne Ave, Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 11513 jy15-Tu au19

LA-TI-DA 1 LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 06/27/25. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the LLC, c/o Lassar & Cowhey LLP, 730 Third Avenue, 11th Floor, New York, NY 10017. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 11514 jy15-Tu au19

LA-TI-DA 2 LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 06/27/25. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the LLC, c/o Lassar & Cowhey LLP, 730 Third Avenue, 11th Floor, New York, NY 10017. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 11515 jy15-Tu au19

M&T HOSPITALITY GROUP LLC. Filed with SSNY on 01/28/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 351 WEST 37TH ST, NEW YORK, NY 10018. Purpose: Any Lawful 11675 jy15-Tu au19

505-2 GREENWICH STREET LLC. Filed with SSNY on 05/07/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 1581 FRANKLIN AVE, MINEOLA, NY 11501. Purpose: Any Lawful 11091 jy1-Tu au5

ANCHOR STONE PROPERTIES LLC. Filed with SSNY on 05/02/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 1581 FRANKLIN AVE, MINEOLA, NY 11501. Purpose: Any Lawful 11090 jy1-Tu au5

A Notice of Formation of 139 Sheridan Holding LLC, Art. of Org. filed Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/27/2025. Office location: New York County. SSNY Designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to: The LLC, 86 Elizabeth St, 5th FL, New York, NY 10013. Purpose: any lawful activity. 10799 jy1-Tu au5

EKOKO PAULINE SKIN LLC. Filed with SSNY on 05/22/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 1224 PACIFIC ST, APT #1B, BROOKLYN, NY 11216. Purpose: Any Lawful 11105 jy1-Tu au5

EMOR EQUITY LLC. Filed with SSNY on 06/13/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 4 CRICKET LN, GREAT NECK, NY 11024. Purpose: Any Lawful 11093 jy1-Tu au5

GV118 HOLDING LLC. Filed with SSNY on 05/23/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: C/O COHEN & FRANKEL, LLP, 11 EAST 44TH ST, #1800, NEW YORK, NY 10017. Purpose: Any Lawful 11100 jy1-Tu au5

MPAD 4 LLC. Filed with SSNY on 05/02/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: C/O COHEN & FRANKEL, LLP, 11 EAST 44TH ST, #1800, NEW YORK, NY 10017. Purpose: Any Lawful 11099 jy1-Tu au5

MUNTER KOENIG STRATEG Y GROUP LLC filed. Arts of Org. with the Sec'y of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/2/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served and shall mail process to: The LLC, 35 Hilltop Ln, Westbury, NY 11590. Purpose: any lawful act 11110 jy1-Tu au5

CLEVELAND 1 PROPERTIES LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 07/21/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC, 75 Lawrence Ave, Inwood, NY 11096. Reg Agent: Audeno Vachio, 111 Grant Ave, East Rockaway, NY 11518. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 12001 jy22-Tu au26

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

PROUD GROUP LLC. Filed with SSNY on 06/05/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 67A CUTTERMILL RD, GREAT NECK, NY 11021. Purpose: Any Lawful 11088 jy1-Tu au5

SGIA LLC. Filed with SSNY on 04/02/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 42 SANDY LANE, MASSAPEQUA, NY 11758. Purpose: Any Lawful 11089 jy1-Tu au5

WHITTMAN 65, LLC. Filed with SSNY on 06/17/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 60 HORATIO ST, NEW YORK, NY 10014. Purpose: Any Lawful 11102 jy1-Tu au5

181 7TH AVE LLC. Filed with SSNY on 07/15/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 181 7TH AVE, STE 14A, NEW YORK, NY 10011. Purpose: Any Lawful 12011 jy22-Tu au26

275 HILLSIDE LLC. Filed with SSNY on 05/14/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 275 HILLSIDE AVE, STE 2W, WILLISTON PARK, NY 11596. Purpose: Any Lawful 12014 jy22-Tu au26

4143 HARTS ROAD, LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 07/11/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC, 1962 Julian Lane, Merrick, NY 11566. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 11992 jy22-Tu au26

CTHR33 LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 07/18/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 20 WIMBLEDON DR, ROSLYN, NY 11576. Purpose: Any Lawful 11990 jy22-Tu au26

OAKSET PARTNERS LLC. Filed with SSNY on 06/18/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 767 FIFTH AVE FLR 12, NEW YORK, NY 10153. Purpose: Any Lawful 11104 jy1-Tu au5

EVERRISSE GROUP LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 07/17/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: BlueAwe LLC, 201 Washington Avenue, Bellmore, NY 11710. Reg Agent: Mary Denise Coleman, 201 Washington Avenue, Bellmore, NY 11710. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 11409 jy8-Tu au12

NOTICE OF FORMATION OF HYBRID ILLUSTRATIONS LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/15/2025. Office location: BX County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 1925 Hering Avenue, Bronx, NY 10461. Purpose: any lawful act. 10272 J17 T Jy22

NOTICE OF FORMATION of The Support Collective LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 2/25/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 1751 2nd Ave, 34F, New York, NY 10128. Purpose: any lawful act. 10292 J17 T Jy22

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Atelier HOME LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 4/25/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 228 Park Ave 8 #365018, New York, NY 10003. R/A: US Corp Agents, Inc. 7014 13th Ave, #202, BK, NY 11228. Purpose: any lawful act. 10809 J24 T Jy29

NOTICE OF FORMATION of JMM Brooklyn Designs LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/14/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 447 Broadway 2nd Fl - #3000, New York, NY 10013. P/B/A: 211 East 43rd St, Ste 6th Fl, PMB 70069, New York, NY 10017. Purpose: any lawful act. 10749 J24 T Jy29

NOTICE OF FORMATION of 385 BLANK PAGE LLC. Arts of Org filed with SSNY on 04/02/2025. Office: New York Co. SSNY designated as agent for process and shall mail copy to LLC at 7014 13th Ave, #202, Bklyn, NY 11228. Purpose: any lawful act. 11644 Jy15 T Au19

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

KRISTEN MARINO, BCBA, LBA, LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 06/11/24. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the LLC, c/o Kristen Marino, 6 Jackson Place, Island Park, NY 11568. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 11956 jy22-Tu au26

MARIA MEEK WELLNESS AND SPA LLC. Filed with SSNY on 07/14/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 56 BRECHWOOD ST, FARMINGDALE, NY 11735. Purpose: Any Lawful 12006 jy22-Tu au26

PORTICO 200, LLC. Filed with SSNY on 07/15/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 248 DOGWOOD LN, MANHASSET, NY 11030. Purpose: Any Lawful 12013 jy22-Tu au26

RYBROOK LLC. Filed with SSNY on 06/25/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 261 GRAND ST, BALDWIN, NY 11510. Purpose: Any Lawful 12004 jy22-Tu au26

THE SPARKLE EDIT LLC. Filed with SSNY on 06/20/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 27 FLORAL PKWY, FLORAL PARK, NY 11001. Purpose: Any Lawful 12015 jy22-Tu au26

TNL LLC. Filed with SSNY on 11/10/2017. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 524 ADVENT STREET, WESTBURY, NY 11590. Purpose: Any Lawful 12005 jy22-Tu au26

WIMBLEDON DW LLC. Filed with SSNY on 07/15/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 20 WIMBLEDON DR, ROSLYN, NY 11576. Purpose: Any Lawful 12008 jy22-Tu au26

67 HAZEL REALTY LLC Arts. of Org. filed with SSNY on 6/11/2025. Off. Loc.: NASSAU CO. SSNY design. As agt. upon whom process may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC, 3 Barbara Lane, Glen Cove, NY 11542. General Purposes 11393 jy8-Tu au12

BLUEAWE LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 07/03/2025. Office loc: Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: BlueAwe LLC, 201 Washington Avenue, Bellmore, NY 11710. Reg Agent: Mary Denise Coleman, 201 Washington Avenue, Bellmore, NY 11710. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 11409 jy8-Tu au12

NOTICE OF FORMATION OF MONK HOOPER LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 6/23/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 700 Columbus Ave Unit 20078, NY, NY 10025. R/A: US Corp Agents, Inc. 7014 13th Ave, #202, BK, NY 11228. Purpose: any lawful act. 11482 Jy15 T Au19

NOTICE OF FORMATION OF PRESENT DAY DEVELOPMENT LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 1/22/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 1280 Lexington Ave, Frnt 2, #1379 New York, NY 10028. Purpose: any lawful act. 10881 Jy01 T Au05

NOTICE OF FORMATION OF RIZZO RESTORATION LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 04/28/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Angelo Rizzo, Esq., Barshay, Rizzo & Lopez, PLLC, 445 Broadhollow Rd, Ste. CL18, Melville, NY 11747. Purpose: any lawful activities. 11085 jy1-Tu au5

NOTICE OF FORMATION of CAPT NYC LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 06/12/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: the Company, 35 Fox Run, Roslyn Hts., NY 11577. Attn: Dana Kossoy. Purpose: any lawful activities. 11083 jy1-Tu au5

NOTICE OF FORMATION of CENTRAL-MATTITUCK LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 06/16/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: THE LLC, 425 NORTHERN BLVD., GREAT NECK, NY 11021. Purpose: any lawful activities. 11084 jy1-Tu au5

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Uwabideli Brands LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 3/12/2025. Office location: BX County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 5680 Broadway, #1039, Bronx, NY 10463. Purpose: any lawful act. 8204 Jy01 T Au05

NOTICE OF FORMATION of The Treasury LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 06/17/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 235 Blackheath Rd., Lido Beach, NY 11561. Purpose: any lawful activities. 11086 jy1-Tu au5

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Two Dragons Productions, LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 06/17/2025. Office location: New York County. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Two Dragons Productions, LLC, 26 Broadway, Ste 1301, New York, NY 10004. Purpose: any lawful activities. 11081 jy1-Tu au5

NOTICE OF FORMATION of ANDY'S ONE LOVE SKY JUICE & JAMAICAN AUTHENTIC FOOD LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 6/13/2025. Office location: BX County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 218 Bush St, Apt 7l, Bronx, NY 10457. Purpose: any lawful act. 11071 Jy22 T Au26

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Little Lantern LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/22/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 22 East 36th St, Apt 6A, New York, NY 10016. Purpose: any lawful act. 10927 Jy22 T Au26

NOTICE OF FORMATION of MATTER SPACE SOLUTIONS LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 6/25/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 630 Port Washington, Apt 3B, New York, NY 10040. Purpose: any lawful act. 11974 Jy22 T Au26

NOTICE OF FORMATION of MODISH PURSUIT LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 2/24/2025. Office location: BX County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 3300 Bailey Ave, Apt 2, Bronx, NY 10463. Purpose: any lawful act. 11186 Jy22 T Au26

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Design by KMM LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 6/12/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 1280 Lexington Ave, Frnt 2, #1379 New York, NY 10028. Purpose: any lawful act. 10881 Jy01 T Au05

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

LVB ADVISORS, LLC. Filed with SSNY on 06/05/2025. Formed in DE on 05/28/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 299 PARK AVE 16TH FLR, NEW YORK, NY 10171. DE SOS: 401 Federal St #4, Dover, DE 19901. Purpose: any lawful 11676 jy15-Tu au19

DEMAKES ENTERPRISES, LLC. Filed with SSNY on 06/24/2025. Formed in DE on 12/07/2023. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 99 WASHINGTON AVE, STE 700, ALBANY, NY 12260. DE SOS: 401 Federal St #4, Dover, DE 19901. Purpose: any lawful 11098 jy1-Tu au5

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of Concord Capital LLC, Fict. name: Concord Capital NYC LLC, Authority filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 06/06/2025. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 06/05/2025. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Incorporating Services, Ltd., 3500 South Dupont Hwy., Dover, DE 19901, also the address required to be maintained in DE. Arts of Org. filed with the DE Secy. of State, John C. Townsend Bldg., 401 Federal St., Ste. 3, Dover, DE 19901. Purpose: any lawful activities. 11075 jy1-Tu au5

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