1	COURT OF APPEALS
2	STATE OF NEW YORK
3	
4	KIMSO APARTMENTS, LLC, ET AL.,
5	
6	Respondent,
7	-against- No. 197
8	MAHESH GANDHI,
9	Appellant.
10	20 Eagle Street
11	Albany, New York 12207 October 21, 2014
12	
13	Before: CHIEF JUDGE JONATHAN LIPPMAN
14	ASSOCIATE JUDGE VICTORIA A. GRAFFEO ASSOCIATE JUDGE SUSAN PHILLIPS READ
15	ASSOCIATE JUDGE ROBERT S. SMITH ASSOCIATE JUDGE EUGENE F. PIGOTT, JR.
16	ASSOCIATE JUDGE JENNY RIVERA ASSOCIATE JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM
17	Appearances:
18	ELI FEIT, ESQ.
19	HELLER, HOROWITZ & FEIT, P.C. Attorneys for Appellant
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21	New York, NY 10016
22	ROBERT A. SPOLZINO, ESQ. WILSON ELSER MOSKOWITZ EDELMAN & DICKER, LLP
23	Attorneys for Respondents 1133 Westchester Avenue
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25	Sara Winkeljohn Official Court Transcriber

1	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Kimso Apartments,
2	number 197.
3	Counselor, you want any rebuttal time?
4	MR. FEIT: Yes, Your Honor, one minute,
5	please.
6	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: One minute, sure, go
7	ahead.
8	MR. FEIT: May it please the court, my name
9	is Eli Feit of Heller, Horowitz & Feit, attorneys for
10	the Appellant, Mahesh Gandhi. On this appeal, we
11	seek modification of the March 2013 order of the
12	Appellate Division, which found that the
13	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Why didn't you do
14	what you did earlier? Why?
15	MR. FEIT: Well, there are there are
16	three there are a number of reasons, Your
17	Honor. First of all, there was an admission from the
18	get-go by the in the initial complaint by the
19	plaintiffs that they owed the money. They they
20	brought a declaratory judgment for a setoff. And
21	inherent in a setoff were
22	JUDGE SMITH: Yeah, but then they
23	they but then they did stop paying you at a
24	certain point, after the litigation was brought.

MR. FEIT: But that - - - no, they - - -

1	they continued making the payments during the course
2	of the litigation.
3	JUDGE SMITH: Well, but the but not
4	the
5	MR. FEIT: In fact, they made nine payments
6	during.
7	JUDGE SMITH: And then they stopped.
8	MR. FEIT: And then they stopped.
9	JUDGE SMITH: I mean, with hindsight, would
10	it not have been more prudent to sue them the day
11	they stopped?
12	MR. FEIT: Yeah, well, Your Honor, the
13	- the problem was that the agreement did not have an
14	acceleration clause in it. And it's similar to rent.
15	You know, the mon rent that's due under a
16	lease. So I'd have to go back to court,
17	theoretically or practically, every month or every
18	couple of month
19	JUDGE SMITH: You but you you
20	could have you could have done what they did.
21	You could have counterclaimed for a declaratory
22	judgment that they owe you the money.
23	MR. FEIT: Yeah, but they already said they
24	owed the money. So, in other words, I'd have to go
25	to the trial court every couple of months. This

1 litigation will not - - -2 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Your argument is that 3 everyone knew what was going on here? MR. FEIT: It was - - -4 5 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Everyone knew what 6 the claim was, what your claim was? MR. FEIT: Not only the - - -7 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: What their claim was, 8 9 no surprise. That's your argument? 10 MR. FEIT: There was absolutely no 11 surprise, no prejudice, no laches. 12 JUDGE RIVERA: You - - -13 MR. FEIT: In fact, in their own brief in '09 when we made a motion for summary judgment, we 14 15 moved for summary judgment. We asked for affirmative 16 relief. We said judge, we're entitled to summary 17 judgment. We headed our section. The money's owed 18 under the settlement agreement. 19 JUDGE SMITH: And they said - - - and they 20 said they haven't pleaded it. Let me ask you another 21 hindsight question. With hindsight, could you not 22 just have taken away that argument by saying - - -23 MR. FEIT: No, 30 - - -2.4 JUDGE SMITH: - - - okay, you want a

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pleading, here it is.

1	MR. FEIT: Right, but 3025, you know, says
2	that you can you can amend at trial, you know,
3	I've done it many time
4	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: But the answer is you
5	would have in answer to the judge's question -
6	
7	MR. FEIT: Yeah.
8	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: you would have
9	been better off just pleading it, right?
10	MR. FEIT: Yeah, I would have been better
11	off but then I wouldn't be here.
12	JUDGE GRAFFEO: The the
13	JUDGE RIVERA: All right, but I guess
14	I I guess here's
15	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: That would that
16	would certainly be better off.
17	JUDGE RIVERA: Here's okay, so here's
18	a question. What what was the disadvantage to
19	doing it?
20	MR. FEIT: Well, as I explained, I'd have
21	to do it every couple of months
22	JUDGE RIVERA: But for
23	MR. FEIT: or every month because
24	_
25	JUDGE RIVERA: Okay.

1	MR. FEIT: as each payment became
2	due, that's when the the there
3	was an accrual for purposes
4	JUDGE RIVERA: What's the disadvantage
5	-
6	JUDGE GRAFFEO: Well, that that's
7	true of a lot of counterclaims, though, isn't it that
8	that you plead that it's a continuing
9	situation?
10	MR. FEIT: Well, yeah, but then but
11	then you amend, so I'd have to continue to amend.
12	JUDGE GRAFFEO: The the
13	Appellate Division found you didn't have a reasonable
14	excuse. What would you pose to us is the reasonable
15	excuse?
16	MR. FEIT: Well, I I think
17	JUDGE GRAFFEO: Other than everybody knew
18	this? I mean a lot of people could say that in lit -
19	a lot of especially in contract disputes, a
20	lot of parties could say everybody knew this. I mean
21	there has to be a rule that's a little bit tighter
22	than that.
23	MR. FEIT: Yeah, but when there's a
24	judicial admission, which is conclusive and binding
25	for purposes of the case, which says I owe you the

money, and in fact, if we look at the record and we look at the amended complaint - - - and I did the math the other night, they specifically pled that they're owed X amount of dollars. We - - - that they owe us Y amount of dollars. And they figured out and they put it in the complaint to the penny. And it's, I believe, 830 - - -CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: But they say that if

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: But they say that if you had had your pleadings right, they would have put certain defenses in or whatever, and they didn't get a chance to do that because you never pleaded it.

MR. FEIT: First of all, there's nothing in the record to indicate what kind of defenses they would have put in. There is no defense. They already said a judicial admission under the law is very clear. It's - - - it - - - it says I owe you the money. It's conclusive and binding.

JUDGE SMITH: By now - - - by now they think they have a statute of limitations defense to at least some of the installments, right?

MR. FEIT: Yeah, well, I don't believe that's correct, because under 203, if the - - - the - - - the amendment was correct, and we think the trial court - - -

JUDGE SMITH: Okay, but if you - - - but,

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well - - - but if you're denied the amendment, they
 1
          would have a statute of limitations?
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 3
                    MR. FEIT: They would - - - if - - - if the
          amendment is denied they would have a statute of
 4
 5
          limit - - - but - - - but that's not prejudice.
 6
          Prejudice that was - - -
 7
                    JUDGE RIVERA: But you're saying at the
 8
          time.
 9
                    MR. FEIT: At the time, right.
10
                    JUDGE RIVERA: There - - - there was no
          statute of limitation defense available?
11
                    MR. FEIT: That's not prejudice. Under the
12
13
          - - - under these - - - under the court's decision on
          Loomis - - -
14
15
                    JUDGE RIVERA: So what - - - what - - -
16
                    MR. FEIT: I'm sorry.
17
                    JUDGE RIVERA: No, no, no. What - - - what
          --- what, if any, significance is there? I --- I
18
19
          thought you - - - you tried to rescind or requested
20
          to rescind the settlement agreement.
21
                    MR. FEIT: Yes.
22
                    JUDGE RIVERA: What, if any, significance
          does that have in the case?
23
2.4
                    MR. FEIT: I don't think it has any
25
          significance.
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JUDGE RIVERA: Okay, why not?

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MR. FEIT: Because that - - - they moved for summary judgment in 2007 to knock out our rescission claim, and it was granted. So that's out of the case. And, in any event, you can plead, you know, inconsistent pleadings. We've cited cases, many cases to that effect. You can even go - - - there was one case that was reversed where the - - - where there was a fail - - - they - - - the Appellate Division said that a failure to charge a jury on inconsistent claims requires a reversal. In other words, you can take it all away. We - - - we know you have to elect, but there could be different theories upon which we're entitled to recovery.

JUDGE RIVERA: Could they think you're abandoning tho - - - could they think you're abandoning those claims because you're seeking - - -

MR. FEIT: I'm sorry?

JUDGE RIVERA: Could they think you're abandoning the claims for the money owed, because you're seeking to rescind the settlement agreement?

MR. FEIT: Judge, in - - in '09 we made a motion for summary judgment even though we didn't technically use the words "counterclaim". We said you owe us 1,343,000 dollars. They said in their

1 brief, they referred to it - - - they referred to it, 2 and I have it right here. It's in the 6/30/09 brief. 3 It's 950 of the record. And they say, "Defendant's instant counterclaim is for less than that amount, 4 5 approximately 1.3 million dollars, thus plaintiff's claims exceed defendant's counterclaims." They knew 6 7 it was a counterclaim. There was never an issue. 8 The judge knew it was a counterclaim. This case went 9 on for years. The discovery went on as if this was a 10 - - - a counterclaim because, in effect, they said we 11 owe you the money. 12 JUDGE SMITH: Let - - - let me - - - let me 13 14 - - you - - - your motion to amend is denied. On an

ask you this. Suppose - - - suppose you lose. You - - - you - - - your motion to amend is denied. On an ordinary declaratory judgment action, the court declares the rights of the parties, either way, whether plaintiff wins or defendant wins. Suppose you got a declaratory judgment that says they owe you the money. Are you happy?

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MR. FEIT: No, I need an affirmative judgment in order to collect my counterclaim.

JUDGE SMITH: You - - - you - - - you want something you can actually levy on?

MR. FEIT: Right, in - - - in effect, that's what the trial court said, because the trial

1 court - - -JUDGE SMITH: If you want something to levy 2 3 on, shouldn't you put in a pleading? MR. FEIT: Well, Your Honor, it's - - - it 4 5 - - - it - - - it was in the pleading, in effect, 6 because I would consider my motion for summary 7 judgment in effect saying to the court in - - - you 8 know, amend my pleading. I've asked for summary 9 judgment. 10 JUDGE SMITH: You did - - - you did at 11 trial say - - -12 MR. FEIT: I didn't use - - -13 JUDGE SMITH: At trial you said please amend the pleading to conform to the claim. 14 15 MR. FEIT: Specifically, but I put in 16 papers, in motion papers before, and the judge didn't 17 reject it. He simply said there were issues of fact. And I would say that that's an indication that the 18 19 case is going to go on. Everybody knew. We - - - we 20 introduced an exhibit. Why did they make the motion 21 in limine to preclude us if they didn't think that -22 - - that this was coming in and that this was an issue? So I - - - I - - - I think the - - - the - -23 2.4 - the - - - the record is crystal clear that there's

absolutely no prejudice. There could not be any

prejudice, because they admitted that they owe the money and they should pay it. I don't - - - I think under our system where we - - - we deal with notice of pleading, they had plenty of notice. They could have put on any defenses that they wanted.

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JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: Counsel, even - - - even though we do have notice of pleading and 3025 is a pretty liberal pleading statute, isn't it usually the case for things that come up at trial that you don't anticipate before the trial or before you bring your - - your lawsuit or before you put in your answer? Isn't that usually what 3025 is about?

MR. FEIT: Yeah, but throughout this whole case, this was - - - this was in the case. This was litigated. They said - - -

JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: Well, that's what I'm saying. It's usually for something that comes up during trial that's not in the case, really, isn't it?

MR. FEIT: Well, you know, it could be yes and it could be no. It could be both. I think 3025 is liberal. I mean, I - - - the way - - - just the way we say in our brief, I don't think that this case should be decided on a technicality that we gotcha you, you know, because you didn't put the word in

1 counterclaim in - - -JUDGE GRAFFEO: But - - - but what's our -2 3 - - what's our standard of review of the Appellate Division decision? 4 5 MR. FEIT: Well, I think the - - - the - -6 7 JUDGE GRAFFEO: It's an abuse of discretion? 8 9 MR. FEIT: Well, it can be a number. 10 a-abuse of discretion as a matter of law, because in 11 - - - in our judgment they changed the rule under 12 Murray. 13 JUDGE GRAFFEO: Is - - - is - - -14 MR. FEIT: Because they said theoretical 15 prejudice is good enough to - - - you know, to 16 prevent an - - - an at-trial amendment or any kind of 17 amendment under CPLR 3025. And that's not what this court's decision in - - - in Murray says so I - - - I 18 19 --- I --- I think that that's one basis. The 20 other basis is that they didn't - - - they didn't 21 look at the facts in terms of the - - - the 22 admissions made, the informal judicial admissions, 23 the judicial admissions, the party's admitted it 2.4 during the course of trial.

JUDGE SMITH: Are you - - - are you asking

1	us for are you asking us for a rule, or are you
2	saying it already is the rule?
3	MR. FEIT: I I think it's cle
4	JUDGE SMITH: And that that
5	that you can never deny a motion to amend unless the
6	opposing party shows prejudice?
7	MR. FEIT: I think that is the rule,
8	prejudice or surprise it would have to be. Under
9	Loomis you have to be hindered in the presentation of
10	a defense in order for there to prejudice.
11	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, coun
12	MR. FEIT: And that's not what occurred
13	here.
14	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, thanks,
15	counselor.
16	MR. FEIT: Thank you.
17	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: You'll have your
18	rebuttal.
19	JUDGE READ: Mr. Spolzino, what is the
20	prejudice here?
21	MR. SPOLZINO: The prejudice here is that
22	the plaintiffs were never able to fully articulate
23	and try the issue of liability. They didn't admit in
24	the pleadings that there was liability.

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Counselor, wasn't it

1	fundamental to this case that this is what was going
2	on? You you have a claim against them. They
3	have a claim against you. Wasn't that so evident
4	during the course of this?
5	MR. SPOLZINO: I don't believe so, Judge
6	Lippman. You know what
7	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: You didn't know that
8	they were seeking that money against you?
9	MR. SPOLZINO: No, here's here's what
10	happened. If you go back this is what -
11	what this really is, as I see it, is an exercise
12	in hindsight. But if you start where the litigation
13	started, it's not all that clear.
14	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: This was a surprise
15	to you that they wanted that money?
16	MR. SPOLZINO: Well, they didn't plead it,
17	Judge Lippman, when they had the opportunity to.
18	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: I that I
19	understand, counselor.
20	JUDGE RIVERA: Yeah, but the the
21	litigation starts with you saying I owe them money.
22	MR. SPOLZINO: No, Judge Judge
23	Rivera, it doesn't. It says look, we owe they
24	owe us they owe us money. They owe use seven,
25	eight million dollars or something like that.

1 JUDGE RIVERA: Okay. 2 MR. SPOLZINO: There's an agreement by 3 which we're supposed to pay them whatever, one point 4 something. 5 JUDGE RIVERA: You mean I owe them money? 6 MR. SPOLZINO: No, no. 7 JUDGE RIVERA: Okay. 8 MR. SPOLZINO: Because it doesn't exclude 9 the possibility of defenses. The pleading here does 10 not exclude the possibility that there were defenses 11 to the obligation under the settlement agreements. 12 What - - -13 JUDGE PIGOTT: Were you surprised? 14 MR. SPOLZINO: I'm - - - I'm sorry, Judge? 15 JUDGE PIGOTT: Were you surprised? 16 MR. SPOLZINO: I think, yes. And - - -17 JUDGE PIGOTT: I - - - I - - - I -- - I find it hard to understand why we're talking 18 19 about this - - - this one agreement involving in 20 these apartments, never wandered farther than that, 21 and somehow whether or not he was paying on his loans 22 or whether you were paying on the settlement 23 agreement is a surprise to somebody. 2.4 MR. SPOLZINO: Because if you go back to 25 where the litigation started - - -

JUDGE PIGOTT: You either knew or didn't 1 2 know he was paying on the loans. 3 MR. SPOLZINO: Well - - -4 JUDGE PIGOTT: And you either knew or 5 didn't know that you were paying on your - - - on 6 your settlement agreement, and I don't know where the 7 8 MR. SPOLZINO: Except that it proceeded in 9 a different way, Judge Piggott. 10 JUDGE PIGOTT: So what? You still knew. 11 MR. SPOLZINO: No, because if you take that 12 position, respectfully - - -13 JUDGE PIGOTT: Yeah. 14 MR. SPOLZINO: - - - then whenever anybody 15 tries a case, what they have to do is prepare not 16 just for what's - - - what was pleaded and - - - and 17 what claims have been made. They've got to prepare 18 and try whatever case anybody could possibly make out 19 of whatever facts there might have been. 20 JUDGE RIVERA: Well, what was the point of 21 the motion in limine then? 22 MR. SPOLZINO: The - - - the point of the 23 motion in limine was to be - - - be a hundred percent clear that this issue wasn't in the case. 2.4

JUDGE RIVERA: Then you had suspicions

1	beforehand.
2	MR. SPOLZINO: Because because
3	JUDGE RIVERA: Enough to draft this motion.
4	MR. SPOLZINO: Because what happened here,
5	Judge, was that they made the motion for summary
6	judgment. The plaintiff said you didn't plead this.
7	The judge didn't the trial judge didn't address
8	that issue. So and and basically their
9	response was we don't have to.
LO	JUDGE SMITH: Okay, by saying that we don't
L1	have to, they surely eliminate any doubt in your mind
L2	that they wanted the mon money. Let me
L3	let me well, okay. I want you to respond to
L4	that one, but I do have another question. Didn't
L5	that eliminate any doubt in your mind that they
L6	wanted the money when they said we don't have to
L7	plead it?
L8	MR. SPOLZINO: No, because the answer
L9	JUDGE SMITH: You had no doubt anyway. You
20	knew they wanted the money.
21	MR. SPOLZINO: Because what they could
22	- the simple thing they could have done was seek
23	- cross-move for leave to amend and for some reason -
24	

JUDGE SMITH: Okay, I mean you - - - your -

- - your point is that it wouldn't have been very 1 2 hard for them to plead it. 3 MR. SPOLZINO: Right, for some reason they 4 wouldn't. 5 JUDGE SMITH: But we're - - - we're trying 6 to press you on your weak point which is you shouldn't - - - shouldn't have exactly been shocked 7 8 when they said pay us. 9 MR. SPOLZINO: Well, except that if - - -10 if I can - - - if I can go back, Judge Smith, to 11 where this all started and how this litigation 12 started. 13 JUDGE SMITH: Okay, well, actually, I was 14 going to do that. That was my other question. I - -15 - I opened up your original complaint before you 16 amended it: "Pursuant to the agreement annexed 17 hereto as Exhibit A," this is November - - - you in 18 November 2003, your client, "if plaintiffs fail to 19 make the full payments as specified under the 20 agreement, plaintiffs would be in default of the 21 agreement and Gandhi would be entitled to all its 22 remedies." How clear does it get? 23 MR. SPOLZINO: Well, because I think in - -2.4 - in the context of this litigation, remember what

you have here. You have a claim that says he owes us

1	eight million dollars, some a large amount well
2	in excess of whatever was due under the agreement.
3	So from the plaintiff's perspective, this was about -
4	doesn't matter whether we owe him the money or
5	not, because our claim is so large
6	JUDGE SMITH: Well, if it didn't matt
7	if it didn't matter why did you plead so explicitly
8	that you did owe it?
9	MR. SPOLZINO: Because they were looking
10	for a setoff. They had to have they had to say
11	
12	JUDGE PIGOTT: But you knew it was in
13	there.
14	MR. SPOLZINO: So
15	JUDGE PIGOTT: At some point I was
16	wondering if if everybody out to put their
17	carriers on notice. I mean either either the
18	settlement is clear or it's not. And
19	MR. SPOLZINO: But then but then what
20	happens, Judge Pigott, is not the normal thing
21	that someone would do in a situation like this is say
22	yeah, but you owe me the money. You owe me the 1.4
23	million. I counterclaimed for it. That's not what
24	the defendant did here. He
25	JUDGE PIGOTT: Did you think he you

1	think he conceded that he that that
2	that he didn't owe it? That he owed it?
3	MR. SPOLZINO: He says the agreements
4	he he his counterclaim is to repudiate
5	the agreements. Then
6	JUDGE SMITH: Suppose let try to
7	- let me try the possibility I suggested to him.
8	Suppose there's no you don't get he
9	doesn't get judgment on his counterclaims. But he -
10	under this pleading, wouldn't he be entitled to a
11	declaratory judgment that you must pay the money
12	without offset?
13	MR. SPOLZINO: No, I
14	JUDGE SMITH: You you got you
15	asked for a declaration. You're entitled to an
16	offset, didn't you?
17	MR. SPOLZINO: But I but I think
18	there I I don't well, Judge
19	Judge Smith, he didn't put in issue whether he's
20	entitled to the money or not. But I think there are
21	issues here that still have to be addressed.
22	JUDGE SMITH: But let me ask you this.
23	MR. SPOLZINO: That
24	JUDGE SMITH: Suppose you got suppose
25	such a declaration were issued, no judgment against

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1
          you, just a declaration that you are required to pay
          the amount in full due under the agreement with no
 2
 3
          offset. Would you pay it?
                    MR. SPOLZINO: Well, that effectively bec -
 4
 5
          - - that's effectively the same thing. I understand
          that it's a technical distinction, but - - -
 6
                    JUDGE SMITH: Well, in - - - in a - - - in
 7
 8
          --- yeah --- that --- that's what I'm
 9
          suggesting.
10
                    MR. SPOLZINO: It - - - it just means there
11
          one more procedure. You have to convert it to a
12
          judgment.
13
                    JUDGE SMITH: Okay, but now - - - but - - -
14
          but - - - yeah, but under a declaratory judgment
15
          action he doesn't need a counterclaim. You can - - -
16
          the - - - the court in a declaratory judgment action
17
          declares the rights of the parties at the end.
18
                    MR. SPOLZINO: But he never put that in - -
19
          - that in issue. I mean here - - -
20
                    JUDGE PIGOTT: You did.
21
                    MR. SPOLZINO: - - - here's the problem.
22
          Here's the fundamental problem.
23
                    JUDGE PIGOTT: You did. You - - - you - -
2.4
          - you wanted the offset.
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MR. SPOLZINO: No, I - - - the offset's

1	gone.
2	JUDGE PIGOTT: The judge says you don't get
3	it, then you lose.
4	MR. SPOLZINO: But if if if the
5	if the amount
6	JUDGE SMITH: But if the offset's gone, why
7	if the offset's gone, don't you have pay it?
8	MR. SPOLZINO: If the amount I'm
9	sorry, Your Judge, if the amount, if the
10	underlying debt is in issue and we had a fair
11	opportunity to litigate whether that was owed.
12	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Counselor, but
13	but I guess our questioning is a little along the
14	lines of how could you possibly not know that it's in
15	issue? It's the whole premise of this case. You
16	were the offsets.
17	MR. SPOLZINO: Because
18	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: I mean why is this
19	not so fundamental that sometimes the piece of
20	actually pleading it is just a technicality?
21	MR. SPOLZINO: Because
22	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Because you know
23	that's what's being litigated here.
24	MR. SPOLZINO: Because here's the
25	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Why shouldn't we take

1	that view?
2	MR. SPOLZINO: Because here, for some
3	reason, Judge Lippman, the the defendant
4	decided he wasn't going to litigate that issue. He
5	said the agreement's no good.
6	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: He didn't
7	MR. SPOLZINO: That was his original
8	pleading. That was how he litigated the case.
9	JUDGE SMITH: Well, he did he did
10	_
11	MR. SPOLZINO: For four or five years.
12	JUDGE SMITH: He did try to well,
13	first of all, there there was until 2004,
14	I guess you were paying. So he he wouldn't
15	have had a counterclaim.
16	MR. SPOLZINO: But that's when he
17	repudiated the that's when he put in we
18	stopped paying when he put in the pleading saying the
19	settlement agreement's no good, void the settlement
20	agreement.
21	JUDGE SMITH: Well, he he sued for
22	rescission.
23	MR. SPOLZINO: Right, sued for recessions
24	JUDGE SMITH: Okay, but but certainly
25	by 2009 he was saying, in so many words, I want my

1 money? 2 MR. SPOLZINO: He - - - he may have been. 3 But I think what - - - what you're doing by looking 4 at it that way, Judge Smith, is shifting the burden, 5 putting the burden back on the - - - on the other 6 party to justify why they didn't defend something 7 that hadn't been raised. Isn't the initial burden -8 9 JUDGE SMITH: Well, the - - - the - - - the 10 - - - you didn't just not defend it, you preemptively 11 conceded it. You said without the offset I've got to 12 pay him. 13 MR. SPOLZINO: I - - - I don't think we 14 said that anywhere in any of the pleadings, Judge 15 Smith. I - - - the - - -JUDGE SMITH: What did I just read? 16 17 MR. SPOLZINO: The - - - the - - - the 18 first pleading - - - first of all, the first pleading 19 is not a formal judicial admission because it was 20 superseded. But beyond that, I - - - I think in the 21 context of this complaint, what that sets up is 22 simply our counterclaim is so big - - - our - - - our

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that issue.

JUDGE SMITH: If plaintiffs fail - - - "if

- - - our claim is so big we don't have to address

plaintiff's fail to make the full payments to defendant, plaintiffs would be in default and Gandhi would be entitled to its remedies." You said that.

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MR. SPOLZINO: Well, I think in the context

- - - you have to understand that in context. And

the context is our counterclaims are so big, who

cares. That's the - - - that's really what this case

was about, and that's how it proceeded for years. It

- - - there was never a formal change in - - - in the

JUDGE RIVERA: Well, I guess you care because you want to know - - - let - - - let's assume you're right. You want to know how much you're - - - you're - - - the amount that you claim he owes you is going to be cut down by what you owe him.

MR. SPOLZINO: Well, but - - - but it - - - here the numbers were such, Judge Rivera, that it didn't matter. That our - - our number was 6, 7, 8 million dollars that he owed us, and his number he was owed was 1.4, 1.5, or something like that. So the magnitude of the numbers was such that there wasn't - - there was no anticipation at the beginning of this case that there was going to be litigation over what that amount might be. So that's why - - -

JUDGE SMITH: Now if - - - if - - - if you 1 win and he's - - - he - - - he has to pursue his 2 3 separate lawsuit, which he filed last year, I guess -4 5 MR. SPOLZINO: Right. 6 JUDGE SMITH: - - - you would plead the 7 statute of limitations? 8 MR. SPOLZINO: Correct. 9 JUDGE SMITH: Is there any other possible 10 def - - - I mean were - - - were you actually - - - I 11 mean can - - - can a lawyer - - - in light of this 12 history, can a lawyer sign an answer denying 13 liability as to nontime-barred claims? MR. SPOLZINO: Well, there's certainly a 14 15 statute of limitations defense. There's defense of -16 - - that we talked about in terms of failure to give 17 notice of default. There are other defenses that were mentioned in the - - - in the briefs in the 18 19 Appellate Division, potential defenses, regarding 20 breach of the settlement agreement that were never -21 - - never raised here, never pleaded here, because 22 the issue never came up. I mean the confusion here 23 was even the trial judge didn't know this issue was 2.4 in the case during the trial. He sus - - - he

sustained objections when they tried to put in

1 testimony about what monies were paid or not paid. 2 He said I'm not going into that. He - - - he 3 sustained that objection. So how could the 4 plaintiffs have known? How could they have tried 5 this case and prepared this case, given this crazy situation and then be stuck at the end with - - -6 7 JUDGE SMITH: What - - - what - - - what 8 did the judge think he was doing? I mean, I - - - if 9 I were the judge I - - - I would have - - - yeah, I 10 would have thought this case was about whether you 11 had to pay him or not. MR. SPOLZINO: Well, but - - - he - - - he 12 13 sustained an objection to that. The - - - I - - - I 14 would just leave you - - - I know my time's up. 15 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Go ahead, counselor. 16 MR. SPOLZINO: The - - - the issue here is 17 abuse of discretion, whether there's abuse of 18 discretion by the Appellate Division. That's the 19 question. And I - - - and in light of the 20 plaintiff's delay and the fact that defenses - - -21 because of that delay and the confusion here, the 22 defenses were not fully raised. I can't see how this 23 court can say there was an abuse of discretion, 2.4 respectfully.

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, thanks,

1 counselor. 2 MR. SPOLZINO: Thank you. 3 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Counselor, rebuttal? MR. FEIT: Yes, Your Honor. 4 5 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Counsel, where's the 6 abuse of discretion by the AD? 7 MR. FEIT: Well, Your Honor, because the -8 9 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: And is that - - - is 10 that the test? 11 MR. FEIT: There can't be - - - there - - -12 there was an abuse of discretion by the Appellate 13 Division because it utilized the wrong test. 14 Because, as I said earlier, they said that there was 15 theoretical prejudice enough. You need actual 16 prejudice. There was no prejudice here. Where you 17 have a judicial admission, which is conclusive and 18 binding, you can't do anything else during the course 19 of the case. 20 And for my adversary to say that we didn't 21 litigate the issue, in the face of our motion for 22 summary judgment, A937 of the record, the heading of 23 our - - - of - - - of what follows is, "The Monies 2.4 Owed Under the Settlement Agreement." And then we go

on to explain in support of our motion for summary

judgment. I mean I would say that that's enough of a 1 2 pleading. While technically I didn't say the words 3 in the - - - in the answer "counterclaim," I think this is better than a counterclaim to - - - than to 4 5 use the word counterclaim. Because I said the monies owed and accordingly, "I'm entitled to summary 6 judgment against plaintiffs for the amounts due to me 7 8 under the settlement agreement through March 2008 in 9 the sum of 1,305,124.80." 10 What were they thinking that I didn't want 11 the money? That we weren't trying that issue? That 12 the judge wasn't going to try the issue? I mean the 13 judge knew that that was an issue in the case. put in an exhibit, Exhibit M, in the trial record 14 15 which gives every monthly payment what - - - that was 16 due and owing. We asked for judgment for that 17 amount. They didn't put on the defense.

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, counselor.

MR. FEIT: They couldn't put on a defense.

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, thank you.

MR. FEIT: I just - - -

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Thank you both, appreciate it.

(Court is adjourned)

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CERTIFICATION

I, Sara Winkeljohn, certify that the foregoing transcript of proceedings in the Court of Appeals of Kimso Apartments, LLC, et al. v. Mahesh Gandhi, No. 197 was prepared using the required transcription equipment and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

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