1	COURT OF APPEALS
2	STATE OF NEW YORK
3	NEWMAN,
4	
5	Appellant,
6	-against- No. 174
7	RCPI LANDMARK PROPERTIES, LLC,
8	Respondent.
9	20 Eagle Street
10	Albany, New York October 18, 2016
	Before:
11	CHIEF JUDGE JANET DIFIORE
12	ASSOCIATE JUDGE EUGENE F. PIGOTT, JR.
13	ASSOCIATE JUDGE JENNY RIVERA ASSOCIATE JUDGE SHEILA ABDUS-SALAAM
14	ASSOCIATE JUDGE LESLIE E. STEIN ASSOCIATE JUDGE EUGENE M. FAHEY
15	ASSOCIATE JUDGE MICHAEL J. GARCIA
16	Appearances:
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23	
24	
25	Sara Winkeljohr
7.5	Official Court Transcriber

1 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: The next appeal on this 2 afternoon's calendar is number 174, Newman v. RCPI Landmark 3 Properties, LLC. MR. NAPOLI: Hi, Judge. I'd like to reserve two 5 minutes of my time for rebuttal, please. 6 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: You may, sir. 7 MR. NAPOLI: Thank you. This court granted leave 8 to appeal from an order of the Appellate Division First 9 Department that dismissed my client's case as a matter of 10 The trial court or the lower court observed that in law. 11 no way can this be a matter of law in terms of this 12 particular case. Mr. Newman - - - Mr. Newman is that - - -13 is that the position of Mr. Newman is that these crates 14 were positioned in such a way that two were together on the 15 bottom followed by one above them between those and - - -16 and it sort of looked like steps to him. He was following 17 his part - - -18 JUDGE STEIN: Reasonable? Counselor, is it 19 reasonable for him to have followed his colleague down 2.0 those steps when there was at least one other way he knew 21 of that would not require him to do that, and that is to go 22 back the way he came? 23 MR. NAPOLI: Absolutely wrong. He didn't know of

the other way. The other way - - -

JUDGE STEIN: No. He came - - he - - as I

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1 understand it, the record shows he had maybe been there 2 once before. They walked through the subbasement, they got 3 to the platform, they could have walked back exactly the 4 way they got there. 5 MR. NAPOLI: The - - - he was never there once 6 before. The record - - -7 JUDGE STEIN: Even if he wasn't, they didn't get 8 there by climbing up the - - - the crates, right? 9 not how they got to the platform, correct? 10 MR. NAPOLI: It was - - - that was his first time 11 at the - - -12 JUDGE STEIN: No, no. 13 MR. NAPOLI: - - - platform. 14 JUDGE STEIN: He got there somehow. He was on 15 the platform, right? 16 MR. NAPOLI: He got to the platform. 17 JUDGE STEIN: Okay. How did he get there? walked there. 18 19 MR. NAPOLI: He got there from the building. 2.0 JUDGE STEIN: From the building. Why couldn't he 21 go back through the building? He was - - -22 MR. NAPOLI: Because he was going to another part 23 of the building down below, that he was going to another 2.4 area in the building. So he was going to another area in 25 the building, and this appears to him to be a logical place

1 to go down. It is stacked neatly. You have - - - you have 2 3 JUDGE RIVERA: But - - - but it could be 4 unreasonable to make - - - to take that risk for 5 convenience purposes. 6 MR. NAPOLI: Well, not as a matter of law, Your 7 Honor. It's not unreasonable as a matter of law. This 8 isn't a situation where the Appellate Division talks about 9 someone jumping off a roof or someone jumping off an - - -10 an elevator that's stuck between the floors. 11 JUDGE RIVERA: But if he jumped off the dock, 12 didn't go through these little - - - these crates - - -13 MR. NAPOLI: Well, these - - -14 JUDGE RIVERA: - - - would that have been 15 unreasonable, even though it might be more convenient? 16 MR. NAPOLI: No. It wouldn't be unreasonable 17 just like - - - just like the cases we cite in the 18 Appellate Division where it says it wasn't unreasonable for 19 someone to be on a - - - be on a ladder and underneath the 2.0 ladder there was a defective floor, and they - - - the 21 court - - - the court held - - -JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: So basically, Counsel - - -22 23 MR. NAPOLI: - - - that that was a question of 2.4 fact for the jury.

JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: - - - you would like your -

- your client to go before a jury and the jury would determine whether it would be unreasonable or not for him to do that. And would the jury be able to find that it was
- - he was a hundred percent liable for his own injuries or ninety-nine percent liable?

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MR. NAPOLI: Oh, sure. The juror could do - - - a juror could find him ninety percent. I don't think in this particular case a juror would even find him negligent, but that's for - - - you know, that's for a trial jury.

The - - - the - - -

JUDGE FAHEY: Can I - - - can I take a step back?

We're - - - we're arguing kind of the sole proximate cause

prong of the - - - of liability. But they - - - they

brought their motion as an affirmative defense under

culpable conduct. So we're talking comparative negligence.

Which means that first, there's negligence, then there's
- - then there's proximate cause. And so let's start with

the negligence. What do you say that the landowner - -
how was the landowner negligent here?

MR. NAPOLI: Well - - -

JUDGE FAHEY: What did they do? The - - - let me just frame my question for you so you can answer it. They didn't put the crates there. There was a ladder there but apparently, it wasn't visible because of the way a truck was parked. But they did provide a means of egress.

MR. NAPOLI: Two trucks, Your Honor.

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JUDGE FAHEY: Let - - - let me finish. And so whether there were two or one is, for my purposes, irrelevant. So based on that, I - - - my question is before I even get to sole - - - proximate cause and whether there's sole proximate cause is I want to know how you think because you're really the one who could tell us. How are they negligent?

MR. NAPOLI: Well, in the record there's a - - - there's an engineering expert, Stanley Fein.

JUDGE FAHEY: Um-hum.

MR. NAPOLI: And engine - - - and the engineering expert says that the loading dock did not possess the proper form of egress, and it was violation of the building code. And - - - and he concludes - - -

JUDGE FAHEY: So you're saying the negligence was a violation of a statute?

MR. NAPOLI: Violation - - - violation of a statute and violation of the common law. He says: "In conclusion and speaking in general terms, a subject wall--wall-mounted ladder was not an adequate means" - - he say - - he even says the wall ladder wasn't adequate means, but that's besides the point from the loading platform.

"And it was not available of the time of the incident. A set of steps with proper handrails or wall guards should -

1 - - should have been provided. Accessing the vertical 2 ladder was unsafe and did not provide" - - - so - - -3 JUDGE FAHEY: Can you tell - - - can you tell me 4 this. Does he say what specific statute was violated? 5 MR. NAPOLI: Yes. Yes. He says the - - - a 6 building code - - - the Building Code 28-301.1. 7 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: And this building was not 8 zoned to - - -9 MR. NAPOLI: This was the - - -10 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: - - - some exception or 11 grandparented in because it was built some time before 12 that? 13 MR. NAPOLI: No. It's Rockefeller Center which 14 is like pristine in terms of security and in terms of 15 keeping - - -16 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: Yeah. But that doesn't - -17 - I mean Rockefeller Center wasn't built like twenty years 18 ago or whenever - - - I mean the - - - when - - - what 19 building code is he saying was violated? 2.0 MR. NAPOLI: He cites these - - - he cites the -21 - - in the record, he cites the building code that was in 22 existence at - - - you know, at the time. He cites the 23 predecessor to - - - to this particular section. He also 2.4 cites, you know, custom and practice in terms of that

there's not - - - not being a proper - - - you have to

understand that there was - - - there was six - - - there
was six or seven loading docks in Rockefeller Center. All
the other loading docks had stairs or ramps. This was the
only loading dock that didn't have stair - - - stairs or
ramps and no stairs or ramps were visible. So when you - - when you would - -
JUDGE RIVERA: But did - -
MR. NAPOLI: - - - get to the loading dock you

MR. NAPOLI: - - - get to the loading dock you could see them. And - - -

JUDGE RIVERA: Did he look for a ladder?

MR. NAPOLI: No.

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JUDGE RIVERA: Did he ever look?

MR. NAPOLI: He got there. He saw - - - he saw the crates. This particular loading dock was fourteen feet wide. There were two - - - there were two trucks there. I'm assuming they were straight - - - they're straight trucks which are, like, eight feet wide. So even if there was a ladder, one of the trucks had to be against the wall. He couldn't even climb down the ladder.

JUDGE STEIN: So your position is is that it -
- it could be reasonable for someone in - - - in his

position to go down and use those crates without even

looking around to see if there was any other way down. Is
that your position? That a jury could find that to be a

reasonable thing to do?

1 MR. NAPOLI: Yes. Yes, Your Honor. 2 JUDGE RIVERA: When, as you say, for every other 3 dock there's another way down. 4 MR. NAPOLI: There is - - - there is steps, 5 actual steps, and there are also ramps. So there are 6 This is the only dock in Rockefeller Center that ramps. 7 doesn't have steps or ramps. All right. 8 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: Is this - - - this is 9 outside, right, counsel? Is this - - -10 MR. NAPOLI: No. It's - - - it's inside. 11 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: It's inside? Okay. 12 MR. NAPOLI: In other words, when you come down 13 Fiftieth Street, you would come in into the - - - I guess 14 it would be the - - - the loading dock area, and you come 15 down a ramp and people from Tishman would actually park 16 their cars down there because they obviously own the 17 building or maintain the building. And then there would be deliveries made, and these were milk crates. So we all 18 19 know that - - -2.0 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: There's a ladder attached -21 22 JUDGE FAHEY: Yes. Who's - - -23 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: - - - to the loading dock, correct? There was a ladder attached to the - - -2.4 25 MR. NAPOLI: No. The ladder was on the wall,

1 Judge. The ladder - - - in other words, let's assume this 2 is the loading dock, and he's going to go down the steps. 3 There's a truck to his life, and then there's the ladder on 4 the wall that's hidden by this truck, and it's his first 5 time there so he doesn't the ladder is there. His part - -6 7 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: What's the purpose of that ladder? 8 9 MR. NAPOLI: We don't know. It could have been a 10 fire ladder. It could have been a ladder going up to the 11 ceiling. No one testified that the purpose of that ladder 12 was to get off the loading dock. There's nothing in the 13 record with respect to that. So the only way to get off 14 the loading dock was using these crates, and they were milk 15 And this accident - - crates. 16 JUDGE FAHEY: The thing that jumps out at me is 17 whose crates were they? 18 MR. NAPOLI: Well, we don't know whose crates 19 they are. 2.0 JUDGE FAHEY: I see. 21 MR. NAPOLI: But we do know from the record that restaurants would deliver milk - - -22 23 JUDGE FAHEY: That's why - - - that's why - - - -2.4 the reason I ask you that is because that's why I asked you 25

the negligence question. It seems to me that the - - - the

building owner did not put the crates there. They didn't create the negligence. So the only way you get the building owner, I think at all, is if there's some defect in design. And the efficacy of the ladder, okay. But I don't know if that gets you over the - - so that's why I asked the question.

MR. NAPOLI: Well, Judge, the - - - the - - - Mr. Hagen, who's - - - who was the safety officer who testified in a deposition said that there was a video, and those crates were there for at least a half an hour. He saw them in the video for half an hour.

JUDGE FAHEY: I see.

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MR. NAPOLI: The video for the whole day they destroyed. So these crates weren't just willy nilly there for one purpose. They were there at - - - at least a half an hour before. They were probably there from early on in the morning because milk is delivered early on in the morning. This accident happens at 10 o'clock. So they acquiesced in allowing these crates to be the only way in or - - in - - - onto and off of the loading dock. So they don't have to have - - - it couldn't be their crates but they acquiesced in the idea that this is the only way to get on and off. And his partner had been there before and used the crates before, so it wasn't like the first time they were there. And they actually have a centr - -

1 central control that - - - that has the video where they 2 can see from central control what's going on at the loading 3 dock. 4 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: Counsel, are you saying - -5 6 MR. NAPOLI: And so the accident happens - - -7 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: Couns - - - are you saying, 8 counsel, that his partner of that day had used those same 9 crates on another day? 10 MR. NAPOLI: Yes. He has been there before. 11 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: In the same loading dock? 12 MR. NAPOLI: He - - - he was the one leading him 13 through because he - - - he had known this was the way to 14 get off the loading dock. He didn't know any other way. 15 He didn't know about any ladder on the wall that was not 16 accessible because there - - - these are trucks coming in 17 and out making deliveries to the various - - - the various 18 restaurants. 19 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Thank you, counsel. 2.0 JUDGE PIGOTT: Okay. No. It's fine. 21 MR. KAMINSKA: May it please the court, Glenn 22 Kaminska with the firm of Ahmuty, Demers & McManus. 23 counsel for the defendant-respondents in this matter. 2.4 JUDGE FAHEY: Can you go to the negligence

question? He'd said that there was a building code

violation. Want to address that?

MR. KAMINSKA: The - - - the building code violations that the expert, Mr. Fein, refers to is about ingress and egress. They're not applicable to this loading dock in any way. They - - - this is not - - - it's in our brief that the - - - the position of Mr. Fein, who we see all the time in these cases, is he's citing a provision of the building code which talks about entering and leaving the building and what is required of staircases for entrance and exit of the building. Not anything to do with a loading dock. It's simply a red herring and inapplicable in any way. So the answer to your question is there no negligence for the owner - - -

JUDGE FAHEY: So we don't really need to - - - if there is no negligence, this court would not need to address the applicability of a sole proximate cause because there was no negligence in the first instance; is that correct?

MR. KAMINSKA: That is true. Yeah. If there - - if this court finds there's no negligence, which I think
they easily could, we're talking about three milk crates,
then you wouldn't have to address the - - -

JUDGE FAHEY: Well, except the milk crates were there and you were on notice of them, apparently.

MR. KAMINSKA: Well, I have to take exception to

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1 counsel's position. Mr. Rinaldi never testified in this 2 case. 3 JUDGE FAHEY: Um-hum. 4 MR. KAMINSKA: There is no statement that he had 5 been there before and had used those milk crates before. But we do know that the plaintiff himself had been at this 6 7 location about a month prior. I believe it's 164 in the 8 record. Oh, I'm sorry, at 143 of the record. He had been 9 there before, and he turned around and went back the way he 10 came because that was the safe way to go. 11 JUDGE PIGOTT: Is there something where you said, 12 following up on what Judge Fahey was asking, that you don't 13 disagree that it's your burden on the - - - in the first 14 instance to establish your entitlement to judgment as a 15 matter of law under 3212? 16 MR. KAMINSKA: I - - - I think that's absolutely 17 true. I'd love to fight that but I don't think I can. 18 JUDGE PIGOTT: Did you - - - did you establish 19 that by saying we were not negligent? 2.0 MR. KAMINSKA: I think we establ - - - yes, I 21 think we established - - -22 JUDGE PIGOTT: Who testified - - -23 MR. KAMINSKA: - - - by the facts of the case -2.4 25 JUDGE PIGOTT: Well, that's - - - that's very

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        general. Who said we are not negligent because?
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                  MR. KAMINSKA: Well, I don't know that anyone
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        ever says that but what we - - -
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                  JUDGE PIGOTT: Right.
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                  MR. KAMINSKA: - - - did say is - - -
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                  JUDGE PIGOTT: What - - -
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                  MR. KAMINSKA: - - - presented the facts that he
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                  JUDGE PIGOTT: What you said, as I under - - -
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        I'm sorry, as I understand it was whether we're negligent
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        or not, there's only one negligence that counts in this and
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        that's his.
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                  MR. KAMINSKA: That's true.
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                  JUDGE PIGOTT: Now is that - - - is that belongs
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        to any - - - I - - - I get it, as counsel's pointing out,
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        where a jury can tell you that. But it seems - - - and in
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        240, does it seems like where, you know, 240 is accreting
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        into common law negligence here. Is - - - am I misreading
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        the record?
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                  MR. KAMINSKA: Well, no. The labor law really
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        has nothing to do with this case, you know.
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                  JUDGE FAHEY: Well, it's because of the phrase
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        that's being used, sole proximate cause.
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                  MR. KAMINSKA: Sole proximate cause, but sole - -
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JUDGE FAHEY: Take - - - take a step back for a Sole proximate cause is a response to the minimal requirements for holding a defendant in under Labor Law subsection 1. If - - - if we assume that negligence is negligence plus proximate cause and if a defendant can be held in, under labor law, with one percent negligence, then the sole proximate cause defense develops. A labor - - - a company - - - a construction site doesn't provide a ladder but the plaintiff comes to work drunk. So the proximate cause of his injuries is not - - - is not the nonprovision of a ladder but his - - - the sole proximate cause of his injuries is the fact that he was climbing on whatever was provided to him and he was - - - and he had been - - - and drank a six-pack before he came to work. That's where the sole proximate cause as substantial factor defense comes into it.

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Now what we're talking here is culpable conduct
Section 1411 of the C.P.L.R. comparative negligence. And
that's why Judge Pigott's question really directs us in the
right place. And that's why I was asking about the
negligence question because I'm trying to figure - - - in
the first instance you argued in your briefs, but how do
you argue on negligence? Was there a duty? Apparently,
there was a duty to provide ingress and egress. No one's
denying that. So how did you fulfill it?

1 MR. KAMINSKA: Okay. Again, this is not an 2 ingress and egress matter because he's not entering or 3 leaving the building. 4 JUDGE FAHEY: Up and down the ladder. Okay. 5 MR. KAMINSKA: He's going up and down the ladder. 6 JUDGE FAHEY: All right. 7 MR. KAMINSKA: So how did we fulfill it? One, 8 there is, in fact, a ladder. Okay. Two, he could have 9 turned around and came the - - - back the way he came, the 10 way he did it a month before - - -11 JUDGE FAHEY: And your argument is he had two 12 ways of getting up and down? 13 MR. KAMINSKA: Oh, no. There's - - - there's a 14 third way. 15 JUDGE FAHEY: Oh, okay. 16 MR. KAMINSKA: He - - - he could also have - - -17 as testified by Mr. Hagen, he could have gone around to use 18 one of the ramps that were available on the other six or 19 seven - - - I believe five or six, excuse me, other loading 2.0 docks. 21 JUDGE PIGOTT: Aren't those questions of facts? 22 MR. KAMINSKA: I'm sorry? 23 JUDGE PIGOTT: Aren't those questions of fact 2.4 having to do with what the person's doing at the time and -25

1 MR. KAMINSKA: Not at all. 2 JUDGE PIGOTT: Well, if - - - if you're unloading 3 a - - - a particular truck, let's say, and somebody says 4 well, you know, you could have gone three bays down and - -5 - and there's steps down there, well, that's not within the 6 contemplation of the worker at the time that - - - that he 7 or she is doing the job. So it's a question of fact as to 8 whether that makes sense that a jury would say no, they - -9 - they did not have to go three bays down to get - - - you 10 know, to get off. 11 MR. KAMINSKA: I think there is a - - - just a 12 fundamental issue here that this guy's job was done before 13 he even got on the loading dock. 14 JUDGE PIGOTT: So - - -15 MR. KAMINSKA: Okay. He was there to look at a 16 storage room - - -17 JUDGE PIGOTT: Well, that doesn't make it - - -18 pardon me? 19 MR. KAMINSKA: But he never - - - he - - -20 JUDGE PIGOTT: Pardon me? 21 MR. KAMINSKA: He was there to look at storage 22 rooms - -23 Right. JUDGE PIGOTT: MR. KAMINSKA: 2.4 - - - that were behind the dock, 25 behind the dock.

1 JUDGE PIGOTT: Okay. 2 MR. KAMINSKA: And then he testified we were 3 going back to the fifty-ninth floor, which is the floor he 4 came from. So he was done. Essentially, this is all 5 detour and frolic. He didn't need to any of this. 6 JUDGE PIGOTT: That's - - - that's not your 7 defense. 8 JUDGE FAHEY: That's are all factual questions. 9 MR. KAMINSKA: You know, but - - -10 JUDGE PIGOTT: Yeah. 11 MR. KAMINSKA: But the important thing is - - -12 JUDGE PIGOTT: That wasn't your defense. 13 MR. KAMINSKA: - - - he sees - - -14 JUDGE PIGOTT: You did not say he was on a frolic 15 of his own. 16 MR. KAMINSKA: No, no. But I'm just saying - - -17 JUDGE PIGOTT: Well, then why are you arguing it 18 now? 19 MR. KAMINSKA: Because it's - - -20 JUDGE PIGOTT: There are things in this record 21 that we ought to get - - - get to know. All right. 22 MR. KAMINSKA: The important thing is this. It's 23 unreasonable to walk to the end of a loading dock, see 2.4 something you identify, you know are black milk crates that

are stacked side-by-side with one in the middle - - -

1 they're not even stacked like they would, you know, milk crates interconnect in order to be - - -2 3 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: But does it matter, counsel, 4 that his partner went down on those same milk crates and 5 nothing happened? He wasn't the first one to use the milk 6 crates. 7 MR. KAMINSKA: No. It doesn't. It - - - it does 8 not. You know - - -9 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: Why? 10 MR. KAMINSKA: This - - - this appeal comes from 11 the First Department, but I was born and raised in Niagara 12 Falls. And my mom would tell me all the time, if your 13 friends jump off the Grand Island Bridge, are you going to 14 jump off - - -15 JUDGE PIGOTT: Careful. Careful. 16 MR. KAMINSKA: - - - the Grand Island Bridge? 17 JUDGE STEIN: But - - - but - - -18 MR. KAMINSKA: Because if they do and I follow 19 them, that's my fault. 2.0 JUDGE STEIN: But does - - - does the plaintiff's 2.1 conduct have to be unforeseeable in order for it to be the 22 sole proximate cause? 23 MR. KAMINSKA: The law is if the - - -2.4 unnecessary, unforeseeable and it is. It's just like all 25 these - - - these cases with the buckets that people turn

1 upside down - - -JUDGE STEIN: Well, how - - - how is it 2 3 unforeseeable that he would - - - he would descend using 4 those crates? 5 MR. KAMINSKA: How is it unforeseeable? We have 6 crates there. All right. Well, what if there was a 7 folding chair? Would that be okay? He can - - - he can use that? 8 9 JUDGE PIGOTT: Sure. 10 JUDGE STEIN: Well, I guess the question is - -11 MR. KAMINSKA: I mean they're crates. They're 12 not what they're for. 13 JUDGE STEIN: - - - can we decide that as a matter of law? 14 15 MR. KAMINSKA: Absolutely. 16 JUDGE STEIN: That's the - - -17 MR. KAMINSKA: Absolutely. And the case is 18 allowed - - -19 JUDGE RIVERA: Is it because you're saying it's 2.0 inherently dangerous, it's obvious? 21 MR. KAMINSKA: It's an - - - it's an 22 unreasonable, dangerous act he took unilaterally. The only reason he fell is because he did this and he did it himself 23 2.4 for no reason other than he didn't turn around and go the

way he came the way he did it a month before.

1 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: And it doesn't matter that the crates were there for at least a half an hour according 2 3 to the video that was - - -4 MR. KAMINSKA: No. 5 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: - - - taken by your own - -6 7 MR. KAMINSKA: It's a - - - it's a loading dock. 8 You know, materials are - - are there for - - at 9 loading docks. You know, but because there's material 10 stacked at a loading dock is not an invitation for someone 11 to take an unreasonably dangerous act and step on something 12 because - - -13 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: Instead of milk crates, if 14 they were cinderblocks that were pretty - - - much more 15 substantial, do you think that would have been any 16 difference? 17 MR. KAMINSKA: I - - - I do not think that you 18 should - - -19 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: More like steps? 2.0 MR. KAMINSKA: - - - look at something stacked at 2.1 a loading dock and say boy, you know what, that's my way to 22 get down. 23 JUDGE RIVERA: Is - - isn't his argument 2.4 stronger because the ladder is covered? If the ladder was

exposed and obvious, wouldn't that be a different kind of

1 case? But it's - - - it's covered by a truck. And as you 2 said, it's a loading dock. These things happen, right? 3 MR. KAMINSKA: I - - - I would say it doesn't 4 really - - - doesn't make it stronger, no. You know, 5 because he never looked. You know, all - - - the First 6 Department tells you he didn't look. 7 JUDGE RIVERA: So if he - - - if he had testified 8 and said, well, I looked around, there was nothing else? 9 MR. KAMINSKA: That would have made a stronger 10 case because he - - - then he - - - then maybe he made a choice different but he still always had an option. 11 12 JUDGE RIVERA: Aren't those all questions for the 13 jury? 14 MR. KAMINSKA: No. 15 JUDGE RIVERA: Aren't those all factual questions 16 at that point? 17 MR. KAMINSKA: Not at all. Because -- no, 18 because there's nothing dangerous about three milk crates 19 in a loading dock except if someone trips over them or 2.0 backs into them like Mr. Hagen said, that's a dangerous 21 condition. It's not dangerous because he used them for 22 something completely unforeseeable, for some use that 23 they're not supposed to be used for. 2.4 CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Thank you, counsel. 25

MR. KAMINSKA: Thank you.

CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Counsel.

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MR. NAPOLI: Why do I feel that having heard my adversary's argument that I feel I'm - - I'm at the trial court and he summed up for the defendant and now it's my turn to sum up for the plaintiff? These are definitely issues of fact for the jury. He did look to - - in that direction. He didn't see any ladder, Judge, because the truck was blocking it. So whether he was reasonable or unreasonable is a question of fact for the jury. They never really argued, strangely, if they argued at all, that they were free of negligence - - -

JUDGE GARCIA: The Appellate Division - - -

MR. NAPOLI: - - - in this particular case.

JUDGE GARCIA: The Appellate Division found here he didn't look, right?

MR. NAPOLI: Excuse me, Judge?

JUDGE GARCIA: The Appellate Division decision says he did not look. Are we bound by that?

MR. NAPOLI: Well, if you look at the record, the - - - his transcript says in the record that he looked in that direction and he - - - he - - - so - - -

JUDGE GARCIA: I guess my fundamental issue here, though, is there is no argument that he thinks the milk crates are the way to get down off of this platform. I mean there's - - - they're there. They're obviously

1 temporarily there, if it's a half hour or if it's two hours 2 if they were delivered first thing in the morning. 3 not the way the ramp is design - - - this loading dock is 4 designed. No one thinks to get off this loading ramp I 5 step onto some milk crates. 6 MR. NAPOLI: Well, Judge, then you and I differ, 7 Judge. If I - - - if I were approaching the loading dock 8 and I looked around and there was no other way to get down 9 and I want to get down - - -10 JUDGE GARCIA: Say where are the milk crates? 11 MR. NAPOLI: I would - - - maybe I'm 12 unreasonable. I would have taken - - - I would have - - -13 and then my - - -14 JUDGE RIVERA: But there is another way as Judge 15 Stein said at the beginning - - -16 MR. NAPOLI: - - - and my coworker jumped down, I 17 would have taken it. 18 JUDGE RIVERA: Counsel. Counsel. But there is -19 - - counsel. 2.0 MR. NAPOLI: Maybe I'm all unreasonable. 21 JUDGE RIVERA: Counsel. There is another way. 22 You can retrace your steps, as Judge Stein pointed out when 23 we started this oral argument. 2.4 MR. NAPOLI: But - - - but - - -

JUDGE RIVERA: I know you argue that is

1 inconvenient, but there is another way. It's not that he's 2 trapped. 3 MR. NAPOLI: It was never argued that he was - -4 - that he was going back, that he could have gone back. He 5 was going forward for some reason. 6 JUDGE RIVERA: It's obvious that he can retrace, 7 right? Because that's how he got to the dock. 8 MR. NAPOLI: Judge - - - Judge, if you go back -9 - - if you go to - - - if you go to Rockefeller Center, it 10 goes from Forty-Sixth Street to Fiftieth Street, it goes 11 from Fifth Avenue to Sixth Avenue. It takes so much time 12 to walk, as he says, to walk to another area. You're 13 walking blocks. I have - - - I have - - -14 JUDGE RIVERA: Well, you walk down blocks. 15 MR. NAPOLI: - - - an office on Fifth Avenue and 16 Eighth - - -17 JUDGE RIVERA: You're not worried you're going to 18 fall over - - - you're not worried you're going to fall 19 over milk cartons? 2.0 MR. NAPOLI: No. But it was such an obvious 2.1 thing. It's there. The way it was set up, Judge, is 22 here's the loading dock. Here - - - it was set up the way 23 it was even. It was - - - it was even - - - the crate was 2.4 even with the loading dock. It's a question of fact for 25 the jury. We should be allowed to - - - to try this case

in - - - in Supreme Court New York County. Thank you for your time. Thank you. CHIEF JUDGE DIFIORE: Thank you, sir. (Court is adjourned)

CERTIFICATION I, Sara Winkeljohn, certify that the foregoing transcript of proceedings in the Court of Appeals of People v. RCPI Landmark Properties, LLC, No. 174 was prepared using the required transcription equipment and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. Cucionia ood Signature: Agency Name: eScribers Address of Agency: 700 West 192nd Street Suite 607 New York, NY 10040 October 20, 2016 Date: 2.4