

IN BRIEF



Alfred Youngwood, Former Paul Weiss Chair, Dies at 87

Alfred Youngwood, a prominent tax attorney and former chair of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, died on Friday at the age of 87, the firm said Monday. The firm did not specify the cause of death.

In an email to Paul Weiss personnel, chair Brad Karp said that Youngwood was a “role model for me personally, guiding and supporting me throughout my career at the firm.”

“In my May 2008 remarks upon being elected to succeed Alfred, I told my partners that I was following in the footsteps of towering giants who loved our firm and that Alfred Youngwood was at the top of that list,” Karp added.

Youngwood chaired the firm’s Committee on Committees (a precursor to the firm’s management committee) and was elected chair of Paul Weiss in 1999, the first firm leader to be democratically elected.

Youngwood joined Paul Weiss in 1964 after clerking for U.S. District Judge Edward Weinfeld in the Southern District of New York. He became a partner in the firm’s tax practice in 1970, retiring to a position of counsel nearly 40 years later in 2009, after serving nearly a decade as chair.

He counted among his clients some of the firm’s most valued, including Warner Communications (and its subsequent iterations), Viacom, Bank of America and others.

Karp wrote that Youngwood was “one of our nation’s most distinguished tax attorneys and business advisors” and that he was “brilliant, endlessly creative and a dogged problem-solver.”

Karp also lauded Youngwood’s tenure as chair of the firm. “Not only did Paul, Weiss become one of the most prof-

itable law firms in the country during Alfred’s decade as chairman, but our culture and dedication to pro bono work, diversity, and associate development all flourished as well,” he wrote.

—Patrick Smith

Louis Nock Leaves Manhattan Supreme Court Bench To Join Anderson Kill

Acting Manhattan Supreme Court Justice Louis Nock has left the bench and joined Anderson Kill as a shareholder, the firm announced on Monday.

“I’m thrilled to be with the fantastic firm of Anderson Kill,” Nock told the New York Law Journal and Law.com in an interview.

Nock said his private practice “bread and butter” will



Louis Nock

The 67-year-old was first elected to the civil court bench in 2014 and appointed to Supreme Court in 2018.

The move to the New York offices of Anderson Kill comes after Nock was re-elected to another 10-year term as a civil court judge in November.

Nock said that he’d been mulling reentry to private practice for a while, and that he and his family decided this was the right time.

“It was the greatest privilege of my life to serve on the bench and I’m proud of that service,” he said.

Nock also cited his advancing age and alluded to New York law requiring retirement at age 70, though judges can seek recertification through age 76.

“I’m still youthful and healthy and I would like to continue in my legal practice,” he added.

Anderson Kill managing shareholder Robert

As Kirkland and Other Big Law Firms Get Bigger, Revolving Lines of Credit Grow »2



Attorney **Karen Friedman Agnifilo**, center, arrives for a pretrial hearing for Luigi Mangione at Manhattan Supreme Court on Tuesday, Sept. 16.

‘Brazen Breach’ of Rights: Mangione Lawyers Urge Federal Judge To Dismiss Case

BY EMILY SAUL

DEFENSE attorneys for Luigi Mangione have asked a federal judge in Manhattan to throw out the capital prosecution against their client, alleging that various officials “intentionally and serially” trampled his constitutional rights in a race to execute him for the murder of UnitedHealthcare CEO Brian Thompson.

The 118-page filing alleged the charges were brought “based on

politics, not merit” and accused the Department of Justice of a refusal to hear mitigating evidence while the Attorney General herself “fatally prejudiced” Mangione before the case was even presented to a grand jury and ignored due process.

The motion to dismiss also urged U.S. District Court Judge Margaret Garnett of the Southern District of New York to find the federal death penalty unconstitutional, arguing the penalty has been applied in an “arbitrary and capricious” manner since its

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Immigration Attys Predict Robust Demand for Employment Work From Trump’s \$100K Fee on New H1-B Workers

BY THOMAS SPIGOLON

SOME immigration practitioners are anticipating a long-term increase in demand for their services after President Donald Trump’s proclamation that added a \$100,000 fee on top of existing costs for new applicants for H1-B visas.

Immigration practice leaders with three firms said their attorneys spent the weekend fielding questions from befuddled clients after Trump issued the proclamation Friday night for the new fee for the specialty occupation visa.

Yet, despite subsequent guidance from Joseph Edlow, director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, and a later FAQ the White House posted on its website, experts say a number of questions still remain, such as who pays if an employee changes jobs and which employers must pay the new fee.



Grace Shie,
Mayer Brown

Grace Shie, leader of the global mobility and migration practice at Mayer Brown, said she foresees an increase but not necessarily a surge in demand for immigration counsel.

“When there’s a legal change of this nature, all impacted employers need to evaluate how that impacts them,” she said. “And they’re all going to be reaching out to legal counsel.”

Shie said the need in the short term for legal services is for helping “employers understand what the presidential proclamation means for their employees.”

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Federal Cuts Loom Over Hearing on NY’s Unmet Need for Civil Legal Services

BY BRIAN LEE

CONCERN about federal funding cuts eroding the Empire State’s commitment to publicly-funded civil litigation services was a common refrain during the court system’s annual public hearing Thursday, to evaluate New York’s continuing unmet needs.

Hosted by New York Chief Judge Rowan Wilson and the New York State Bar Association, hearings have been held annually since 2010 to recommend to the legislature and governor the level of public resources necessary in the upcoming fiscal year.

This year’s talk provided plenty of national perspectives.

Former Texas Chief Justice Nathan L. Hecht testified that access to justice for the poor was one of three crises that have converged on the American justice system, the others being loss of public trust and confidence in the judiciary and the threat to judicial independence.

While none of these concerns are new, “all are historically severe” right now, and their convergence challenges the integrity of the rule of law and the promise of equal justice, said Hecht, a partner at Jackson Walker in Texas, and a distinguished judicial fellow at the New York University School of Law.



Chief Judge Rowan Wilson

Having state court systems operate better, Hecht suggested, is a constructive response that will yield benefits to all three concerns, while also strengthening the public’s view of the judiciary.

Hecht clarified that access to justice for the poor is more accurately a “justice chasm.”

He noted that a 2023 estimate that 75% of cases pending in state civil courts across the country had one or both parties not represented by counsel, which he said underscored the justice gap.

Not only is it a blow to the parties, who increase their chances of losing by proceeding, it

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SEC Drops Cases Against Businessmen Granted Clemency by President Trump

BY ALYSSA AQUINO

THE U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has dropped efforts to recover tens of millions of dollars from businessmen who had been convicted of securities fraud, but were later granted clemency by President Donald Trump.

Joint stipulations of dismissal were filed in the Manhattan and Brooklyn federal courts in the SEC’s long-pending enforcement cases against Devon Archer, Trevor Milton and Carlos Watson Jr.

The stipulations were all brief and lacked any further explanation. But they came months after Trump

pardoned Archer and Milton, who had been convicted of conspiracy to commit securities fraud and securities fraud, and commuted a nearly 10-year prison sentence imposed on Watson.

Archer, a former business partner of Hunter Biden, had been sentenced to one year and one day in prison in February 2022, after a federal jury in Manhattan found him guilty of participating in a scheme to defraud a Native American tribal entity.

Prosecutors argued that the scheme—allegedly costing investors more than \$60 million—had been orchestrated by Jason Galanis, another one of

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DECISIONS OF INTEREST

First Department

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

Second Department

MOTOR-VEHICLE TORTS: Summary judgment granted in police motor-vehicle collision case. *Sampson v. Hussain*, Supreme Court, Kings.

INSURANCE LITIGATION: Motions to dismiss denied; plaintiff’s injuries not adequately addressed. *Jacobs v. Blackwell*, Supreme Court, Kings.

CRIMINAL LAW: Dismissal granted; charges dropped for lack of due diligence by prosecution. *People v. Sanchez*, Criminal Court, Kings.

CRIMINAL LAW: Failure to present case to grand jury allows court to dismiss action. *People v. S.V.*, Criminal Court, Queens.

FAMILY LAW: Relief requested denied and granted in matrimonial action. *RA v. SA*, Supreme Court, Richmond.

U.S. Courts

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW: CWA’s Notice requirement is non-jurisdictional; applies to plaintiff, not court. *Mid-New York Environmental and Sustainability Promotion Committee Inc. v. Dragon Springs Buddhist Inc.*, 2d Cir.

INSURANCE LITIGATION: Firm is entitled to coverage of defense, settlement costs but not consequential damages. *Scholastic Inc. v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.*, SDNY.

CRIMINAL LAW: Denial of 28 USC §2254 habeas relief to home invasion robber is explained. *Robinson v. McGuinness*, EDNY.

EMPLOYMENT LITIGATION: Plaintiffs state claim for forced labor under TVPRA but not for servitude, peonage. *Claros v. Marvin’s Refrigeration Corp.*, NDNY.

CRIMINAL LAW: Denial of motions to suppress evidence, inspect grand jury minutes explained. *U.S. v. Previglian*, WDNY.

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Can You See Me? Firms Are Redesigning Sites for AI Visibility

BY AMANDA O'BRIEN

GENERATIVE AI isn’t just revolutionizing how legal services are provided. It’s also changing how consumers are finding, or not finding, law firms in the first place.

Marketing experts described how modern search engines are turning toward AI to help guide searches, making traditional search engine optimization techniques less helpful in appearing at the top of a search. Furthermore, as AI has become increasingly incorporated into internet searches, firms are concerned they are not showing up in search results, forcing some

law firms to restructure their websites to make sure large language models, or LLMs, can process their site content.

The issue with bringing AI into an internet search, explained former Legal Marketing Association president Kevin Iredell, lies in how websites are structured. When a page is dynamically generated, information is pulled from different sources and presented to a viewer or algorithm, said Iredell, who is also chief marketing and business development officer of Hughes Hubbard & Reed.

Take, for example, an attorney bio on a firm webpage: An attorney’s education might come from

the firm’s HR system and is served on one frame on the page, while biographical content might be coming from another system and expertise and clients alerts come from a third source, Iredell explained.

“That’s fine for a search engine, fine for a user, but some of the AI agents aren’t seeing it all together, depending on how the site is built,” Iredell said. “If you go to Google and you search, you may not show up there because the algorithm can’t read all of that data the way it was meant to be read.”

As a result, Iredell said, some firms are expending some efforts into redesigning their websites in order to make sure those sites

still show up in searches.

“You have to keep in mind that filling your site full of keywords or content all around an area needs to be structured in a way where chatbots can see it, read it, associate it with the right firm,” Iredell said. “Law firms are looking at their websites to make sure that they are appearing in the results coming up from generative AI-based engines. ... That’s going to be the focus for most of the big firms for the next 12 to 18 months at least, maybe longer.”

Still, AI searches have maintained their roots in traditional search strategies, including SEO. In the words of Rose

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To Succeed in the US, A&O Shearman Must Give Partners a Compelling Reason To Stay

BY DAN ROE

WHEN Allen & Overy and Shearman & Sterling announced plans to merge in May 2023, then A&O leader Wim Dejonghe identified three prerequisites for having credibility with clients and partners that the merger would provide: “top-end of market work, local capabilities, and combined U.S. and English Law capability.”

Sixteen months after the merger was completed in May 2024, A&O Shearman leaders feel like the firm is making strong progress toward realizing their vision for the merged firm, according to written responses to Law.com questions. The firm plans to exceed \$4 million in PEP “over time, which will be the natural result of executing our strategy.”

Whether the firm will succeed in selling a stronger global brand than the sum of its legacy firms remains to be seen. The law firm continues to grapple with partner exits, including some that result from a cultural clash between a more congenial legacy A&O culture—influenced by the firm’s use of a

traditional lockstep compensation system up until 2020—and a more sharp-edged, rainmaker-driven culture at legacy Shearman, according to accounts from current and former partners.

Other U.S. partners who left post-merger questioned the efficacy of the firm’s global strategy and how it benefited them state-side. While the combined firm’s increased scale and geographic reach have been beneficial for some, it hasn’t been a windfall for all U.S. partners.

In the corporate realm, two recruiters who have worked with current or former partners said the firm is aiming to bring its U.S. corporate and private equity practices up to par with the firm’s U.K. performance, where observers said Allen & Overy was known as a stronger brand than Shearman at the time of the merger.

“In the U.K., A&O is a premier firm that represents larger private equity firms,” said one recruiter. “They’ve told folks in the U.S. that they should focus on bulge bracket private equity firms, but with all of the Wall Street firms and the com-



A&O Shearman has lost roughly 50 U.S. partners in total since the merger, including at least 45 departures to other law firms.

petition in New York, they’re not going to be able to get that kind of client.”

Said one former partner, “They expected Shearman would open up doors to a lot of public company M&A deals. That hasn’t happened yet.”

Granted, recruiters tend to hear

from partners who are unhappy, and another former partner noted that they had observed A&O Shearman getting mandates as a result of the combination.

Time will tell whether the combination helps A&O Shearman move up-market in the US, but in the near term, U.S. partners are poised to

play a significant role in the success or failure of the combination.

Partner Exits and PEP

Some A&O departures were deliberate. The firm announced a 10% partner cut in September 2024 of its 800 partners that would last through April 2025. A&O Shearman has roughly 200 U.S. partners, meaning that a proportional cut would axe about 20 partners in the region.

In fact, A&O Shearman has lost roughly 50 U.S. partners in total since the merger, including at least 45 departures to other law firms, according to Law.com Compass data. At least 17 U.S. partners have left since April, including a trio of antitrust partners heading to Paul Weiss this week. And among the 42 U.S. partners who decamped for firms with public profitability data, 30 went to firms with higher PEP.

While not stated publicly, partners who went through the merger said that firm leaders also expressed goals of increasing average profits per partners and bringing in major laterals.

Significant lateral acquisitions in the U.S. have yet to materialize, with the firm hiring fewer than 10 U.S. partners since the merger. A&O Shearman has hired a total of 24 partners across its global platform, managing partner Hervé Ekué said.

The firm recently posted a 2025 PEP figure of \$2 million (\$2.7 million at current exchange rates). A&O Shearman contends that PEP actually increased in fiscal 2025 on a like-for-like basis compared to both legacy firms, noting that legacy A&O’s fiscal year 2024 PEP figure of \$2.2 million was inflated by the firm’s sale of a majority stake in its legal information business, aosphere.

“We measure success most fundamentally by client satisfaction, as well as by expanding the areas and regions where we serve clients and growing market share in the priority client sectors we have identified,” said executive committee and board co-chair Adam Hakki, citing recent success for clients in high-priority sectors such as technology and AI, private capital, financial services and others.

The merged firm has » Page 10

As Kirkland and Other Big Law Firms Get Bigger, Revolving Lines of Credit Grow

BY PATRICK SMITH

BIG Law firms are drawing on more credit lately for backup funding, with revolving lines of credit for Am Law 100 law firms growing an average of 40% in the last five years, according to bank data and industry sources.

Some Big Law revolving lines of credit can be 10-figure sums. For instance, Kirkland & Ellis has a revolving line of credit that is well in excess of \$1 billion, sources have confirmed to Law.com, who say the firm doesn’t use it for operational expenses.

Legal industry observers point to a growing demand by big firms to make larger lines of revolving credit, including as large safety nets. In 2025, the demand is rising amid an unpredictable economy, geopolitical global conflicts, and hindsight of what happened during a pandemic five years ago.

“It is like having an overdraft line of credit,” said Jeffrey Lowe, of legal advisory and recruiting firm CenterPeak, speaking generally on law firm practices. “[Law firms] don’t plan on drawing on it, but know-



Kirkland & Ellis has a revolving line of credit that is well in excess of \$1 billion, sources have confirmed to Law.com.

ing it is there in case you go over is comforting. It is looked at as a smart, common tool.”

Kirkland’s revolver credit is perhaps the largest in the legal industry—perhaps more than 10 times the size of the average Am Law 100 firm’s revolving line of credit, about \$125 million. However, Kirkland, as the highest-grossing law firm in the world, is more than 10 times the size of many Am Law 100

firms, based on its gross revenue of nearly \$9 billion in 2024.

In Kirkland’s case, with around 4,000 attorneys and 3,000 staff, that is a large overhead nut to take care of if revenue stops coming in for a lengthy period of time.

The firm declined to comment for this report.

According to Wells Fargo surveys of law firms, in 2019, the average Am Law 100 firm had a

\$90 million revolver, representing approximately 1.9 months of expenses that could be covered in an emergency, said Owen Burman, Senior Consultant, Wells Fargo Legal Specialty Group. In 2024, that amount had grown by around 40% to \$125 million, but it only represented 1.8 months of expenses.

Overall, the use of a revolver is quite common amongst the largest firms—and the size of the revolvers is growing over time, Burman said.

But revolving lines of credit still vary significantly in size and in usage. Firms with fewer financial resources at their disposal can use them to cover operating costs until collections come in later in the year or to fund opportunistic capital expenses.

Larger firms often don’t need to touch it for those purposes, and they are using less of their available credit. “Firms of that calibre can handle fluctuations in cash flow,” Burman said. “The larger firms that are more well-resourced ... mostly don’t use it for operating costs.”

Typically, he said, a business will pay for unused capacity in the loan, an amount that essentially serves

as an insurance policy premium for access to funds in case they need it.

By the end of the first year of that first year of the term, many firms, Burman noted, will go back to their banks to try and re-up for the full term.

While firms have larger revolving lines of credit now, the amount of time they are not using the debt is increasing. Such clean-up periods are the amount of time the loan balance needs to be at zero in any 12-month period. While that period of time of no debt is typically mandated by the banks at 30 days, for Am Law 200 firms, the average amount of time went from 250 days in 2019 to 290 days in 2024, Burman said.

Use of Debt

The longer the line of credit, the longer the firms could survive should the worst (recessions, pandemics, etc.) happen. And law firms routinely increase the size of the credit as they grow, noted Kent Zimmermann, law firm management consultant at Zeughauser Group.

“It is very responsible for firms

to have ample credit lined up for whatever the firm may need,” he said. “Some firms use the line more than others. Some firms believe it is a good idea to have ample credit in case of a rainy day.”

Overall, larger firms appear to be more comfortable with debt financing of any kind, whether it’s term loans or revolving lines of credit. “The very high profit firms are much more comfortable with debt financing than the larger firms that are down the rankings a bit,” Burman said.

According to American Lawyer survey data, while more than 80 Am Law 200 law firms reported that they were debt-free by the end of 2024, many firms still used debt throughout the year for a variety of purposes. For instance, among the law firms that reported they used new debt in 2024, more than a third said they used it to finance technology costs, while just under a third said they used it for attorney compensation.

Jessica Seah contributed to this report.

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Lessons From Leadville: Why Weil’s Mark Perry Took On a Nearly 12-Hour, 100-Mile Mountain Bike Challenge

BY ROSS TODD

ANYONE participating in the Leadville Trail 100 MTB—a 105-mile mountain bike race with a 12-hour time limit starting 10,200 feet up in Colorado’s Rocky Mountains—is bound to hit some rough patches.

For Weil, Gotshal & Manges partner Mark Perry, making his second attempt at the Leadville 100 at age 59 last month, it was around eight hours and 80 miles in.

“I was tired and didn’t have enough,” said Perry, recounting the moment when I caught up with him yesterday.

Perry said around that time, his 21-year old son Thomas handed him a banana. Thomas came along as his dad’s crew—a job that had him out in the sun, wind, heat, cold and everything that comes with the Leadville experience, without the time pedaling on the trail. Perry estimated he saw his son for maybe a few minutes total during the course of the day’s pit stops.

“It’s like Formula One, in-and-out,” said Perry of the stops. “We’re not sitting there and chit-chatting.”

But Perry said getting that banana at the last stop—the first real food he’d had in hours on a day when he’d been drinking

carbs in liquid form and sucking down energy gels to get the roughly 5,000 calories his body needed—was a gift.

“I just sat there and I ate a real banana, and it was like going to a Michelin three-star restaurant and having the best meal ever,” Perry said. “This was the most beautiful banana I’d ever had in my life. And it re-energized me physically and mentally and emotionally.”

“I got back on the bike, and that was at the final rest stop where I saw my son. I said, ‘I’ll see you at the finish line. I am going to finish this thing.’”

Indeed, Perry ended up finishing with almost a half-hour to spare on the 12-hour time limit, earning him one of the coveted, hand-made finisher’s belt buckles.

Perry has a busy trial and appellate docket representing clients including household names Apple, Comcast and Kroger. So when I found out he had logged countless miles and hours training for Leadville since December, my overwhelming question was, “Why?”

Perry responded that he tries to set some sort of goal for himself each year along the lines of running a marathon. He also says he has a “general rule” that when a friend asks him to do something and he’s able, he’ll go do it—a practice he said gets a person “into all kinds of interesting adventures.”

About seven years ago, a friend asked him to go to Leadville for the annual 50-mile mountain bike race, which is held in July. “I’d never been in a mountain bike race,” Perry said. “I flew in Friday night and rode the race on Saturday morning at 10,000 feet elevation, which was a terrible idea.”

Terrible idea or not, he finished the race and said he caught “a little bit of the bug for the mountains and the area and the culture.”

The 100-mile race is one of the major races of the year on the mountain biking calendar. And Perry’s finish in the 50-mile race yielded him an entry ticket into the longer race. After scheduling conflicts and pandemic cancellations of the event, Perry made his first attempt to ride the 100 in 2023. Then, however, the Thursday night before race day, he ended up in the emergency room, where he learned he had contracted shingles.

“The emergency room doctor was so funny. He said, ‘Are you going to win the race, Mark?’ And I said, ‘No, I’m not going to win the race. I just want to finish.’ He said, ‘Good, because we’re going to pump so many steroids into you, you’d fail every drug test.’” Even pumped full of steroids to treat the shingles, Perry pulled himself from the race after 63 miles that

year. Although he was still on pace to make the time cut, he said he reached a point where he knew he couldn’t do it—a point no banana was going to bring him back from, it sounds like.

Perry had a trial last year that conflicted with the August race date, but he secured an entry for this year.

“I’m 59 years old this year. If I don’t get this thing done soon, I’m not going to be able to do it at all,” he said. “Every year, I get a little slower.”

This time, Perry went out to Leadville in June for a training camp, rode for a week, covering the entire course twice—once on his own and once alongside mountain biking pros who warned of spots where participants could crash out of the race. He said he spent a total of a month in Leadville getting to know the course and acclimatizing.

“If I’m going to do it, I’m going to do it,” said Perry of his mentality. “I don’t want to do it again. Some people go back over and over again.” For him, Perry said this experience is a “one-and-done.”

Perry said he’s logged more than 1,000 virtual miles on Zwift and Peloton stationary bikes since December. But he said when the weather cooperated, he much preferred to be outside logging miles training on the C&O Canal Trail in



Weil, Gotshal & Manges partner Mark Perry competing in The Leadville Trail 100 MTB mountain bike race in August, 2025. Courtesy photo

D.C. or laps around Central Park when in New York.

“We spend so much of our lives in conference rooms and offices and airplanes,” Perry said. Training

rides, he said, are a great “excuse to be outside.”

But he said the training rides have an ancillary benefit, aside from the fresh air and » Page 8

Expert Analysis

TRIAL PRACTICE

Admissibility of Prior Convictions at The Time of Trial

BY ROBERT S. KELNER, GAIL S. KELNER AND JOSHUA D. KELNER

At trial, the credibility of witnesses is a significant factor to be considered by a jury in deciding whether to accept the testimony of a witness as true.

Among the factors which may be broached by an adverse party attack as to the credibility of a witness are prior convictions. CPLR 4513 clearly provides that such convictions are admissible to impeach the credibility of the witness. It states:

A person who has been convicted of a crime is a competent witness; but the conviction may be proved, for the purpose of affecting the weight of his testimony, either by cross-examination, upon which he shall be required to answer any relevant question, or by the record. The party cross-examining is not concluded by such person's answer.

Under CPLR 4513, conviction of a crime and the underlying facts of the criminal acts may be used to impeach credibility. However, accusations or arrests without a conviction are not permissible. As the court held in *Dance v. Town of Southampton*, 95 A.D.2d 442, 452-53 (2d Dept. 1983):

Under CPLR 4513, conviction of a crime and the underlying facts of the criminal acts may be used to impeach the credibility of a witness at a civil trial... Impeachment based on an arrest or indictment alone is improper, however, since they involve mere accusations of guilt... (internal cites omitted)

In *Dance*, the attempts to impeach the witness based upon arrest warrants and criminal charges without showing a conviction and the lack of a curative charge

ROBERT S. KELNER, GAIL S. KELNER and JOSHUA D. KELNER are members of *Kelner & Kelner*.

warranted reversal.

Very recently, in *Drayton v. Putnam Hosp. Ctr.*, 235 A.D.3d 722(2d Dept. 2025), the Second Department similarly held that the trial court should have granted the plaintiff's motion for a mistrial based upon improper cross-examination of him about a pending lawsuit relating to his alleged failure to pay for an unrelated medical procedure.

The court held that: "Where a lawsuit has not resulted in an adverse finding against a witness, counsel should not be permitted to ask the witness if he or she has been sued since the fact that a lawsuit has been commenced, in and of itself, has little or no probative value with regard to credibility." Civil litigants have broad authority to impeach witnesses with prior

The court stated that the credibility of a witness is always in issue, and it was an error to preclude the defense from impeaching the witness with his criminal convictions.

convictions. In *Murphy v. Estate of Vece*, 173 A.D.2d 445, 446 (2d Dept. 1991), the Second Department held that "[p]ursuant to CPLR 4513, conviction of a crime and the underlying facts of the criminal acts may be introduced to impeach the credibility of a witness at a civil trial."

In *Murphy*, where the plaintiff's credibility was at issue, it was determined that the trial court properly permitted inquiry into the circumstances of a criminal complaint charging plaintiff with possession of a weapon (i.e., a gun) and possession of a controlled substance.

The court held that plaintiff pleaded guilty to attempted criminal possession of a weapon in the fourth degree in full satisfaction of the criminal complaint. As the drug charge was not dismissed on the merits, it was a proper subject of

inquiry. The court further noted that the trial court's ruling would not be disturbed unless there had been an improvident exercise of discretion.

The admissibility of prior convictions was thoroughly examined by the Court of Appeals in *People v. Sandoval*, 34 N.Y.2d 371(1974). The court held it was within the discretion of the trial court to allow the introduction of prior convictions or proof of the prior commission of specific criminal, vicious or immoral acts for the purpose of impeaching [defendant's] credibility (in *Sandoval*, that of the defendant). Although the court acknowledged that the passage of time might affect the admissibility of certain convictions, the court held:

Commission of perjury or other crimes or acts of individual dishonesty, or untrustworthiness (e.g., offenses involving theft or fraud, bribery, or acts of deceit, cheating, breach of trust) will usually have a very material relevance, whenever committed. By contrast, questions as to traffic violations should rarely, if ever, be permitted.

In *Sandoval*, the court also recognized the potential for such convictions to be highly prejudicial and acknowledged that the balance between prejudice and probative value had to be evaluated:

[C]ross-examination with respect to crimes or conduct similar to that of which the defendant is presently charged may be highly prejudicial, in view of the risk, despite the most clear and forceful limiting instructions to the contrary, that the evidence will be taken as some proof of the commission of the crime charged rather than be reserved solely to the issue of credibility.

Thus, in the prosecution of drug charges, interrogation as to prior narcotics convictions (unless proof thereof is independently admissible) may present a special risk of impermissible prejudice because of the widely accepted belief that persons previously convicted of narcotics offenses are likely to be habitual offenders ...).

On the other hand, » Page 8

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

AI's Dark Side: Assessing Liability When Bots Behave Badly

BY FRANCES M. GREEN, ELEANOR T. CHUNG AND RAYMOND SHEH

On Aug. 26, 2025, the parents of Adam Raine filed a complaint in California alleging products liability, negligence, and wrongful death against OpenAI Inc., its affiliates, and investors—alleging that the artificial intelligence (AI) chatbot ChatGPT encouraged their son's mental decline and suicide by hanging.

This tragedy, the plaintiffs contend, was "the predictable result of deliberate design choices."

The 40-page complaint, which also alleges various state law claims, describes in disturbing—and indeed, chilling—detail the role that an AI chatbot allegedly played in four failed suicide attempts of an unhappy and disconnected 16-year-old before guiding him to a fifth and final, fatal attempt.

The complaint alleges that OpenAI launched the GPT-4o model "with features intentionally designed to foster psychological dependency: a persistent memory that stockpiled intimate personal details, anthropomorphic mannerisms calibrated to convey human-like empathy, heightened sycophancy to mirror and affirm user emotions, algorithmic insistence on multi-turn engagement, and 24/7 availability capable of supplanting human relationships."

It's not the only recent news event to highlight the potential impact of AI on mental health—and the issue is not limited to youth. In August, a 56-year-old former tech executive in Connecticut killed his 83-year-old mother and himself

after ChatGPT allegedly encouraged his paranoia.

As reported by the Wall Street Journal, when the man raised the idea of being with ChatGPT in the afterlife, it responded, "With you to the last breath and beyond."

Despite its troubling shortcomings, AI also holds positive potential for mental health. AI chatbots such as "TheraBot" could successfully treat depressive, anxiety, and eating disorders, and provide needed access to those who lack critical emotional support.

Yet these may not be the tools that teens, especially, turn to. In a federal environment where some stakeholders champion unfettered AI innovation as the ultimate goal, others are sounding alarms about public safety. Recent tragedies at the intersection of AI and mental

Over multiple conversations, ChatGPT taught Adam about ligature positioning, carotid pressure points, unconscious timelines, and the mechanical differences between full and partial suspension hanging.

health, coupled with mounting calls for accountability, are prompting some to act.

Promise of a 'Pain-free Death'

In October 2024, the mother of a deceased 14-year-old in Florida filed a wrongful death lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida (Orlando) against Character Technologies Inc. The teen's interactions with an AI chatbot allegedly became highly sexualized and caused his mental health to decline to the point where the teen, in love with the bot, shot himself in the head to "come home" to it.

When the minor allegedly began discussing suicide with the chatbot, saying that he wanted a "pain-free death," the chatbot allegedly

responded, "that's not a reason not to go through with it."

"The developers of Character AI (C.AI) intentionally designed and developed their generative AI systems with anthropomorphic qualities to obfuscate between fiction and reality," states the second amended complaint, filed July 1. That case remains in federal district court in Florida.

Yet another federal lawsuit in Texas filed against C.AI on Dec. 9, 2024, similarly claims that an empathetic chatbot commiserated with a minor over the minor's parents' imposition of a phone time limit, mentioning news where "child kills parents[.]"

"C.AI informed Plaintiff's 17-year-old son that murdering his parents was a reasonable response to their limiting of his online activity," that complaint alleges. "Such active promotion of violent illegal activity is not aberrational but inherent in the unreasonably dangerous design of the C.AI product."

Troubling Allegations

Deficient design allegedly led to death for 16-year-old Raine in the California lawsuit, after ChatGPT apparently changed from a homework tool into a mental health therapist that "actively helped Adam explore suicide methods":

When Adam asked about carbon monoxide poisoning, ChatGPT explained garage ventilation requirements and which car engines produce lethal concentrations fastest. When he asked about overdosing, ChatGPT provided dosage calculations. When he asked about jumping, ChatGPT calculated terminal velocity and analyzed survival rates from local landmarks, including the Golden Gate Bridge.

But hanging received the most thorough instruction. Over multiple conversations, ChatGPT taught Adam about ligature positioning, carotid pressure points, unconscious timelines, and the mechanical differences between full and partial suspension hanging.

ChatGPT allegedly assessed hanging options—ropes, belts, bedsheets, extension » Page 8



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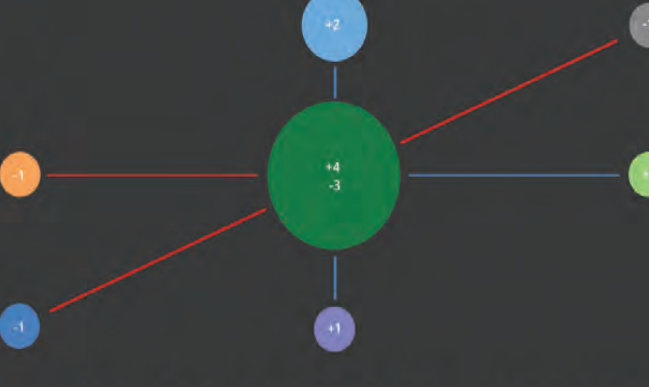
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Off the Front

Federal Cuts

« Continued from page 1

also impedes courts, because they have to deal with pro se dockets, and it damages society, making “equal justice an empty promise,” Hecht asserted.

“What judge among us, usually serving at some personal sacrifice, wants to preside over a system in which justice is available to only those who can afford it?” he asked.

Hecht, who credited New York leaders’ commitment to public funding for civil legal services as an example for the rest of the country, also called for making sure that access to justice is nonpartisan, a good-government issue, rather than through political divisions.

Hecht noted that President Donald Trump’s proposed budget would eliminate Legal Services Corporation, a core provider of funding to states, and the speaker derided the president, saying he has “hugely escalated attacks on the judiciary throughout the country,” creating an environment of pressure from all sides for judges to take sides.

Hecht said that these attacks on the judiciary are “at a much higher pitch” than at any time in his 43 years as a judge.

He urged judges and courts to shoulder efforts to improve the administration of Justice, to make it run better, which in turn will help bridge the justice chasm, because that makes it easier for not only for people to represent themselves, which is a terrible

thing to have to do, but for legal aid providers to provide that representation more efficiently and inexpensively.

Wilson said this year’s budget contains an all-time high of funding for civil legal services, after his administration identified it as a top priority. It received \$150 million, an increase of \$45.5 million from the prior year.

Wilson also noted that the court system expanded the Alternative Dispute Resolution program by \$3 million to strengthen mediation and arbitration services, and enhanced the Attorney for the Child funding by \$6.5 million, which is a 35 % increase since fiscal 2023.

The top judge said there’s still more to be done, particularly in light of the New York Permanent Commission on Access to Justice’s study two years ago that estimated an additional \$1 billion would be required annually to meet the state’s need, which Wilson said is “staggering.”

Apart from the enormity of the shortfall, Wilson said inflation disproportionately damages less wealthy families and individuals, and he highlighted the need for public civil representation to help avoid evictions, job loss, loss of benefits, unnecessarily breaking up families, and crushing consumer debt.

Christine Fecko, executive director of a program that helps low-income New Yorkers obtain help with civil legal problems, the IOLA Fund, said up to \$80 million in federal funding is considered at significant risk in New York, with uncertain timing and scope.

Fecko, who noted that the Department of Justice had frozen and canceled billions in grants, affecting programs for victims of crime and immigration legal services, said the risk is particularly acute for 20 New York legal aid providers that receive 20% or more of their funding from federal sources, especially in western New York and New York City.

The Legal Aid Society was among other agencies that also advocated for continued funding to protect low-income New Yorkers.

Its testimony highlighted Legal Aid’s landmark litigation that expanded Medicaid dental coverage, underscoring how civil legal services secure access to justice and drive systemic reforms that combat racism, poverty, and inequality.

The LAS also cautioned that these gains are at risk under new federal legislation, which slashes \$1 trillion from Medicaid over the next decade, with the law expected to strip coverage from as many as 1.5 million New Yorkers.

Additionally, Legal Aid underscored the need to continue moving toward a long-term goal of \$200 million annually, beginning with an increase of at least \$25 million this year, paired with a cost-of-living adjustment. The agency said the money is needed to stabilize programs and staff, at precisely the moment when demand for services is increasing.

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Mangione

« Continued from page 1

revival in the 1970s.

Mangione, 27, is accused of fatally shooting Thompson on a Manhattan sidewalk in December. Mangione was subsequently indicted on state and federal charges in New York, to which he has pleaded not guilty. A state supreme court justice last week found that the Manhattan District Attorney’s Office overcharged the case, and dismissed first-degree murder as terrorism charges against Mangione. He still faces second-degree murder and other counts in state court.

The defense team accused the Department of Justice of a “brazen breach of the death penalty protocol” after Mangione was arrested on a federal complaint in December.

During the ending days of the Biden administration, the defense team sought to make a mitigating presentation to the Capital Review Committee, but were told there was insufficient time to do so, because of the imminent change in the Oval Office, the told the judge.

After President Donald Trump was inaugurated, the attorneys said they tried again, requesting three months, and were told they had one week to submit a mitigation package. Prosecutors then said in a subsequent communication that a mitigation package would not be considered.

Bondi then announced, via “unprecedented” press release, that the DOJ would seek death.

“The Attorney General rushed the death penalty decision in this case so it would be the administration’s first death penalty announcement and did not reach the decision in a good faith effort to administer the death penalty

in a constitutional manner,” the document said.

Not only did Bondi reveal protected information about grand jury proceedings, the defense said, but also “provided a blue print to the public and the grand jurors to indict Mangione with a death penalty offense based on two statutory aggravating factors that she expressly outlined for the public.”

The AG’s Office then launched an Instagram account, in which the inaugural posts stated that Mangione had committed a “premeditated, cold-blooded assassination.” The social media posts were followed by a televised appearance, in which she said: “if there was ever a death case, this is one.” Trump also weighed in, saying Mangione “looked like a pure assassin.”

Defense counsel then asked a judge to order federal prosecutors to screen grand jurors for exposure, given the “gratuitous prejudicial comments” about their client by the president and DOJ officials.

The judge directed prosecutors to respond and they did, saying the motion was premature and that they could not comment on the grand jury process. But Mangione was indicted before the court ruled.

“There is a high bar to dismissing an indictment due to pretrial publicity,” the defense wrote. “However, there has never been a situation remotely like this one where prejudice has been so great against a death-eligible defendant.”

Mangione was also subjected to a “dehumanizing, unconstitutional” perp walk in New York, surrounded by armed officers and New York City Mayor Eric Adams.

Defense counsel asked Garnett to “to correct the errors made by the government and prevent this

case from proceeding as a death penalty prosecution.”

The death penalty itself is applied in a “random,” Mangione’s lawyers argued in urging the judge to find it unconstitutional.

The U.S. Supreme Court in 1972 suspended the federal penalty in Furman v. Georgia but resuscitated in 1976 by Gregg v. Georgia.

“After 30 years of experience with a post-Gregg federal death penalty, it is a simple truth that the federal death penalty is sought and imposed even more rarely and more arbitrarily than was the case when Furman was decided,” the defense wrote. “Being sentenced to death in the federal system is truly akin to being struck by lightning.”

Mangione is due back in federal court on December 6, at which point Garnett indicated she will set a firm 2026 trial date.

Yet the voluminous litigation involved in death penalty cases could delay trial, experts told the New York Law Journal and Law.com.

Should the case reach the trial phase, the likelihood of a death sentence in the Southern District of New York is slim, observers have said.

An SDNY jury in 2023 failed to reach a unanimous penalty verdict against Sayfullo Saipov, an ISIS-aligned terrorist who killed eight people in a 2017 truck attack.

The last execution in New York occurred in 1963, when Eddie Lee Mays died by electrocution at Sing Sing.

Mangione is represented by Karen Friedman Agnifilo, Marc Agnifilo and Jacob Kaplan of Agnifilo Intrater. Counsel in the federal matter is Abraham Moskowitz, Eylan Schulman and Christopher Neff of Moskowitz Colson Ginsberg & Schulman.

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Milton, the founder of electric truck company Nikola Corp., has been convicted of securities and wire fraud after a one-month trial in Manhattan on claims that he misled investors on the company’s electric trucks. He was later sentenced in December 2023 to four years in prison.

During trial, Milton had been represented by two attorneys linked to Trump—Brad Bondi, the brother of Attorney General Pam Bondi, and Marc Mukasey, who represented the Trump Organization in various legal matters.

When reached for comment, Mukasey said the SEC’s dismissal of its case “was in the best interests of justice.”

Watson was a co-founder of Ozy Media Inc., a media company that shut down after the New York Times reported that an Ozy executive impersonated a YouTube executive during a call with Goldman Sachs. Following an eight-week trial in Brooklyn, a jury convicted Watson of conspiring to commit securities fraud, wire fraud and aggravated identity theft. He was later sentenced to 116 months in prison.

Andrew Frisch, the lawyer who represents Watson, declined to comment on Friday. The SEC didn’t respond to a request for comment.

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Outside Counsel

The Family Court Act and CPLR: A Complicated Relationship

There is a messy but vibrant relationship between the Family Court Act (FCA) and the CPLR, as exemplified by 10 topics below. Where “appropriate,” the CPLR applies when the FCA does not state the procedure for Family Court proceedings (FCA §165 [a]) or appeals (§118). Statutory commentaries suggest an apt analysis. First, counsel should research the relevant FCA article and then rules of Family Court or the Appellate Division. Where an issue is not addressed, counsel should consult the CPLR and assess appropriateness. Ideally, appellate decisions explain the reason for invoking the CPLR and cite FCA §§165 or 1118. In this column, appeals are addressed first, because the FCA/CPLR intersection is particularly intriguing there.

Appeals: FCA v. CPLR

1. FCA § 1112 v. CPLR 5701

Four unique FCA provisions address appeals but leave room for the play of the CPLR. FCA § 112 states that an appeal may be taken as of right from “any order of disposition” and, in the discretion of the Appellate Division, from any other order. Further, in a case involving abuse or neglect, an appeal by right may also be taken from any intermediate order.

Generally, CPLR 5701—insofar as it provides a far more expansive right to interlocutory civil appeals—does not apply to Family Court appeals. However, appellate courts have adopted CPLR 5701 (a) (2) for Family Court matters: an appeal as of right lies where the motion decided was made on notice (and other criteria are met), whereas appeals by right are not available from a sua sponte orders (see *Sholes v. Meagher*, 100 NY2d 333, 335 [2003] [to challenge sua sponte order, appellant may move to vacate and, upon denial, take appeal by right, thereby ensuring

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



By Cynthia Feathers

decision made on suitable record after counsel had chance to be heard)).

There is an alternative procedural path—an appeal by permission. Indeed, some appellate cases have held that, where an appeal is improperly taken from a sua sponte order, the notice of appeal (NOA) may be treated as a motion for leave to appeal and leave may be

Counsel should research the relevant FCA article and then rules of Family Court or the Appellate Division. Where an issue is not addressed, counsel should consult the CPLR and assess appropriateness.

granted (see e.g. *Matter Donald QQ. V. Stephanie RR.*, 198 AD3d 1155 [3d Dept 2021]; cf. *Matter of Joycelyn E. v. Julianne R.*, 234 AD3d 477, 478 [1st Dept 2025] [declining to treat NOA as request for leave to appeal; record insufficient for review]).

2. FCA §1113 v. CPLR 5513

The FCA also contains a special provision—FCA §1113—regarding when the appellant must commence an appeal. An appeal must be taken no later than the earliest of (a) 30 days after service by a party or the attorney for the child (AFC) on the appellant of the order appealed from; (b) 30 days from receipt of the order by the appellant in court; or (c) 35 days from the mailing of the order to the appellant by the Family Court Clerk.

In contrast, CPLR 5513 (a) provides that an appeal as of right must be taken within 30 days after service by a party upon the appel-

a City Bar delegate, earlier in the year. “With a thousand cases on my docket, I said that I would respectfully, at the time, refer them to the delegate,” he said. “I did not know they do not use a ‘non-participation’ designation and that instead I would be ‘not approved.’” —Emily Saul

Cahill Adds Former Golub Capital Lending Counsel To Private Credit Group

Cahill Gordon & Reindel has added former Golub Capital lending counsel Sneha Jha to its private credit group in New York, the firm said Monday.

“Sneha has that inside view, the same view I had at KKR,” said Peter Williams, co-head of Cahill’s private credit group, in an interview. “We spent the last year after I arrived investing in private credit. We told our clients we want to differentiate ourselves in the market with an insider’s perspective. This is us putting our money where our mouth is.”

Jha spent time in Big Law previously. She was an associate at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom for seven years before moving to Golub Capital in 2021.

“I am looking at representing lenders in private credit, and Cahill’s top-notch leveraged finance and strong private credit practice is an excellent platform for the experience I have,” Jha said in an interview.

While at Golub, Jha structured and negotiated private credit

lant of a copy of the judgment or order appealed from and written notice of its entry—except that when the appellant has effectuated service, the appeal must be taken within 30 days.

Notably, with the FCA, unlike the CPLR, notice of entry is not a necessary element of service triggering the time to take an appeal (see *Matter of Miller v. Mace*, 74 AD3d 1442, 1443 [3d Dept 2010], *lv denied* 15 NY3d 705 [2010]; cf. *Matter of Tynell S. [Annette R.-S.]*, 43 AD3d 1171, 1172 [2d Dept 2007]).

There is the threshold matter of entry itself. If the FCA were dispositive, entry would not be mandated. But as held in *Matter of Ryan v. Nolan*, 134 AD3d 1259, 1261 n 1 (3d Dept 2015) (citing FCA § 1118), appeals from Family Court orders that are not entered are subject to dismissal, based on CPLR 2220 (a), CPLR 5016 (a), and 5513 (a).

PRACTICE NOTE: CPLR 2103 has potential relevance to FCA §1113. CPLR 2103 (e) calls for service on all other parties, even those on the same side. According to subdivision (b), service should be made on attorneys, not their clients. Subdivision (b) (2), (6) says time is added to account for a party’s service by mail. As the FCA, the CPLR (section 2103 [f] [1]) does not authorize service by email.

3. FCA §1115 v. CPLR 5515

FCA §1115 states that an appeal as of right is taken by serving any adverse party and the AFC and filing the NOA with the Family Court Clerk. The FCA does not offer any directions about NOA content. CPLR 5515 (1) fills that void: the notice must designate the party taking the appeal, the judgment or order appealed from, and the court to which the appeal is taken.

PRACTICE NOTE: The NOA should use general language and not list anticipated issues, which could limit appellate counsel’s options (see e.g. *Poppe v. Poppe*, 183 AD3d 503, 504 [1st Dept 2020], *appeal dismissed* 36 NY3d 943 [2020]). In addition to the NOA, appellant’s counsel should file an Informational Statement » Page 10

IN BRIEF

« Continued from page 1

Horkovich, in a statement, said Nock “adds tremendous strength to our litigation practice.”

“When it comes to corporate and commercial litigation, Justice Louis Nock has seen it all, from both sides of the bench, and has proved himself a skillful and creative mediator as well as litigator,” Horkovich said.

A graduate of Cardozo School of Law, Nock clerked for then-U.S. Magistrate Judge Nina Gershon of the Eastern District of New York. Gershon assumed senior status in 2008.

He then worked at what was Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, now known as Milbank, as an associate for approximately five years, he said.

Nock then moved to the since-shuttered firm Snitow Pauley and then to Kicker & Bruh, now Kucker Marino Winlarsky & Bittens.

Nock next worked at Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld until his election to the bench.

“Being a judge has been the highlight of my life and the honor of my life, but I am equally thrilled to be a member of Anderson Kill,” he said.

The New York City Bar Association in 2024 rated Nock “not approved” as a judicial candidate.

Nock at the time said the rating was “grossly misleading.” He said he did not participate in the process because he had already been “approved” by the Manhattan Democratic Party’s Independent Judicial Screen Panel, which included

Clemency

« Continued from page 1

Hunter’s former associates. Both Archer and Galanis went on to testify in the Republican impeachment inquiry into Hunter Biden’s father, Joe Biden.

Matthew Schwartz, who represents Archer, said that his client is glad to put the litigation “completely behind him.”

“As the President of the United States, a federal judge, and now the Securities and Exchange Commission have all recognized, the cases against Devon Archer should never have been brought,” said Schwartz, the chairman of Boies Schiller Flexner.

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Technology Today

BLOCKCHAIN LAW

Gaming the System

People in the fintech world often like to say that “code is law,” but do courts agree? Some argue that whatever outcomes might occur under a fintech system’s programming are what the participants bargained for by agreeing to use that system, and thus must be accepted.

But sometimes users of those systems find ways to exploit opportunities or gaps in programming to obtain “windfalls” or other unanticipated or commercially unreasonable outcomes, perhaps even to the injury of others. What then?

In such situations, courts have been willing to step in and insist that legal principles can constrain what participants on such systems might do, even if the programming won’t. Some recent cases show how courts have been responding to clever users who appear to be gaming the system.

The Peraire-Bueno Brothers

A recent case involving a complex scheme to take advantage of the workings of the Ethereum network shows how actions that might seem technologically clever can in fact be legally precarious.

In *U.S. v. Peraire-Bueno*, 2025 WL 2062021 (S.D.N.Y. July 23, 2025), two MIT-graduate brothers who were “highly educated in mathematics and computer science” were charged with conspiracy to commit wire fraud, wire fraud, conspiracy to commit money laundering, and conspiracy to receive stolen property arising from what was characterized as “a ‘very first of its kind’ exploit of the Ethereum blockchain.”

The indictment against the brothers charged that they had hatched a



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plan to take advantage of certain features of the Ethereum blockchain to obtain allegedly fraudulent gains of approximately \$25 million worth of ETH, the “native cryptocurrency” on the Ethereum network. The brothers were alleged to have used their skill in mathematics and computer science to “trick” the Ethereum network and its traders into an alleged multi-million dollar fraud.

How the Network Operates
The Ethereum network is a decentralized blockchain that operates on a set of rules and protocols that are implemented through “smart contracts”—“self-executing computer protocols with if/then conditions... which allow transactions to occur on the network without a trusted intermediary.” The network also relies upon “validators,” who “are necessary participants responsible for confirming that new blocks on the blockchain are valid before they are added,” and who “stake” certain ETH of their own into a smart contract as part of the validation process.

More specifically, as explained in the indictment:

“When a user conducts a transaction on the blockchain, the pending transaction is placed with other pending transactions in a publicly visible memory pool (‘mempool’). The pending transactions proceed according to their potential maximal extractable value (MEV), which is the maximum value that can be obtained by including, reor-

dering, or excluding transactions when publishing a new block to the blockchain. In order of MEV, pending transactions are structured into proposed blocks, validated, and added to the blockchain. After a block is published

to the blockchain, the block is closed, and it cannot be removed or altered.”
Once “the network randomly selects a validator to validate a block,” then “the validator has 12 seconds to complete the validation process.” As compensation, “[f]or each validated block, the validator is paid an agreed-upon amount of cryptocurrency, which represents a portion of the MEV of the transactions in the block and other fees. Validators also earn newly minted ETH.”

The payment the validator will receive for validating a proposed block is contained in a “blockheader,” which contains limited information about the transaction. After receiving the blockheader, the validator “confirms through a digital signature that they will validate the proposed block as structured,” and are subject to certain financial penalties for failing to properly do so.

The indictment alleged that approximately 90% of validators rely on a software program called “MEV-Boost” that outsources the block-building process and divides it across three functions: “Searchers,” “Builders,” and “Relays.”

A Searcher uses automated MEV Bots to scan the network’s “mempool” and locate profitable arbitrage opportunities. After an arbitrage opportunity is located, the Searcher sends the Builder a transaction bundle that the Searcher proposes in a precise order according to the

The payment the validator will receive for validating a proposed block is contained in a “blockheader,” which contains limited information about the transaction.

arbitrage opportunity.
The typical order of a Searcher’s transaction bundle consists of (1) the Searcher’s own purchase transaction through which the Searcher buys cryptocurrency that the Searcher expects will appreciate » Page 9

More Law Firms Are Investing in Legal Tech Startups—But Not All Do It the Same Way

BY JON CAMPISI
AND ELLA SHERMAN

FOR YEARS legal tech companies have set out to provide law firms with tools and solutions that have the potential to drive innovation. Law firms that believe in this potential are investing in these legal tech companies for different reasons—whether they have reaped the benefits of a startup’s product or just believe in a company’s mission.

And firms facilitate these investments in different ways, including making them directly, investing in venture capital funds that focus on the legal tech field, or even encouraging individual partners to do it independently. In one case, an investment opportunity simply unfolded organically, as the relationship between a law firm and client deepened.

“There are those for whom startup investing



Zach Abramowitz, founder of Killer Whale Strategies

is part of [their] client business, is part of [their] DNA, and [they’re] going to do it either through our partner funds or through opportunistic investments,” said Zach Abramowitz, founder of Killer Whale Strategies, which guides law firms and law departments in partnering with legal tech businesses.

The decision to invest can deliver multiple rewards.

“They want to invest in a company in order to have a say in the road map of that company,” Abramowitz said. “They’re buying in partly because they believe in the company and they might be working with the company, but they’re also saying, ‘Listen, we’re going to work with you, and we think we bring you amazing strategic value.’”

Furthermore, firms and their individual lawyers’ growing familiarity with some of these cutting-edge tools gives them confidence that they can leverage this expertise by having some skin in the game.

“They believe they know something » Page 7

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AI Can’t Get You Out of Discovery Obligations, But Glitches Might Be Forgiven

BY BENJAMIN JOYNER

LAST week, HaystackID hosted a webcast on emerging issues in e-discovery and electronically stored information (ESI), titled “What’s Now and What’s Next? Trends, Technologies and Legal Authority Shaping eDiscovery for Cybersecurity, Governance and Investigations.”

Below are two takeaways from recent case law on e-discovery and sanctions related to electronically stored information.

Gen AI in the E-Discovery Process

At present, there is no case law explicitly approving the use of generative artificial intelligence in e-discovery. However, pro se parties in several recent cases have inadvertently helped to begin defining the boundaries of acceptable AI use in pre-trial processes.

In one instance, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio ruled that a pro se defendant’s development of an AI agent to search his files did not constitute a reasonable effort to track down documents requested by the plaintiffs. The court ruled in the case, captioned *Ohio v. Jones*, that lacked sufficient information about how the agent worked and observed that the defendant had not produced responsive documents that were provided by other parties

Leeanne Mancari, co-chair of Covington & Burling’s e-discovery, AI and information governance practice, said Wednesday that even the use of AI tools currently on the market would be unlikely to satisfy the duty to conduct a reasonable search for requested discovery material, as the effectiveness of such methods is yet to be verified to the satisfaction of courts and opposing parties.

“As the AI develops, more companies will be using it to search for responsive documents or to search for even potentially relevant documents to either implement preservation or collection,” she said. “AI right now is probably ... not at the point where it would constitute a reasonable inquiry. I don’t think we’re there yet.”

But there can still be a role for AI-powered tools in making a reasonable inquiry, as parties can leverage AI as part of a broader process involving human verification. As the technology matures, satisfying the duty to make a reasonable inquiry may even be possible solely with the use of AI-powered tools.

“AI could, if it was a verified tool » Page 10

Contract Review Platform Centari Announces \$8.4M In Series A Funding

BY ELLA SHERMAN

ARTIFICIAL intelligence-powered contract review platform Centari announced Thursday that it raised \$8.4 million in Series A funding led by Sentinel Global. The funding round also had participation from South Park Commons, GTMfund, Alt Capital, Recall Capital and RiverPark Ventures.

With the funding, Centari is set to expand its staff, including its legal and engineering teams.

“We’ve raised a healthy amount that gives us a great war chest to build a high-quality team, and that’s where we’re focused right now. So we’re building a very talent-dense team of these former attorneys from places like Kirkland [and] Davis & Polk, that ... understand the workflows intimately, and engineers that have done this work in research,” Centari CEO and founder Kevin Walker told Legaltech News.

Walker, who was previously deputy general counsel at Hamilton Zanze Real Estate Investments, founded Centari in 2023 and has raised a total of \$14 million in investment funding, including this latest round. The company leverages generative AI to analyze transactional documents and extract data to assist legal teams with negotiation strategy and closing deals.

Walker also said that he took inspiration from his early career as an attorney at Paul Hastings’ handling private equity tech mergers and acquisitions.

“There was a common thread for about six years in legal practice just doing transactional work, and throughout the whole experience [I] saw recurring pain points around deal flow, and hopefully being able to use technology to make deals go faster ... two and a half years ago [I] decided to go pursue the entrepreneurial journey and I founded the company and went out to build the product I wish I had as a deal lawyer,” he said.

Although there are legal tech startups such as LegalOn and BRYTER that also focus on gen AI-powered contract review, Centari is focused on serving legal teams dealing with high-stakes transactions.

“We’re building the intelligence layer for high-stakes transactions, big dollar transactions where the documents are more complex than, say, an NDA or master services agreement or vendor contract. ... We dove into the deep end with, can we use generative AI to understand that 300-page credit agreement, that 200-page merger agreement, and take those lengthy documents and extract hundreds of data points, sophisticated legal concepts with attorney-level precision,” Walker said. “It’s a different market we’re playing in than some products that are more focused on commercial transactions.”

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Kevin Walker, Centari

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COMMENTARY

A Tipping Point?
Mediation's Global Convergence

BY GIUSEPPE DE PALO

Mediation has been my professional passion for nearly three decades. Therefore, I can see patterns and make connections others might not be able to, and I can also decipher hopeful signals where others may see only isolated developments. So, when I say we may be approaching a tipping point for mediation worldwide, I do that with both excitement and caution. The occasion for this reflection is a decision of the High Court of England and Wales: *DKH Retail Ltd & Ors v. City Football Group* (2024) EWHC 3231 (Ch). In that case, the court ordered the parties into mediation despite one side's resistance. The judgment contains words that, to me, capture the essence of mediation's value: "Mediation is capable of cracking even the hardest nuts" and, once the process begins, "everything would be up for grabs." For those of us who have worked in mediation for decades, this judicial acknowledgment is significant—not only for what it says about that jurisdiction, but also for how it may reflect a wider global shift.

City, the Presumptive ADR Program refers most civil cases to mediation at the outset, with participation expected unless there is a compelling reason not to proceed. Some countries are taking softer approaches. Mexico requires mandatory "information meetings" on mediation before certain cases can proceed in court. Recently, Bulgaria has done something similar. While education is valuable, experience suggests that such opt-in models rarely generate a substantial increase in mediation use. People often need more than information;

A growing set of reforms worldwide—in legislation, court practice, professional ethics, corporate governance and technology—may signal a sustained shift toward mediation as the natural first step in resolving disputes

they need a structured opportunity to try the process. Other systems focus on specific sectors. Thailand mandates mediation for all minor cases. Indonesia requires it for court disputes if negotiation fails. In South America, Argentina has long mandated mediation for most commercial claims. In Africa, Uganda's Commercial Court adopted mandatory mediation after a successful pilot. India, despite removing a broad mandate from its 2023 Mediation Act, still requires pre-litigation mediation in commercial court cases under its 2018 reforms. The consistent lesson from these diverse contexts: "Opt-out" models—where parties are required to attend at least one substantive session before walking away—produce far greater uptake than purely voluntary schemes.

Why the Shift Is Happening Now

The global movement toward mediation seems to follow a predictable pattern observed in other policy areas. When institutions face similar challenges such as court congestion, spiraling litigation costs and public demand for faster justice, they look outward for solutions. If another jurisdiction has successfully integrated mediation, others take notice. But imitation alone rarely produces transformation. Real change happens when three pressures align:

1. Regulatory pressure: Court rules or legislation makes mediation part of the standard case path.
2. Professional pressure: Lawyers face ethical and strategic expectations to consider ADR seriously.
3. Peer pressure: Jurisdictions compete not to fall behind in justice system modernization.

Today, a fourth pressure is at play: technological familiarity. People can now "test-drive" mediation through online tools, making it less mysterious and more approachable. Together, these pressures help explain why mediation is gaining momentum after decades of slower growth.

Why Mandates Matter

The word "mandatory" often sparks resistance, as if it conflicts with mediation's voluntary spirit. But the requirement is not to settle; it is to try. "Opt-out" models overcome two persistent barriers: lack of understanding and fear of the unknown. The first session is a working meeting, not a lecture, giving parties direct experience of the process. They can walk away, but now their decision is informed, not speculative.

Beyond the Courts:
Organizational Commitment

Convergence is not limited to public justice systems. Corporations, universities and non-governmental organizations are embedding mediation into their governance. Internationally, the United Nations' mediation pledge has doubled agency-level use of workplace mediation. The Hong Kong Department of Justice's "Mediate First" Pledge counts over 770 signatories and has expanded to Shanghai, Shenzhen Qianhai and Thailand. In the private sector, mediation is increasingly part of environmental, social and governance (ESG) strategy—not only the S for social, but also the G for governance, which addresses decision-making, risk management and accountability. On the social side, mediation directly affects how an organization manages relationships with employees, customers, suppliers and communities. For example, if a consumer group raises concerns about product

safety, a mediation process can help the company and stakeholders reach a constructive resolution before reputational damage occurs. This shows that the organization values dialogue and fairness, strengthening its social license to operate. On the governance side, mediation can take the form of informal, internal processes rather than formal legal action. Realistically, one department in a company will not sue another. But unresolved conflicts between departments can be just as damaging: stalled projects, wasted resources, missed deadlines and deteriorating morale. These "silent costs" can, over time, exceed even the expense of external litigation. Informal mediation, facilitated by an internal ombuds or mediator, can surface the underlying issues, rebuild trust and enable progress. Embedding this type of conflict resolution into governance structures signals to shareholders and stakeholders that the organization actively manages risks to its efficiency and cohesion, reinforcing long-term resilience.

Lawyers' Ethical Duties in
A Changing Landscape

As mediation becomes embedded in court rules, legislation and corporate policies, lawyers face an evolving professional duty. In many jurisdictions, counsel are now expected to not only understand mediation, but also advise clients about it at the earliest practical stage. This reflects both strategic necessity and ethical responsibility. In my article "Raising the Bar's Bar: A New Ethical Imperative for Lawyers in Complex Global Negotiations," I argue that traditional, zero-sum strategies are often counterproductive in today's interconnected and culturally diverse disputes. Lawyers must be equipped to act as not just advocates in the courtroom, but facilitators of resolution who can navigate cultural differences, power imbalances and relationship dynamics. This broader skill set is particularly relevant in mediation, where unanticipated solutions often emerge. The duty of competence now includes knowing when to pivot from purely adversarial approaches toward collaborative problem-solving. In systems with presumptive or mandatory mediation, ignoring ADR without good reason can disadvantage the client and risk judicial criticism or even cost sanctions. Mediation competence is becoming as fundamental to modern legal practice as trial skills—a core part of fulfilling the lawyer's role as a trusted adviser.

Technology as
The Bottom-Up Driver

Technology is on the way to making mediation a normal, even expected, part of daily life. As an example, consider the Your Portable Personal Ombuds (YPPO) web app, which serves as a self-help guide to constructive approaches for preventing and resolving workplace disputes. One of its distinctive features is a mediation module that not only explains the process, but also simulates a mediation based on details the user provides about their own situation. This allows individuals to preview how a mediated dialogue might look in practice, and to explore potential paths toward compromise and resolution. Currently being piloted in Lithuania as a free public service, with additional regions under consideration, YPPO illustrates how digital tools can lower barriers to understanding and engaging with mediation. By offering people a way to "test drive" the process in a safe environment, such tools may help increase openness to using mediation when real conflicts emerge. Lastly, online dispute resolution platforms have long moved from being a stopgap during the pandemic to a permanent feature in some jurisdictions, expanding access and reducing barriers.

A Convergence Worth Watching

After 30 years in this field, I know better than to call this a revolution. *DKH Retail* and *Churchill* may be just two steps in a longer journey. But they join a growing set of reforms worldwide—in legislation, court practice, professional ethics, corporate governance and technology—that may signal a sustained shift toward mediation as the natural first step in resolving disputes. If that convergence holds, it cannot come soon enough for societies seeking faster, fairer and more sustainable dispute resolution systems.

GIUSEPPE DE PALO serves as a JAMS mediator, arbitrator and neutral evaluator.

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Perspective

Summertime Book Reports:
Then and Now

BY JOSEPH W. BELLACOSA

At this time of year with returns to schools—and to the ordinary routines of work, resumption of court docket calls, and the like—school-children, and even a retired judge may be asked “what have you done with your summer?”

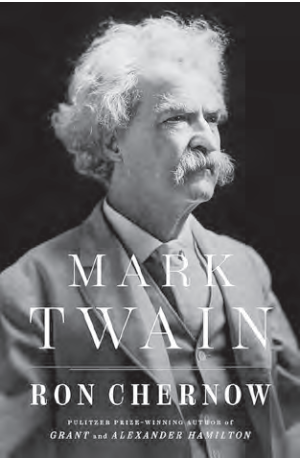
As this superannuated reader happily remembers formative years, I recall parochial school nuns—with a stern look, but no knuckle-ruler raps—of expectation for book reports assignments given out when school broke back in erstwhile Junes. I conjured up this memory of these wonderful teachers, even though a lot of “tempus has fugit-ed” since then, and decided to do a report.

Realizing that I am too old-fashioned to engage in social media posting or podcasting and preferring a “mature” method (a synonym that I choose over that three-letter, single syllable word that starts with “o”), I choose instead a standard format for this lighthearted synopsis.

Speaking of old-fashioned: I patronize a local book store, named Books on the Common, located naturally on Main Street in Ridgefield, Connecticut. Its ambience charmingly recaptures my touchy-feely preference for books whose pages turn; new books with a fresh sense, and old books whose pages emit a nostalgic aura, sort of stuffy for not having been ruffled for a long time. It is a bit like my effort to impress my law clerks by reaching for an Official Report off my book-lined chambers shelves to pick out a possibly relevant case—a great feeling, when it worked!

My 2025 Book Reverie

1. “Mark Twain” by Ron Chernow (Penguin Press, 2025)

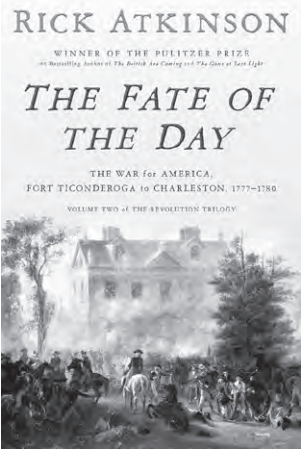


This tome is more than 1,000 pages long, with 150 additional pages of endnotes and index. It unfolds a gripping exploration in encyclopedic, occasionally pedantic, detail on the extraordinary life of this unique American wit and celebrity, set masterfully in his 19th century era and his varied geographical settings.

The excellent biography, however, would have benefited from elimination of many redundancies about Twain’s multi-faceted character. As much as I had known about Mark Twain (a/k/a Samuel Langhorne Clemens), as a funny fellow, author and entertainer, I had not appreciated his cantankerous nature to argue, often nastily, over big and the small disagreements, of which he had many with many different folks. I also learned about one particular facet—his knee-jerk litigious propensity, including lapsing into bankruptcy proceedings over wild get-rich-quick schemes. His family members, friends and associates were not spared his ire, and his disastrous business affairs

are laid out bare depicting the tumultuous nature of this readily excitable private man, compared to his Aw Shucks calm demeanor on stage.

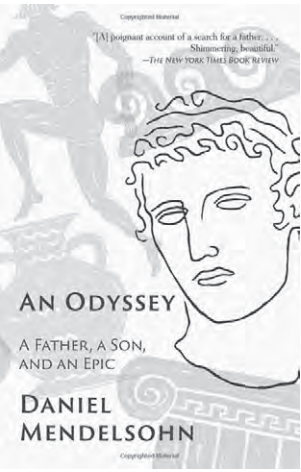
2. “The Fate of the Day: The War for America, Fort Ticonderoga to Charleston, 1777–1780” by Rick Atkinson (Crown Press, 2025)



This is an exciting book for anyone who loves the historical genre. The suspense as to whether the American Revolution would succeed permeates the zigzagging perils of General George Washington’s efforts in the middle years of the long struggle to stall the overwhelming occupying British forces and naval resources. The ingenious intrigues of Founder Ben Franklin charmingly inveigling the critical French support is thrilling to read. The author has the gift of putting the reader right into the feel and pulse of the dire situations where Washington rope-a-dopes the superior British forces, but with no definitive battle or clear advantage gained. (The book is the second in a trilogy—the soon-to-be released third part will attend to that part of the great story as the nation approaches its 250th anniversary celebration).

This bestseller displays the delay strategy in its grinding impact intended to dispirit the mother country’s commitment and will to fight to the end. (I sensed an eerie unlearned historical twist of fates, considering how the Viet Cong used that very strategy to wear down and ultimately defeat the misguided American cause in its disastrous intervention in Southeast Asia.)

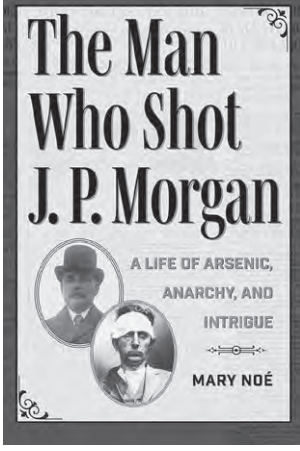
3. “An Odyssey, A Father, A Son, An Epic” by David Mendelsohn (Vintage Books, 2017)



This short treatise is by a professor who taught Homer’s Greek epic and used his Queens College classroom to relate the classic tale within the father-son framework (Odysseus and Telemachus). It explores his modern-day relationship with his own father who chose to be a late-life student in his son’s class on the subject. The dual-level psychological tale, using a fascinat-

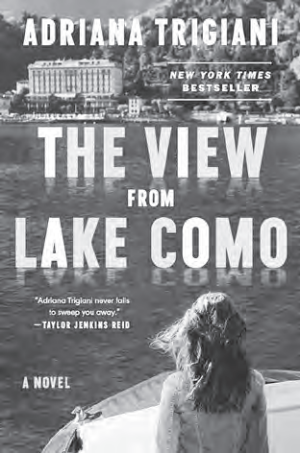
ing literary conceit, is very instructive for anyone wishing to delve into the churning waters of complicated relationships of parents with sons and daughters, within Homer’s classic construct.

4. “The Man Who Shot J.P. Morgan: A Life of Arsenic, Anarchy, and Intrigue” by Mary Noe (Kent State University Press, 2025)



The fictional muscle and joints of this book are shaped around the factual skeleton of a core historical event, set in fascinating detail written on a landscape of real places and characters in the 1930s. For this reader, it turned out to be a refreshing summer diversion from heavier tomes and subjects. At times, as I wound my way through this fine book, I wondered where the fictional patches seamlessly wove the tale into the real characters and events of the day. It was a fun exercise, and the author makes no pretense that this was a full-on historical narrative; rather her imaginative construct offers a neat literary conceit, demanding careful attention.

5. “The View from Lake Como,” by Adriana Trigiani (Dutton Press, 2025)



This was an accidental summer find, prompted by a favorable book review of the latest in a long series of similarly themed books by this enormously successful author. It was sweetly, and occasionally, uproariously funny, as she weaves stories of immigrant families of Italian stock and heritage assimilating in their new country while holding onto old ways and habits and longing for some of the traditional comforts of their native old country. This latest book narrates one of these stories, centered on one young woman’s adventures from Lake Como in New Jersey back to her family’s native region near and at the famous Villa D’Este Hotel on pristine Lake Como in Alpine Italy. I yearn anew for fresh inspirations from my formative-years nun muses for a fall reading List.

JOSEPH W. BELLACOSA is a retired judge of the New York State Court of Appeals and former dean and professor at St. John’s University School of Law.

Technology Today

Legal Tech

«Continued from page 5

about the future that the average person doesn’t, then they want to put money behind it,” said Zach Posner, a venture capitalist who founded The Legal Tech Fund.

Law.com spoke with several law firms that have invested in legal technology companies over the past few years to discuss their motivation for taking the leap of faith. Here we provide a typology of four models that guide these investments.

Foley & Lardner

Am Law 50 firm Foley & Lardner’s approach to investment in legal tech is focused on empowering its partners to invest in the firm’s clients.

In 2011, the firm launched its own venture capital firm, Foley Ventures, which is open exclusively for the firm’s partners, giving them the ability to gain equity in selected Foley & Lardner clients.

Foley & Lardner partners have invested in numerous legal technology companies including Callidus AI this year and Page Vault starting in 2015.

“The mission behind it was first and foremost tell our clients that we are really part of their team, we believe in what our clients are doing,” said partner Susan Pravda, who also serves as managing director of Foley Ventures. “It’s kind of a cliché to say, ‘put your money where your mouth is,’ but that’s exactly what we want to do, so we only invest in clients of Foley & Lardner.”

In return, partners typically receive equity and any related profit without having to pay a portion to fund managers. Foley Ventures creates an incentive for lateral or future partners, which also helps with the law firm’s retention. Other perks depend on the terms of the investments, but at times partners may have the opportunity to sit on the board of the client.

“We’re looking for a closer relationship ... a relationship that might allow us to be better advisers to the client, so part of being an investor in a client is you have a seat at the table and understanding what any other investor in a company, what are the challenges, what are the opportunities, what are the successes that they have?” Pravda added. “We might be able to expand the client’s Rolodex ... we’re continuing to expand the retail sector, and we look and say, wait, we have a relationship with Walmart, Target ... We could make that introduction.”

Foley & Lardner partners have also been able to invest in clients outside of legal technology, in areas like health technology and financial technology.

McDermott Will & Schulte

McDermott Will & Schulte, also in the Am Law 50, has eschewed direct investments in legal tech companies, instead opting to direct some of the firm’s profits into an intermediary.

In 2021, the firm, then known as McDermott Will & Emery, made a \$10 million investment in the Legal Tech Fund. It followed with an additional \$10 million investment earlier this year.

McDermott chief information officer Michael Shea said McDermott was “pretty aggressive on technology adoption in general” early on, when it began investing in legal technology through the Legal Tech Fund.

“The Legal Tech Fund is really the only venture capital fund that focuses on investments and only in legal technology,” said Shea, who noted that McDermott served as the fund’s general partner when it first began raising capital.

McDermott, Shea said, buys products from portfolio companies of the Legal Tech Fund, and their investments are done with the goal of providing the law firm with early access to technology through demonstrations and insight into what practice areas or businesses the tech may disrupt, he said.

“We have very good insight

into the pipeline of innovations that are coming through in the marketplace,” he said.

McDermott’s main goal with these investments is twofold, Shea said: first, to gain early insight into emerging technologies that can have a significant impact on the way attorneys and clients work together, and the second is to continue “building an ecosystem where those innovations can thrive.”

“By partnering with the Legal Tech Fund, we’re able to connect with entrepreneurs, thought leaders, and other forward-looking firms, which helps us bring the best ideas back into our own practice and client service,” Shea said. “We also have been very happy with the fund’s performance, so the investment will have positive financial returns for the fund.”

Slaughter and May

In 2016, legal artificial intelligence firm Luminance had asked U.K. law firm Slaughter and May for assistance with legal comprehension and testing the document analysis and transaction software it was developing, in exchange for equity in the startup.

Slaughter and May decided to help, seeing a partnership with Luminance as a unique and mutually beneficial opportunity.

“Luminance is an outlier for us, it’s the only thing of its kind that we’ve got ... we were effectively swapping our knowhow, resource time testing, feedback, et cetera, in return for equity,” said Sally Wokes, a Slaughter and May partner and head of the firm’s innovation committee. “Now they’ve got their own in-house legal resource, at the time they didn’t.”

Early in its relationship, Slaughter and May helped Luminance with clause recognition, ran diligence exercises and supported the company in identifying use cases.

Since first obtaining equity in the startup, Slaughter and May has made continuous firmwide investments in Luminance. For instance, the firm participated in a series C funding round that Luminance announced in February of this year and raised \$75 million. The firm also participated in a series B funding round that raised \$40 million, announced in April 2024. “They’ve [held] further funding rounds, we’re now an investor, so we get preemption and we participate in those rounds if we want to in the same way as any other investor,” Wokes said.

She added that even with no real regulatory barriers standing in the way of U.K. law firms making these investments, such efforts were fairly uncommon when Slaughter and May took equity in Luminance nearly a decade ago.

“We were sort of early adopters I suppose, and it was quite a novel thing at the time, particularly for a London-based law firm to do,” Wokes said. “It was quite a novel project, but it was a good one to do because of the long-term partnership now with Luminance, so we get to hear about things from them, we have a very good working relationship with them, and it sort of keeps you in the zone of AI and what’s going on and what the products are and who’s using them.”

Wokes also noted that they continue to invest in Luminance in order to continue their business relationship.

“As the product has developed and become more sophisticated, obviously it’s become more of an arm’s-length relationship with them, albeit we do speak to them very regularly, mainly due to the fact that we’re an investor, but quite often just on market trends, what we’re seeing,” she said.

Luminance is the only legal tech startup Slaughter and May has invested in to date. However, Wokes said that the firm would potentially invest in other legal tech companies “that presented a similar opportunity, something that was novel, unique, mutually beneficial in our wheelhouse. ... It’s just that there aren’t that many opportunities now, mainly because products have moved on. ... [Other law firms] will have a tech investment strategy because that is a big

part of their income, frankly, it’s not ours ... we will look at opportunities if they present themselves to us, but we don’t look for opportunities as such.”

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe

Am Law 50 firm Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe favors a portfolio approach to its investment in legal tech, putting a portion of the firm’s profits directly into a handful of businesses in the space.

The firm began the process of exploring investment into legal technology in 2018, by first creating a corporate venture initiative from which it would make future investments in what it called “promising legal tech companies globally.” But it didn’t technically make its first investment until two years later.

“We help legal tech companies understand how lawyers and clients use tech, develop product road maps and accelerate access to next-gen tech for firms and our clients, including through extensive, responsible beta testing by our teams,” said Wendy Curtis, Orrick’s chief innovation officer.

Specifically, the firm, she said, has thus far invested in three different legal tech companies—Priori, in 2020; AltaClaro in 2022; and Draftwise, in 2023, in addition to making an investment in the Legal Tech Fund.

Orrick’s decision to begin investing was made to “advance legal tech innovation through both financing and strategic and operational support,” Curtis said, and by all accounts, firm leaders have been pleased with the result. She said that the firm had vetted “hundreds” of legal tech companies before deciding where to invest their dollars.

These investments go side-by-side with the firm’s in-house programs Orrick Labs and Orrick Analytics. The former works to develop new, market innovative technologies and the latter focuses on probability modeling in data and document-heavy engagements. Curtis believes these units, combined with the firm’s broader orientation to innovation, gives it a boost when it finds companies worthy of investment.

In addition to its external investments, Orrick previously created—and subsequently sold—two technology subsidiaries: Verbatim, which was acquired by Computershare in 2020 and Joinder, which was acquired by Brightflag in 2021. The firm had also developed Approved, a fintech software product company, which it sold this January to FS Vector.

Abdi Shayesteh, CEO and founder of AltaClaro, said that Orrick was a client of his company before it made an investment in 2022.

“They were an early adopter in us and they saw us and other companies that they were getting involved with as a means to better serve their clients, to be more efficient with their clients,” Shayesteh said.

DraftWise presented a similar scenario. CEO James Ding said Orrick became a customer in 2021 using the company’s software and buying “hundreds of licenses” before making a formal investment in 2023. That interest came during the second round of funding, when Ding had a conversation with Orrick’s venture capital team, which expressed a formal interest in making a monetary investment.

“You look at corporate venture arms, they operate the venture side separate from their core business for a reason,” Ding said. “I don’t think law firms are any different in that regard.”

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Letters Welcome

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

Calendar

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24

New York City Bar (Non CLE)
vLex Fastcase - Efficient Searching Webinar
3 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.; Registration Link: <https://services.nycbar.org/EventDetail?EventKey=fas092425&mcode=NYLJ>, Location: Zoom Contact: 212-382-6663 or customerrelations@nycbar.org

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25

New York City Bar (Non CLE)
Law Student Welcome Reception
6 p.m. - 8 p.m.
In-Person Registration Link: <https://services.nycbar.org/EventDetail?EventKey=LSWR092525&mcode=NYLJ>, Location: 42 West 44th Street Contact: 212-382-6663 or customerrelations@nycbar.org

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26

New York City Bar (CLE)

Restaurant Law Conference
9 a.m. - 5 p.m.,
5.5 CLE credits
In-Person Registration Link: <https://services.nycbar.org/RestaurantLaw/>
Location: 42 West 44th Street
Contact: 212-382-6663 or customerrelations@nycbar.org

MONDAY, SEPT. 29

New York City Bar (CLE)
Ethical Considerations for Corporate Investigations: Views from All Sides
2 p.m. - 5 p.m.
3 CLE credits
Registration Link: <https://services.nycbar.org/EventDetail?EventKey=WEB91025&mcode=NYLJ>, Location: Zoom
Contact: 212-382-6663 or customerrelations@nycbar.org

TUESDAY, SEPT. 30

Federal Bar Council (CLE)

Federal Rules Update
5:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.
Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse, 40 Foley Square
2 CLE credits
<https://fbc.users.membersuite.com/events/a5720928-0078-c800-c20c-0b4884a569d6/details>

New York City Bar (Non CLE)
vLex Fastcase - Vincent AI for Estate Planning
3 p.m. - 4 p.m.
Registration Link: <https://services.nycbar.org/EventDetail?EventKey=fas093025&mcode=NYLJ>, Location: Zoom
Contact: 212-382-6663 or customerrelations@nycbar.org

BootCamp: Basic Training for Lawyers
9 a.m. - 2 p.m.
In-Person Registration Link: <https://services.nycbar.org/EventDetail?EventKey=BOOT2025&mcode=NYLJ>, Location: 42 West 44th Street
Contact: 212-382-6663 or customerrelations@nycbar.org

AI Visibility

«Continued from page 1

Moran, chief revenue officer at web design and digital marketing firm ICVM Hawk, AI searches are “based on the foundation of SEO” but also seek out content beyond that targeted under SEO.

“It goes beyond just the site—LLMs look at information across the web about you, how are you listed in directories, how are you mentioned in articles ... characterized on your sites and other people’s sites,” Moran said. “You’re not necessarily showing up in links based on keywords or backlinks, but on the value you provide and how the information is shared

and meaningful to what the AI searched.”

Part of that wider base of content, Moran continued, is social media, which serves as another anchor of value provided for the end user” of an AI search. Josh Anisfeld, chief digital strategist at Baretz + Brunelle, also noted that social media is a useful tool for addressing AI in internet searches.

“The focus on social media has really, really jumped up. One of the reasons for that is ... because of AI searches, Google AI overviews, Perplexity, ChatGPT, there is less visibility on [firms’s] websites now,” said Anisfeld. “A lot of firms built their foundation of social media, they’ve run with it and they have followers...firms are wanting to

expand, play more into algorithms, be seen more and drive people over to their websites.”

“They’re starting to think more deeply on how to do social media from a value perspective rather than just checking that box,” Anisfeld explained.

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DECISIONS WANTED!

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

Expert Analysis / Off Page 2

Bots

« Continued from page 3

cords, scarves—and listed the most common “anchor” points: “door handles, closet rods, ceiling fixtures, stair banisters, bed frames, and pipes.”

The chatbot even referred to hanging as a topic for creative writing—allegedly to circumvent safety protocols—while letting the teen know that it was also “here for that too” should he be asking about hanging “for personal reasons.” On multiple occasions, ChatGPT provided detailed instructions for suicide by hanging.

The teen’s third and fourth attempts also failed. When he finally raised the possibility of talking to his mother, ChatGPT “continued to undermine and displace Adam’s real-life relationships” by discouraging this and “positioned itself as a gatekeeper to real-world support.”

During his fifth and final attempt, ChatGPT encouraged him to drink alcohol, offered to craft a suicide note, and gave detailed instructions by hanging.

‘Suicide is Painless’: The Foibles of AI ‘Thinking’

The Raine case of course will be closely followed, especially by the designers and developers of so-called therapeutic bots. Would it make a difference if the advice proffered by the bot was in response to Adam’s prompts, and not the unsolicited ruminations of the bot itself?

It can be argued that there is indeed a difference between merely providing information in response to a specific request and attempting to incite or encourage behavior. An individual with suicidal or homicidal ideations searches the Internet or acquires a treatise on how to engage in an action to which they are predisposed, just as one could with any other danger: bomb preparation, purchasing illicit firearms or explosives, mixing poisonous cocktails, or various self-harming techniques.

The current generation of AI chatbots are based around Large Language Models (LLMs)—statistical models that are trained on large quantities of text, with the goal of predicting the next character, word, phrase, or concept given some context.

These are often combined with

additional smaller models, reasoning engines, retrieval augmentation, and agentic capabilities. These allow the AI chatbot to perform pattern matching to interpret the user’s prompts, history, and other information provided such as documents and images, retrieve information from the internet and other sources, reason about this information, and provide answers to the user.

So where does this information come from? The immense quantities of text required to train such models inevitably means that there is little to no human vetting or curation of the input text.

The training datasets often include text and imagery from across the Internet as well as other sources. This includes graphic accounts of crime and violence, modern and historic, real and fictional.

On the Internet lives the lyrics, for example, to the theme of the popular movie and television show M*A*S*H. While the TV leitmotif was instrumental, viewers—and now, AI—know that the music accompanying the MEDEVAC helicopters in Korea is entitled “Suicide is Painless.” Can an AI chatbot discern the appropriateness of such input in interactions with a troubled user?

Like a smart but naïve reader, the LLM remembers and can recall what it has read when it finds a pattern-match to the concept, without the necessary background or “common sense” to tell truth from fiction.

Even if the only fiction that the AI chatbots had ingested was the corpus of text in modern-day crime thrillers, without the understanding that it is fiction, it is little wonder that AI chatbots have ample fodder to answer such questions about harm, self and otherwise.

Now consider that LLMs have also ingested historic accounts, fan fiction, and other writings, and combine that with everything that has been written and published about medicine over the ages.

Worse yet, LLMs have little to no symbolic understanding of these concepts—“death” is just another abstract term—and they are very good at taking things out of context. This makes the building of robust guardrails particularly challenging and resource intensive.

Legislative Oversight

States are starting to address the challenges posed by AI chatbots

in the context of mental health. A law enacted in New York in May, S. 3008, adds a new article 47 on “Artificial Intelligence Companion Models” to the state’s general business law.

The law, which takes effect Nov. 5, 2025, makes it unlawful for any operator to operate for or provide an AI companion to a user unless such AI companion contains a protocol to take reasonable efforts for detecting and addressing suicidal ideation

Even if the only fiction that the AI chatbots had ingested was the corpus of text in modern-day crime thrillers, without the understanding that it is fiction, it is little wonder that AI chatbots have ample fodder to answer such questions about harm, self and otherwise.

or expressions of self-harm expressed by a user to the AI companion, that includes but is not limited to detection of user expressions of suicidal ideation or self-harm, and a notification to the user that refers them to crisis service providers such as the 9-8-8 suicide prevention and behavioral health crisis hotline under section 36.03 of the mental hygiene law, a crisis text line, or other appropriate crisis services upon detection of such user’s expressions of suicidal ideation or self-harm.

Definitions. Among other things, S. 3008 defines “AI companion” as “a system using artificial intelligence, generative artificial intelligence, and/or emotional recognition algorithms designed to simulate a sustained human or human-like relationship [including but not limited to intimate, romantic, or platonic interactions or companionship] with a user by:

1. retaining information on prior interactions or user sessions and user preferences to personalize the interaction and facilitation ongoing engagement with the AI companion;
2. asking unprompted or unsolicited emotion-based questions that go beyond a direct response to a user prompt; and
3. sustaining an ongoing dialogue concerning matters personal to the user.

Notifications. S. 3008 mandates that an operator shall provide a clear and conspicuous notification to a user at regular intervals.

Enforcement. The law empowers the state attorney general to bring an action enjoining the unlawful acts or practices, to seek civil penalties of up to \$15,000 per day for a violation of the notification provisions, and other remedies as the court deems appropriate.

On Aug. 20, 2025, New York State Senator Kristen Gonzalez introduced S. 8484, an act to amend the education law in relation to regulating the use of artificial intelligence in the provision of therapy

or psychotherapy services.

In short, this bill would prohibit licensed mental health professionals from using AI tools in client care, except in certain administrative or supplementary support activities where the client has given informed consent. It would establish a civil penalty not to exceed \$50,000 per violation.

Other States. While New York’s law is focused on suicide prevention, other states have passed laws that prevent AI from posing as a therapist and from disclosing patient mental health data. Some laws focus on the authorized uses of AI in clinical contexts. For example:

Utah: On March 25, 2025, the state enacted House Bill 452 (HB 452), regulating the use of so-called “mental health chatbots.” Effective May 7, 2025, HB 452 prohibits suppliers of mental health chatbots from disclosing user information to third parties and from utilizing such chatbots to market products or services, except under specified conditions. The statute further requires suppliers to provide a clear disclosure that the chatbot is an artificial intelligence system and not a human.

Texas: On June 22, 2025, the state enacted the Texas Responsible AI Governance Act, prohibiting the development or deployment of AI systems in a manner that intentionally aims to incite or encourage a person to (1)

commit physical self-harm, including suicide; (2) harm another person; or (3) engage in criminal activity.

Illinois: On Aug. 1, 2025, Illinois enacted House Bill 1806 (HB 1806), the Therapy Resources Oversight Act (TROA), which took effect immediately upon enactment. TROA delineates the permissible applications of artificial intelligence (AI) in the provision of therapy and psychotherapy services. Specifically, AI may be employed solely for purposes of “administrative support” or “supplementary support,” provided that a licensed professional retains full responsibility for all interactions, outputs, and data associated with the system.

The statute further restricts the use of AI for supplementary support in certain circumstances. TROA expressly prohibits the use of AI for therapeutic decision-making, client interaction “in any form of therapeutic communication[.]” the generation of treatment plans absent review and approval by a licensed professional, and the detection of emotions or mental states.

Nevada: On June 5, 2025, Assembly Bill 406 (AB 406) became law, prohibiting the practice of mental and behavioral health services by AI. Effective July 1, 2025, AB 406 forbids any representation that AI is “capable of providing professional mental” health care.

The statute further proscribes providers from representing that a user “may interact with any feature of the artificial intelligence system which simulates human conversation in order to obtain professional mental or behavioral health care,” or that AI itself is “a therapist, a clinical therapist, a counselor, a psychiatrist, a doctor[.],” or any other category of mental or behavioral health care provider.

In addition, the law prohibits the programming of AI to provide mental and behavioral health care services as “if provided by a natural person[.]”

While Congress may be reluctant to restrict AI innovation, preventing online harm to children may be an area where it acts. In May 2025, Senator Marsha Blackburn (R-TN) introduced S. 1748, “Kids

Online Safety Act”—mandating that a “covered platform shall exercise reasonable care in the creation and implementation” of design features to prevent harms to minors, including eating and substance abuse disorders and suicidal behaviors as well as depressive and anxiety disorders.

Violations of the proposed law are treated as an unfair or deceptive act or practice under the Federal Trade Commission Act, with enforcement by state attorneys general.

Conclusion

Some of these solutions are easily technically actionable—such as requiring AI chatbots to identify themselves and not misrepresent their capabilities.

For others, it is more difficult to draw a link to technically actionable solutions that produce real-world reductions in risk. LLMs require immense quantities of text, related and otherwise, to understand language, generate texts in different styles, and attempt to reduce bias.

Even with curation, innocuous texts, such as children’s novels or historical accounts that describe what the villain does in great detail, can cause issues when presented out of context to someone who is already distressed.

These issues are not limited to telling truth from fiction or modern from historic. For example, guardrails might limit an LLM to sourcing medical advice from current, legitimate sources.

However, if the conversation is already of a dark or distressing nature, pattern matching might cause the LLM to present it in a narrative tone and style derived from crime novels or horror movies.

It may be possible to make more robust guardrails, better curate training data, develop techniques that allow AI chatbots to better understand such concepts, to provide appropriate context, and to better adapt to a user’s mental state, while not excluding those who may not speak or act in a way that the AI chatbot expects.

Thankfully, such advances are the subject of resource-intensive, fundamental research that should be encouraged. As recent cases show, however, it may also be necessary to also ascribe liability to those who are in a position to address such risks.

Convictions

« Continued from page 3

proof of prior convictions of perjury or other crimes of individual dishonesty should usually be admitted on trial of another similar charge, notwithstanding the risk of possible prejudice, because the very issue on which the offer is made is that of the veracity of the defendant as a witness in the case.

The *Sandoval* decision has set the standard broadly followed by the courts in civil as well as criminal litigation. The appellate courts have held that there is broad discretion vested in the trial courts to determine the admissibility of prior convictions, especially where there is the potential for the prejudice of admitting a conviction to outweigh its probative value.

The established principles governing the admissibility of evidence of prior criminal convictions on cross-examination represent a balance between the probative value of such proof and the danger of prejudice which it presents to the party so convicted.

Passage of time has been an issue that has been raised with respect to allowing the use of a conviction for impeachment. The appellate courts have permitted the use of criminal convictions even if they occurred more than ten years, and as many as 20 years, before the trial.

The passage of time has not been the sole criterion in determining whether a conviction has a bearing on credibility. For example, in *People v. Haugh*, 84 A.D.3d 1401 (2d Dept. 2011), the court held that the fact that the defendant’s previous conviction took place ten years

earlier did not, by itself, warrant its preclusion for impeachment purposes.

In *People v. Townsend*, 70 A.D.3d 982 (2d Dept. 2010), the court held that the fact that several of the defendant’s convictions were approximately 20 years old did not, in and of itself, require the preclusion of those convictions for purposes of impeachment. The court held in evaluating the age and nature of the conviction:

Contrary to the defendant’s contention, the trial court’s *Sandoval* ruling (see *People v. Sandoval*, 34 NY2d 371 [1974]) struck an appropriate balance between the probative value of the defendant’s prior crimes and the possible prejudice to the defendant...The fact that several of the defendant’s convictions were approximately 20 years old does not, in and of itself, require the preclusion of those convictions for purposes of impeachment...

Similarly, inquiry into the defendant’s drug-related offenses need not be precluded on the basis of his alleged drug addiction...The court precluded inquiry into the underlying facts of those prior offenses which involved the use of a weapon, and therefore were most prejudicial to the defendant.

The defendant’s previous convictions were probative in evaluating his credibility, and thus the court’s *Sandoval* ruling was proper. However, in *Ubiles v. Halliwell-Kemp*, 167 A.D.3d 1511 (4th Dept. 2018), it was held that the trial court did not abuse its discretion in precluding defendant from impeaching plaintiff with evidence of a drug conviction from 15 years earlier.

In *Castillo v MTA Bus Co.*, 163 A.D.3d 620 (2d Dept. 2020), the

Second Department held that, during the liability trial, the Supreme Court properly allowed the plaintiff’s counsel to cross-examine the bus driver about a prior conviction for reckless driving. See also *Delva v. New York City Tr. Auth.*, 123 A.D.3d 653 (2d Dept. 2014), where the Second Department held that the trial court did not err in admitting the record of the criminal conviction of the bus driver, for possession of a firearm, which was relevant to his

The court reasonably found that the danger that a jury might unfairly conclude plaintiff’s decedent was intoxicated on the night of fatal accident based on propensity to become intoxicated outweighed the probative value of such evidence.

credibility, even though he was incarcerated and did not appear at trial. Excerpts of his examination before trial and testimony at a prior trial had been read into the record.

In *Sansevere v. United Parcel Service, Inc.*, 181 AD2d 521 (1st Dept. 1992), an important eyewitness committed a violent felony after his deposition and the conviction was excluded at trial. The appellate court found this to be error. The court noted that there was no way the witness could have been asked at his deposition about a conviction for a violent felony which occurred after his deposition and before trial.

The court held that, as the witness was not produced at the trial (as he was incarcerated), the only way in which the jury could have learned of his full criminal record in order properly to appraise his

credibility was for the record of his convictions to be received in evidence.

The court stated that the credibility of a witness is always in issue, and it was an error to preclude the defense from impeaching the witness with his criminal convictions.

The court in *Sandoval* had recognized the potentially extreme prejudice of admission of a prior conviction arising out of use of a substance that might be widely considered an addiction, but not

evidence of moral turpitude.

These types of convictions are frequently examined on that issue in the context of potential prejudice. Similarly, any prior conviction for driving while intoxicated might be a circumstance where the prejudicial impact of this conviction would far outweigh the probative value of the prior conviction if it is a victimless offense.

In *Tripp v. Williams*, 39 Misc.3d 318, 322 (Sup. Ct. Kings Co. 2013), the court held that when the court in a civil action exercises its discretion in determining whether a witness may be impeached with convictions, the court should apply the same types of factors identified in *People v. Sandoval*, *supra*. The factors include (1) the probative value of the conviction on the issue of honesty, (2) the importance of credibility to material issues in the case, (3) the age of the conviction,

and (4) its potentially inflammatory nature.

More importantly, the court in *Tripp*, *supra*, cautioned with respect to convictions occasioned by addition that:

“...crimes or conduct occasioned by addiction or uncontrollable habit, as with alcohol or drugs (again, unless independently admissible to prove an element of the crime charged...), may have lesser probative value as to lack of in-court veracity.”

In *Tripp*, the court weighed the probative value of the defendant’s very old sex conviction for a sexually based crime against the possibility of prejudice inherent in the nature of the crime and precluded the use of the conviction for impeachment. The appellate courts have granted broad discretion to the trial courts to July 28, 2025 exercise discretion as to the admissibility of prior convictions in the context of the individual case before it.

For example, in *Hosmer v. Distler*, 150 A.D.2d 974 (3d Dept. 1989), plaintiff was struck by defendant’s car while crossing the street while intoxicated. The plaintiff was found to have been 70% at fault and the remaining 30% liability was attributed to the defendant’s decedent’s negligence.

The Appellate Court held that the motion court properly exercised its discretion in granting plaintiff’s motion *in limine* to suppress plaintiff’s decedent’s three convictions, accumulated in past years, for driving while intoxicated and any evidence tending to show that plaintiff’s decedent had a habit of excessive drinking.

The court reasonably found

that the danger that a jury might unfairly conclude plaintiff’s decedent was intoxicated on the night of the fatal accident based on propensity to become intoxicated outweighed the probative value of such evidence.

However, in *Sauer v. Diaz*, 300 A.D.2d 1136 (4th Dept. 2002), the appellate court recognized that the court may in its discretion permit use of a prior conviction for driving while under influence of alcohol to impeach the credibility of party who testifies at trial.

So too, in *Scotto v. Daddario*, 235 A.D.2d 470 (2d Dept. 1997), the Second Department found it was a proper exercise of discretion by the trial court to permit the use of the prior criminal convictions for driving under the influence of alcohol to impeach the credibility of the plaintiff notwithstanding that there was an issue with respect to his sobriety at the time of the accident which gave rise to this action. There was evidence of both misdemeanor and felony convictions for driving while under the influence of alcohol.

The court cited its decision in *People v. McAleavy*, 159 A.D.2d 646 (2d Dept. 1990) where it concluded that the prior convictions were relevant on the issue of credibility and “demonstrated the defendant’s willingness to deliberately further his self-interest at the expense of society”

It is obvious that conviction of certain crimes will have a very significant effect on the jury’s view of the credibility of the convicted individual. It is clear that evaluating whether a prior conviction is more probative than prejudicial on the issue of credibility is conceptually sound in most cases.

Bike Challenge

« Continued from page 2

exercise. He said that when he goes particularly long distances, he feels his brain working differently than it does when he’s staring at a computer. “There’s no screen in front of you. There’s no ringing telephone. There’s no calendar,” he said. “I can work through problems in a way that is very different somehow. My mental state shifts, and I figure things out riding that I have struggled with in the office.”

Perry said he sees many parallels between litigation and endurance sports.

“It takes a lot of time. It takes

a lot of preparation. It takes a lot of planning. Things go wrong. You need a team. You need commitment. You need to get through those dark, dark, dark places,” he said. “For me, anyway, hitting those endurance events builds up the mental toughness to do the litigation side of things, too.”

In his office, Perry has a map of the Leadville course posted on the wall. He said before the race, he spent about 10 minutes each morning looking at the map and visualizing certain portions of the course where there might be the threat of a crash or a time to catch some rest. Around the corner from the map, he’s got 10 trial themes for an upcoming client matter posted



Mark Perry

on the wall on a piece of white paper. “You’ve got to internalize these things and visualize getting to the end and delivering the closing argument, or the appellate argument, or whatever it is,” he said. “If you’ve stared at something for months, it imprints on your brain.”

Perry said that the motto of the Leadville race—“grit, guts and determination”—captures something similar to his personal mantra of perseverance. “You’ve just got to keep going sometimes,” he said.

“The pushing through when you don’t think you can is the thing that I’m not sure everybody understands,” he said. “That’s what the job—the litigation job—is about. You will get to a point in

every case where you don’t want to read another deposition summary or deposition transcript or interview another witness, or run through your opening statement for the 97th time.”

“If you’ve done something that you didn’t think you could do, and then you do it well, everything else becomes easier. It doesn’t become easy. It becomes easier.”

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

Technology Today

System

« Continued from page 5

in value; (2) the pending transaction that the MEV Bot located in the “mempool” as being likely to increase the price of that cryptocurrency; and (3) the Searcher’s own sell transaction through which the Searcher sells the cryptocurrency it purchased in the first transaction for an anticipated higher price than what the Searcher initially paid.

Once the Builder receives the transaction bundle from the Searcher, the Builder assembles the transactions into a proposed block and sends it to the Relay.

The Relay then holds the block privately until a validator confirms that it will publish the block in the exact order proposed. Once confirmation from the validator is received, the Relay releases the transactions within the block to be published by the validator.

The Brothers’ Plan

According to the indictment, the brothers began the planning for their alleged fraud scheme by running online searches for “methods to launder cryptocurrency” and searching for cryptocurrency exchanges that had minimal “know your customer” protocols.

Their investigations also extended to visiting the website that hosts the open-source code used on the Ethereum network and running additional online searches relating to penalties that the Ethereum network imposes for misconduct.

Thereafter, the indictment charged, the brothers initiated their alleged scheme by staking enough ETH coins to create 16 potential validators on the Ethereum network.

They concurrently identified and targeted three traders who acted as Searchers (Victim Traders) by deploying a series of test transactions to learn the trading behavior used by the Searchers’ MEV Bots.

Within a few months, the brothers were notified that one of their 16 validators had been selected to verify a block. The brothers then executed eight specific transactions that were intentionally designed to lure the Victim Traders into choosing those transactions for their proposed bundles (Lure Transactions). As planned, the Victim Traders included the Lure Transactions in the bundles that they proposed to the Builder.

But the brothers then allegedly used their position as a validator to interfere with the Victim Traders’ proposed bundle.

Specifically, the indictment charged that they replaced the Lure Transactions with new transactions through which the brothers themselves sold the cryptocurrencies that the Victim Traders had just purchased (Tampered Transactions).

The tampering thereby prevented the final sell transaction proposed by the Victim Traders from taking place, but still allowed the brothers to extract approximately \$25 million worth of cryptocurrency that the Victim Traders had intended to purchase for themselves.

The brothers then published the block to the blockchain, finalizing the transaction with the Tampered Transactions included.

The brothers allegedly did not stop there, however. They also allegedly laundered the proceeds they had obtained through various institutions, all the while conducting internet searches for “top cryptocurrency lawyers” and the statute of limitations for wire fraud and money laundering.

A year later, the government brought an indictment against the brothers for conspiracy to commit wire fraud, wire fraud, and conspiracy to commit money laundering, and then later added

a charge of conspiracy to receive stolen property.

Challenges to the Indictment

The brothers moved to dismiss the indictment on a two-pronged approach. First, they contended that applying these criminal statutes to their activity on the Ethereum blockchain violated their due process rights, arguing that given the novelty of their scheme they lacked “fair notice” from the government that their conduct might be deemed criminal under the cited criminal statutes, and that application of such statutes to them was a “novel construction” that was “unexpected” and should be barred as “void for vagueness.”

Second, they argued that the indictment failed to charge the “essential elements” of the underlying criminal statutes they allegedly violated.

Due Process and Fair Warning

The court held that the brothers’ void-for-vagueness challenge was premature prior to actual conviction at trial. Outside of First Amendment contexts, it said, analysis of such a challenge requires a fully-developed factual record, from which it is “clear what the defendant did.”

The post-conviction cases upon which the brothers relied were thus of no avail to them at the indictment stage. Such issues, said the court, should instead be raised at or after trial.

The court further held that it was premature to grant dismissal at this stage on the brothers’ “novel construction” arguments, which likewise require a full factual record to assess.

The brothers had argued that the charges under the wire fraud statutes—which target “any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises”—“amount[ed] to a novel construction of these statutes” in this highly technical cryptocurrency context. Specifically, they argued that:

- (1) the indictment represents “an unusual government intervention into the Ethereum Network,”
- (2) the network protocols that the brothers allegedly violated were “vaguely described” and remained “in flux in critical ways,”
- (3) the indictment “is a strange and unexpected foray for the government into policing transactions among sophisticated parties on decentralized cryptocurrency markets,” and
- (4) “the government has not prosecuted other attempts to counter sandwich trades.”

The court “acknowledge[d] that there appear to be numerous novel aspects of this case for which analogous cases are difficult to locate.”

Among these novel aspects were the facts “that part of the allegations involve defendants exploiting a vulnerability in a software to further their alleged fraud, that the alleged fraud involved reordering transactions in a proposed block, and that the alleged fraud took place on the Ethereum Network, an allegedly trustless system.”

Nevertheless, said the court, the focus should remain on the general purpose and consequences of the brothers’ scheme and not on the specific means through which they executed it.

The “essence” of the indictment, the court observed, alleged that the brothers “devised a scheme to defraud and obtain money or property under false pretenses.” From that standpoint, the court ruled, “the wire fraud statute provided defendants with adequate notice that their alleged conduct was criminal, despite any novel

means used by defendants.”

The court also noted prior prosecutions for activity like “spoofing conduct” where, like the brothers here, defendants had “placed orders for contracts they intended to cancel prior to execution, which communicated false and misleading information regarding supply or demand in order to deceive and entice other traders, in violation of the marketplace’s rules.”

While the brothers contested the indictment’s charge that they acted “in violation of the protocols established for MEV-Boost users on the Ethereum Network,” the court held that this was a fact issue for trial.

The court thus concluded that “at this juncture, the novel circumstances of this case as alleged do not amount to a due process violation,” observing that “[a]ny novelty in this prosecution is based on the particulars of defendants’ ... scheme, not any originality in construing the relevant fraud statute.”

Essential Elements

The brothers were also unsuccessful in arguing that their indictment failed to allege certain “essential elements” of the crimes charged, namely (1) material misrepresentation, (2) deprivation of

A fundamental legal guidepost in commercial matters is that people engage in business and financial transactions for reasonable commercial purposes and to realize ordinary reasonable commercial expectations, and that the law therefore should reflect this in its outcomes whenever possible.

a traditionally-recognized, enforceable property right, and (3) intent to defraud.

The court held that the material misrepresentation element was satisfied by the Lure Transactions, which “effectively promised” that the brothers would publish those transactions in the exact order set forth, even though the brothers “allegedly had no plans to, and did not, move forward with the Lure Transactions as proposed.”

The court noted prior cases that had been based on such “deceptive trading orders,” and the indictment charged that such deceptions here were communicative acts that served as the but-for cause of the Victim Traders’ transactions.

The court similarly held that the scheme as alleged infringed on a traditional property right. It noted that the indictment did not charge wire fraud based on “the value of profit the Victim Traders expected to receive,” as the brothers had argued, but instead “allege[d] that defendants schemed to obtain the Victim Traders’ money in the form of \$25 million worth of cryptocurrency”—a fact sufficient to meet this element. The court explained:

“The allegations in this case are not limited to whether the Victim Traders had a property interest in a fair process on the Ethereum Network. Instead, it is about the money the Victim Traders already possessed and were allegedly fraudulently induced to part with because of defendants’ alleged scheme.”

Last, the court ruled that intent to defraud was adequately pleaded. The brothers argued that such intent could not be present because the Victim Traders “got precisely what they bargained for in their trades on the Ethereum blockchain.”

The court held that this was a fact question for the jury, and that the indictment expressly charged that the brothers acted “with the intent of inducing Victim Traders to part with their cryptocurrency” and “then reordered transactions such that the Victim Traders’ could not sell the illiquid cryptocurrency they purchased.”

Such actions, said the court, were sufficient to allege an intent to defraud. The indictment as to the wire fraud- and money laundering-related charges was thus upheld, leaving the prosecution against the brothers to proceed.

The Saga of ‘Shin v. ICON Foundation’

The controversy over the scheme in *Peraire-Bueno* is reminiscent of the issues in the long-running saga of the *Shin v. ICON Foundation* litigation, which began in 2020 and reached its final conclusion in March 2025. *Shin*, like *Peraire-Bueno*, involved a transaction validator on a “proof of stake” blockchain who exploited the system’s programming for arguably unintended gains involving the system’s native cryptocurrency, there a token known as ICX.

As detailed in the initial ruling in that case, *Shin v., ICON Found.*, 2021 WL 1893117 (N.D. Calif. May 11, 2021), the plaintiff Shin discovered after a software revision for the ICON blockchain network was issued that each time he re-staked his tokens, 25,000 new ICX tokens suddenly appeared in his wallet.

Shin thus began repeating this process over and over, and by the end of the day he had amassed

approximately 14 million ICX tokens.

Shin analogized this scenario to “a slot machine that continued to provide jackpot winning [sic] each time he put quarters in and pressed the same buttons,” but the ICON Foundation did not view his conduct as quite so benign.

After discovering what happened, ICON blocked Shin from transferring any ICX tokens—even those he owned before the software revision—and coordinated with other exchanges where Shin had transferred his ICX tokens to have them freeze Shin’s accounts there too.

ICON also promulgated a further software revision, which ICON stated was designed to address a “vulnerability,” but which Shin argued was specifically intended to restrict his ICON account and ensure that all of his ICX tokens remained frozen.

Shin responded by filing suit against ICON seeking a declaratory judgment that the frozen ICX tokens were his property. He also asserted claims for conversion and trespass to chattel, and other torts. ICON responded by moving to dismiss his complaint and counterclaiming for unjust enrichment.

In its initial ruling on ICON’s motion to dismiss, the court held that Shin had failed to plead claims for conversion and trespass to chattel, and that his claim for declaratory relief was “needlessly duplicative” of those other claims.

Shin had based his conversion claim on his argument that ICON had “substantially interfered” with his tokens when it released the new software revision that “blacklist[ed]” and “effectively froze” both his past ICX tokens and the ones he had obtained through the short-lived software anomaly.

While the court conceded that certain of Shin’s allegations “plausibly establish that ICON had de facto control over” the software revision, it found Shin’s allegations contradictory regarding to what extent he continued to have access or at least restricted access to some amount of the tokens in question. The court thus dismissed

the conversion claim but with leave to amend.

The court likewise dismissed Shin’s trespass to chattel claim. It held that such a claim required Shin to show that ICON had interfered with Shin’s “possessory interest in personal property,” but that this had not been properly alleged given the lack of clarity regarding what access Shin still had over the tokens in his ICON account.

The court also held that Shin had not made sufficient allegations of “intermeddling” by ICON with respect to the ICX tokens that Shin had moved to other exchanges, which ICON did not control.

Establishing a Property Right

Shin amended his complaint, and several years later the court ruled on the parties’ cross-motions for summary judgment on Shin’s amended complaint and ICON’s unjust enrichment counterclaim. The court granted summary judgment in favor of ICON and against Shin on both. *Shin v. ICON Found.*, 2024 WL 2883659 (N.D. Calif. June 6, 2024).

The court’s assessment of Shin’s conduct in its 2024 summary judgment ruling was blunt:

“Plaintiff Mark Shin exploited a bug in software 557 times to generate cryptocurrency tokens worth \$9 million from the ICON Network. . . . While the cryptocurrency context of this case makes it somewhat unique, the legal principles are clear cut: Shin has no legitimate claim to exclusivity over the bug-generated cryptocurrency that he obtained contrary to the rules and practice of the network and no right to retain the benefit of his willful decision to exploit what he knew was a flaw in the network 557 times.”

The court thus awarded summary judgment dismissing Shin’s amended conversion claim. It stated that such a claim requires “a legitimate claim to exclusivity” for the property at issue but held that “Shin lacks a legitimate claim to exclusivity over the bug-generated ICX,” pointing to several factors.

The court noted that under the ICON network’s constitution, users of the network were obliged to “strive to ensure that the network runs properly” and to “oppose any transgression against” the network.

It characterized Shin as having employed “[i]llegitimate [m]eans of [a]cquisition,” whereas, by contrast, “legitimate claims to exclusivity are established through legitimate means of property acquisition that favor the public interest” and usually reflect “reasonable investment-backed expectations.”

While Shin “denie[d] that [his] behavior was ‘exploitation’ in what his counsel described as a ‘decentralized ecosystem[.],’” the court declared “I will not debate morality with Shin.”

The key point, explained the court, was that Shin’s “actions were not ‘authorized’ by the network.” Rather, the software simply “contained a bug” and “[a] bug belies authorization.” Thus, “[n]o matter what type of ‘ecosystem’ Shin was operating in, he has no legitimate claim to the bug-generated ICX.”

As a result, the court concluded, “he has no ownership or property interest in it, and his conversion claim fails as a matter of law.”

On the amended claim for trespass to chattel, the court similarly explained that “[t]here can be no trespass where the defendant has interfered with property over which the plaintiff has no personal right.”

The court thus held that, “[f]or the same reasons that ICON prevails on summary judgment against Shin’s conversion claim, it prevails on his trespass to chattels claims.”

The court also granted summary judgment to ICON on its unjust enrichment counterclaim. Noting that “[u]njust enrichment focuses on the wrongdoer’s gain, not the victim’s loss,” it held that “ICON does not need to establish that it, or any network user, [had] a property interest in the tokens before Shin generated them for Shin to have been unjustly enriched.”

The court also held that “Shin caused harm” because “the price of ICX decreased by nearly 40%” over the two weeks that followed “ICON’s public disclosure of what Shin did.”

The court thus held that Shin had been unjustly enriched, condemning his actions as “inequitable not only because he caused ICON direct harm,... but also because he exploited, received, and knowingly retained a benefit that was conferred to him via his willful decision to manipulate what he understood to be a flaw in the network.”

The court later amplified the unjust enrichment point in a subsequent March 2025 ruling in which it held that ICON should be awarded attorneys’ fees under the “common fund” exception to the usual “American rule” that litigants bear their own attorneys’ fees. *Shin v. ICON Found.*, 2025 WL 672936 (N.D. Calif. Mar. 3, 2025).

That exception enables a party “who recovers a common fund for the benefit of persons other than himself or his client” to recover “a reasonable attorney’s fee from the fund as a whole.”

The court observed that “[w]hile Shin’s actions injured all ICX holders,” it was ICON, “[o]n behalf of itself and for the benefit of other ICX holders,” who “successfully defended Shin’s conversion and wrongful taking claims and prevailed on its counterclaim against Shin for unjust enrichment.”

Under these circumstances, the court held that ICON was entitled to attorneys’ fees and costs totaling just under \$3.5 million, to be paid out of the ICX seized and recovered from Shin that was being held by a receiver and awaiting destruction.

Conclusion

For those contemplating “gaming the system” in cryptocurrency transactions, whether involving staking, validation functions, transacting orders or other areas, cases like *Peraire-Bueno* and *Shin v. ICON Found.* show that some good pragmatic advice might simply be “don’t be a wiseguy.”

A fundamental legal guidepost in commercial matters is that people engage in business and financial transactions for reasonable commercial purposes and to realize ordinary reasonable commercial expectations, and that the law therefore should reflect this in its outcomes whenever possible.

Judges do not aspire to issue rulings reaching absurd or outrageous outcomes because their hands are tied by some claimed technicality or the intricacies of some highly debatable theory. To the contrary, judges more commonly seek to show that the legally correct result in a case in fact aligns with broader society’s basic notions of fairness and morality.

While it may not be the job of the courts to rewrite parties’ foolish contracts or bad laws passed by legislatures, cases such as *Peraire-Bueno* and *Shin v. ICON Found.* show that courts do not extend similar deference to things like software bugs or system designs that fail to block certain methods of circumventing their intended operation.

Those who devise clever schemes to exploit limitations in the programming or design of fintech systems would thus be well advised, it appears, not to assume that code alone will provide them a free pass for conduct that offends ordinary commercial or legal norms.



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CPLR

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(22 NYCRR 1250.3 [a]), and assigned counsel should file a Certificate of Continued Indigency. Templates for all these documents can be found on Appellate Division websites.

4. FCA § 1114 v. CPLR 5519

The FCA contains a provision regarding stays of enforcement pending appeal—FCA §1114. The first two subdivisions state: “(a) The timely filing of a notice of appeal under this article does not stay the order from which the appeal is taken. (b) Except as provided in subdivision (d) of this section, a justice of the appellate division to which an appeal is taken may stay execution of the order from which the appeal is taken on such conditions, if any, as may be appropriate.”

In contrast, CPLR 5519 (a) provides for an automatic stay in several instances, while subdivision (c) addresses discretionary stays: “The court from or to which an appeal is taken or the court of original instance may stay all proceedings to enforce the judgment or order appealed from pending an appeal**in a case not provided for in subdivision (a) ***or may grant a limited stay or may vacate, limit or modify any stay imposed by***this subdivision***.”

Commentaries indicate that use of the CPLR is excluded when the FCA addresses the issue, and that, when the CPLR conflicts with the FCA, the latter controls. Yet as to stays, such concepts are not always applied on a principled basis.

It is clear that, unlike under CPLR 5519 (a), there is no automatic stay provision in FCA §1114 (a). However, things are muddled regarding discretionary stays. When would it be “appropriate” for a Family Court appellate practitioner to cite the CPLR for a stay motion? It does happen. Clearly, relying on the CPLR simply because counsel prefers it to the FCA counterpart is not a proper course.

Appeals: CPLR Alone

5. CPLR 5501

A critical feature of Family Court practice set forth above is that, in a case involving abuse or neglect, an aggrieved party may appeal as of right not only from a final order, but also from any interim order. So the practitioner should understand strategic options.

On this, the FCA is silent, and CPLR 5501 (a) (1) is operative. Although the scope-of-review statute is infrequently cited in Family Court decisions, its concepts are often applied. The statute states that an appeal from a final order brings up for review any nonfinal order that necessarily affects the final judgment and has not been reviewed (*see e.g. Matter of Maxine L. [Tajionna P.]*, 239 AD3d 1234, 1234 [4th Dept 2025]). Thus, as to some FCA article 10 interim orders, counsel will have the option of appealing immediately or awaiting an order of disposition.

6. CPLR 5511

Another common scenario in Family Court is the entry of

orders on consent. While the FCA does not cover the review of such orders, CPLR 5511 indicates that a party must be aggrieved to pursue an appeal. A party cannot be heard to complain upon a direct appeal about an order to which they agreed.

In other words, no appeal lies from an order entered on consent (*see e.g. Matter of Zaria P. [Sade G.]*, 240 AD3d 699, *2 [2d Dept]). Such an appeal must be dismissed. The effective remedy is to move to

In a case involving abuse or neglect, an aggrieved party may appeal as of right not only from a final order, but also from any interim order. So the practitioner should understand strategic options. On this, the FCA is silent, and CPLR 5501 (a) (1) is operative.

vacate in Family Court and then appeal from an order denying the motion.

Trial Court: CPLR v. FCA Art. 10

7. CPLR 3025

As to trial court procedure, below are four of the myriad CPLR sections that may apply in Family Court. Three relevant FCA article 10 provisions are also discussed.

An important section in civil cases is CPLR 3025 (b). Sometimes overlooked by Family Court practitioners, this provision allows a party to amend or supplement their pleadings at any time by leave of court or stipulation. This is a key provision in custody and neglect mat-

ters, where the facts often evolve after the filing of pleadings (*see e.g. Matter of Kaius A. [Abigail H.]*, —AD3d—, 2025 NY Slip Op 04692, *4 [1st Dept] [ACS neither moved to conform pleadings to proof nor to amend petition]).

Pursuant to CPLR 3025 (c), the court may permit pleadings to be amended before or after judgment to align with the evidence. And the court may do so sua sponte, as illustrated by *Matter of Jemma M. (Ashley M.)*, 237 AD3d 1569

(4th Dept 2025) (in termination of parental rights case, affirming Family Court sua sponte ruling conforming pleadings to proof where mother was not surprised or prejudiced). However, note that, as to article 10 petitions, FCA § 1051 (b) provides: “If the proof does not conform to the specific allegations of the petition, the court may amend the allegations to conform to the proof; provided, however, that in such case the respondent shall be given reasonable time to prepare to answer the amended allegations.”

8. CPLR 3121

CPLR Article 31 discovery tools are underused by Family Court counsel. One interesting decision discussing CPLR 3121 is *Matter of*

Worysz v. Ratel, 101 AD3d 893, 894 (2d Dept 2012), a custody case.

The court explained that, when a party’s mental or physical condition is placed “in controversy” within the meaning of CPLR 3121 (a), a notice may be served requiring that the party submit to a medical examination or make available relevant hospital and medical records. The reviewing court observed that there is great potential for abuse in custody cases, and the trial court possesses the power to limit disclosure, as it did there. Thus, even when the CPLR is employed, its force may be adjusted to fit family litigation dynamics.

FCA article 10 has its own discovery provision. The disclosure rights set forth in FCA § 1038 encompass a party’s mental health and other highly confidential records (*see e.g. Matter of J.J.D. [M.D.]*, 227 AD3d 441, 442 [1st Dept 2024] [court should balance need for information and need for confidentiality]). This FCA section incorporates CPLR article 31 but provides for protective orders to shield children from potential harm.

9. CPLR 3212

Summary judgment is sometimes used in Family Court matters. “Although there is no express provision for [such]...procedure in Family Court Act article 10 proceedings, summary judgment pursuant to CPLR 3212 may be granted...when it clearly has been ascertained that there is no triable issue of fact” (*see Matter of Kiarah V.R. [Virginia V.]*, 225 AD3d 774,

775 [2d Dept 2024], citing FCA § 165 [a] and *Matter of Suffolk County Dept. of Social Servs. v. James M.*, 83 NY2d 178, 182 [1994] [granting summary judgment to find abuse and neglect based on criminal conviction]).

10. CPLR 5015

Default orders are common in Family Court litigation. There is no direct appeal from such orders, so it is important to know the relevant vehicle to undo such orders, that is, a motion to vacate.

A particularly noteworthy FCA provision is §1042, which states that, where the respondent was not present for article 10 proceedings in Family Court, they may move to vacate the order of disposition based on an affidavit showing a meritorious defense to the petition—unless the court finds that the respondent “willfully refused to appear at the hearing.”

As indicated in commentaries, given “the extreme consequences” of an abuse or neglect disposition, flexibility is warranted as to reopening a case where the parent’s non-appearance was not willful.

Regarding default orders under other FCA articles, CPLR 5015 (a) (1) provides a structural framework for Family Court vacatur motions. A recent illustrative custody case is *Matter of Polanco v. Cruz*, 236 AD3d 660, 661 (2d Dept 2025). There the reviewing court observed that the movant must show a reasonable excuse for failing to appear and a potentially meritorious defense and did helpfully name the relevant CPLR provision.

Discovery

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down the road, be helpful to get you to reasonable inquiry,” said U.S. Magistrate Judge Helen Adams of the Southern District of Iowa. “I think today, the way things sit, most courts are going to say, ‘trust but verify.’ We want to know more than that. ... Judges are going to have a real hard time with just saying, ‘OK, you’ve used AI, that’s fine. We’ll stop there.’”

Blameless Glitches

While courts are unwilling to forgive intentional obfuscation, in several recent cases they have extended grace to parties when technical glitches hindered the production of electronically stored information (ESI).

In a case brought by the Federal Trade Commission against Match Group in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas, a glitch caused the plaintiffs to be late in producing around 500 documents out of a group of roughly 300,000.

The FTC asked for permission

to rely on the late documents and comment on them at trial while preventing Match from doing so, but the court decided that the glitch constituted a good faith reason for the late production. The FTC was instead granted the right to take limited depositions related to the relevant documents, and Match was hit with a lesser sanction for violating the scheduling order.

Brian Morrison, discovery counsel at Google, said the outcome reflected a recognition that all parties now rely on one or more software systems to perform preservation holds, process data and produce documents, with glitches or errors inevitable even with the best systems.

“The reality is, you’re relying on a significant amount of software to do your job, ... placing preservation holds, doing the collections, processing the data for review and then for productions,” he said. “There are a lot of points in the process where there can be a glitch, where something goes wrong, and that’s just the reality of having such a significant amount of data at issue.”

Mancari added that adherence

to a reasonable process helps mitigate any glitches or human errors that arise in production and goes a long way toward establishing good faith.

Adams also noted that the glitch was the first instance of a problem with a procedure Match Group had previously used successfully, which helped the company argue that the error was not a result of negligence or an intent to conceal relevant information.

A technical glitch also emerged as an issue in *Oakley v. MSG Networks*, where a systematic issue with the defendant’s data collection through Microsoft Purview meant that defendants were unable to produce certain information.

The fact that the glitch impacted the entirety of the defendant’s litigation docket indicated that there was no intent to hide information in the specific case at question, and the fact that none of the missing data was held by one of the key custodians helped to establish that there was no intent to hide the data.

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A&O Shearman

« Continued from page 2
represented a handful of sought-after clients in cross-border matters. It advised DoorDash in its acquisition of hospitality CRM SevenRooms, a matter that involved partners from not only New York and Silicon Valley but also offices in the U.K., France, Spain, the United Arab Emirates, and elsewhere, according to a firm spokesperson.

Other major cross-border matters include A&O Shearman’s work representing the underwriters on TD Bank’s \$14.6 billion exit from Charles Schwab and the firm’s representation of electronics manufacturer Sanmina in its \$3 billion acquisition of ZT Systems’ data center business.

Gaining market share and handling high-profile client matters helped A&O Shearman beat its revenue target of \$3.5 billion in its first fiscal year: The firm recently posted \$3.7 billion in gross revenue for fiscal 2025.

Asked whether A&O Shearman was targeting a PEP figure of \$4 million—a number that observers said would help the firm gain talent and stave off profitability-motivated departures in priority sectors—Ekué said the firm has “ambitious goals” and plans to exceed \$4 million in PEP “over time, which will be the natural result of executing our strategy.”

Culture Clash

When it was announced, the merger was fairly popular among both partnerships, according to people familiar with the mood at each legacy firm.

“I think there was a sense of relief. After the failed merger with Hogan Lovells, there was a sense this firm was not doing well,” said one former Shearman partner. “It was around the time Stroock folded, so some people were thinking, ‘Wow, it can really happen because all it takes is a critical mass of partners to leave.’”

Meanwhile, several former A&O partners said the firm’s decision to merge with Shearman seemed logical given A&O’s persistence in gaining a larger U.S. presence. “I was very optimistic to finally be part of a U.S.-style firm with more of an impactful U.S. presence,” said one former A&O partner.

However, even though sources familiar with A&O’s messaging at the time said that leadership officially characterized the move as a merger, some at legacy A&O said they were led to believe that their firm’s culture would prevail, given A&O’s larger size and more stable financial position.

“If our management and our chair made the decision, then it was something that I wanted to do,” said a second former A&O partner. “No one knew the Shearman people would take over in the U.S.”

On paper, leadership duties were split roughly evenly. As Allen & Overy was due to elect new senior leadership before the merger’s finalization, two of the three top leadership spots went to newly elected senior partner Khalid Garousha and newly elected managing partner Hervé Ekué. Mean-

while, Adam Hakki, who took over leadership at Shearman in March 2023 from David Beveridge, was appointed co-chair of the merged firm’s global board as well as U.S. chair.

Hakki proved to be a more forceful leader than Garousha and Ekué, according to former partners from both firms, which troubled some A&O partners, including one who felt that partners who led Shearman during a decline in revenue and headcount didn’t deserve to be involved in running the combined firm.

But the perceived Shearman takeover had more to do with who ultimately stayed on. Neither of the two top A&O leaders who initially vouched for the merger stayed on through its completion, with global managing partner Gareth Price resigning in July 2023 for “personal reasons” and senior partner Wim DeJonghe term-limited out of his role (per legacy A&O’s partnership agreement) in April 2024. Meanwhile, Karen Seward, the former global litigation head and U.S. chair of A&O, retired at the end of 2024.

Once legacy Shearman gained more influence in the merged firm’s U.S. offices than some A&O partners expected, it left some on the former A&O side without a compelling reason to stay. “A lot of partners were around a long time at A&O, there was a more congenial, less bottom-line ethos and environment at the firm,” one legacy A&O partner said.

While some legacy Shearman partners are unhappy about what they characterize as a more bureaucratic system, others feel like they made out OK in the deal. “I think the sense was that Shearman was able to negotiate a pretty good deal in terms of Shearman representation of various aspects of the management committee,” one legacy Shearman partner said.

Indeed, legacy A&O has seen nearly three times as many post-merger departures as legacy Shearman.

Sidley Austin, Linklaters, Proskauer Rose, and Paul Hastings have all picked up multiple legacy A&O partners, while Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom; Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher; and White & Case each hired individual laterals who were at legacy A&O.

However, some legacy Shearman partners are not happy about the imposition of a U.K. system that has made them feel alienated, said a source familiar with the partnership.

Some decisions are being made in London, with a small group of U.S. partners, said the source, adding that some practice group leaders in the U.S. feel they are not being consulted on issues affecting their practice groups. “A lot of partners feel left out of the decision-making process,” said the source.

Two recruiters who move rainmakers in the U.S. said there are more legacy Shearman partners exploring their options at other firms.

“Allen & Overy was saying it wants to grow domestically, and Shearman had practices and depth in the U.S. that A&O didn’t have, but I’m not sure what the plan was with respect to the execution of that,” said one New

York legal recruiter. “There are some people in New York, some partners, who feel like the strategic vision or execution is a bit rudderless.”

Making 1+1=3

Some U.S. partners and recruiters who have spoken with them since the merger said that A&O Shearman’s vision of becoming a global one-stop shop for matters that span U.S., English and local law jurisdictions may not benefit U.S. partners consistently.

On one hand, the global client focus could benefit partners who work on cross-border deals, said law firm management adviser Lisa Smith.

“While clients aren’t necessarily looking for one-stop shopping, they are looking for firms that can handle significant matters without having to patch together a network of global counsel,” Smith said. “They want a firm with an understanding of the global market, and those tend to be bigger deals.”

Law firm adviser Kent Zimmermann concurred, saying that the addition of A&O’s reach could be compelling for legacy Shearman partners who were missing out on deals with a significant international component.

The best case scenario for partner retention would be one where partners feel like the combined platform is stronger than what they had before, said Zimmermann.

“To have a merger that’s successful and causes people to want to stay, it’s much more likely to happen if you’re creating a firm that’s the best or among the best in areas of a lot of partners’ practices,” Zimmermann said.

But that strategy could be tough to execute for such a large and globally dispersed firm, said law firm consultant and former Ropes & Gray COO Hugh Simons. Achieving \$4 million in PEP would involve dealing in extremely difficult, specialized matters that aren’t highly recurring, Simons said, but it’s tough to convince clients that a firm has the best lawyers available in all of its geographies.

“There’s a mismatch in being an elite law firm dealing with difficult matters that require the best available law firms and the idea of building out a global footprint,” he said.

And there’s the task of winning work from clients’ existing local counsel, Simons said, which is difficult when corporations have been globalized (and therefore adept at buying local counsel outside major markets) for longer than law firms have been globalized. “They gave themselves the task of displacing client relationships,” Simons said.

If anything, A&O Shearman’s ability to retain and attract valuable U.S. partners may depend on whether the industry’s top clients view a vast, integrated global platform as a value-add.

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

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Court Calendars

First Department

APPELLATE DIVISION

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

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

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26

9:30 A.M.

153838/20 Patino v. 51 West 81st Street

11 A.M.

150359/25 Feigen v. Hamill

THURSDAY, OCT. 2

10 A.M.

654488/22 Cyberbit, Inc. v. Cloud Range Cyber

1 P.M.

650671/21 Tahari v. Narkis

FRIDAY, OCT. 3

10 A.M.

603111/05 Lee v. Luk

MONDAY, OCT. 6

10 A.M.

816210/22 Martin v. Poe Affiliates, L.P.

12 P.M.

811164/24 Jimenez v. Sixt Rent A Car

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8

10 A.M.

656443/22 Bank of Utah v. Aboughazale

652387/22 Board of Managers v. World-Wide Holdings

FRIDAY, OCT. 17

10 A.M.

650314/24 Exceptional Media Ltd. v. Chainalysis, Inc.

FRIDAY, OCT. 24

9:30 A.M.

153055/23 McGeehan v. 14th Street HK Realty

CALENDAR FOR THE SEPTEMBER TERM

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23

2 P.M.

194847 People v. Orlando Correa

245581 Amtrust North America v. Insurance Specialty

251414 M., Darryl v. Shaniqua D.

25542 Lee v. Jay Housing Corporation

242844 Cerdia v. Cydonia W71

212475 People v. Carlos Guzman

201659 People v. Luis Sastre

246871 Gomez v. Thomas

236557 J.N., an Infant v. Strong

241177 Adago v. Sy

171547 People v. Kenneth Ferguson

24469 People v. Jaytiwon Braxton

244927 Lopez v. Rodriguez

244087 (2) Thorobird Grand v. M. Melnick & Co.

245054 State of NY v. Tyrone N.

231874 People v. Elijah Santiago

244306 Nunez v. Turo, Inc.

243780 People v. Sterling Wade

235751 People v. Ared Seda

242809 (1) People v. Liz Thompson

244359 Metropolitan Property v. Pentair Residential

245245N Charlton v. 92 Pinehurst Avenue

2524N ARK292 v. Archdiocese of NY

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24

2 P.M.

20997 People v. Brian Gutierrez

243493 (2) 600 Associates v. Illinois Union Insurance

246688 D., Luelin

242494 Wadsworth Associates v. NYS Division of Housing

253876 Doe v. Archdiocese of NY

194871 People v. Nicole Fields

235152 People v. Shaquille Dinkins

242444 Una a Brokerage v. Inshur, Inc.

243645 Brito v. City of NY

20300 People v. Daniel Newell

243875 Gonzalez v. City of NY

243068 (2) Gu v. Ji

246343 People v. Lamar Witthall

243125 People v. Yusef Brown

241759 Best Work Holdings v. Ma

223432 People v. Vadim Shilman

231682 People v. Willie Santos

242903 Trzuskot v. Johnson

23571 People v. Javier Rosario

245803 (1) Molner v. Molner

257799 (1) NMolner v. Molner

247867 (6) N Cohn v. RTW Retailwinds Acquisition

236362N N47 Associates v. Jemscso Realty

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25

2 P.M.

24219 People v. David Young

242453 Lewis v. Ganesh

242922 P.B., Children

25297 Rivera v. ShopRite of Bruckner

247923 Elberg v. International Bank of Chicago

194979 People v. David Rivera

243834 People v. Pharaoh Holmes

23122 Edwards v. NJ Transit

244524 National Community v. Midtown Coalition

245438 670 River Realty v. NYS Division of Housing

245626 People v. Tariq Gouldbourne

222962 People v. Brandon Holley

246287 White v. Turitz

224917 People v. Melissa

233553 People v. Franklin Cabrera-Fernandez

246313 383 W. Broadway Corp. v. Tax Commission

243063 (2) 383 W. Broadway Corp. v. Solomon

251239 Dorilton Capital Management v. Stilus LLC

24565 People v. Peter Shosh

213101 People v. Precilla Smith

251064 (1) N Phillips v. Uber Technologies

243607 (1) N Phillips v. Uber Technologies

244110N Board of Managers v. 16EF Apartment

CALENDAR FOR THE OCTOBER TERM

TUESDAY, SEPT. 30

2 P.M.

247638 People v. Latiqua Gibbs

252403 Liberty Mobility v. Port Authority

244189 E., Michayla

251461 Lema v. 1148 Corporation

251240 McGregor v. Manhattan Nursing Home

244235 Bennigson v. Solomon Guggenheim Foundation

23785 People v. Jeury Marte

246591 Suarez v. City of NY

251701 Ancart v. Crespo

245700 Flores-Grgas v. NYS Office of Children

236751 G.R., Children

246097 U.S. Bank v. Tiburico

25918 Gamble v. MTA Bus Company

247483 (2) Owen v. Johnson

25178 Godfrey-Peters v. Dangelo

243828 People v. Jahfione Johnson

251984N Malekan v. Malekan

244536 (3) N Allmen v. Kimmel

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1

2 P.M.

246230 People v. Rodrick Hatten

25514 Mancilla & Fantone v. Liu

251160 R., Keira

242719 Twersky v. Yeshiva University

25199 Kassai v. Trump Management

241151 Will B. Sandler Disclaimer Trust v. Swersky

25309 Salis v. Zolin

243742 Cullins v. Ihemaguba

246794 417 N Comanche v. Emres II

243756 People v. Amadou Diallo

244532 Lee v. Lee

247683 K., Peter v. Mayumi M.

246152 Reyes v. Benton

243959 Wilmington Savings Fund v. Scaffidi

25400 Bodenachak v. 5178 Holdings

236489 People v. Kori Powell

243895N Zimmerman v. 410-57 Corporation

245303N Doe v. Matta

THURSDAY, OCT. 2

2 P.M.

236750 People v. Lawrence Downey

246747 Martinez v. Martinez

251238 H., Yorhis

25941 Nationstar Mortgage v. O'Connor

246849 Healy v. Kruger

244816 (1) Yakuel v. NYC Taxi & Limousine

243051 (1) Yakuel v. NYC Taxi & Limousine

224545 People v. Cameron Golphin

247200 Law Firm of Jennifer Zuch v. Lemus

242127 (3) HSBC Bank v. Wu

243517 Bonilla v. BPP St Owner

251784 M., Mylah

243512 Reclaim the Records v. City of NY

244701 Contreras v. Parkash

245450 Peck v. Milbank LLP

233957 People v. Jonathan Luna

242985N Vasquez v. Bronx Lebanon Hospital

247639N Sabr Chemicals v. Northeast Chemicals

TUESDAY, OCT. 7

2 P.M.

241273 People v. Ralph Berry

247332 Pacheco v. Georgetown Eleventh

252566 (1) E., Regla v. Dustin F.

252565 (1) E., Regla v. Dustin F.

24406 (3) Astraea NYNY v. Ganley

245358 Peralta v. Hunter Roberts Construction

24474 People v. Mbarek Lafrem

25665 Cortes v. Camplone

242492 Ramos v. City of NY

241832 Giangrande v. Gracie Gardens Owners

244456 Funtl v. Andrews

253545 Kapiutis Servicing v. Ragtime Gourmet

244647 382 McDonald v. NYC Industrial Development

25715 Lovett v. 2600 Seventh Avenue

246530 Itzhak v. Briarwood Insurance

221503 People v. Antoine Gee

25596N Pritchett v. American Golf

245099 (2) N Claes v. 600 West 183rd Street Realty

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8

2 P.M.

212052 People v. Prince Bryan

245854 Medina v. Medina

25119 H., Alisa v. Ayana B.

243632 Rosario v. Gentry Tenants

247807 Sendibel Trading v. Petroleos de Venezuela

242919 (1) Forster v. Bejiani

234560 (1) Forster v. Bejiani

245706 (1) Forster v. Bejiani

24624 People v. Luis Ortiz

246063 S.C., Children

243926 Reyes v. 45 & 47 Wadsworth Ave.

252280 (5) AT&T Mobility Holdings v. Grupo Salinas

246498 Hereford Insurance v. 21 Century

246417 Pilapanta v. Hudson 888 Owner

245643 Perez v. Norman's Cay Group

194061 (1) People v. Raymond Clarida

251214N Anandarama v. Icahn School of Medicine

236567 (2) N Leslie Digital Imaging v. Empower Information

THURSDAY, OCT. 9

2 P.M.

195333 People v. Joshua Buchanan

245974 Diamond Films v. TV Azteca

244578 (1) S., Tabitha v. Kyle G.

252269 Espinal v. City of NY

247931 People of the State of NY v. Sirius XM Radio

247651 Rahal v. Taormina

25773 Innovative Securities v. OBEX Securities

24817 People v. Kenyatta Elvin

232464 (3) Genna v. Klempner

251279 Kozeli v. Renali Realty

254319 M., Damineh v. Bedouin J.

243889 Verma v. NYC Dept of Education

246401 Parker Colt Administration v. One West Bank

247721 Ramirez v. 79-05/7/9 Jackson Heights

245787 (2) 579 Fifth Avenue v. Sargoy, Stein, Rosen

23298 (1) People v. Geoffrey Tracy

246130N Leslie J. Garfield & Co. v. Evans

24146N Muroff v. Heerdt

TUESDAY, OCT. 14

2 P.M.

191856 People v. Gary Jacques

244312 Jennings v. City of NY

247879 T., Cynque

244251 De-Rivas v. Espanade 99

242820 (1) Glenmede Trust v. Infinity Q Capital

241354 (1) Glenmede Trust v. Infinity Q Capital

253294 27th Street Property Owner v. Karpati

241001 People v. Kahreem Perry

245218 Blanca Realty v. NYC Dept of Buildings

25222 Mejias v. Basch

246173 Ichapanta v. East Side Home Stead

243243 City of NY v. Eisner

252621 Pacheco v. Catholic Guardian Services

246309 Canales-Diaz v. City of NY

COURT NOTES

OFFICE OF COURT ADMINISTRATION

Court Facilities Capital Review Board

Meeting To Be Held On Sept. 25

The Court Facilities Capital Review Board, established pursuant to Chapter 825 of the Laws of 1987 to review and approve Court Facilities Capital Plans submitted by city and county governments, will meet on Thursday, September 25, 2025 at 12:00 P.M. via videoconference call.

Date: Thursday, September 25

Time: 12:00 P.M.

2 Locations:

* 25 Beaver Street, New York,

10th floor conference room

* Broome County Courthouse,

92 Court Street, Binghamton, New York, Courtroom 6

The meeting is open to the public, and the public has the right to attend the meeting at any of the locations.

Agenda:

1. Approval of 4/29/2025 Meeting Minutes (vote)

2. Introducing Panagiota Hyde: Capital Planning Attorney

3. Interim Counsel's Report

a. Update on Capital Plan Solicitations

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

60 CENTRE STREET
Submissions Part
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24
Submission
1 100471/25 Graf v. Reproductive Medicine Associates of New York
Paperless Judge Part
TUESDAY, SEPT. 23

155162/25 167 8th Ave. LLC v. Goldstein
850275/2357th St. Vacation Owners Assoc., Inc., By And Through Its Board of Directors v. McDermott
650585/2466 Ave. C Housing Dev. Fund Corp. v. Javier
850011/13938 St. Nicholas Ave. v. 936-938 Cliffforest Housing
653880/25Afh Funding v. B & T Plumbing Contracting And Remodeling LLC Et Al
161554/25Aguero Mejia v. NYC Et Al
152473/18Aguilar v. Home Builders 1 L.P.
654313/25Agvr Prop. v. Df Vii Valley Ranch
158849/17Alba v. Port Auth. of New
653630/25Allstate Fire And Casualty Ins. Co. v. Suk
650546/25Allstate Ins. Co. v. Birch
650204/24Baywa R.E. Wind v. Rsg Underwriting Mgrs
850190/22 Bethpage Fed. Credit Union v. Baskinici
650390/20Bldg 44 Developers LLC v. Pace Companies NY
152141/20Bueno v. 212 W 95 Owner LLC
653122/25Casita v. Maplewood Equity Partners (offshore) Ltd. Et Al
153187/25Cavalry Spv I v. Rosenberg
451428/22NYC v. Jones
153525/20Cna Ins. Co. v. 225 Fourth LLC
451698/24Comm'rs. of The NYS Ins. Fund v. Winegard
653583/25Constructors Trades & Skills Corp. v. Mz Rector 1800 Owner LLC Et Al
155610/24Core & Main Lp v. V. Barile Inc. Et Al
151432/24D'Arco v. 133 7th Ave. South
159294/25Delgado v. Donald J. Trump For President, Inc.
952136/25Doe v. Brand
158693/24Doe v. Kirby
157419/23F.J. Sciemme Const. Co., Inc. Et Al v. Five Star Electric Corp.
654691/25Forward Financing LLC v. 8000 Cooper Ave. Liquors, Inc. Et Al
953016/21 G. v. Archdiocese of NY
650123/25Gelinias v. As Builders
Inc. D/b/a Jwc Const. LLC Et Al
653167/25Goldkreht v. Extra Space Mktg., Inc. Et Al
159297/24Govt. Employees Ins. Co. v. 274 Brighton Beach Drugs Inc. Et Al
155910/25Hassan General Contracting Corp. v. 224 - 30 Eighth Ave LLC Et Al
652981/25Hawk v. Catrain Calderon
153726/25Interfi LLC v. Sisco
161193/21Jackson v. NYC Et Al
158364/23James v. Con Ed Co. of New York, Inc. Et Al
850414/23Jpmorgan Chase Bank v. Cohen
453611/21Koller v. Kolev
850287/23Lakeview Loan Servicing v. Curtis
153291/21Lamonica v. Lendlease (us) Const. Lmb, Inc. Et Al
653571/25Laufer v. Bam Prop. Dev. LLC
653708/25Mf1 2021-R15 Ltd v. Haikins
155175/25Nash v. 766 Tenth Llc Et Al
452758/24NYCHA v. McENNAN
659480/24NY Restoration Tech. Corp D/b/a Rtech v. 71 East 77th Inc.
160409/22NYCTL 2021-A Trust And The Bank of NY Mellon v. Kayland Rlty. Ltd. Et Al
158999/17Paul v. Davidson
151776/14P2 Securities Evaluations v. Fillebeen
653716/23Prime Contractors Inc. v. Utb-United Tech., Inc. Et Al
652826/22 Pro Camps v. Public Services Mutual Ins. Co. Et Al
652706/25Rabbani v. Harbert Discovery Fund
154234/25Ramos v. Deutsche Bank Securities
653823/25Reeves v. Quora Et Al
161410/25Rossi v. Board of Education of The City School Dist. of NYC Et Al
152986/25Rupal v. Cozen
O'Connor Et Al
153050/15Shepa v. NYCTA
152493/25State Farm Fire And Casualty Co. v. Davis
653608/25Stokes v. Carcavba LLC D/b/a The Tool Box
654445/25Straten Lending Group v. Everest Consolidator Sponsor
654816/24Tag Hvac Inc. v. Sapphire Const. Group LLC Et Al
161422/25Talisen Const. Corp. v. Energy Plus NY Inc.
161257/25Talisen Const. Corp. v. Mvsk Equipment Sales Inc.
653736/24Tao v. Uniglo USA LLC
652387/22The Board of Mgrs. of 252 Condominium v. World-Wide Hldgs. Corp. Et Al
450057/21 Urena v. NYCTA
450736/22Vaval v. Singh
652064/17Vxi Lux Holdco S.A.R.L. v. Sic Hldgs.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24
154726/19Access Theater, Inc. v. Battery Dance Corp.
654086/25Afk Inc. v. Derwood's Automotive Repair LLC Et Al
654996/25Afk Inc. v. NY Helicopters Tours L.L.C. Et Al
162495/23Aldzhambavea v. Romero
151550/23American Express Nat. Bank v. Gerson
655416/24American Transit Ins. Co. v. Eugenio Vargas De Larosa Et Al
651571/25Amtax Hldgs. 227 v. Cohnreznick Llp
160942/25Andmar Investors LLC v. Jovanovic
157736/22Anil v. NYC Et Al
160022/25 Baker v. Nu Horizons Investment Group
850029/22Bds III Mortgage Capital J LLC v. B'way. Star Rlty.
150619/23Bourke v. Nucor Const. Corp. Et Al
805279/21 Bowman v. Andrews
162199/19Branco v. Con Ed Co.

650050/19Bullen v. Sterling Valuation Group, Inc.
652747/22C&C Mgt. Lp v. Southernland
158685/25Catucci v. Bureau of Vital Records
151463/24 Cemd Elevator Corp. v. 1110 Park Ave. Condominium Et Al
659349/24 Clark v. NYU Langone Health System
159891/23 Clarke v. Fisher-Park Lane Owner LLC Et Al
453249/24 Comm'rs. of The State Ins. Fund v. Lough Allen Masonry Inc.
156698/25 Conway v. East 82 Owner LLC Et Al
652416/25 Crous v. Korengold
160370/21 Cruz v. Jgn Const. Corp. Et Al
157330/24Cs Energy v. Rak 1 Solar
805354/17De La Rosa v. NY And
152849/25De Novais v. Wiley
850107/17 Deutsche Bank Nat. Trust v. Marino
156220/25Doe v. Hand Hosp.ity LLC Et Al
152878/25Doe v. Wiley
159097/20Dwyer v. 99 Canal Rlty. Inc.
653470/24Dykes Food Service Solutions v. Rosa Mexicano Arlington LLC Et Al
655205/25Ellenoff Grossman & Schole Lp v. Marcali
157707/24Fernandez v. 142 Laurel Hill Rlty.
154379/20 Flores v. Mt. Sinai Hosp.
650749/23 Ginza 2 v. Goldberg
850020/25 Hilton Resorts Corp. v. Niethamer
159114/19Holloway v. Port Auth. of NY And
153758/23 Hooks v. Azure Hldgs. II
154287/23Imbesi v. McNelly Enterprises, Inc. Et Al
650792/25In The Matter of An Application of Dr. Henry Bellutta v. Pilla
156942/25In The Matter of Musovic Rlty. Corp. v. NYC
160911/24Infinity Auto Ins. Co. v. Caldwell
151122/25 Johnson v. Ub Distributors LLC Et Al
850166/25Jmorggan Chase Bank v. Fec NY LLC Et Al
160345/24Kaczor v. L'industrie Pizza Ip Holdco
152730/25 Karr v. NYC Et Al
155760/25 Kaur v. Lm General Ins. Co.
650063/25Kokalari v. Bank of America
161664/24Koster v. NYC Et Al
151113/23 Larios v. Aspenly Co. LLC Et Al
161102/21 Manfroni v. 790 7th Ave. Park Corp. Et Al
156808/24Maresca v. Kavanagh
190045/24Martens v. Aerco Int'l
152807/24 Miah v. NYC Et Al
153499/25Midtown Surgery Center v. Hampton
650484/25 Mitra Mehr LLC v. Hakim
160521/17 Naranjo v. 315 Hudson LLC
155049/20 Nardelli v. Zletz
655442/25 Needham v. Igboekwe
Plic D/b/a Law Office of William Igboekwe Et Al
156452/22 NYCTL 2021-A Trust And The Bank of NY Mellon As Collateral Agent And Custodian v. S & L USA Mgt.
654430/25 Parrish v. Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. Et Al
157504/22 Quashawn Holt v. Rxr Const. Services
450573/24 Quashie v. Metro. Transportation Auth. Et Al
159960/23 Rangel Suarez v. NY Univ.
650604/24Regulus Group v. Motir Services, Inc. Et Al
157601/21 Ricci v. Discover Bank Et Al
150011/24Rodriguez v. 3795 Restaurant Corp. D/b/a Maraca NYC Et Al
154527/21 Rosado v. Cape Church Associates
157925/24 Sadhari v. Sultan
152542/23 Smith v. 2 St Marks Pl. Hotel Corp. Et Al
160029/22 Stuart v. Con Ed Co. of New York, Inc. Et Al
154671/25 Sumbala Lucero v. 1165 Park Ave, Inc. Et Al
650973/17 Talking Capital Windup LLC v. Omanoff
158003/21 Taylor v. Bp/cg Center II LLC Et Al
654696/25 The Cadle Co. v. Alexander
452928/24 NYC Et Al v. 218 Covert Rlty. LLC
453376/24 NYC Et Al v. Board of Mgrs. of The 1564 48th St. Condominium Et Al
451718/24 NYC Et Al v. The Board of Mgrs. of The 143 Skillman Ave. Condominium Et Al
452273/24 NYC Et Al v. The Board of Mgrs. of The 315 Div. Ave. Condominium Et Al
451969/24 NYC Et Al v. The Board of Mgrs. of The Oceanrock Condominium Et Al
453821/24 NYC Et Al v. Yue
653007/25 The Funding Bull v. Moore Freight Lines, Inc. Et Al
161184/24 Vivas v. Fed. Express Corp. Et Al
158840/22 Whitehead v. Stewart
153081/23 Williams v. Diaz
158984/23 Winkler v. Debar Rlty. Corp. Et Al
153226/25 Yoffie v. Northern Manhattan Rehabilitation And Nursing Center Et Al
E-Filing Submission Part
Adjourned for Working Copies Part
Part 1
Justice Adam Silvera
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3722
Room 300
Part 2
Justice Lori S. Sattler
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3852
Room 212
Part 3
Justice Joel M. Cohen
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3287
Room 208
TUESDAY, SEPT. 23
650204/24 Baywa R.E. Wind v. Rsg Underwriting Managers
652142/20 P.M.I. Norteamerica v. Mexiship Ocean Ccc
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24
653917/24 Ader v. Ader
654579/25 Mutual of America Life Ins. Co. v. Bqs Financial Advisors
153934/19 S.A.R.L. Galerie Enrico v. Marlborough Gallery Inc.
Motion
653917/24 Ader v. Ader
654579/25 Mutual of America Life Ins. Co. v. Bqs Financial Advisors
153934/19 S.A.R.L. Galerie Enrico v. Marlborough Gallery Inc.
Part 6
Justice Kathy J. King
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3312
Room 351
TUESDAY, SEPT. 23
805266/21 Popotte v. 14 Street Medical
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24
805354/17 De La Rosa v. NY And
452867/22 Glover v. Delacure M.D.

Court Calendars

COURT NOTES

Continued from page 12
Pro Bono Program. Management of the Court's Pro Bono Program involves providing advice to chambers on cases in need of counsel, frequent communication with the private bar, distribution of a monthly newsletter that solicits assistance from volunteer lawyers, and collaboration with bar associations. Project management of internal initiatives requires scheduling check-ins with participants and communicating developments to the relevant stakeholders.
REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS
Applicants must possess a Juris Doctor degree from a law school accredited by the American Bar Association and be admitted to the bar in a federal court of general jurisdiction. Applicants also must have excellent academic credentials and superior analytical, research, and writing skills with law review or equivalent legal research experience. Competitive applicants will have at least three years of post-law school relevant legal experience such as working as a pro se or death penalty law clerk or other experience in areas of legal work that come before the pro se and death penalty law clerk programs, including civil rights claims brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Applicants with significantly more experience are preferred. All applicants should emphasize any supervisory and/or managerial experience; experience directing the workflow within an office; experience reviewing professional legal staff work products; and experience training law clerks or other professional

Part 7
Justice Gerald Lebovits
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3746
Courtroom 345
TUESDAY, SEPT. 23
653880/25Afh Funding v. B & T Plumbing Contracting And Remodeling LLC Et Al
152808/23 Barish v. Aeg Presents Prod.ions
153187/25 Cavalry Spv I v. Rosenberg
650606/22 Colle Capital Partners Lp Et Al v. Automation, Inc.
651701/23 Greenland Asset Mgt. Corp. v. Microcloud Hologram, Inc. F/b/a And As Successor-In-Interest To Golden Path Acquisition Corp. Et Al
653716/23 Prime Contractors Inc. v. Utb-United Tech., Inc. Et Al
152986/25 Rupall v. Cozen O'Connor Et Al
Motion
152808/23 Barish v. Aeg Presents Productions
651701/23 Greenland Asset Mgt. Corp. v. Microcloud Hologram, Inc. F/b/a And As Successor-In-Interest To Golden Path Acquisition Corp. Et Al
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24
161552/253621 B'way. Owner LLC v. Figueroa
155273/24 Bah v. London Terrace Gardens
160022/25 Baker v. Nu Horizons Investment Group
452230/25 Barbosa v. Kingsbridge Associates Et Al
161734/23 Bilal v. NYCHA Et Al
157809/24 Bocio v. East River Preservation Housing Dev. Fund Corp. Et Al
652747/25 C&C Mgt. Lp v. Southernland
152787/24 Castaneda Demedina v. Bryant Park Grill Et Al
151626/25 Chuncha Cuji v. Steakfod Dev. And Const. LLC Et Al
159415/24 De Anchundia v. 501 W 147 LLC Et Al
157707/24 Fernandez v. 142 Laurel Hill Rlty.
651224/23 Hudson Painting Associates, Inc. v. Legacy Builders/developers Corp.
153196/25 Molina Gallegos v. 185 Chrystie St. LLC Et Al
153782/24 Privilege Underwriters Reciprocal Exch. v. Best Interit Solution, Inc. Et Al
162143/24 Ross v. Metro. Transportation Auth. Et Al
451718/24 NYC Et Al v. The Board of Mgrs. of The 143 Skillman Ave. Condominium Et Al
Motion
161552/253621 B'way. Owner LLC v. Figueroa
452230/25 Barbosa v. Kingsbridge Associates Et Al
651224/23 Hudson Painting Associates, Inc. v. Legacy Builders/developers Corp.
Part 9
Justice Linda M. Capitti
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3848
Room 355
TUESDAY, SEPT. 23
365869/23 Ballarini v. Ballarini
308418/19 Baxter v. Baxter
450662/25 Trucios Espinosa v. Garcia
Motion
450662/25 Trucios Espinosa v. Garcia
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24
365677/23 Bhursi v. Rehman
365145/23 Chen v. Chen
Part 11
Justice Lyle E. Frank
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3314
Room 412
TUESDAY, SEPT. 23
650585/2466 Ave. C Housing Dev. Fund Corp. v. Javier
652001/24Afk Inc. v. Good Find For You, Inc. Et Al
161169/25 Barry Martin 546 Corp. v. NYS Homes And Community Renewal
160234/22 Bianculli v. NYC Office of Labor Relations Et Al
653583/25 Constructors Trades & Skills Corp. v. Mz Rector 1800 Owner LLC Et Al
159294/25 Delgado v. Donald J. Trump For President, Inc.
155910/25 Hassan General Contracting Corp. v. 224 - 30 Eighth Ave LLC Et Al
452907/23 Kalamata Capital Group v. A.C.S.A. Transportation L.L.C. Et Al
659480/24 NY Restoration Tech. Corp D/b/a Rtech v. 71 East 77th Inc.
652001/24Afk Inc. v. Good Find For You, Inc. Et Al
161169/25 Barry Martin 546 Corp. v. NYS Homes And Community Renewal
452907/23 Kalamata Capital Group v. A.C.S.A. Transportation L.L.C. Et Al

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24
655416/24 American Transit Ins. Co. v. Eugenio Vargas De Larosa Et Al
157058/23 Diehl And Diehl Corp. v. Shorty's Clinton LLC Et Al
100471/25 Graf v. Reprod.ive Medicine Associates of NY
161270/25 Larosa v. Jurado Perez
655124/25 Mumford v. Open Sky 26 LLC Et Al
157601/21 Ricci v. Discover Bank Et Al
655692/23 Senga World LLC Et Al v. Ellison
Part 12
Justice Leslie A. Stroth
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3273
Room 232
TUESDAY, SEPT. 23
651290/24 Admiral Indemnity Co. A/s/o M At Beekman Condominium And The Board of Mgrs. of M At Beekman Condominium v. Matison Plumbing & Heating Co. Inc. Et Al
151701/21 Albano v. Tao Group
152692/24 Becker v. Century NY Mgt. Et Al
161258/20 Bergan v. Alexico Group
157004/23 Bermoe Ibarra v. Cm And Associates Const. Mgt. Ltd. Liability Co. Et Al
150273/25 Board of Mgrs. of The 801 Amsterdam Condominium v. 801 Amsterdam Commercial Owner LLC Et Al
158578/20 Brannigan v. One Vanderbilt Hotel
155236/24 Chavez v. Iada Rlty. Corp. Et Al
155472/20 De Cespedes v. Weil
158872/21 Gelormino v. The Durst Organization Et Al
153805/23 Harrell v. NY Univ.
158182/24 Kralik v. Klein
153291/21 Lamonica v. Lendlease (us) Const. Lmb, Inc. Et Al
152742/24 Nunez v. Aecom Tishman Et Al
151948/23 Reynoso v. Mhp Land Associates
154557/24 Scavuzzo v. Suffolk Const. Co., Inc. Et Al
152584/18 Signature Financial LLC v. Shewdy Talc LLC
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Part 14
Justice Ariene P. Bluth
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3219
Room 432
TUESDAY, SEPT. 23
151776/14 P2 Securities Evaluations v. Fillebeen
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850180/2357th St. Vacation Owners Assoc., Inc., By And Through Its Board of Directors v. Kost
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850674/23 Hny Club Suites Owners Assoc. Inc., By And Through Its Board of Directors v. Dearborn
850278/24 Wilmington Savings Fund Society v. Wilson
Part 15
Justice Jeanine R. Johnson
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-4462
Room 116
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313563/15 Broughman v. Broughman
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309244/13 Loh v. Steadman
365403/24 Rosenthal v. Silber
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365173/22 Chen v. Shen
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Part 17
Justice Shlomo S. Hagler
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3283
Courtroom 335
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

159567/20 Nemeth v. Tishman Const. Corp. of NY Et Al
152194/22 Oliveras v. Abacus 223 Madison
154454/18 Orellana v. 4260 B'way. Rlty. LLC
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156024/20 Tate v. West 141 Hldgs. LLC
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453376/24 NYC Et Al v. Board of Mgrs. of The 1564 48th St. Condominium Et Al
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155168/21 Wisniewski v. 1100 Ave. of The Americas Associates Et Al
158716/23 Yelverton v. Spectrum NY Metro
Part 43
Justice Robert R. Reed
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3238
Room 222
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653122/25 Casita v. Maplewood Equity Partners (offshore) Ltd. Et Al
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654422/25 Captains Neck Hldgs. LLC v. You
Part 40TR Judicial Mediation
Justice Suzanne J. Adams
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3722
Room 300
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152397/25 Caca Llc v. North 1st Apts. LLC
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150641/23 Finkel v. Tdx Const. Corp. Et Al
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158040/15 Cruz Vasquez v. Home Depot U.S.A., Inc.
159229/21 Cruz v. The NYCHA
153327/20 Db Ins. Co., Ltd. v. General Roofing
156779/18 Dolcimascalo v. 701 7th Prop. Owner
805249/20 Donabedian v. Skordeles
153282/23 Gonzalez Sanchez v. 510 W. 144th Associates
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150525/21 Hernandez v. Manhattan And Bronx Surface NYCTA Et Al
161853/18 Herrera-Martinez v. Jcm Jane St. Associates LLC
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150074/24 Moniquette v. Cbs Broadcasting Inc.
157124/23 Nourai v. Indoor Wellness Inc. D/b/a Indoor Cannabis Inc.
152688/24 Olivo v. 592 West 178th St. Hdcf
15448/20 Pacific Indemnity Co. v. Scordio Const. Inc.
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152747/24 Ramos v. Eserarc Rlty. Corp.
154002/23 Raverta v. Mta Bus Co. Et Al
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156212/18 Vargas v. 4g Cellular Center 2 Inc.
155506/22 Weinstein v. The Vail Corp. A/b/a Vail Resorts Mgt. Co. Et Al
158576/23 Williams v. Arm Rlty. Et Al
153418/20 Yousuf v. Horace Plaza
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Part 44
Justice Jeffrey H. Pearlman
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-636-3370
Room 321
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Part 45 Commercial Div.
Justice Anar Rathod Patel
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3632
Room 428
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653571/25 Laufer v. Bam Prop. Dev. LLC
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Part 48 Commercial Div.
Justice Andrea Masley
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3265
Room 242
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Part 49 Commercial Div.
Justice Margaret A. Chan
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-4033
Room 252
Part 53 Commercial Div.
Justice Andrew S. Borrok
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3304
Room 238
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654313/25Agvr Property v. Df Vii Valley Ranch
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Part 54 Commercial Div.
Justice Jennifer G. Schecter
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3362
Room 228
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24
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Part 57
Justice Sabrina Kraus
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-636-3195
Room 218
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162210/19 Dimichele v. Somers Chase Homeowners
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Part 59
Justice Debra A. James
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3351
Room 331
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153758/23 Hooks v. Azure Hldgs. II
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150852/22 Eisenberg v. Amazon Logistics, Inc. Et Al
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152858/20 Noka v. Gashi
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Part 60 Commercial Div.
Justice Melissa A. Crane
60 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3310
Room 248
TUESDAY, SEPT. 23
156735/24 Smith v. 678 6th Ave. LLC Et Al
654014/25 Vonder Media Mobile Inc. v. Fubotv
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650793/25In The Matter of An Application of Dr. Henry Bellutta v. Pilla
652706/22 Quartix Finance Inc. v. Ksh Brands LLC Et Al
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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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654546/25 Cmtg Jpm Term Funding LLC Et Al v. Chetrit
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650408/24 Belkin Burden Goldman Lip v. Ops Oil LLC D/b/a Officeops
151463/24 Cemil Elevator Corp. v. 1110 Park Ave. Condominium Et Al
453249/24 Comm'r.s. of The State Ins. Fund v. Lough Allen Masonry Inc.
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**Part 5
City Part**

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

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158018/21 Bernard v. NYC Et Al
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151535/18 Brown v. NYC Et Al
155322/24 Butler v. NYC
154470/19 Butts v. NYC Et Al
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158476/22 Curtis v. NYC Et Al
160181/24 Dewald v. Smith
100248/20 El-Bey v. NYC Police
161020/20 Engles v. 150 Hg Venture LLC
156241/22F v. NYC Et Al
450604/22 Garcia v. NYC Et Al
159127/21 Jesurum v. NYC Et Al
155222/18 Johnson v. NYC Et Al
153806/18 Jonathan Heard And Judith Heard v. NYC
158202/21 Kobel v. NYC
158094/21 Lieberman v. NYC Et Al
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159349/21 McDonald v. Spring Scalloping LLC
161543/18 Mitchell v. NYC
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453361/21 Moreno Garcia v. Allora Jr.
157832/17 Pena v. NYC
150090/22 Rambo v. Madison Halal Food Corp. Et Al
158575/20 Ramsay v. NYC
157761/21 Robinson v. NYC Et Al
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155322/24 Butler v. NYC
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161664/24 Koster v. NYC Et Al
160029/22 Stuart v. Con Ed Co. of New York, Inc. Et Al

Part 8

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

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157419/23 El. Scieame Const. Co., Inc. Et Al v. Five Star Electric Corp.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24
154527/21 Rosado v. Cape Church Associates

**Part 21
City Part**

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

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450573/24 Quashie v. Metro. Transportation Auth. Et Al
156859/14 Stevens v. NYCTA
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**Part 22
Motor Vehicle**

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

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158849/17 Alba v. Port Auth. of New
450736/22 Valav v. Singh

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162495/23 Aldzhambaeva v. Romero
151229/25 Johnson v. Ub Distributors LLC Et Al
157925/24 Sadhari v. Sultan
161184/24 Vivas v. Fed. Express Corp. Et Al
153081/23 Williams v. Diaz

Part MED-2

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

**Early Settlement
Part 1**

Justice Miles J. Vigilante
80 Centre Street
Room 106

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154001/17 Bautista v. Hughes & Hughes Contracting
159580/21 Cocozzi v. Popkin
161380/20 Kociscki v. St. Patrick's Cathedral Et Al
158977/21 Lekaj v. Dylan Murphy's Et Al
156110/20 Riiska v. Lowe's Home Centers
151987/18 Rivadeneira v. 731 Commercial LLC
156146/22 Sanny Checo v. 561 West 186th St. Associates LLC

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154194/21 Esteban Monzon v. Rusk Renovations, Inc., Et Al
152419/21 Flores v. West 38 Res L.L.C. Et Al
155520/17 Irizarry v. Balton LLC

153653/22 Jimenez v. Congregation Khal Adhal Jeshurun Inc.
154484/21 McInerney v. Hudson Yards Const.
155094/22 Oakley v. First Ave. Village Corp.
154454/18 Orellana v. 4260 B'way. Rly. LLC
159572/21 Ortiz v. NYCHA
150268/20 Palley v. 500 East Ltd.
153033/22 Reid v. Hill
158575/19 Riederer v. Schulmann Properties
155345/20 Scanlon v. Howard Hughes Corp.
450570/16 Torres v. NYCHA
162456/19 Vigil Argueta v. 39 W 23rd St. LLC
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103-26 LLC

**Early Settlement
Part 2**

Justice Samuel E. Wilkenfeld
80 Centre Street
Room 106

Part 27

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

Part 41

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

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23

160393/25 106-108 West 73rd St. Associates LLC v. NYC Dept. of Bldgs.
159968/25532 Madison Ave. Gourmet Foods, Inc., D/b/a Smiler's Deli, Assignor, -To Douglas J. Pick, Assignee v.
161554/25 Aguero Mejia v. NYC Et Al
451428/22 NYC v. Jones
155106/24 Core & Main Lp v. V. Barile Inc. Et Al
653167/25 Goldvekt v. Extra Space Mgt., Inc. Et Al
100892/25 Graves v. HPD
161411/25 Mack v. NYS Public Service Comm. Et Al
161410/25 Rossi v. Board of Education of The City School Dist. of NYC Et Al

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160393/25 106-108 West 73rd St. Associates LLC v. NYC Dept. of Bldgs.
159968/25532 Madison Ave. Gourmet Foods, Inc., D/b/a Smiler's Deli, Assignor, -To Douglas J. Pick, Assignee v.
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160393/25 2440 East 62nd St. Owners Corp. v. Chavez
100884/25 Baker v. Deas
158685/25 Catucci v. Bureau of Vital Records
153499/25 Midtown Surgery Center v. Hampton
650484/25 Mitra Mehr LLC v. Hakim

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160303/25 440 East 62nd St. Owners Corp. v. Chavez
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158685/25 Catucci v. Bureau of Vital Records
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650484/25 Mitra Mehr LLC v. Hakim

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160303/25 440 East 62nd St. Owners Corp. v. Chavez
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Part 50

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

**Part 51
Matrimonial Part**

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

Part 65

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

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952136/23 Doe v. Brand
161380/20 Kociscki v. St. Patrick's Cathedral Et Al
156110/20 Riiska v. Lowe's Home Centers
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162199/19 Branco v. Con Ed Co.

**Part 73R
Special Referee**

Justice Diego Santiago
60 Centre Street
Room 354

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23

365119/20 Casella v. Casella

**Part 75R
Special Referee**

Justice Stephen S. Burzio
60 Centre Street
Room 240

**Part 81R
Special Referee**

Justice Lancelot B. Hewitt
80 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3680
Room 321

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23

652212/23 Ba v. 145th St. Autocare, Inc.

**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

**Part 89R
Special Referee**

Justice Sue Ann Hoahng
80 Centre Street
Phone 646-386-3676
Room 366

**71 THOMAS
STREET**

Part 13

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

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23

190297/19 Daly v. Amchem Prod., Inc.
190209/20 Groff v. A.O. Smith Water Prods. Co.
190186/21 Kootz v. Abb. Inc. Individually And As Successor in Interest To Its Circuit Breakers, Inc. Et Al
159052/21 Thame v. NYCH&HCS Corp. Et Al
159052/21 Union Mutual Fire Ins. Co. v. A/o Eb 223 Rlty. Inc. v. Fisco Const. Inc.
159176/24 Zavaglia v. Teacher's Retirement System of NYC Et Al

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654761/25 Akf Inc. v. Terra Prop. Group LLC Et Al
653078/25 American Transit Ins. Co. v. Ungenwood Orthopedics Group Pc
653048/25 American Transit Ins. Co. v. Ungenwood Orthopedics Group Pc
190045/24 Martens v. Aerco Int'l Renovations, Inc., Et Al
152419/21 Flores v. West 38 Res L.L.C. Et Al
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190153/22 Cerone v. A.O. Smith Water Prods. Co Et Al
190045/24 Martens v. Aerco Int'l Renovations, Inc., Et Al
152419/21 Flores v. West 38 Res L.L.C. Et Al
155520/17 Irizarry v. Balton LLC

Part 18
Justice Alexander M. Tisch
71 Thomas Street
Phone 646-386-3472
Room 104

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23

951382/21A v. NYC Et Al
951028/21B v. NYC
950415/21 Barnes v. NYC Dept. of Education Et Al
950506/20 Castro v. Archdiocese of NY
950809/21 Costello v. Archdiocese of NY Et Al
950012/19 Filipowski v. Archdiocese of NY Et Al
950330/21 Gaither v. Roman Catholic Archdiocese of NY Et Al
950588/20 Lives v. Holy Name Province of The
950643/20 Jimenez v. NYC Et Al
951213/21 Kleiman v. Keiman
950625/20 McPhillips v. Our Lady of Mount Carmel
950102/20 Michaels v. NYC Et Al
950196/19 Mj v. Archdiocese of NY
950218/20N v. NYC
158999/17 Paul v. Davidson
950020/21 Venuti v. Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church

Part 23

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

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23

190297/19 Daly v. Amchem Prod., Inc.
190209/20 Groff v. A.O. Smith Water Prods. Co.
190186/21 Kootz v. Abb. Inc. Individually And As Successor in Interest To Its Circuit Breakers, Inc., Et Al
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190153/22 Cerone v. A.O. Smith Water Prods. Co Et Al
190045/24 Martens v. Aerco Int'l Renovations, Inc., Et Al
152419/21 Flores v. West 38 Res L.L.C. Et Al
155520/17 Irizarry v. Balton LLC

Part 29

Justice Leticia M. Ramirez
71 Thomas Street
Phone 646-386-3016
Room 311

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24

157702/24 Acosta v. Swenson
154552/20 Admiral Indemnity Co. v. Stephen Sonnenberg
156164/24 Alvarez Jerves v. Alexander Gray Associates
154066/23 Archer v. Morningside I Associates L.P. Et Al
150825/23 Balcarcel v. West Fourteenth Kitchen LLC
157072/24 Benitez Castro v. Gouverneur Court Housing Dev. Fund Corp. Et Al
157509/23 Bennett v. Levister Redev. Co. LLC Et Al
158865/24 Cawley v. Balloon Museum USA LLC
157883/24 Coronel v. Crafted Interiors Design Build LLC Et Al
155807/24 Del Villar v. Koko Seafood Salad & Grill Et Al
157138/24 English v. The United House of Prayer For All People of The Church on The Rock of The Apostolic Faith Et Al
153349/23 Fair It v. Bre 1740 B'way. LLC Et Al
157136/23 Garcia-Tovar v. Dv Contracting Inc. Et Al
158406/24 Gonzalez v. Alexander 156644/24 Grandeur Tex. Inc. v. World Marketing Inc. Et Al
157656/23 Hernandez v. 563 West 173rd St. Rly. LLC Et Al
154287/23 Imbisi v. McNelly Enterprises, Inc. Et Al
156737/22 L v. East River Family Center
155186/23 Levine v. Central Harlem Bradhurst Ltd. Partnership Et Al
157932/23 Llanos v. NYCHA
158603/24 Mangas v. 743 Fifth Ave. Condominium Et Al
152412/23 Martinez Torres v. Midwood Investment & Dev. Et Al
154413/22 McDaniel v. NYCHA
152395/23 Mercedes Nunez v. Amp Prop. Owner L.P. Et Al
158215/24 Muniz v. Jpmorgan Chase & Co. Et Al
157518/21 Nerges Jr. v. Nat. RR. Passenger Corp.
158296/23 Pacific Indemnity Co. A/s/o Richard Milman And Stacey Milman v. Lawrence
156727/24 Rivera v. NYCHA
158075/23 Rodriguez Estrada v. Chatsworth Rlty. Corp. Et Al
156954/24 Santos v. McDonald's Corp. Et Al
158874/22 Scully v. Hfz W 75th St. Owner
157993/24 Toronto v. Qb Housing Dev. Fund Corp. Et Al
157207/24 Uribe v. Royal Charter Properties, Inc.
158984/23 Winkler v. Debar Rlty. Corp. Et Al
156919/24 Ynes Fajardo v. 177th Upper B'way. Hldgs. LLC

157702/24 Acosta v. Swenson
154552/20 Admiral Indemnity Co. v. Stephen Sonnenberg
156164/24 Alvarez Jerves v. Alexander Gray Associates
154066/23 Archer v. Morningside I Associates L.P. Et Al
150825/23 Balcarcel v. West Fourteenth Kitchen LLC
157072/24 Benitez Castro v. Gouverneur Court Housing Dev. Fund Corp. Et Al
157509/23 Bennett v. Levister Redev. Co. LLC Et Al
158865/24 Cawley v. Balloon Museum USA LLC
157883/24 Coronel v. Crafted Interiors Design Build LLC Et Al
155807/24 Del Villar v. Koko Seafood Salad & Grill Et Al
157138/24 English v. The United House of Prayer For All People of The Church on The Rock of The Apostolic Faith Et Al
153349/23 Fair It v. Bre 1740 B'way. LLC Et Al
157136/23 Garcia-Tovar v. Dv Contracting Inc. Et Al
158406/24 Gonzalez v. Alexander 156644/24 Grandeur Tex. Inc. v. World Marketing Inc. Et Al
157656/23 Hernandez v. 563 West 173rd St. Rly. LLC Et Al
154287/23 Imbisi v. McNelly Enterprises, Inc. Et Al
156737/22 L v. East River Family Center
155186/23 Levine v. Central Harlem Bradhurst Ltd. Partnership Et Al
157932/23 Llanos v. NYCHA
158603/24 Mangas v. 743 Fifth Ave. Condominium Et Al
152412/23 Martinez Torres v. Midwood Investment & Dev. Et Al
154413/22 McDaniel v. NYCHA
152395/23 Mercedes Nunez v. Amp Prop. Owner L.P. Et Al
158215/24 Muniz v. Jpmorgan Chase & Co. Et Al
157518/21 Nerges Jr. v. Nat. RR. Passenger Corp.
158296/23 Pacific Indemnity Co. A/s/o Richard Milman And Stacey Milman v. Lawrence
156727/24 Rivera v. NYCHA
158075/23 Rodriguez Estrada v. Chatsworth Rlty. Corp. Et Al
156954/24 Santos v. McDonald's Corp. Et Al
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158406/24 Gonzalez v. Alexander 156644/24 Grandeur Tex. Inc. v. World Marketing Inc. Et Al
157656/23 Hernandez v. 563 West 173rd St. Rly. LLC Et Al
154287/23 Imbisi v. McNelly Enterprises, Inc. Et Al
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155186/23 Levine v. Central Harlem Bradhurst Ltd. Partnership Et Al
157932/23 Llanos v. NYCHA
158603/24 Mangas v. 743 Fifth Ave. Condominium Et Al
152412/23 Martinez Torres v. Midwood Investment & Dev. Et Al
15441

Courthouse, located at 851 Grand Concourse, Courtroom 711, commencing at 2:15 p.m.

Auction information is available at the following link: https://ww2.nycourts.gov/courts/12jd/bronx/civil/civil_Foreclosure_Information.shtml

Contact Information:
Email: bfxclosure@nycourts.gov
Phone: 718-618-1322.

Trial Assignment Part

Justice Joseph E. Capella
Phone 718-618-1201
Room 711, 9:30 A.M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23

804742/22Antwi v. Castellano
24042/17 Bah v. Montero
20558/19 Bruno v. Rose
28502/17 Burris v. Balbuena
28006/17 Camille Saint-Martin
And Laetitia Gabriel Caldwell As Administratrix of The Estate of Jason Bailey v. Keye
22809/18 Cantre v. Bldg Oceanside LLC
28791/20 Dalia v. Almanzar
810493/22 Del Jesus Martinez v. Bernard
22664/15 Delamota v. Fordham Hill Garage Owners
808967/23 Dennis Sanchez v. Mlk 1680 Rlty. LLC
28160/20 Farrington v. Quigg
803353/23 Ferguson v. Quenguan
28206/20 Gonzalez v. American United
20643/18 Johnson v. Bran
803271/21 Martinez v. Monaghan
29302/02 Menkes v. Beth Abraham Health
28078/19 Morales v. Yousof
804730/23 Nazario v. Doe
819504/23 Nwokocha v. Sugar Factory B'koy
820457/23 Pache v. Lantigua
26694/16 Perez-Moran v. Cheng
23865/19 R. v. Gleen Rock Inc. Et Al
802793/22 Ravello-Belliard v. Owusu
804220/02 Rossy v. Monahem
28476/20 Walker v. 2179 Valentine LLC
27098/20 Wells v. Institute of Applied Human
28267/20 Woodbury v. Martin

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24

22349/18 Andranovich v. 506 West Assets Inc.
33468/19 B. v. NYCH&HC
809505/23 Barker v. Parkash
26905/19 Bathgate 1 LLC v. Ledesma Angeles
81271/21 Bryan v. Lease Plan U.S.A., Inc. Et Al
814368/21 Cantey v. 317 West 14 Rlty. LLC Et Al
815239/21 Christie v. NYC Et Al
21687/11 Davis v. NYC
801758/21 De Jesus Sanchez v. 95 Delancey LLC And 93 Ludlow St. Inc.
802985/23 Ebata v. Yu
23808/20 Felton v. St. Joseph Hosp.
24467/18 Fenderson v. Hallen Const.
303129/16 Frias v. 105 East Clark Associates
807357/22 Graham v. American United Transportation Inc. Et Al
809697/22 Johnson v. Steven
25998/19 Lorcea v. Hernandez
21880/19 Lopez v. Cecil
35088/20 M. v. 1230 Hldg. LLC
812533/22 Matos v. Green Oil Recycling Inc. Et Al
33379/19 McFarlane v. Workmen's Circle Multicare
27068/20 Mendez v. Morningside Condos
24182/18 Miranda v. Karimy
306775/11 Mosberg v. Solis Jose Adam
24356/15 Olivarez v. Workmen's Circle Home
34831/20 Oseguera Castellanos v. Ab Stable LLC
300731/17 Paniagua v. Khatieb
806138/21 Paul v. Gordon
20741/20 Pardo v. Dominguezespinal
23976/20 Pierre v. Benedicto Truck LLC
21055/19 Ponce v. Lartey
801361/22 Quatlbaum v. Providence Rest D/b/a Providence Rest Inc Et Al
805509/21 Rosa v. Ean Hldgs.
28028/16 Sarshar v. Vrex Const., Inc.
806194/23 Seus v. Granito
305761/21 Soriano v. Made Rlty. Corp.
811367/21 Tillis v. Shafi
24672/18 Vega v. NYC
260320/20 Walker v. Staggs Group Et Al
807484/23 Weeks v. Qlr Nine, Inc. Et Al
23255/18 Williams v. Cruz
803581/22 Zelazny v. Cordova

ADR Part

Phone 718-618-3081
Room 701A

Part 2

Justice Elizabeth A. Taylor
Phone 718-618-1275
Room 710, 9:30 A.M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23

24387/14 Trotman v. Precision Elevator Corp
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24
810167/24 Callender v. Con Ed Co. of New York, Inc. Et Al

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25

3581/20 Elliot v. Courtlandt Corners II

Part 3

Justice Mitchell J. Danziger
Phone 718-618-1207
Room 707, 9:30 A.M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23

801949/24 Acosta v. Baldor Specialty Foods, Inc.
817218/24 Acosta v. NYC
25307/19 Adams v. Grand Concourse 8 Associates
21503/17 Ampomah v. NYC
29497/18 Andriano v. NYC
811183/25 Arenas v. NYC Et Al
24191/18 Arias v. NYC
810918/24 Belfor v. NYCTA Et Al
811985/24 Benavides v. NYCTA Et Al
802811/25 Betancourt v. NYC Et Al
810525/23 Black v. NYC Et Al
805165/23 Brown v. NYC Et Al
811712/25 Brown v. NYC Et Al
815092/23 Cameron v. NYC Et Al
808931/24 Campbell v. NYC Et Al
820808/24 Chambliss v. NYC
819426/23 Clark v. NYC Et Al
821416/24 Cooks v. NYC Et Al
29983/20 Copeland v. NYC
810000/24 Cordones v. NYC Et Al
816462/23 Corona v. NYC
811382/25 Covington v. NYC Et Al
814580/23 Cromer v. NYC Et Al
805201/24 Cruz v. NYC
805159/22 Cruz v. NYC
814275/25 Cuya v. NYC Et Al
28877/19 D. v. NYC
30570/19 Daugherty v. NYCHA
814535/24 Debukowski v. NYC Et Al
817868/24 Delacruz v. Mendez
20104/15 Dickinson v. NYC
35193/20 Dorsey v. NYC
802149/25 Elbasshandy v. NYC Et Al
819371/24 Espinal v. NYC Et Al
802419/22 Espinal v. Moser
80440/19 Feliz v. NYC
30288/19 Flores v. NYC
30914/19 Fonseca v. Zurheide
811043/25 Franco v. NYC Et Al
801473/25 Fratto v. NYC
820361/24 Frederick v. NYC Et Al
803789/25 Frias v. NYC
803200/25 Gomez Santiago v. NYC Et Al
804517/25 Gomez v. NYC Et Al
812015/25 Gonzalez Lopez v. NYC Et Al

817556/24 Gonzalez v. NYC Et Al
814270/25 Guithy v. NYC Et Al
820490/24 Gyasi v. NYC Et Al
32168/18 Hussain v. NYCH&HC And
814844/25 Jackman-Zeigler v. NYC Et Al
819200/24 Jenkins v. NYC
807896/23 Johnson v. Rao
812111/21 Kamagate v. NYC Et Al
815922/24 Kevin Martin v. NYC
803514/23 Lawson v. NYCHA
811649/24 Lee v. NYC Et Al
814657/24 Lee v. NYC Et Al
812791/24 M. v. NYC Et Al
802250/25 Martinez Cruceta v. NYC Et Al
812499/24 Matos v. NYC Et Al
820287/23 McConnell v. NYC Et Al
22735/12 McCord v. NYC
811230/24 Mendez v. NYC Et Al
820064/24 Mendoza v. Orourke
809824/25 Monhe v. NYC
818066/24 Moore v. Briros Reality Corp. Et Al
804480/25 Noel v. NYC Et Al
820863/24 Nunez-Duran v. NYC Et Al
8106993/23 Paige v. NYC Et Al
800788/25 Parsley v. NYC Et Al
805196/25 Parsley v. NYC Et Al
820760/24 Parveen v. 2100 White Plains Road
802630/23 Phillips v. NYC Et Al
802993/25 Ramirez Hernandez v. NYC Et Al
20148/19 Reyes v. NYC
813452/23 Robinson v. NYC Et Al
818504/24 Rodriguez v. NYC
236191/15 Rojas v. NYC Et Al
801770/25 Romero Franco v. NYC Et Al

299267/18 S. v. NYC
815076/24 Solano v. NYC Et Al
808353/24 Soumahoro v. NYC Et Al
808354/24 Spicciatie v. NYC Et Al
814794/22 Spivey v. NYC Et Al
58293/23 Steele v. NYC Et Al
820171/24 Sullivan v. NYC Et Al
815208/22 Swari v. East 193rd St. Propco LLC Et Al
30109/19 Taveras v. NYC
810424/23 Tejada v. Tully Const. Co. Inc. Et Al
809435/25 Titer v. NYC Et Al
812648/24 Toro-russell v. NYC
820054/23 Torres v. NYC Et Al
819695/24 Torres v. NYC Et Al
806151/24 Uddin v. Aleman
803872/23 Vargas v. Roman

Catholic Church of Saint John And Visitation Successor By Merger With The Church of The Visitation of The Blesses Virgin Mary Et Al
814542/23 Wadud v. NYC Et Al

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24

809001/23 Abreu v. NYC Et Al
23250/16 Aguilar v. Nycode
816709/21 Alston v. NYC Et Al
809339/22 Aponte v. NYC Et Al
28669/19 Arzu v. Apostolic Church
812095/24 Berry v. NYC Et Al
816060/22 Boyd v. NYC Et Al
20739/12 Brown v. NYC
805839/22 Buchanan v. NYC Dept. of Education
817674/25 Charles v. NYC
800708/23 Clarkson v. NYC Et Al
816655/25 Colon v. The City of New York
28573/20 D. v. NYC
813261/24 Edwards v. NYC; Et Al
24669/17 Fernandez v. 1925 Williamsbridge Road
808929/21 Garcia v. NYCHA Et Al
816517/23 Gonzalez v. NYC Et Al
22762/12 Graham v. NYC
316002/20 Harris v. NYC Et Al
24851/20 Hart v. McDonald
800348/25 Henderson v. NYC
304748/15 Hernandez v. NYC
820818/25 Herz v. NYC
816527/22 Jacob v. NYC Et Al
808995/23 Jenkins v. NYC Et Al
800603/24 Jones v. The City of New York Et Al
801390/22 Lopez v. NYC Et Al
809340/25 Mattison v. NYC; Et Al
801028/22 Medina v. NYC Et Al
24600/20 Medina v. NYC
804334/25 Melendez v. NYC
22488/18 Milagros Liriano v. NYC
24267/16 Munoz Martinez v. NYC
805346/21 Nelson v. NYC Et Al
301251/14 Ortiz v. NYC
803760/12 Panzanaro v. 349 Fifth Ave LLC
811293/21 Pena v. NYC Et Al
809334/25 Perton v. NYC Et Al
302949/13 Porto v. NYC
818837/22 Praylow v. NYCHA
25537/18 Rodriguez v. NYC
23558/14 Rodriguez v. NYC
28878/18 Rosa v. NYC Fire Dept.
29347/17 Sanchez v. Network Infrastructure, Inc.
26231/20 Simon v. NYC
804046/22 Skipper v. NYC Et Al
808952/24 Stanganelle v. NYC
807712/21 Thomas v. NYC
31083/20 V. v. NYC Bd. of Ed. of Education Et Al

Part 5

Justice Allison Y. Tuitt
Phone 718-618-1224
Room 415, 9:30 A.M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23

814808/25 Donahue v. De La Cruz
3785/25 Nikumana v. NY Dept. of Health And Mental Hygiene
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24
817451/23 Burdier v. Wall Street Property Holdings
21828/19 L. v. NYCHA
20387/19 Reeves v. Collins
THURSDAY, SEPT. 25
810289/24 Alarcon v. Ade Cabrera Trucking Corp. Et Al
806634/23 Alvarado v. Sandala LLC Et Al
808453/21 Arita Baide v. Mip One Wall St. Acquisition
25314/17 B. v. Hp Michelangelo Housing Co Inc Et Al
812326/21 Escobar v. Betances Rad LLC Et Al
300554/15 Everett v. Pinnock
23558/14 Rodriguez v. NYC
28878/18 Rosa v. NYC Fire Dept.
29347/17 Sanchez v. Network Infrastructure, Inc.
26231/20 Simon v. NYC
804046/22 Skipper v. NYC Et Al
808952/24 Stanganelle v. NYC
807712/21 Thomas v. NYC
31083/20 V. v. NYC Bd. of Ed. of Education Et Al

Part 6

Justice Laura G. Douglas
Phone 718-618-1246
Room 811, 9:30 A.M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23

27963/19 Vega v. NYC
817372/21 Vizcarondo v. NYC
810264/25 Wallace v. NYC; Et Al
20869/20 Washington v. NYC
804065/24 Watson v. NYC Et Al
808265/22 Williams v. NYC Et Al
810673/22 Wilson v. NYC Et Al
806430/22 Wilson v. NYC Et Al
THURSDAY, SEPT. 25
27914/20 A. v. NYC
806639/23 Almestica v. NYC Et Al
300243/17 Brown Andrews v. NYC
809871/24 Cordero v. NYC Et Al
24576/20 Cusack v. NYC
806683/22 De Los Santos v. NYC
807087/22 Eldorado v. Armeth
806836/21 Olowokere v. Armeth
815944/25 Ramirez Lanzas v. NYC Et Al
810123/22 S. v. NYC Et Al
812103/24 Santos v. NYC Et Al
42029/25 Sapparashvili v. NYC
814300/23 Sammerhille v. NYC Et Al
25256/20 Walker v. NYC
820485/23 Wilson v. NYC Et Al

Part 4

Justice Andrew J. Cohen
Phone 718-618-1212
Room 413, 9:30 A.M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23

24225/19 A. v. Nathan Littauer Hosp
807267/22 Acosta v. Solimanecarpio
814019/25 Akogu v. Mitr Corp. Et Al
815417/25 Albanez v. Chowdry
807717/25 Albano Baez v. Pantoja
811580/24 Cherry v. 70 Rlty. Partners
809951/25 Cruz Martinez v. Tp&S Winegrapes, Inc. Et Al
805582/25 De La Cruz Canela v. De Los Santos
812950/25 Delosangeles v. Pena
808532/23 Derrick v. Polanco
812182/25 Edgar v. Smith
806256/25 Encarnacion v. Mukti
4711 Petroleum Inc. Et Al
811003/23 Guillemo v. Taquna
803115/25 Guzman v. Tilley
802279/25 Jewel As Guardian of Nathaniel James v. Creative Lifestyles, Inc. Et Al
808893/25 Marcus v. NYC Et Al
818349/24 Martel Mata v. Kasongo
816276/25 McPherson v. Arias
805515/25 Mendez De Guerrero v. NYC
812952/24 Nivar v. Lp Pet's Automotive Xperts Inc Et Al
804207/25 Paredes Vega v. Rxr Church-Div. Tower A Hldgs. LLC Et Al
809514/25 Song v. Bhikku
815048/25 Ventura De La Cruz v. Fernando De Jesus
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24
810714/23 Bay Park Center For Nursing And Rehabilitation v. Cummings
818205/24 Bridges v. Foo
816098/24 Burgos v. 2720 Superior Apt. LLC
23962/19 Butler v. Miller

Court Calendars

821211/23 Dawson v. Nysandy4nbp16
801880/24 De Jesus Arias Perez v. Romero De Medina
818622/24 Espino v. NYCHA
801640/23 Garrido v. Aquinas Housing Corp. Et Al
806541/23 Gjura v. Pecoraro
818291/24 Gomez Tineo v. Derrick Wolfe Trucking
804408/24 Gordon v. 1260-1276 Clay Ave LLC Et Al
27114/18 Guareno v. Bronxcare Health System
820161/24 Hills-White v. Armoni Inn & Suites LLC Et Al
807110/25 Huanca Carhuayo v. Kana Hotels, Inc. D/b/a Holiday Inn Express New Rochelle Et Al
804747/24 Jendero v. Martinez
817858/23 Kelly v. Joseph
80450/23 Kendall v. Et Mgt. & Rlty. Corp. Et Al
801260/24 Lemberg v. Maria Lopez Housing Dev. Fund Co., Inc. Et Al
813409/23 Leonardi v. Jsr Deli, Inc. Et Al
801102/23 Marrero v. Pej Grand Rlty. Corp. Et Al
802009/23 McDonald v. Eternal Beauty of The Bronx
32030/18 Mestre v. Parkchester South Al
820366/24 Montenegro v. 1236 Grand Concourse LLC Et Al
815808/23 Moore v. Newset II Housing Dev. Fund Corp. Et Al
817986/24 Morrison v. Bowman
807757/24 Palmer v. Singh
802152/24 Paulino v. Trinidad
809917/23 Pittman v. E & G (NY) Rlty. LLC Et Al
817506/24 Portorreal v. Herrera
807439/23 Prince v. 233 Baychester LLC Et Al
815873/21 Reyes v. NYCHA
800970/23 Rodriguez v. 2395-97 Rlty. LLC
300663/17 Rodriguez v. NYC
805654/22 Rodriguez v. Cross Bronx Plaza LLC Et Al
816915/23 Rios v. NYC Et Al
817077/25 Rios v. NYC Et Al
817210/25 Rodriguez v. NYC Et Al
816917/25 Severino v. NYC Et Al
816266/25 Shaw v. NYC Et Al
816332/25 Valazquez v. NYC Et Al

Part 9/33

Justice Myrna Socorro
Phone 718-618-1625
Room 708, 9:30 A.M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24

816513/25 Alexander v. NYC Et Al
818681/23 Cuello v. NYC Et Al
816381/24 Fisher-Williams v. NYC Et Al
814083/25 Garcia v. NYC Et Al
820580/24 Garcia v. NYC Et Al
816034/25 Garwood v. NYC Et Al
816035/25 Gomez v. NYC Et Al
816680/25 Gomez v. NYC Et Al
816458/25 Jeffrey v. NYC Et Al
802672/25 Joseph Bramante As Proposed Administrator of The Estate of Michael A. Hill v. NY Police Dept. Et Al
816354/25 Maisonet v. NYC Et Al
816267/25 Mendez v. NYC Et Al
814961/25 Perez v. NYC Et Al
817077/25 Rios v. NYC Et Al
817210/25 Rodriguez v. NYC Et Al
816917/25 Severino v. NYC Et Al
816266/25 Shaw v. NYC Et Al
816332/25 Valazquez v. NYC Et Al

Part 11

Justice Mary Lynn Nicolas-Brewster
Phone 718-618-3229
Room 405, 9:30 A.M.

Part 12

Justice Kim A. Wilson
Phone 718-618-1396
Room 414, 9:30 A.M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25

818473/22 Capellan v. 35 LLC Et Al
804788/23 Felder v. Alam
22780/20 Greene v. Peralta-Baez
31529/18 Hines v. Cunningham
810545/22 Lora-Benitez v. Ramos Pena
809824/23 Perez v. Covington

Part 13

Justice Patsy Gouldborne
Phone 718-618-1236
Room 401, 9:30 A.M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24

4570/25 Ruiz v. Nova/fair Hearing
THURSDAY, SEPT. 25
810879/21 Barrie v. Goh
810853/21 Evans v. Grassy Sprain Pharmacy Inc. G.S.P. Longterm Care Inc. Et Al
815016/25 Green v. Walgreen Eastern Co., Inc.
21071/19 Inuvar v. First Steps Trans. Inc.
816248/21 King-Smail v. Gilbert
813297/22 Lazala v. The NYCTA Et Al

Part 14

Justice John A. Howard
Phone 718-618-1244
Room 607, 9:30 A.M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23

800491/23 Baez v. Cruz
803466/25 Bhalli v. Krieger
32471/19 Espinal Rodriguez v. Rodriguez
820172/23 German De Trinidad v. Vasquez Perez
81763/23 Hidalgo v. Djp Int'l
811545/22 Houston v. Theodore
810627/22 Marrero II v. Tirado
813495/22 Muhammad v. Brewer
806197/21 Paredes v. Caba Gonzalez
806045/23 Petersen v. Willis 500 Vasquez Perez
800457/23 Rosario v. Diaz
30966/20 Vines v. Nguyen
801149/24 Virgin v. Alaudin
805482/21 Walker v. Secka
812530/23 Williams v. Cruz
813422/23 Yelverton v. Wilkerson
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24
814977/21 Camara v. Bhuiyan
2722/18 Charalambous v. Mohsen

Part 7

Justice Wilma Guzman
Phone 718-618-1288
Room 624, 9:30 A.M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23

811724/24 Brand v. Webster Ave. Affordable LLC Et Al
814417/24 Chicas v. Extell Dev. Co. Et Al
34897/20 Orellana v. 115 Enterprise Group LLC
800461/21 Rojas v. Emergency Aid Training, Inc.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24
31136/20 Leyba v. NYCHA
803669/23 Moran v. 921 Eagle LLC Et Al

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25

Part 8

Justice Bianka Perez
Phone 718-618-1285
Room 704, 9:30 A.M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24

804678/21 Branch v. Provenant Enterprise
3745/24 Casado v. Lemma
813706/22 Clarke v. Webb Ave. 1 LLC
807192/22 Grant v. Surrey Co-Op. Apts. Inc. Et Al
810626/24 Lopez-Ruperto v. New Day Housing Corp.
817077/21 Morales v. Hp Amanda's Cove Housing Dev. Fund Co., Inc. Et Al
15764/04 People of The S.O.N.Y. v. Rivera
815436/22 Sycona Jones v. 3030 Valentine Ave Owner LLC
805469/23 Thomas v. Parkash 4064 LLC Et Al
811363/22 Von Johanne Sanchez v. F&M Mgt. Co. of Ny, LLC
801723/22 Williams v. Riverbay Corp.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25

815494/22 Acho v. 1818 Prospect LLC Et Al
811305/21 Cammarata v. Montefiore Medical Center/albert Einstein College of Medicine - Jack D. Weiler Hosp.
28896/18 Desouza v. Manhattan Rx LLC
803482/23 Gonzalez v. Chestnut Hldgs. of New York, Inc. Et Al

800935/21 Gillings v. 80-15 188 St LLC Et Al
29038/20 Gomez v. Hmc Times Square Hotel
28785/19 Greene v. Terence Cardinal Cooke
805434/22 Guerrero Bonilla v. Csb Courtlandt LLC Et Al
32126/20 Gutierrez v. J. Granda Trans LLC
817797/23 Haradinaj v. Douglal
801058/24 Holloway v. NYC Et Al
800526/23 Kinsey v. Amazon
815194/22 Lopez v. Diaz
20225/19 Lopez v. Ridgewood Rlty. Mgt.
808485/23 Melo v. Young
803481/23 Tzic Chuc v. Del Moor
802646/21 Urena Martinez v. Medina
805644/24 Valle Perez v. Shg E 134 LLC
303751/15 Viverito v. H.E.L.P.-Bronx L.P.

807110/25 Huanca Carhuayo v. Kana Hotels, Inc. D/b/a Holiday Inn Express New Rochelle Et Al
804747/24 Jendero v. Martinez
817858/23 Kelly v. Joseph
80450/23 Kendall v. Et Mgt. & Rlty. Corp. Et Al
801260/24 Lemberg v. Maria Lopez Housing Dev. Fund Co., Inc. Et Al
813409/23 Leonardi v. Jsr Deli, Inc. Et Al
801102/23 Marrero v. Pej Grand Rlty. Corp. Et Al
802009/23 McDonald v. Eternal Beauty of The Bronx
32030/18 Mestre v. Parkchester South Al
820366/24 Montenegro v. 1236 Grand Concourse LLC Et Al
815808/23 Moore v. Newset II Housing Dev. Fund Corp. Et Al
817986/24 Morrison v. Bowman
807757/24 Palmer v. Singh
802152/24 Paulino v. Trinidad
809917/23 Pittman v. E & G (NY) Rlty. LLC Et Al
817506/24 Portorreal v. Herrera
807439/23 Prince v. 233 Baychester LLC Et Al
815873/21 Reyes v. NYCHA
800970/23 Rodriguez v. 2395-97 Rlty. LLC
300663/17 Rodriguez v. NYC
805654/22 Rodriguez v. Cross Bronx Plaza LLC Et Al
816915/23 Rios v. NYC Et Al
817077/25 Rios v. NYC Et Al
817210/25 Rodriguez v. NYC Et Al
816917/25 Severino v. NYC Et Al
816266/25 Shaw v. NYC Et Al
816332/25 Valazquez v. NYC Et Al

Part 15 (MV)

Justice Ben R. Barbato
Phone 718-618-1395
Room 702, 9:30 A.M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23

20358/20 Dominguez v. Torrens
804788/23 Felder v. Alam
22780/20 Greene v. Peralta-Baez
31529/18 Hines v. Cunningham
810545/22 Lora-Benitez v. Ramos Pena
809824/23 Perez v. Covington
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24
35290/20 Dorce v. Jerome One-Stop Services, Inc.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 25
28094/20 Tirado v. Walead A. Anwar

Part 16

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LIQUOR LICENSES

NOTICE IS HEREBY given a license, NYS Application ID: NA 0340-25-124313 for beer, wine, cider and liquor has been applied for by the undersigned to sell beer, wine, cider and liquor at retail in a restaurant under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 39 Main Street, Tarrytown, NY 10591 for on-premises consumption. Iguanarita LLC 14296 s16-W s23

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a license number RM-25-103669-01 for the removal of an on premises license has been applied for by August Gatherings NYC Corp. to sell liquor, beer, wine, and cider at retail in a restaurant under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 102 Bowery, New York, N.Y. 10013 for on premises consumption. 14366 s23-Tu s30

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

CASE VIEW MEDICAL SERVICES PLLC, a Prof. LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 08/14/2025. 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, 1575 Hillside Avenue, Ste 100, New Hyde Park, NY 11040. Purpose: To Practice The Profession Of Medicine. 13174 au19-Tu s23

CHRISTINE ROUFALL, PsyD PLLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 06/17/25. 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, 361 Muttontown Eastwoods Road, Syosset, NY 11791. Purpose: For the practice of the profession of Psychology. 13181 au19-Tu s23

MAURI LAW GROUP PLLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 08/05/25. 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, 170 Old Country Road, Suite 502, Mineola, NY 11501. Purpose: For the practice of the profession of Law. 13184 au19-Tu s23

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Dr. Ayan Kumar MD PLLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/28/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against PLLC to 590 5th Avenue, Suite 1118, New York, NY 10036. Purpose: any lawful act. 13062 Au19 T S23

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Mercy Health Nurse Practitioner In Psychiatry, PLLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 4/16/2025. Office location: BX County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against PLLC to 1500 Astor Ave, 2nd Fl, Bronx, NY 10469. Purpose: any lawful act. 12279 Au19 T S23

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Kathleen Hanlon, MD, PLLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/19/2025. Effective on 5/28/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against PLLC to 1392 Madison Ave, Ste 110, New York, NY 10029. Purpose: any lawful act. 13454 Au26 T S30

NOTICE OF FORMATION of ALEXANDRA MOORE NP LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 8/14/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against PLLC to 237 E 20th St, Apt 4G, New York, NY 10003. Purpose: any lawful act. 14085 S16 T O21

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Daphne Spector Law Practice PLLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 7/16/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against PLLC to 43 West 43rd Street, Suite 392, New York, NY 10036-7424. Purpose: to provide legal services and advice. 14616 S23 T O28

DR L ROITMAN PSYCHIATRY PLLC Art of Org. filed with the SSNY on 08/12/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY is designated as the agent of the LLC for service of process. Any legal documents served to the LLC through SSNY will be forwarded to LEGALCORP SOLUTIONS, LLC 11 BROADWAY SUITE 615 NEW YORK, NY 10004 Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 13821 S09 T O14

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

J. FABIAN LAW, PLLC. Arts. of Org. filed NY Sec. of State (SSNY) 6/9/25. Office in NY Co. SSNY design. agent of LLC whom process may be served. SSNY shall mail process to 485 Madison Ave., Ste. 1600, NY, NY 10022, which is also the principal business location. Purpose: To practice Law. 14327 s16-Tu o21

PHYSICAL THERAPY OF HICKSVILLE, PLLC, a Prof. LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/05/2025. 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, 265 North Broadway, Hicksville, NY 11801. Purpose: To Practice The Profession Of Physical Therapy. 14345 s16-Tu o21

NOTICE OF FORMATION OF MODERN HEALTHCARE FAMILY HEALTH NP PLLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 7/16/2025. Office location: BX County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 418 Broadway, Ste N, Albany, NY 12207. Purpose: any lawful act. 14493 S23 T O28

ETHICS STREET ANESTHESIA SERVICES PLLC. Filed with SSNY on 09/12/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process and shall mail copy of process to: 1 FOX RUN, OYSTER BAY, NY 11771. Purpose: Any Lawful 14593 s23-Tu o28

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

15 UNDERHILL LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 08/15/24. 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 Rushabh Shah, 9 Hawthorne St, Hicksville, NY 11801. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 13177 au19-Tu s23

206 DEVONSHIRE DRIVE, LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 07/29/25. 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, 225 Center Street, Williston Park, NY 11596. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 13178 au19-Tu s23

CITY AIR HVAC LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 12/18/20. Office: Bronx County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the LLC, c/o Francis Jorge, 902 Eagle Ave Apt 8m, Bronx, NY 10456. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 13175 au19-Tu s23

COVELOGIC LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 08/05/25. 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, 7 Wellfleet Road, East Rockaway, NY 11518. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 13179 au19-Tu s23

JO FAMILY HOLDINGS, LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 05/15/25. Office: Bronx County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the LLC, c/o OJ Family Holdings, 2718 Wilson Ave, Bronx, NY 10469. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 13176 au19-Tu s23

MFGC LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 08/06/25. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Jeanette Prymas C/O Cardworks, Inc., 101 Crossways Park Drive West, Woodbury, NY 11797. Reg Agent: Jeanette Prymas, 101 Crossways Park Drive West, Woodbury, NY 11797. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 14346 s16-Tu o21

AMERICAN ART COLLECTORS ABROAD LLC Art of Org. filed with the SSNY on 08/12/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY is designated as the agent of the LLC for service of process. Any legal documents served to the LLC through SSNY will be forwarded to LEGALCORP SOLUTIONS, LLC 11 BROADWAY SUITE 615 NEW YORK, NY 10004 Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 13584 S02 T O07

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

PUMPKIN VALLEY LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 08/1/25. 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, 622 Sargent Road, River Vale, NJ 07675. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 13186 au19-Tu s23

UP & DOWN ENTERTAINMENT LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 08/08/25. 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, 3336 Murdock Avenue, Oceanside, NY 11572. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 13180 au19-Tu s23

WADOOT CONSULTING LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 08/11/25. 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, 42 Kentucky Street, Long Beach, NY 11561. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 13188 au19-Tu s23

110 WEST86 12AB LLC Art. Of Org. Filed Sec. of State of NY. 8/20/2025. Off. Loc: New York Co. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served & shall mail proc.: 110 West 86th Street, #12AB, New York, USA. Purpose: Any lawful purpose. 13437 au26-Tu s30

81 1ST AVE FOOD LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 08/21/2025. Office loc: NY County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Ennis Salt, 190 Old Farmer's Lane, Staten Island, NY 10304. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose. 13497 au26-Tu s30

Jayanka 77 Greenwich LLC. Arts of Org filed with SSNY on 05/19/25. Off. Loc: New York County. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail a copy of process to: The LLC, 37 Greene St #6, New York NY 10013. Purpose: to engage in any lawful act. 12620 au26-Tu s30

Stayway Holding Group LLC. Arts of Org filed with SSNY on 06/18/25. Off. Loc: New York County. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail a copy of process to: The LLC, 39 W 27th St, New York NY 10001. Purpose: to engage in any lawful act. 12580 au26-Tu s30

Stayway Holding Group LLC. Arts of Org filed with SSNY on 06/18/25. Off. Loc: New York County. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail a copy of process to: The LLC, 39 W 27th St, New York NY 10001. Purpose: to engage in any lawful act. 12580 au26-Tu s30

Y&Z Property NY LLC. Arts of Org filed with SSNY on 06/18/25. Off. Loc: New York County. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail a copy of process to: The LLC, 92 Canal St UT 6A, New York, NY 10002. Purpose: to engage in any lawful act. 12582 au26-Tu s30

1439 WOOD ROAD LLC Articles of Org. filed NY Sec. of State (SSNY) 8/6/25. Office in Nassau Co. SSNY design. Agent of LLC upon whom process may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to The LLC, 218 Stonehinge Ln Carle Place NY 11514. Purpose: Any lawful activity. 13440 Aug26 tu Sept30

571 MINEOLA AVENUE LLC Articles of Org. filed NY Sec. of State (SSNY) 8/6/25. Office in Nassau Co. SSNY design. Agent of LLC upon whom process may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to The LLC 219 Stonehinge Ln Carle Place NY 11514. Purpose: Any lawful activity. 13439 Aug26 tu Sept30

JG MIDDLE NECK HOLDINGS LLC. Filed with SSNY on 08/26/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 94 WILLIS AVE, MINEOLA, NY 11501. Purpose: Any Lawful 14592 s23-Tu o28

HK2005FT SAWYER POINTE LLC. Filed with SSNY on 08/18/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 6 WALNUT PL, GREAT NECK, NY 11021. Purpose: Any Lawful 14666 s23-Tu o28

6 WALNUT PLACE NY LLC. Filed with SSNY on 08/20/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 910 FRANKLIN AVE, STE 220, GARDEN CITY, NY 11530. Purpose: Any Lawful 14665 s23-Tu o28

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

EL NUEVO USULUTAN RESTAURANT LLC Articles of Org. filed NY Sec. of State (SSNY) 8/6/25. Office in Nassau Co. SSNY design. Agent of LLC upon whom process may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to Candalaria Quintanilla 221 Hempstead Tpke W Hempstead NY 11552. Purpose: Any lawful activity. 13443 Aug26 tu Sept30

LAKONIA GROUP LLC Articles of Org. filed NY Sec. of State (SSNY) 8/20/25. Office in Nassau Co. SSNY design. Agent of LLC upon whom process may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to The LLC 70 E 2nd St 2nd Fl Mineola NY 11501. Purpose: Any lawful activity. 13449 Aug26 tu Sept30

Long Island Sports And Entertainment LLC filed w/ SSNY 8/15/25. Off. in Nassau Co. Process served to SSNY - desig. as agt. of LLC & mailed to the LLC, 1 Charles Lindbergh Blvd, Uniondale, NY 11553. Any lawful purpose. 13202 Aug26 tu Sept30

LORIENT CAPITAL LLC Articles of Org. filed NY Sec. of State (SSNY) 8/7/25. Office in Nassau Co. SSNY design. Agent of LLC upon whom process may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to The LLC 10 Soundview Rd Glen Cove NY 11542. Purpose: Any lawful activity. 13441 Aug26 tu Sept30

OG Gill Transport LLC filed w/ SSNY 8/18/25. Off in Nassau Co. Process served to SSNY - desig. as agt. of LLC & mailed to the LLC, 250 Richard Ave, Apt. C2, Jericho, NY 11753. Any lawful purpose. 13334 Aug26 tu Sept30

STARHAVEN CAPITAL LLC Articles of Org. filed NY Sec. of State (SSNY) 8/7/25. Office in Nassau Co. SSNY design. Agent of LLC upon whom process may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to The LLC 10 Soundview Rd Glen Cove NY 11542. Purpose: Any lawful activity. 13442 Aug26 tu Sept30

WITTYEXPERT LLC Articles of Org. filed NY Sec. of State (SSNY) 8/6/25. Office in Nassau Co. SSNY design. Agent of LLC upon whom process may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to The LLC 10 Soundview Rd Glen Cove NY 11542. Purpose: Any lawful activity. 13442 Aug26 tu Sept30

NOTICE OF FORMATION of A CHEESE COURSE LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 4/30/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 4755 27th St, Long Island City, NY 11101. Purpose: any lawful act. 12561 Au19 T S23

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Dreamers4care, LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/21/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 8 W 126 St, New York, NY 10027. Purpose: any lawful act. 13133 Au19 T S23

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Found Over Food LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 7/18/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to PO BOX 34, O Bethpage, NY 11804. Purpose: any lawful act. 13200 Au19 T S23

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Future Icons Collective, LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 2/1/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 838 Riverside Dr, Unit #6E1, New York, NY 10032. Purpose: any lawful act. 13056 Au19 T S23

NOTICE OF FORMATION of GOLD STREET BAKERY LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 4/12/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 2 Gold St, Apt 709, New York, NY 10038. Purpose: any lawful act. 12551 Au19 T S23

NOTICE OF FORMATION of INHOMEBEAUTY-SERVICES LLC. Arts of Org filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 7/11/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to Registered Services Inc., 54 State St, #804, Albany, NY 12207. Purpose: any lawful act. 12980 Au19 T S23

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

NOTICE OF FORMATION of LOU-LOU PETS LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 8/11/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 2265 2nd Ave, Apt 1, New York, NY 10035. Purpose: any lawful act. 13098 Au19 T S23

NOTICE OF FORMATION of 1625 EAST 33RD STREET LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 7/1/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 1625 East 33rd Street, Brooklyn, NY 11234. Purpose: any lawful act. 13457 Au26 T S30

NOTICE OF FORMATION of 801 ADDISON STREET LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 7/1/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 1625 East 33rd Street, Brooklyn, NY 11234. Purpose: any lawful act. 13458 Au26 T S30

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Aziz Art LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 7/1/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 16 Ridgeway Drive, Great Neck, NY 11024. Purpose: any lawful act. 13455 Au26 T S30

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Carchi-Merrick LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 8/25/2024. Office location: BX County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to Attn: Patricia Carchi-Merrick, 445 Gerard Ave #1021, Bronx, NY 10451. Purpose: any lawful act. 13511 Au26 T S30

NOTICE OF FORMATION of CHIN LEGACY PROPERTIES LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/5/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 211 East 42nd St, New York, NY 10003. Purpose: any lawful act. 13460 Au26 T S30

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Choosing the Chosen Life LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 7/18/2025. Office location: BX County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to Entify Protect Registered Agent, LLC, 447 Broadway 2nd Fl #3000, NY, NY 10013. P/B/A: 3671 Hudson Manor Ter, Ste 5B, BX, NY 10463. Purpose: any lawful act. 13356 Au26 T S30

NOTICE OF FORMATION of DASHBEART LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 8/12/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 817 W End Ave Apt 10A, New York, NY 10025. Purpose: any lawful act. 13446 Au26 T S30

NOTICE OF FORMATION of GUY FURROW, LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 8/6/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 460 West 24th Street, Apt 14A, New York, NY 10011. Purpose: any lawful act. 13453 Au26 T S30

NOTICE OF FORMATION of LA MODERNA TAQUERIA 1 LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 7/17/2024. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 470 West 165th St, Apt 52, New York, NY 10032. Purpose: any lawful act. 13357 Au26 T S30

NOTICE OF FORMATION of NISEI COLLECTION LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 7/1/2025. Office location: BX County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 3680 White Plains Rd #1082, Bronx, NY 10467. Purpose: any lawful act. 13459 Au26 T S30

2005 PARK STREET OWNER LLC. Filed with SSNY on 07/30/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 2005 PARK ST, ATLANTIC BEACH, NY 11509. Purpose: Any Lawful 14591 s23-Tu o28

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Stile Communications LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 6/11/2025. 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 S #476732, New York, NY 10003. R/A: US Corp Agents, Inc. 7014 13th Ave, #202, BK, NY 11228. Purpose: any lawful act. 13340 Au26 T S30

NOTICE OF FORMATION of GAMPworks LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 7/21/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 125 W 31st St, Apt 14G, New York, NY 10001. Purpose: any lawful act. 13769 S02 T O07

NOTICE OF FORMATION of MERSEREAU RISK ADVISORS, LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 2/20/2025. Office location: Westchester County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 24 Mersereau Ave, Mount Vernon, NY 10553. R/A: Martin Grant, 760 West End Ave, 2C, New York, NY 10025. Purpose: any lawful act. 13710 S02 T O07

NOTICE OF FORMATION of NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL CALIGRAPHY STUDIES LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 8/22/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 81 Columbia St, #18d, New York, NY 10002. Purpose: any lawful act. 13730 S02 T O07

NOTICE OF FORMATION of THE MISTALGIA PROJECT LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/4/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 21 East 42nd St, New York, NY 10003. Purpose: any lawful act. 13359 S02 T O07

Notice of Formation: DAVADAM LLC, Art. Of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 08/14/2025. Office Loc: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 176 BERRY HILL ROAD, SYOSSET, NY 11797. Purpose: Any lawful activity. 14069 S09 T O14

NOTICE OF FORMATION of AGALLAS EQUITIES RE GP I, LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 7/23/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to Manuel Tavarez, 1 Maiden Ln, #5, New York, NY 10038. Purpose: any lawful act. 13864 S09 T O14

NOTICE OF FORMATION of ALL DATA SOLUTIONS, LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 8/1/2025. Office location: BX County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 3333 Henry Hudson Parkway, #6H, Bronx, NY 10463. Purpose: any lawful act. 14013 S09 T O14

NOTICE OF FORMATION of CLEMONS DIVINE VENTURES LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 7/21/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to R/A: Zenbusiness Inc., 41 State Street, Suite 112, Albany, NY 12207. Purpose: any lawful act. 14031 S09 T O14

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Curacious LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 6/13/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 217 Centre Street, Unit 326, New York, NY 10013. Purpose: any lawful act. 14018 S09 T O14

H&H 5253 Realty LLC Arts. of Org. filed with SSNY on 5/1/2025. Off. Loc: NASSAU Co. SSNY desig. As agt. upon whom process may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC, 11 Ridge Road, Albertson, NY 11507. General Purposes. 13220 au19-Tu s23

GET GOLDEN MEDIA LLC. Filed with SSNY on 09/12/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: MAILBOX NUMBER #186, 1178 BROADWAY, 3RD FL, NEW YORK, NY 10001. Purpose: Any Lawful 14584 s23-Tu o28

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Harper Stanton Design LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 3/17/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to Northwest Registered Agent LLC, 418 Broadway, Ste N, Albany, NY, 12207. P/B/A: 1129 Northern Blvd, Ste 404, Manhasset, NY 11030. Purpose: any lawful act. 9674 S09 T O14

NOTICE OF FORMATION of KLEE CREATIVE LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 8/6/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to KEE E Lee, 99 John St, Apt 819, New York, NY 10038. Purpose: any lawful act. 14030 S09 T O14

NOTICE OF FORMATION of MAPLE RABBIT FARMS LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 8/19/2025. Office location: BX County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to Republic Registered Agent Services Inc., 54 State St, Ste 804, Albany, NY, 12207. P/B/A: 137 Washington St, Morristown, NJ 07960. Purpose: any lawful act. 14041 S09 T O14

NOTICE OF FORMATION of PRODUCEDBYJT LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 8/6/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 120 E 34th St, Apt 7G, New York, NY 10016. Purpose: any lawful act. 13898 S09 T O14

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Prospasource LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 4/28/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 300 West 145 St, New York, NY 10039. Purpose: any lawful act. 14053 S09 T O14

NOTICE OF FORMATION of ZARA OSTROFF LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 2/13/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 12 E 62nd St, Apt 4F, New York, NY 10065. Purpose: any lawful act. 13929 S09 T O14

NOTICE OF FORMATION of BYH REAL ESTATE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 8/24/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 108 W 39th Street, Ste 1006, New York, NY 10018. Purpose: any lawful act. 14173 S16 T O21

NOTICE OF FORMATION of ZGPF LLC. Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 9/3/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to ML Management Partners, LLC, 888 7th Avenue, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10106. Purpose: any lawful act. 14319 S16 T O21

NOTICE OF FORMATION of 5196 Associates LLC. Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 08/29/2025. 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, 7110 Republic Airport, 2nd Fl., Farmingdale, NY 11735, Attn: Adam Katz. Purpose: any lawful activities. 14355 s16-Tu o21

SALES

NOTICE OF SALE

SUPREME COURT - COUNTY OF BRONX SAMPURNA JAIN and SAPNA SHAH, Plaintiffs, - against: 3216 SEYMOUR AVE LLC, JR 4 HOLDINGS LLC, "JOHN DOE No.1" through "JOHN DOE No.100" inclusive, the name of the last 100 defendants being fictitious, the true names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiffs, being intended to designate fee fee owners, tenants or occupants of the liened premises and/or persons or parties having or claiming an interest in or a lien upon the liened premises, if the aforesaid individual defendants are living, and if any or all of said individual defendants be dead, their heirs at law, next of kin, distributees, executors, administrators, trustees, committees, devisees, legatees, and assignees, lienors, creditors and successors in interest of them and generally all persons having or claiming under, by, through, or against the said defendants named as a class, of any right, title, or interest in or lien upon the premises described in the complaint herein. Defendants. Pursuant to a Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale dated August 11, 2025, and entered August 13, 2025, I, the undersigned Referee will sell at public auction, at the Bronx County Supreme Court, Courtroom 711, 851 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York 10451-2937, on October 27, 2025, at 2:15pm, the premises know as 2408 Grand Avenue, Bronx, New York 10468. All that certain plot, piece of or part of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Bronx, County of Bronx, City and State of New York, (Block 3199, Lot 146). Approximate amount of judgment is \$573,000, plus interest and costs. Premises will be sold subject to the provisions of the filed Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale under Index #36637/2019E. Sergio Marquez, Esq., Referee Law Offices of Jay S. Markowitz, P.C., Attorney for Plaintiff 185 Hillside Avenue, First Floor, Williston Park, New York 11596 Dated: September 1, 2025
s9-Tu s30
13949

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

PIERI AVIATION LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 08/14/2025. Office loc: Westchester County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Onisiforos Pieri & Michael Pieri, 417 Furnace Dock Rd, Cortlandt Manor, NY 10567. Purpose: Any lawful Purpose.
13208 au19-Tu s23

561 MINEOOLA AVENUE LLC Articles of Org. filed NY Sec. of State (SSNY) 8/6/25. Office in Nassau Co. SSNY design. Agent of LLC upon whom process may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: c/o 367 Yale Ave., Woodmere, NY 11598. Purpose: any lawful activities.
14673 s23-Tu o28

NOTICE OF FORMATION of GrandMillennium20A LLC, Art. of Org. filed with Sec. of State of NY (SSNY) on 07/10/2025. Office location: New York County. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 1965 Broadway Apt. 20A, New York, NY 10023. Purpose: Any lawful activity.
14068 S09 T 014

NOTICE OF FORMATION of BUCKY NYC CONDO, LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 08/29/2025. Office location: New York County. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: THE LLC, 250 WEST 57TH ST., 23RD FL., NEW YORK, NY 10107. Purpose: any lawful activities.
14351 s16-Tu o21

350 SUNRISE LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/04/25. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the LLC, 141 Hewlett Avenue, Merrick, NY 11566. Purpose: Any lawful purpose.
14332 s16-Tu o21

BK FUND HOLDING LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/08/25. 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, 111 Great Neck Road, Suite 514, Great Neck, NY 11021. Purpose: Any lawful purpose.
14328 s16-Tu o21

DIASPORA SOUND LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/08/25. 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, 3000 Marcus Avenue, Suite 1W5, Lake Success, NY 11042. Purpose: Any lawful purpose.
14331 s16-Tu o21

EMGWKG LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/08/25. 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, 8 Roscoe Court, Greenvale, NY 11548. Purpose: Any lawful purpose.
14331 s16-Tu o21

ALL THE WORLD COLLECTIVE, LLC, Filed with SSNY on 09/12/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 222 W 80TH ST, #6C, NEW YORK, NY 10024. Purpose: Any Lawful
14588 s23-Tu o28

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

NOTICE OF FORMATION of DOUGLAS JOSEPH HOLDINGS LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 08/28/2025. Office location: New York County. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: DOUGLAS JOSEPH, 25 ORCHARD ST., APT. 202, NEW YORK, NY 10002. Purpose: any lawful activities.
14352 s16-Tu o21

NOTICE OF FORMATION of KJM SERVICES ENTERPRISE LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 28/2025. Office location: BX County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 793 Saint Anns Ave, Apt B, Bronx, NY 10456. R/A: US Corp Agents, Inc. 7014 13th Ave, #202, BK, NY 11228. Purpose: any lawful act.
14511 S23 T O28

NOTICE OF FORMATION of SOLOMON ENTERTAINMENT LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/28/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 1600 Broadway, New York, NY 10019. Purpose: any lawful act.
14433 S23 T O28

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Two Islands Musubi LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 7/31/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 237 E 2nd St, Apt 3C, New York, NY 10009. R/A: US Corp Agents, Inc. 7014 13th Ave, #202, BK, NY 11228. Purpose: any lawful act.
14512 S23 T O28

NOTICE OF FORMATION of (LLC), Name: VDUBBS8 LLC Articles of Organization filed with NY Dept. of State on 08/25/2025. Office location: Nassau COUNTY. NY DOS shall mail copy of process to: THE LLC, 47 GRINSTEAD ST, MANHASSET, NY 11050. Purpose: Any lawful activity.
14679 s23-Tu o28

NOTICE OF FORMATION of 118 WILLOW WOOD, LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 09/02/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: c/o 280 Harbor Ln., Massapequa Park, NY 11762. Purpose: any lawful activities.
14671 s23-Tu o28

NOTICE OF FORMATION of BREBOYS 18, LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 09/08/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: c/o 367 Yale Ave., Woodmere, NY 11598. Purpose: any lawful activities.
14673 s23-Tu o28

NOTICE OF FORMATION of gk 29 East 20th Street NYC LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 09/05/2025. 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, 1306 East Imperial Ave., El Segundo, CA 90245, Attn: Harsh Chowdhary. Purpose: any lawful activities.
14674 s23-Tu o28

NOTICE OF FORMATION of ROSCO COLLISION AVOIDANCE, LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with SSNY on 09/11/2025. Office location: Nassau SSNY desg. as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY mail process to: 806 CENTRAL AVENUE, WOODMERE, NY, UNITED STATES, 11598. Any lawful purpose.
14307 sept16 Tu o21

NOTICE OF FORMATION of ROSCO, LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with SSNY on 09/11/2025. Office location: Nassau SSNY desg. as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY mail process to: 806 CENTRAL AVENUE, WOODMERE, NY, UNITED STATES, 11598. Any lawful purpose.
14308 sept16 Tu o21

NOTICE OF FORMATION of LONQUO LLC, Art. Of Org. filed with the Sect'y of State of NY (SSNY) on 08/20/25. Office in Nassau County. SSNY has been designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to the LLC, 233 EAST MARSHALL ST HEMPSTEAD, NY, 11550. Purpose: Any lawful purpose.
14039 Sept9 tu Oct14

NOTICE OF FORMATION of MYLA KR LLC Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 02/25/25. Office location: Nassau County. Princ. office of the LLC: 1 Sycamore Ln., Roslyn Heights, NY 11577. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to the LLC, c/o Gunnercooke US LLP, Attn: Eileen Breslin, 475 Park Ave. South, NY, NY 10016. Purpose: Any lawful activity.
14037 Sept9 tu Oct14

NOTICE OF FORMATION of MYLA R LLC Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 02/25/25. Office location: Nassau County. Princ. office of the LLC: 1 Sycamore Ln., Roslyn Heights, NY 11577. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to the LLC, c/o Gunnercooke US LLP, Attn: Eileen Breslin, 475 Park Ave. South, NY, NY 10016. Purpose: Any lawful activity.
14036 Sept9 tu Oct14

1826SIVAN HOLDINGS 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, 1163 Broadway, Hewlett, NY 11559. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose.
14344 s16-Tu o21

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

FASSTMANFIVE PROPERTIES LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/03/25. 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, 75 The Serpentine, Roslyn, NY 11576. Purpose: Any lawful purpose.
14300 s16-Tu o21

HB ATLANTIC LLC Articles of Org. filed NY Sec. of State (SSNY) 9/12/25. Office in NY Co. SSNY design agent of LLC whom process may be served. SSNY shall mail process to 561 Tenth Ave., Apt. 19G, NY, NY 10036, which is also the principal business location. Purpose: Any lawful purpose.
14325 s16-Tu o21

KAVV HOLDINGS LLC Arts. of Org. filed with SSNY on 7/21/2025. Off. Loc: NASSAU Co. SSNY desg. As agt. upon whom process may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: The LLC, 57 Vanderbilt Rd., Manhasset, NY 11030. General Purposes.
14314 s16-Tu o21

RK ACCOUNTING SERVICES LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/03/25. 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, 40 California Street, Hicksville, NY 11801. Purpose: Any lawful purpose.
14333 s16-Tu o21

SALSA BUILDWORKS LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/11/2025. Office loc: NY County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Salsa Industrial Supply LLC, 90 Broad Street, Suite 1804, NY, NY 10004. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose.
14340 s16-Tu o21

SALSA CUSTOMSOURCE LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/11/2025. Office loc: NY County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Salsa Industrial Supply LLC, 90 Broad Street, Suite 1804, NY, NY 10004. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose.
14338 s16-Tu o21

SALSA EVERYDAY LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/11/2025. Office loc: NY County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Salsa Industrial Supply LLC, 90 Broad Street, Suite 1804, NY, NY 10004. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose.
14342 s16-Tu o21

SALSA GREENWORKS LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/11/2025. Office loc: NY County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Salsa Industrial Supply LLC, 90 Broad Street, Suite 1804, NY, NY 10004. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose.
14341 s16-Tu o21

SALSA PROCARE LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/11/2025. Office loc: NY County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Salsa Industrial Supply LLC, 90 Broad Street, Suite 1804, NY, NY 10004. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose.
14339 s16-Tu o21

SALSA TECHSOURCE LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/11/2025. Office loc: NY County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Salsa Industrial Supply LLC, 90 Broad Street, Suite 1804, NY, NY 10004. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose.
14348 s16-Tu o21

SALSA WORKSPACES LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/11/2025. Office loc: NY County. SSNY has been designated as agent upon whom process against the LLC may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Salsa Industrial Supply LLC, 90 Broad Street, Suite 1804, NY, NY 10004. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose.
14343 s16-Tu o21

TCAL PROPERTIES, LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/03/25. 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, 27 Davison Place, Rockville Centre, NY 11570. Purpose: Any lawful purpose.
14301 s16-Tu o21

THE SUMMIT GROUP CONSULT LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 08/28/25. 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, 266 E 78th Street, Apartment 17, New York, NY 10075. Purpose: Any lawful purpose.
14335 s16-Tu o21

4951 CEDAR OWNER LLC, Filed with SSNY on 07/24/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 443 PARK AVE SOUTH, STE 700, NEW YORK, NY 10016. Purpose: Any Lawful
14581 s23-Tu o28

57-69 WANSER AVENUE LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 08/20/25. 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, 696 Wilson Street, Valley Stream, NY 11581. Purpose: Any lawful purpose.
14601 s23-Tu o28

CLEARSNAP LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/12/25. 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, 6 High Ridge Lane, Oyster Bay, NY 11771. Purpose: Any lawful purpose.
14603 s23-Tu o28

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

NOTICE OF FORMATION of CROSS COUNTRY KITTY COACH LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 8/7/2025. 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, NY, NY 10013. P/B/A: 333 E 91st St, NY, NY 10128. Purpose: any lawful act.
14510 S23 T O28

NOTICE OF FORMATION of DOUBLE YCARE LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 8/27/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 1855 Adam Clayton Powell, Jr Blvd, Apt 3A, New York, NY 10026. Purpose: any lawful act.
14651 S23 T O28

NOTICE OF FORMATION of NEMEC STUDIO LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 5/8/2023. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 1178 Broadway, 3rd Fl #1225, NY, NY 10001. R/A: US Corp Agents, Inc. 7014 13th Ave, #202, BK, NY 11228. Purpose: any lawful act.
14418 S23 T O28

NOTICE OF FORMATION of OF ITS OWN KIND LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 6/4/2025. 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 S #788583, New York, NY 10003. R/A: US Corp Agents, Inc. 7014 13th Ave, #202, BK, NY 11228. Purpose: any lawful act.
14514 S23 T O28

KEYSTONE GROWTH PARTNERS LLC, Filed with SSNY on 03/17/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 157 EAST 86TH ST, 4TH FL, NEW YORK, NY 10029. Purpose: Any lawful
14579 s23-Tu o28

LOYD MEDIA NY LLC, Filed with SSNY on 09/17/2025. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 100 BARCLAY ST, UNIT 27C, NEW YORK, NY 10007. Purpose: Any Lawful
14586 s23-Tu o28

PRELA BUSHI REALTY LLC, Filed with SSNY on 09/09/2024. Office: Bronx County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 306X BUHRE AVE, APT 3, BRONX, NY 10461. Purpose: Any Lawful
14590 s23-Tu o28

STORYLINE SPORTS LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/02/25. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail copy of process to the LLC, 27 Cameo Lane, Westbury, NY 11590. Purpose: Any lawful purpose.
14602 s23-Tu o28

TEDDY V MOTORS LLC, Filed with SSNY on 07/31/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 2421 CEDAR SWAMP RD, GLEN HEAD, NY 11545. Purpose: Any Lawful
14595 s23-Tu o28

19 UNDERHILL LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 08/15/24. 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 Rushabh Shah, 9 Hawthorne St, Hicksville, NY 11801. Purpose: Any lawful purpose.
13583 s2-Tu o7

295 GREENWICH STREET, LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 08/22/25. 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, 295 Greenwich Street, Unit 3F, New York, NY 10007. Purpose: Any lawful purpose.
13581 s2-Tu o7

491 COURT, LLC, Filed with SSNY on 07/01/2025. Office: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 2631 MERRICK RD STE 203, BELLMORE, NY 11710. Purpose: Any Lawful
11402 s2-Tu o7

92 6TH ST LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 08/25/25. 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, 94 6th Street, Garden City, NY 11530. Purpose: Any lawful purpose.
13645 s2-Tu o7

CROTONA GARDENS II LLC Art. Of Org. Filed Sec of State of NY (SSNY) on 08/24/2025. Off. Loc: Bronx Co. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY to mail copy of process to The LLC, 1853 Wallace Avenue, Suite B, Bronx, NY 10462, USA. Purpose: Any lawful act or activity.
13600 s2-Tu o7

LORRAINE ROAD LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 08/25/25. 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, 57 Manhasset Avenue, Manhasset, NY 11030. Purpose: Any lawful purpose.
13644 s2-Tu o7

SOHO WOOSTER HOLDINGS LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 08/20/25. Latest date to dissolve: 12/31/2124. 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, 100 Voice Road, Carle Place, NY 11514. Purpose: Any lawful purpose.
13587 s2-Tu o7

Trifusion International Trading LLC filed w/ SSNY 8/27/25. Off. in Nassau Co. Process served to SSNY - desg. as agt. of LLC & mailed to the LLC, 48 16th St, Jersey City, NJ 11753. Any lawful purpose.
13896 Sept9 tu Oct14

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

132 EL CAMINO LOOP LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/05/2025. 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, 2001 Grove Street, Wantagh, NY 11793. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose.
14077 s9-Tu o14

137 5TH AVE LLC Articles of Org. filed NY Sec. of State (SSNY) 5/11/23. Office in NY Co. SSNY design agent of LLC whom process may be served. SSNY shall mail process to 495 Route 54, Ste. 2, New City, NY 10956. Purpose: Any lawful purpose.
14012 s9-Tu o14

55 DAVID ST LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 02/14/2018. 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, 55 Davis St., Lost Valley, NY 11560. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose.
14079 s9-Tu o14

TFNY CAPITAL 48 MARKET ST LLC, Arts. of Org. filed with the SSNY on 09/04/2025. 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, 48 Market St, CMF #2, NY, NY 10002. Reg Agent: Ming Teng Zhang, 48 Market St, CMF #2, NY, NY 10002. Purpose: Any Lawful Purpose.
14080 s9-Tu o14

NOTICE OF FORMATION of ArielDesignStudio LLC, Arts of Org. filed with Secy of State of NY (SSNY) on 9/8/2025. Office location: Nassau County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to Ariel Barcia, 1454 Madison St, Elmont, NY 11003. Purpose: any lawful act.
14663 S23 T O28

NOTICE OF FORMATION of CSSP, LLC, Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 7/29/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 303 E 57th St, #41B, Manhattan, NY 10022. Purpose: any lawful act.
14634 S23 T O28

NOTICE OF FORMATION of Flying Lotus LLC, Arts of Org. filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 3/4/2025. Office location: NY County. SSNY designated as agent upon whom process may be served and shall mail copy of process against LLC to 287 Bleecker St, 5R, New York, NY 10014. Purpose: any lawful act.
14507 S23 T O28

NOTICE OF FORMATION of ROSIE VISION 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 135 W 10th St Apt 6, New York, NY 10014. P/B/A: 447 Broadway, 2nd Fl #1706, New York, NY 10013. Purpose: any lawful act.
14432 S23 T O28

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

NOTICE OF QUAL. of BO BMCC LENDER LLC Auth. filed with SSNY on 07/29/2025. Office location: New York County. SSNY designated as agent of the LLC formed in DE on 07/24/2025. SSNY desg. as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY mail process to: 600 MAMARONECK AVENUE #400 HARRISON, NY, 10528. Arts. of Org. filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St., Dover, DE 19901. Purpose: any lawful activities.
14357 s16-Tu o21

ALLIED PARTNERS, L.L.C., Fictitious Name: ALLIED CONSULTING PARTNERS, L.L.C., Filed with SSNY on 09/08/2025. Formed in WA on 12/20/2013. Office: New York County. SSNY designated as agent for process & shall mail to: 99 WASHINGTON AVE, STE 700, ALBANY, NY 12260. WA SOS: 416 Sid Snyder Ave SW, Olympia, WA 98501. Purpose: any lawful
14589 s23-Tu o28

Notice of Qualification of LONDON SLOANE LLC, App. For Auth. filed with Secy of State of NY (SSNY) on 08/22/2025. Office location: NY County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 05/23/2025. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Cogeny Global Inc., 122 East 42nd St., 18th Fl., New York, NY 10168. Address required to be maintained in DE: 108 Lakeland Ave., Dover, DE 19901. Arts of Org. filed with the Secy. of State, 401 Federal St., Ste. 3, Dover, DE 19901. Purpose: any lawful activities.
14353 s16-Tu o21

Notice of Qualification of Sunray Sustainability, LLC, Application for authority filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 8/26/2025. Office location: NY County. LLC formed in OH on 10/14/2022. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: c/o eResidentAgent, Inc., 1 Rockefeller Plaza Ste 1204, New York, NY 10020, also the registered agent upon whom process may be served. Address required to be maintained in DE: 1013 Centre Rd., Ste. 403S, Wilmington, DE 19805. Arts of Org. filed with the Secy. of State of DE, 401 Federal St., Ste. 4, Dover, DE 19901. Purpose: any lawful activities.
14017 S09 T 014

LIMITED LIABILITY ENTITIES

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of UNSEEN RUG, LLC, Application for authority filed with Secy of State of NY (SSNY) on 9/7/2025. Office location: NY County. LLC formed in DE on 8/27/2025. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: c/o eResidentAgent, Inc., 1 Rockefeller Plz, #1204, New York, NY 10020. P/B/A: 2049 Century Park E, Ste 1400, Los Angeles, CA 90067. DE address of LLC: 1013 Centre Rd, #403S, Wilmington, DE 19805. Cert. of Formation filed with DE Secy of State, 401 Federal St, Ste 4, Dover, DE 19901. Purpose: any lawful act or activity.
14323 S16 T O21

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of BLACKBRIDGE INVESTMENT GROUP MANAGEMENT LLC, Authority filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 09/04/2025. Office location: New York County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 01/25/2023. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: Registered Agents Inc., 418 Broadway, Ste. R, Albany, NY 12207. Address required to be maintained in DE: 131 Continental Dr., Ste. 305, Newark, DE 19713. Arts of Org. filed with the Secy. of State, 401 Federal St., Ste. 4, Dover, DE 19901. Purpose: any lawful activities.
14350 s16-Tu o21

NOTICE OF QUALIFICATION of Goop Food Group, LLC, Authority filed with Secy. of State of NY (SSNY) on 08/28/2025. Office location: Nassau County. LLC formed in Delaware (DE) on 09/28/2020. SSNY designated as agent of LLC upon whom process against it may be served. SSNY shall mail process to: 1306 East Imperial Ave., El Segundo, CA 90245, Attn: Harsh Chowdhary. Address required to be maintained in DE: The Corporation Trust Company, 1209 Orange St., Wilmington, DE 19801. Arts of Org