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1 1 SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF NEW YORK - CIVIL TERM - PART 34 2 ----X BRONX 13 PROPERTIES LLC and 3 2076 CRESTON LLC, Plaintiff 4 5 Index No. 161411/2015 v. 6 WESCO INSURANCE COMPANY, 7 Defendant. 8 Argument and decision 80 Centre Street New York, New York April 4, 2019 9 10 BEFORE: 11 HONORABLE ALAN C. MARIN, 12 Justice 13 APPEARANCES: 14 WILKOFSKY FRIEDMAN KAREL & CUMMINS 15 299 Broadway, Suite 1700 New York, New York 10007 BY: HARRY A. CUMMINS, ESQ., 16 Attorneys for Plaintiffs 17 MOUNT COTTON WOLLAN & GREENGRASS One New York Plaza 18 New York, New York 10004 BY: KEVIN F. BUCKLEY, ESQ., 19 Attorneys for Defendant 20 21 22 23 Reported by: Anthony Armstrong, Official Court Reporter 24 25

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THE COURT: Bronx Properties 13 LLC and 2076 Creston against Wesco Insurance Company. Mr. Armstrong has your cards.

Announce your appearances for the record.

MR. BUCKLEY: Kevin Buckley of Mound Cotton Wollan & Greengrass for Wesco Insurance Company.

MR. CUMMINS: Harry Cummins with Wilkofsky Friedman Karel & Cummins for the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: think the issue comes down as to whether this is a collapse or collapse or not and the competing engineers back and forth. There is some testimony that there was visible deterioration. You could see the floors were sloping, et cetera, et cetera. This is motion 008 for defendant summary judgment.

Go ahead, sir.

MR. BUCKLEY: Yes. Thank you.

There are a few bases on which Wesco moved for summary judgment. The first in and easiest fact is prompt notice. The loss allegedly occurred on July 1st. It's undisputed notice was not given until the 28th, 28 days later. We have evidence. It's in the record, photographic evidence of the tenant in the apartment at issue who in May - this is about a month and a half earlier - had taken

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photographs of the opened ceiling and floor showing the deteriorated joists.

Then on July 1st, allegedly, there was a collapse. The insured plaintiff then notified his engineer, his public adjuster. They came in, they took photographs, they inspected the damage, then they repaired the damage, and then only after all of that was done did they notify Wesco. So all of the evidence proving the damage and the loss was now gone for Wesco's investigators to look at. That in and of itself is a breach of the policies, conditions to provide prompt notice. It's also a breach of the conditions that require the insured to show the property for inspection, proving loss or damage.

Now, these -- with regard to prompt notice and the dates of loss, this is very similar to a case I had recently called TD Realty in the Bronx. That's cited in the papers. And in that case, notice was given 14 days later, after the insured decided to rip off and remove its roof and replace it, and then the insurance got to come in and take a look. The judge in that case said you breached the prompt notice condition, and you breached the other condition that requires you to show property proving the loss.

We didn't have the same opportunity here to come

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in and look at the damage right after the loss occurred, so for those reasons alone, the breach of those conditions, Wesco is entitled to summary judgment.

Now I would like to address the mountain of evidence that shows this was not a collapse at all.

What happened here was there were water leaks, undisputed, coming for months. The tenants were complaining. The tenant in 34A complained to HUD in May and asked them to come down and take a look. While the superintendent and his workers were in these apartments ripping out the walls trying to correct the water leaks in whatever way they were doing, she took photographs of what was going on in May. HUD -- HPD, I'm sorry, the HPD inspectors finally got into the building on July 1st that morning to take a look at what she was complaining about. They got in and they saw the ceilings were removed. She could see up into the floor at issue that the joists were rotted and deteriorated and in such bad condition they needed to be replaced.

She told these workers, who by the way were working without a permit, no building permit pulled on this, she told them you cannot just cover this up.

You have to fix this. She said stop what you are

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doing. I am going to come back here later this afternoon. Before she did that, she called her supervisor who, by the way, is an architect and came to the same conclusion. This is completely deteriorated. You need to remove this stuff and fix it. You just can't cover it up with sheetrock.

They came back later that evening, about five or six hours later --

THE COURT: What date are we on?

MR. BUCKLEY: This is all July 1st.

On July 1st she sees it. Not only does she sees it, she took photographs also, which are in the record, on the morning of July 1st showing the deterioration of these beams. She comes back later that evening with Department of Building inspectors, and the floor is gone. It's gone not in a collapse state that you would expect. It's a clean, square cut in the floor. You can see in the tiles and you can see in the tiles of the wall. It's a very clean cut.

Every engineer who has testified in this case, including plaintiff's engineer, has testified that this is an indication that it was an intentional demolition. Plaintiff's engineer says he cannot rule out the possibility that this floor was removed intentionally. Our engineer has concluded this floor

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was removed intentionally. The HUD architect and supervisors who saw it that morning said there was no way this floor would collapse. It was removed intentionally.

The tenant of this apartment, who was there all day long and would have heard a collapse, said nothing collapsed. They went in there and they gutted my apartment bathroom. She said she saw them taking the toilet out, taking the bathtub out, putting them out in the hall. And then to conceal this from the Department of Buildings who was going to come back shortly, they took a door and they screwed it on so that no one could open up the door into the bathroom.

Judge, getting to the collapse exclusion and why this is relevant.

Collapse in this policy is excluded. It's broadly excluded in the coverage section under Section B, collapse exclusion. There is a limited additional coverage collapse provision in Section D. Now, that doesn't overrule the exclusion. What it does is it says that exclusion applies, but in this limited situation you can get collapse coverage.

And it's very detailed what has to be proven.

First it has to be an abrupt falling down of a building or part of a building, such that it cannot be

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used for its intended purposes --

THE COURT: Looking from my notes. This is this D, additional coverage collapse?

MR. BUCKLEY: Correct.

THE COURT: It's on page four?

MR. BUCKLEY: Correct. It has to be an abrupt falling down, which again, the tenant herself proves that that did not happen. But aside from that, it has to be caused by one of the listed perils.

Now, plaintiff has said it is making a claim under the peril of hidden decay. It is saying it has a collapse because of hidden decay. The provision there says the collapse must be caused by decay that is hidden from view.

Now, the photographs from the morning of July 1st, when the floor was intact, clearly show that there was decay and rot in that floor. There was testimony from both of the HPD inspectors, one of which is an architect, saying they saw the rot in that structure that morning before any alleged collapse occurred, so therefore, as a matter of law, it was not hidden from view. Plaintiff takes the wrong turn on the last part of that provision by contending that it needed to know that it was actually decayed before the loss. That's not the case. If it knew of the decay

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because the floor was sloping or any other reason, water getting into the floor, then that also bars it from coverage. But merely the fact that it's not hidden from view alone pulls it out of a peril that triggers coverage under Section D.

For those reasons, we believe Wesco is entitled to summary judgment in this case.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CUMMINS: Your Honor, initially what hasn't been brought up by counsel is this property was bought approximately nine months before July 1, 2015 by the plaintiff. They had an engineering firm come in and do an exhaustive review and inspection of the building. The building passed with flying colors. There was no visible signs of collapse, no visible signs of hidden decay, et cetera.

Further, there's sworn testimony in this case from the plaintiffs' managing agent, as well as their super, that they were not aware of any conditions that would have given them reason to suspect that there was hidden decay in the floors and the wall.

Defense made much about sloping floors. Half the buildings in that neighborhood have sloping floors. That doesn't mean that that's evidence --

THE COURT: Not just bad neighborhoods.

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MR. CUMMINS: No. It's all over the city there are sloping doors.

THE COURT: What are we talking about in the damages? There is the bathroom in 34A and the bathrooms below it.

MR. CUMMINS: Basically, first of all, after this event occurred, immediately after this occurred, there was an emergency situation where shoring had to go in immediately to protect the building. There was no time to wait. HPD required that that shoring go up. That was done. There's also an obligation under the policy -- I just want to mention this and I will respond to your Honor directly.

There is an obligation under the policy for an insured to protect and reserve its property from further damage that the plaintiff did. All the late notice cases that defendant cites, they are all in excess of 28 days. With the exception of about two or three, they are almost hundred.

THE COURT: Your thing is 27 days?

MR. CUMMINS: Yes. The law says it's all circumstantial and it depends on the particular facts of the case.

Your Honor is asking about damages.

After the event occurred and after the emergency

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work was done, and with no insurance monies forthcoming because Wesco chose not to pay anything, our client incurred in excess of \$600,000 to research that line of apartments. Defendant has suggested, well, we are claiming maintenance and ancillary repairs.

The language in the collapse coverage says that we will pay for direct physical loss or damage to cover property caused by an abrupt collapse of building or any part of the building. The case law also says that if -- the collapse impacts on other aspects of the building that are not in a state of collapse, if those repairs have to be made, then it's a covered loss.

THE COURT: Consequential damages in the contract. I note the reply by the defendant says not only is it not a collapse, but -- I think they say there is an issue of whether you can segregate the costs of the repairs --

MR. CUMMINS: We did.

THE COURT: -- elsewhere in the building.

MR. CUMMINS: We did. We provided in discovery a full packet of invoices. We had a general contractor who did all of this research work. We provided all those invoices to the loss-related

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I'm sorry. Go ahead, Judge.

THE COURT: If we get there, would a jury get questions, you know, was repair to Apartment 34B part of this? Is the repainting of this section of the

repairs. Repairs were all done. The tenants were --

MR. CUMMINS: We will have testimony that will support occurrence-related damages. The tenants were all back in the building in about 18 months.

hallway part of the direct damage?

THE COURT: What's this thing with the cutout in the bathroom that was not --

MR. CUMMINS: There are photographs that show what appears to be what defendants claim it is. There has been no testimony from anyone saying this what was been done. It's similar to the speculation about sloping floors being evidence of hidden decay. That's a lot of speculation.

I also want to mention that one engineer's opinion they didn't mention was Mr. Fuentes from the city who opined that to him this looked like a collapse. Now, There Was some qualifying testimony afterwards. He was not paying paid by anybody here. He is a city employee. He came in and inspected. He acknowledged and conceded that this appeared to be a collapse.

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We believe there are questions of fact here, your Honor, which would mitigate in favor of the denial of this motion.

MR. BUCKLEY: Judge, let me start with Mr. Fuentes. He inadvertently said he showed up because someone reported a collapse. He did not opine that this was a collapse. In the testimony, I clarified with him numerous times, which I cited in my brief the exact page and line number, where he said I did not form an opinion in any way about whether or not this is a collapse.

And then I went through the physical evidence with him. He agreed with me that if a collapse had occurred, you would find the bathtub in 34A done in the bathroom below. You would find the toilet down in the bathroom below. You would not find plastic covering of pipes of these removed fixtures in 34A, which is normally done in construction, when you remove a fixture intentionally. We went through all the physical evidence.

He said he did not form an opinion, nor was it his job to form an opinion as to whether a collapse occurred or whether this was intentionally removed.

THE COURT: Counsel, are you saying that your people went in right away to maintain the building,

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that was your duty, and that's why there may be evidence of some construction work rather than --

MR. CUMMINS: They were under orders to immediately shore the building. The building wasn't completely repaired and all damage hidden by July 28th. They did what they were required to do by law.

And also, just regarding notice of hidden decay, there has been no testimony as to when this alleged construction started. All indications point to that day or maybe the day before. My client -- even if that's the case, my client wouldn't have had time to come in and somehow be aware, oh, they are aware of the hidden decay because it was revealed the day before and somehow that bars coverage. I don't believe the case law supports that either, your Honor.

But in any event, they were making those emergency repairs. The shoring went in. The shoring contractor was brought in immediately because they were required.

THE COURT: What fell from 34A, the floor opened up?

MR. CUMMINS: The floor opened up and bathroom appliances fell through. They were found down below.

THE COURT: How many apartments in the line

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below? How many floors down did it go?

MR. CUMMINS: I believe it was from the fourth floor to the third to the second and then the ground floor.

THE COURT: The floors between the first and the third floor, did they collapse? Did they go through as well?

> MR. CUMMINS: Yes.

THE COURT: I know it's a close call. think of a collapse, we think of the entire building goes down and that's the end of it.

> MR. BUCKLEY: Judge, can I --

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. BUCKLEY: -- get back to the physical evidence?

The evidence -- first of all, what they are claiming is not the floors below. They are claiming the two floors above and the floors below. They are claiming essentially the damage that was caused by the water leaks for the months before, of them taking out the rot and redoing this whole thing. There was no damage to the floors below. In fact, there was damage to other apartments to the left and right due to water That's all encompassed in their engineer's report.

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With regard to the damage --

THE COURT: Does your policy cover water damage only when it's coming from the outside, from hurricane or some other storm?

MR. BUCKLEY: Correct. Getting back to the notice issue here.

He is contending that they needed to come in and do shoring. It's not the shoring that they did which disturbed the conditions, Judge. They came in and they fixed the entire floor. By the time our engineers got in, the floor was repaired. They had no --

THE COURT: Do me a favor. We have all of this -- do you have all the pictures there?

MR. BUCKLEY: I have them right here.

THE COURT: Come up.

Off the record for a second.

(There was an off-the-record

discussion.)

THE COURT: I don't think notice is an issue.

I don't think the 28 days is an issue. Looking at these photographs, it just doesn't look like a collapse. We are interpreting a contract. I believe that's a question of law not a question of fact.

Motion 008 is granted for summary judgment. Do

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Argument and decision a short form order. Counselor, I respect your position. If the Appellate Division reverses me, God bless you. (Proceedings concluded.)

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CERTIFICATE

I, ANTHONY ARMSTRONG, a Senior Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the testimony as taken stenographically by and before me at the time, place and on the date hereinbefore set forth.

I DO FURTHER CERTIFY that I am neither a relative nor employee nor attorney nor counsel of any of the parties to this action, and that I am neither a relative nor employee of such attorney or counsel, and that I am not financially interested in this action.

(Not certified unless signed in blue ink.)

Anthony Armstrong, CSR Official Court Reporter