

Langella v Amchem Prods., Inc.

Supreme Court of New York, New York County

August 23, 2024, Decided

INDEX NO. 190226/2023

Reporter

2024 N.Y. Misc. LEXIS 5309 *; 2024 NY Slip Op 32972(U) **

[1]** VICTOR M LANGELLA, Plaintiff, - v - AMCHEM PRODUCTS, INC., N/K/A RHONE POULENC AG COMPANY, N/K/A BAYER CROPSCIENCE INC, AMERICAN BILTRITE INC, ARMSTRONG INTERNATIONAL, INC, ARMSTRONG PUMPS, INC, ATWOOD & MORRILL COMPANY, BLACKMER, BURNHAM HOLDINGS, INC. BURNHAM. LLC, INDIVIDUALLY. AND AS SUCCESSOR TO BURNHAM CORPORATION, BW/IP, INC. AND ITS WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARIES, CANVAS MW, LLC. FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE MARLEY-VWLAIN COMPANY, LLC, CARRIER CORPORATION, CONWED CORPORATION, DOMCO PRODUCTS TEXAS, INC, EATON CORPORATION, AS SUCCESSOR -IN-INTEREST TO CUTLER-HAMMER, INC. FLOWSERVE US, INC. INDIVIDUALLY AND SUCCESSOR TO ROCKWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, EDWARD VALVE, INC., NORDSTROM VALVES, INC., EDWARD VOGT VALVE COMPANY, AND VOGT VALVE COMPANY, FMC CORPORATION. ON BEHALF OF ITS FORMER CHICAGO PUMP & NORTHERN PUMP BUSINESSES, FOSTER WHEELER. L.L.C, GARDNER DENVER, INC, GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, GOULD ELECTRONICS INC, ITT LLC., INDIVIDUALLY AND AS SUCCESSOR TO BELL & GOSSETT AND AS SUCCESSOR TO KENNEDY VALVE MANUFACTURING CO., INC, KAISER GYPSUM COMPANY, INC. KOHLER CO. LENNOX INDUSTRIES, INC, LEVITON MANUFACTURING CO., INC. MORSE DIESEL, INC. MORSE TEC LLC, F/K/A BORG WARNER MORSE TEC LLC AND SUCCESSOR-BY-MERGER TO BORG-WARNER CORPORATION, NORTHROP GRUMMAN CORP. AS SUCCESSOR TO GEORGE A. FULLER COMPANY. PARAMOUNT GLOBAL, F/K/A VIACOMCBS INC., F/K/A CBS CORPORATION, A DELAWARE CORPORATION, F/K/A/ VIACOM INC., SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO CBS CORPORATION, A PENNSYLVANIA CORPORATION, F/K/A

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION, PFIZER, INC. (PFIZER), REDCO CORPORATION F/K/A CRANE CO, ROCKWELL AUTOMATION, INC., AS SUCCESSOR IN INTEREST TO ALLEN- BRADLEY COMPANY, LLC.S.A. ARMSTRONG LIMITED, SIEMENS INDUSTRY, INC., SUCCESSOR IN INTEREST TO SIEMENS ENERGY & AUTOMATION, INC, SPIRAX SARCO, INC. INDIVIDUALLY AND AS SUCCESSOR TO SARCO COMPANY, TISHMAN LIQUIDATING CORP, TISHMAN REALTY & CONSTRUCTION CO., INC, TURNER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, U.S. RUBBER COMPANY (UNIROYAL), UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION, WARREN PUMPS, LLC, WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY, WIN HENRY CO, Defendant.

Notice: THIS OPINION IS UNCORRECTED AND WILL NOT BE PUBLISHED IN THE PRINTED OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Core Terms

personal jurisdiction, alter ego

Judges: **[*1]** PRESENT: HON. ADAM SILVERA, Justice.

Opinion by: ADAM SILVERA

Opinion

DECISION + ORDER ON MOTION

[2]** The following e-filed documents, listed by NYSCEF document number (Motion 001) 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121 were read on this motion to/for DISMISS.

Upon the foregoing documents, it is ordered that defendant Burnham Holdings, Inc.'s (BHI) motion to dismiss pursuant to [CPLR 3211\(a\)\(8\)](#) is decided below. In this **asbestos** action, moving defendant BM seeks to dismiss the complaint against it arguing that it has no connection to New York such that the Court has no personal jurisdiction over it. Plaintiff opposes and seeks jurisdictional discovery. Defendant BHI replies.

Defendant BHI seeks to dismiss this action, arguing that it is merely a holding company which was incorporated in Delaware and with its principal place of business in Pennsylvania. Defendant BHI further argues that as a holding company, it has never placed any products in the stream of commerce such that it has no ties to the State of New York and personal jurisdiction pursuant to [CPLR § 302\(a\)](#) is lacking herein. Therefore, according to moving defendant BHI, **[*2]** the instant action must be dismissed as against it. In opposition, plaintiff argues that defendant BHI is Burnham Holdings' alter ego such that they should be treated as one entity for personal jurisdiction purposes, thus justifying personal jurisdiction and/or jurisdictional discovery.

To find personal jurisdiction, the Court must determine whether it has general or specific jurisdiction over the moving defendant. New York's general jurisdiction statute [CPLR § 301](#) and **[**3]** the long arm statute [CPLR § 302\(a\)](#) govern jurisdiction over a non-domiciliary defendant. As to general jurisdiction pursuant to [CPLR § 301](#), it must be established that a defendant's "affiliations with the State [of] New York are so continuous and systematic as to render it essentially at home in the...State". *Robins v Procure Treatment Ctrs., Inc.*, 157 AD3d 606, 607 (1st Dept 2018)(internal brackets and citations omitted). "Aside from an exceptional case, a corporation is at home only in a state that is the company's place of incorporation or its principal place of business". [Lowy Chalkable, LLC](#), 186 AD3d 590.592 (2nd Dept 2020)(internal quotations and citations omitted). The relevant inquiry regarding a corporate defendant's place of incorporation and principal place of business, is at the time the action is commenced. See [Lancaster v. Colonial Motor Freight Line, Inc.](#), 177 AD2d 152, 156 (1st Dept 1992). The Court notes that defendant BHI has established, **[*3]** and it is uncontested, that its principal place of business is outside the State of New York and that it is not a resident of this state. It is further uncontested that moving defendant was not incorporated in New York State such that personal jurisdiction may not be established based upon the residence of the moving defendant.

As for long arm jurisdiction, [CPLR § 302\(a\)](#) states that specific jurisdiction may be exercised over a non-resident who "(1) transacts any business within the state or contracts anywhere to supply goods or services in the state; or (2) commits a tortious act within the state...; or (3) commits a tortious act without the state causing injury to person...within the state...if he (i) regularly does or solicits business, or engages in any other persistent course of conduct, or derives substantial revenue from goods used or consumed or services rendered, in the state, or (ii) expects or should reasonably expect the act to have consequences in the state and derives substantial revenue from interstate or international commerce; or (4) owns, uses or possesses real property situated within the state."

[4]** Defendant 131-TI has established, through the affirmation of Samantha L. Fugagli **[*4]** dated February 16, 2024, General Counsel and Secretary of moving defendant, that it is a holding company which has not manufactured, distributed, supplied, nor sold any **asbestos** containing products. Ms. Fugagli further affirms that defendant BHI has no connection with the State of New York as it has never been incorporated here, has never maintained its corporate offices here, has not contracted for goods and services here, and is not licensed to conduct business here. Thus, moving defendant has established that it does not transact business in New York State, it did not commit a tortious act against plaintiff within the state, it did not commit a tortious act against plaintiff without the state which caused injury to plaintiff within the state, and it does not own real estate within the state. Based upon these facts, the Court finds that specific jurisdiction has not been established as to defendant BHI.

In opposition, plaintiff argues that jurisdiction exists on the basis that moving defendant is the alter ego of Burnham LLC and alternatively argues for jurisdictional discovery. For jurisdiction to be established, "[t]he control over the subsidiary's activities...must be so complete **[*5]** that the subsidiary is, in fact, merely a department of the parent." [Delagi v Volkswagenwerk A.G. of Wolfsburg, Germany](#), 29 NY2d 426, 432 (1972). Courts consider the following factors to determine whether one party is the alter ego of another: "the failure to observe corporate formalities; intermingling of personal and corporate funds; overlap in ownership and directors; shared office space and phone numbers; whether the alter egos and the corporation dealt with one another at arm's length; the payment or guarantee of debts of the alter egos by the corporation in question; and whether the corporation in question had property

that was used by the alter egos as if it were their own". *Cedar Capital Mgt. Group Inc. v Lillie*, 79 Misc 3d 1238(A) (Sup Ct 2023) (internal citations omitted).

[5]** Here, plaintiff failed to establish that Burnham LLC is an alter ego of BHI. Although Bill's submissions indicate the entities share some employees and that 131-11 owns 100% of the voting shares of Burnham LLC, such submissions are insufficient to prove that Burnham LLC is an alter ego of moving defendant such that this Court would have personal jurisdiction over BHI. Complete stock control and overlapping of employees to an extent are factors "intrinsic to the parent-subsidary relationship and, by themselves, not determinative". *Porter v LSB Indus., Inc.*, 192 AD2d 205, 214 (4th Dep't. 1993); see *Wolberg v IAI N. Am., Inc.*, 161 AD3d 468, 468 (1st Dep't 2018). Further, **[*6]** in paragraph 5 of Bill's Reply Affirmation dated April 3, 2024, Ms. Fugagli states that BHI is dependent on Burnham LLC, and New York Courts have held that a holding company's financial dependence on subsidiaries deems the subsidiary not a "mere department" of the holding company. See *Porter, supra*; *FIA Leveraged Fund Ltd. v Grant Thornton LLP*, 150 AD3d 492, 493 (1st Dep't 2017). In addition, there is no evidence that BHI fails to observe corporate formalities, interferes with recruitment and assignment of Burnham LLC's employees, or controls Burnham LLC's policies and day-to-day operations. See *Porter, supra*. As such, general or specific jurisdiction over moving defendant BHI has not been established. The instant motion to dismiss is granted pursuant to [CPLR § 3211\(a\)\(8\)](#) on the grounds that this Court lacks personal jurisdiction over moving defendant and the Court declines to order jurisdictional discovery herein.

Accordingly, it is hereby

ORDERED that the motion of defendant Burnham Holdings, Inc. to dismiss the complaint herein is granted and the complaint is dismissed in its entirety as against said defendant only, with costs and disbursements to said defendant as taxed by the Clerk of the **[**6]** Court, and the Clerk is directed to enter judgment accordingly in favor of said defendant only; and it is further **[*7]**

ORDERED that the action is severed and continued against the remaining defendants; and it is further

ORDERED that the caption be amended to reflect the dismissal and that all future papers filed with the court bear the amended caption; and it is further

ORDERED that counsel for the moving party shall serve

a copy of this order with notice of entry upon the Clerk of the Court (60 Centre Street, Room 141B) and the Clerk of the General Clerk's Office (60 Centre Street, Room 119), who are directed to mark the court's records to reflect the change in the caption herein; and it is further

ORDERED that such service upon the Clerk of the Court and the Clerk of the General Clerk's Office shall be made in accordance with the procedures set forth in the *Proicnl on Courthouse and County Clerk Procedures for Electronically Filed Cases* (accessible at the E-Filing" page on the court's website at the address www.nycourts.gov/supctmanh).

This constitutes the Decision/Order of the Court.

8/23/2024

DATE

/s/ Adam Silvera

ADAM SILVERA, J.S.C.

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