1	COURT OF APPEALS			
2	STATE OF NEW YORK			
3	TABUDAN CACEA			
4	KATHRYN CASEY,			
5	Respondent,			
6	-against-	NO	. 10	
7	WHITEHOUSE ESTATES, INC.,			
8	Appellants.			
9			20 Eagle Street Albany, New York February 7, 202	k
10	Before:		, ,	
11	ACTING CHIEF JUDGE ANTHON			
12	ASSOCIATE JUDGE JENNY ASSOCIATE JUDGE MICHAEL	J. GA	RCIA	
13	ASSOCIATE JUDGE ROWAN I ASSOCIATE JUDGE MADELIN			
14	ASSOCIATE JUDGE SHIRLEY	TROUI	!MAN	
15	Appearances:			
16	JEFFREY TURKEL, E			
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18	733 Third Avenu New York, NY 100			
19	RONALD S. LANGUEDOC			
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24			Cynthia R. Piet	
25	Off	icial	Court Transcribe	r



ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: Good afternoon.

Our first appeal on today's calendar is number 10, Casey v.

Whitehouse Estates.

Counsel, whenever you're ready.

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MR. TURKEL: Thank you, Your Honor. May it please the court. Jeffrey Turkel for the appellants. I would like to reserve two minutes for rebuttal, please.

ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: You have two minutes.

MR. TURKEL: Thank you.

Supreme Court's order in this case was issued in 2017. And a lot has happened since then. Most notably, this court's decision in Regina and the First Department's post-Regina decisions in this case and in several other cases. What I'd like to do with my time here, today, is to discuss the fraud issue the way this court, in Regina, described the sole fraud-based exception to the four-year rule, and how the First Department, in this and other cases, has dramatically expanded that, and I think, unfortunately, has disregarded what Regina has to say.

The fraud-based exception began in 2005 in

Thornton and in 2010 in the Grimm case. This court

expanded and clarified on the circumstances where fraud

would vitiate the four-year rule and allow the default run

formula to go forward. And the court specifically said



that the four-year rule could only be breached where there is evidence of a landlord's fraudulent deregulation scheme to remove an apartment from the protections of rent stabilization.

As in Thornton, the rental history may be examined for the limited purpose of determining whether a fraudulent scheme to destabilize the apartment tainted the reliability of the base date.

ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: So are you saying that unless it can be sufficiently demonstrated that the fraud is a scheme to deregulate an apartment, which I assume you're now going to say, we concede that the apartment's regulated?

MR. TURKEL: Yes.

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ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: Any other kind of fraud would be acceptable?

MR. TURKEL: Well, not acceptable. It's certainly - - all I can tell you is what this court said in Regina. This court said, fraudulent scheme to destabilize. It said that five times. Five times, that phrase or variance thereof. So I have to assume that the court was serious, that this was the sole fraud-based exception.

JUDGE RIVERA: Does the destabilization have to flow immediately from that particular fraud? Can it be a



1	long-term scheme that, down the road, eventually, you migh	
2	end up removing these apartments from	
3	MR. TURKEL: I I	
4	JUDGE RIVERA: coverage?	
5	MR. TURKEL: I mean, I think, the court as the -	
6	as the court, determining what the common law	
7	exceptions are to the statute, because the pre-HSTPA	
8	statute doesn't really govern any of this or doesn't spea	
9	to it. I suppose the court could go that way, if it	
10	wished.	
11	JUDGE RIVERA: It seems in Thornton, I think -	
12	- Judge Kaye, there in Thornton, is talking about,	
13	potentially, down the road	
14	MR. TURKEL: Yes.	
15	JUDGE RIVERA: there may be even more	
16	grevious implications for the fraud	
17	MR. TURKEL: Yes.	
18	JUDGE RIVERA: beyond the immediate.	
19	MR. TURKEL: Yes. I I understand that.	
20	What I would say is that if the tenant who came and	
21	is a stabilized tenant, post this fraud	
22	JUDGE RIVERA: Uh-huh.	
23	MR. TURKEL: didn't vacate the apartment	
24	for thirty years, there's no deregulation for thirty years	
25	at least based on a vacancy. So if the court wanted to go	



in that direction, I suppose it could.

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I would note, however, that the tenants never argued that there was a fraudulent scheme to destabilize in this case.

JUDGE RIVERA: And let me ask you another question because you focused on the fraud. I understand why. But let me ask you a different kind of question. Is fraud the only basis?

It strikes me that Thornton begins with, is the landlord's conduct a violation of public policy? And then goes on the - - - the fraudulent scheme there, certainly, is a violation of public policy. Can't - - - can't we look at these cases, Regina being just one part of this on fraud, that there is an opening for examining the full breadth of the landlord's conduct to see if it is in violation of public policy? If not, fitting within particular elements of fraud.

MR. TURKEL: Well, what I would say is that, as I said before, the court, in Regina, used the phrase "fraudulent scheme to destabilize" five separate times.

And on four separate occasion, it described it as a limited exception.

The other thing that I would point out is that the court, in Grimm and in Regina, went out of its way to say that, it has to be a fraudulent scheme to destabilize



that would taint or make the base date unreliable.

JUDGE GARCIA: Isn't that, Counsel, really the point of Regina and those cases? It may be public policy, it may be fraud. But it seems to me what you're trying to get at is reliability. So how reliable is the information we have about the rent on the base date?

MR. TURKEL: Yes.

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JUDGE GARCIA: There are other penalties for various misbehavior - - -

MR. TURKEL: Absolutely - - -

JUDGE GARCIA: - - - right?

MR. TURKEL: - - - Your Honor.

JUDGE GARCIA: So it seems there's two ways you can do that here. One is fraud. Fraud somehow made the base - - - the rent that was actually being paid on the base date unreliable, or we just don't have enough information provided to be able to determine that, right?

MR. TURKEL: I understand both points of view. I think, you know, the - - - when - - - when you - - - if you look back at Regina, the first thing that the Regina court says is, let's start with the statute because the statute is what the legislature has promulgated, and we're supposed to be implementing the intention of the legislature. And it started out by saying, we're looking at the pre-HSTPA statute.



And what we see is there is a four-year rule. That you look at the base date four years prior to the complaint being filed. That is the base date. Okay. And the court created the exception, the common law exception, to the four-year rule because it's unfair to use the base date as the be all and end all for all future - - -

JUDGE GARCIA: But again, that rule that was crafted there was done so that you can get the - - - you can get to a conclusion as to whether or the rate - - - the rent paid on the base rate - - - rent date was reliable or not.

MR. TURKEL: Yes.

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JUDGE GARCIA: Not so that you could go back and reconstruct various rental - - - $\!\!\!\!$

MR. TURKEL: No. No. No. No.

JUDGE GARCIA: - - - payments.

MR. TURKEL: Yeah. I mean, one of the key aspects of Regina, which has a relent path on this case, is that the court declared the reconstruction method to be unlawful precisely because it violated the four-year rule.

JUDGE WILSON: Let me ask you a small question about the record, because I wonder if this is just a sort of very nice wording dispute. I think, you've said that there are - - for 2007, there are fifty-five leases that have been produced relative to these apartments. And the

tenants are saying that those aren't in the record.

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And I'm wondering if both are true in the sense that the reason those aren't in the record on summary judgment is because at the time the summary judgment motion was filed, Regina hadn't been decided. And so the - - - what the rate was in 2007 wasn't conclusive the way it would be after Regina - - -

MR. TURKEL: Absolutely. I mean - - - JUDGE WILSON: - - - is that right?

MR. TURKEL: - - - the irony of this case is that we're kind of trying to put Humpty Dumpty back together again, because at the time that this case was decided by Supreme Court, and prior thereto, when the tenants moved for summary judgment based on document disobedience or alleged document disobedience, everybody was laboring on the reconstruction method. And if the issue is - - - well, going to the issue of whether these documents are in the record, when the tenants moved for summary judgment, they moved for summary judgment based on document - - - alleged document disobedience, not fraud.

And they said to Supreme Court, they said, we have painstakingly, that's the word they used, painstakingly gone through all the documents that the owner has produced, and we have compiled a schedule showing what was produced. And if you look at page 256 of the record,



what you'll see is a list of apartments.

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And I would just point out in one particular case, page 256 of the record, Exhibit 5 - - - or Exhibit V, summary of documents provided by defendants.

On page 260- - - - 57 of the record, they have this long list. The second one down, the notation, apartment 1D, the lease commenced December 1st, 2007, it terminated Oct - - I'm sorry, November 30th, 2000 - - - I'm sorry. Started on December 1st, 2006. Terminated on Oct - - November 2007. Tenant's name and the rent.

That is the tenants saying and stating to the court that "we have this lease." This is a list of leases that they already have. There are forty-one such instances on this schedule. And then several months later, after we had produced another ten or twelve or however many thousands of documents, they submitted a second schedule -

JUDGE WILSON: How do we know that's what that schedule is?

MR. TURKEL: The tenants described it, Your

Honor. The tenants went to Supreme Court and - - - and,

again, based on alleged documents - - -

JUDGE TROUTMAN: So then, are they essentially estopped from saying anything to the contrary?

MR. TURKEL: Yes. Yes. They created the



schedules. They described the schedules to the First

Department. If you'll just bear with me for one second.

They just said that, the First Department, they

were painstakingly put together. You know, we went through

And they put that schedule in, in lieu of the 10 or 15 or 17,000 documents under the voluminous documents exception.

this, and we did an audit, and we - - - we did all this.

And they went to the Supreme Court, and they went to the Appellate Division, and they say, this is good as gold. Take our word for it. We have reviewed the leases. This is a list. This first list is what's in the record. And the second list is what's not in the record.

They put it in - - - they put that list in the record. That list conclusively shows that there are fifty-five - - - at least fifty-five leases that were put in, the - - - on the base date. Before the - - -

JUDGE WILSON: And for example, with the examp - sorry. Over here again. With the example you pointed
us to, right - - - I forgot, the woman's name was Claudia
something or other - - - the - - - your understanding of
their point in putting that in where there's three leases
and that's it, just around the 2007 period - - -

MR. TURKEL: Right.

JUDGE WILSON: - - - is that they were trying to establish that there weren't leases from before that.



MR. TURKEL: Yes. 1 2 JUDGE WILSON: Okay. 3 MR. TURKEL: That's - - -4 JUDGE WILSON: I've got - - -5 MR. TURKEL: I mean, that's part of what they 6 were trying to do. 7 JUDGE WILSON: Yes. 8 MR. TURKEL: I mean, according to them, it was a 9 schedule of what had been produced, however we want to 10 contextualize that or - - -11 JUDGE WILSON: But that was for the purpose of 12 proving what hadn't been produced; is that fair? 13 MR. TURKEL: Well, the first list is these are 14 the documents we got from the landlord. And the second 15 one, which was several months later, after much more 16 discovery had continued, thousands and thousands of 17 documents, that was a schedule of "as of this date, this is 18 what we don't have." If you look at the two lists and you 19 do the math, there are fifty-five leases. 20 JUDGE WILSON: Yeah. 2.1 MR. TURKEL: And the tenants - - - and I think 2.2 it's unfortunate and regrettable - - - in the First 23 Department, they desc - - - they said, plaintiffs 24 painstakingly reviewed the records submitted by defendants 25 on discovery, provided a detailed and accurate analysis to



the court showing the deficiencies in the defendant's rental histories. Then they said, plaintiff's attorneys properly attached their motion as exhibits, so it's in the record, summaries of the thousands of documents provided by defendant. This was proper and the summaries were admissible.

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And they did it, as I said, under the voluminous document rule.

Now they claim - - - and again, I think, it's regrettable - - - they say that these summaries, which, I think, have really backfired on them, raised merely the suggestion that some base date leases were turned over upon pretrial discovery. A suggestion is not enough to establish that these records were provided. They submitted them. They swore to their accuracy. And then when it came to bounce back against them, they say, they're mere suggestions.

Just the fact that they can see that some of the base date leases are there, I think, is enough to warrant reopening this.

On the issue of document - - - I'm sorry, document production, I think, Judge Gische - - -

ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: Counsel, can we save the document production for your rebuttal time?

MR. TURKEL: Certainly, Your Honor.



1 ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: Thank you. 2 MR. TURKEL: Thank you. 3 MR. LANGUEDOC: Good afternoon. May it please 4 the Court. My name is Ronald Languedoc. I'm appearing for 5 the plaintiffs. Your Honors, the Appellate Division 6 correctly held that the defendants' unmasked retroactive 7 registrations of these illegally deregulated apartments in 8 2012 was an attempt to avoid the court's adjudication of 9 the issues and to impose their own calculations of how to -10 11 JUDGE GARCIA: But how does that exactly happen 12 if Regina says, you look at what the actual rent paid on 13 the base date was? So how does that affect the reliability 14 of that calculation? 15 MR. LANGUEDOC: Well, it affects the reliability 16 of the calculation in a few ways. First of all, the - - -17 it's not just a question of producing a lease that was in 18 effect on the base date, but it's the full rental history thereafter, because the Rent Stabilization Code talks about 19 20 three possible bases for applying the default formula. One 21 being fraud; the other being the inability to produce a 2.2 base date lease; and the third being inability to produce -23



MR. LANGUEDOC:

ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: But isn't - - -

- - - rental history.

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ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: Isn't that the 1 2 problem, that you were pursuing the default formula in a 3 pre-Regina litigation, and suddenly, there was a game-4 changing decision that made the default formula, I don't 5 know if it's totally irrelevant, but somewhat less relevant 6 to something like what - - - what Judge Garcia was 7 suggesting; just show us the lease and what you were paying 8 on the base date. 9 JUDGE GARCIA: And if you know the ba - - - let's 10 say, hypothetical, you know exactly what the rent was on 11 the base date. Isn't the formula, then, you are in 12 entitled, as landlord, to whatever increases you would have 13 gotten under the rules going forward? 14 MR. LANGUEDOC: Correct.

JUDGE GARCIA: And so the difference between what you paid and what that calculation is are the damages. So what's missing in the case where you can establish what was paid?

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MR. LANGUEDOC: Well, what is missing is not just the base date but then the subsequent rental history. Then there's the fact that $-\ -\$

JUDGE GARCIA: And that's just what's actually paid, though, so that's a proof failing, you're saying.

MR. LANGUEDOC: It's - - - well, it's what - - - whatever leases or renewal leases went - - - went in - - -



1 went into place, whether there were changes of tenancy, 2 whether there were individual apartment improvements, or 3 anything like that. 4 ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: Subsequent to the 5 base date. 6 MR. LANGUEDOC: Correct. 7 ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: So that - - -8 that's a discussion about what allowed increases might have 9 occurred following the base date. 10 MR. LANGUEDOC: Correct. 11 ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: But the goal that 12 you were pursuing in this litigation was to try to 13 establish the rent on the base date using the 14 reconstruction method. 15 MR. LANGUEDOC: That was the goal in December 16

2015, when we brought the motion.

ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: Right.

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MR. LANGUEDOC: That was the argument that we made based on the limited authorities that were available at the time. Then by the time we got to the Appellate Division, which was 2021, Regina had already been decided. The Appellate Division, fully cognizant of Regina, accepted the Supreme Court's determination that the owner's actions in 2011 and 2012 were designed to obviate an adjudication of the - - - of legal rents. And thereby, it - - - that



combined with the landlord's failure to produce the leases 1 2 on the record. 3 ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: And as to that 4 first thing, I assume you take the position that that was 5 not an overly lenient view of fraud, at least as we meant 6 it in Regina, correct? MR. LANGUEDOC: An overly lenient, you - - -7 8 ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: In other words, 9 that their effort to reconstruct the rent the way they 10 did - - -11 MR. LANGUEDOC: Right. 12 ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: - - - their 13 conclusion that that was fraud, you don't think that that 14 was unwarranted conclusion on their part? 15 MR. LANGUEDOC: No, that was fully warranted 16 conclusion, based upon what the landlord did here. 17 ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: And why, given the 18 elements of fraud that are so frequently stressed, and I 19 think, cited in the footnote in Regina, what - - - why is 20 that not the case? 2.1 MR. LANGUEDOC: Well, the footnote in Regina, the 2.2 footnote 7 in Regina, it relates back to a text in the 23 majority opinion, in which they're distinguishing between 24 the actions of owners in cases, like Thornton and Grimm,



and the cases - - - and the actions of the owners in the

cases before them. Where in the Regina - - - the four - -1 2 - the Regina cases where the court had a complete rental 3 history and there was no serious allegation of fraud. 4 So I would argue that the footnote 7 has been 5 misconstrued by the landlord to mean that - - - you know, 6 the pleading requirements of CPLR 3016(b) are applicable 7 and so on. I don't think that - - - I don't think that was 8 the court's intention. 9 ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: So it's just a 10 pleading issue, the specificity of the pleadings? 11 MR. LANGUEDOC: Well - - -12 ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: It doesn't change 13 the substantive law of fraud? 14 15 tenants must prove a common law fraud claim in order to 16 establish that there was a fraudulent scheme. That they 17

MR. LANGUEDOC: Well, it - - - it's not that the must - - - they must - - - they must prove that there was a scheme, that it was evading the Rent Stabilization Law in some way.

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There's no one size fits all approach. That - -- there's a variety of circumstances. For example, what was done in this case, which lardly - - - largely was things that were done after we filed the action. But where obfuscating of the record and made it impossible for anyone to calculate what -



1	JUDGE GARCIA: But I I
2	MR. LANGUEDOC: the rents were.
3	JUDGE GARCIA: I'm having still having
4	trouble with that because all the actions complained of by
5	the landlord to place, I think, at the end of '11
6	2011, 2012
7	MR. LANGUEDOC: Right.
8	JUDGE GARCIA: early. So the four-year
9	lookback period, as I understand, is October '07 to Octobe
10	2011.
11	MR. LANGUEDOC: Correct.
12	JUDGE GARCIA: So it just seems like a proof
13	issue to me, then. Because whatever they did in 20
14	late 2011, early 2012, how does that affect what the
15	records are of what was paid over that four-year period?
16	MR. LANGUEDOC: It it does not affect the
17	records of what was paid over that four-year period, if
18	those records were available and produced. And yes,
19	certainly, they did turn over some number of leases, in
20	effect, in October 2007 in the course of
21	JUDGE GARCIA: So again, my question
22	MR. LANGUEDOC: the discovery.
23	JUDGE GARCIA: then, is why isn't this a
24	proof issue and why is it a fraud issue?
25	MR. LANGUEDOC: Well, I think, it's both. I



MR. LANGUEDOC: Well, I think, it's both. I

1	think, it's a combination of circumstances that
2	which, I think, may have been where some of the questions
3	that were asked to my opponent earlier were addressed.
4	That it's a combination of circumstances, whereby the owne
5	recalculated the rents to a much higher amount, registered
6	them
7	JUDGE GARCIA: But what does that have to do wit
8	what was paid in the four-year look-back period?
9	MR. LANGUEDOC: It doesn't have to do with what
LO	was paid in the four-year look period.
L1	JUDGE GARCIA: All right.
L2	MR. LANGUEDOC: It's the the facts that -
L3	- it's not possible from the record we have to ascertain.
L 4	JUDGE WILSON: As regards the as regards t
L5	registration of the inflated rents
L 6	MR. LANGUEDOC: Right
L7	JUDGE WILSON: wasn't there, then, a lette
L8	that went out jointly that said, disregard all of this? S
L 9	I'm having trouble understanding how you can rely on that
20	as fraud when somebody says, wait a minute, time out, the
21	courts going to decide this
22	MR. LANGUEDOC: Right.
23	JUDGE WILSON: disregard.
24	MR. LANGUEDOC: There was a letter that was sent
25	out in January 2016. Excu excuse me, January 2012.



And then in March 2012, the landlord went ahead, anyway, and filed all of these registrations, and then started a process of having tenants sign these illegal leases. And from what we know in the record, twenty-nine tenants refused to sign them.

That presumes that there must have been some approximately fifty people who did probably sign them.

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That presumes that there must have been some approximately fifty people who did probably sign them. We don't know the number. So the letter - - - the letter that was sent had no effect, apparently. It's not clear on the record.

JUDGE SINGAS: But if we decided in Grimm that an increase in rent can't be a colorable basis for fraud, what else are you alleging? Like, what in the record are you stating?

MR. LANGUEDOC: Well, we're alleging - - - we're alleging a scheme which - - - by which apartments that had been unlawfully deregulated were ostensibly placed back in regulation but at much higher rents than what had ever been charged and what the owner was entitled to ever collect.

And that that scheme has not - - - to - - - as far as we're aware, to this day, has not been rectified.

JUDGE WILSON: Well, I thought that Judge - - - Justice Singh issued an order that set interim rates.

MR. LANGUEDOC: Justice Singh issued an order in 2014 - - -



1	JUDGE WILSON: Yeah.
2	MR. LANGUEDOC: directing that the
3	allthe rents not be increased
4	JUDGE WILSON: And that's been
5	MR. LANGUEDOC: without leave of court.
6	JUDGE WILSON: That that's been in effect
7	since.
8	MR. LANGUEDOC: That has been in effect
9	that was in effect until, I believe, 2021, when a
LO	subsequent interim order was entered, which is in effect a
11	of today. Yes, that's correct.
L2	JUDGE WILSON: So let me ask you. I take it tha
L3	even the defendants would say that there are certain of th
L4	apartments at issue for which they haven't produced a leas
L5	that was in effect as of 2007.
L 6	MR. LANGUEDOC: Right.
L7	JUDGE WILSON: So what do you say should be done
L8	as regard to those?
L9	MR. LANGUEDOC: Where a lease was not produced -
20	
21	JUDGE WILSON: Yeah.
22	MR. LANGUEDOC: as of 2007?
23	JUDGE WILSON: Where we don't know let's
24	say we let's assume, hypothetical, we don't know wha
25	the rent was in 2007. Then what happens?



1 MR. LANGUEDOC: I think - - - well, what - - -2 what is supposed to happen under the Rent Stabilization 3 Code is that the court would apply the default formula, 4 which is what the Appellate Division held. 5 JUDGE WILSON: And is it your view that there are 6 some - - - at least some apartments as to which that 7 information from 2007 is not available and, therefore, you 8 have to use it? 9 MR. LANGUEDOC: Absolutely. 10 JUDGE WILSON: Okay. 11 MR. LANGUEDOC: Absolutely, yes. 12 ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: Thank you, 13 Counsel. 14 MR. LANGUEDOC: Thank you. 15 ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: Counsel, is there 16 more discovery that needs to be done to determine what the 17 base rent is on those - - - I don't know what the number 18 is, of cases where - - - of apartments where you don't have 19 leases? 20 MR. TURKEL: Right. I think - - - I think, as 21 Justice Gische suggested in her dissent, because this whole 22 case was litigated at Supreme Court, the discovery demands, 23 the discovery orders, and Supreme Court's order as to what



was submitted and what was not submitted, it was done under

the wrong methodology, the reconstruction method, which was

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found by this court in 2020 to be illegal. It was overly broad because under the reconstruction method, the base date is the last date that a rent stabilized tenant was paying before the - - - the deregulation. That base date is not 2007 it - - - for these seventy-two apartments. It could be 2002, 1998, 1994.

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So they were asking for thousands and thousands of documents that they had no right to ask. I think, given the rapidly evolving state of the law regarding what the proper base date is, I mean, the court - - - when the court found that we were in discovery disobedience, it was using the wrong base date. I think, the fairest thing to do is to remand it, as Justice Gische had suggested, for any further discovery that's necessary. Now that we know what the proper base date is, we can do all of this correctly.

JUDGE WILSON: I guess, the only problem I have with that is that you described the request as over broad. And I assume you tried to produce everything you had from 2007, right? I mean, you didn't withhold any leases from 2007.

MR. TURKEL: I - - I cannot say, Your Honor. I know that their schedules show that at least fifty-five were submitted.

JUDGE WILSON: Right.

MR. TURKEL: It's possible that there were more



1 submitted. I think - - -2 JUDGE WILSON: But those would already be - -3 have been produced in discovery. 4 MR. LANGUEDOC: Right. And - - - and I would 5 also point out that - - -6 JUDGE WILSON: I mean, this case has been going 7 on a very long time. The - - -8 MR. TURKEL: Right. 9 JUDGE WILSON: I take your point that the 10 discovery demand was extraordinarily broad, and you had to 11 produce a lot of things, but it - - - it strikes me as 12 improbable that you have leases from 2007 for some 13 apartments that you haven't yet produced. 14 MR. TURKEL: I think that - - - I understand Your 15 Honor's point of view. I think that, again, given the 16 initial mistake about all of this, that discovery can be 17 concluded very briefly so that the case can proceed under 18 the right discovery rule, under the correct base date. JUDGE RIVERA: Is that - - - is that because 19 20 there's no fraud? When you say, the correct base date - -2.1 2.2 I would respectfully submit - - -MR. TURKEL: 23 JUDGE RIVERA: I'm just trying to clarify the 24 genesis of that statement. When you say, the - - - we know 25 the correct base date.



1 MR. TURKEL: We now - - -2 JUDGE RIVERA: We know that because -3 MR. TURKEL: Oh, oh, yes. 4 JUDGE RIVERA: - - - there is no scheme. 5 MR. TURKEL: Assuming there's no fraud. 6 JUDGE RIVERA: There is no fraud. 7 MR. TURKEL: Yes. 8 JUDGE RIVERA: So if the court disagreed with 9 that, do you lose? 10 MR. TURKEL: Yes. Under a standard that, I 11 believe, was overly broad and that - - - that disregarded -12 - - I mean, I also have a problem with the fact that the 13 tenants did not argue fraud in Supreme Court, and that we 14 specifically argued in the Appellate Division that the 15 tenants never allege fraud, and they certainly never lodged 16 a fraudulent scheme to deregulate. 17 JUDGE GARCIA: Counsel, does - - - fraud doesn't 18 affect the base date, right? It just affects - - -19 MR. TURKEL: Not in this case. 20 JUDGE GARCIA: But it doesn't affect the base 21 date in any case. I mean, the base date is the base date, 22 I mean, it - - - fraud affects the reliability of 23 the actual rent paid on the base date, as I understand it. You still have an October 2011 - - - 2007 base date, even 24



if there's fraud here, wouldn't you?

1	MR. TURKEL: Well, if under the Regina
2	conceptualization, there was a fraudulent scheme to
3	deregulate
4	ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: You can look
5	further back.
6	MR. TURKEL: that you can look further
7	back, that that tainted the base date. It has to
8	taint the
9	JUDGE GARCIA: It has to taint
10	MR. TURKEL: Has to it has to have that
11	effect.
12	JUDGE GARCIA: the rent paid on the base
13	date. It doesn't tent taint the base date.
14	MR. TURKEL: No, no, no. It taints the
15	reliability of the rent pace I'm sorry, paid on the
16	actual base date.
17	Unless the court has any further questions?
18	ACTING CHIEF JUDGE CANNATARO: Thank you,
19	Counsel.
20	MR. TURKEL: Thank you.
21	(Court is adjourned)
22	
23	
24	



CERTIFICATION

I, Cynthia R. Piett, certify that the foregoing transcript of proceedings in the Court of Appeals of Kathryn Casey v. Whitehouse Estates, Inc., No. 10 was prepared using the required transcription equipment and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

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