

APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, SECOND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Abel Rosario, Jr. v. Robert Scudieri

2026 NY Slip Op 03835 · No. 2025-02642 · Decided June 17, 2026

SUMMARY

The Appellate Division, Second Department reversed an order denying the plaintiff's motion for summary judgment on liability in a personal-injury action arising from a collision between a bicyclist and a vehicle. The court held that the plaintiff established the defendant's negligence, including failure to signal and failure to use reasonable care before turning, and that the defendant failed to raise a triable issue of fact. The court also stated that a plaintiff need not establish freedom from comparative fault to make a prima facie showing of the defendant's liability.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Judicial Department
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Angela G. Iannacci, J.P.; Paul Wooten, J.; Deborah A. Dowling, J.; James P. McCormack, J.
JURISDICTION	New York Appellate Division, Second Department
DECIDED	June 17, 2026
DOCKET	2025-02642
DISPOSITION	reversed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	The plaintiff appealed from an order denying his motion for summary judgment on liability in a personal-injury action arising from a bicycle-vehicle collision.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The Appellate Division reviewed whether the plaintiff established prima facie entitlement to judgment as a matter of law on liability and whether the defendant raised a triable issue of fact in opposition.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Published New York Appellate Division opinion
PARTIES	Abel Rosario, Jr. v. Robert Scudieri

TOPICS

- personal injury
- negligence
- summary judgment
- comparative fault
- appellate procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

Torts

Personal Injury

Civil Procedure

Appellate Procedure

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the plaintiff established prima facie entitlement to summary judgment on liability by demonstrating that the defendant violated Vehicle and Traffic Law § 1163 and negligently made a right turn.
2. Whether the defendant raised a triable issue of fact in opposition.
3. Whether the plaintiff was required to establish freedom from comparative fault as part of his prima facie showing on the defendant's liability.

HOLDINGS

1. The plaintiff established prima facie entitlement to judgment as a matter of law on the issue of liability by demonstrating that the defendant failed to signal his intention to turn right, failed to see what was there to be seen, and made the turn before it was reasonably safe to do so.
2. The defendant failed to raise a triable issue of fact in opposition to the plaintiff's motion.
3. A plaintiff seeking summary judgment on a defendant's liability is not required to demonstrate freedom from comparative fault as part of the prima facie case.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“In general, a motorist is required to keep a reasonably vigilant lookout for bicyclists, to sound the vehicle's horn when a reasonably prudent person would do so in order to warn a bicyclist of danger, and to operate the vehicle with reasonable care to avoid colliding with anyone on the road” ([*1])

“A plaintiff is no longer required to show freedom from comparative fault in establishing his or her prima facie case against a defendant on the issue of that defendant's liability” ([*2])

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

On May 28, 2015, Abel Rosario, Jr. was riding a bicycle westbound on the eastbound side of Myrtle Avenue in Queens. While Rosario was crossing Union Turnpike in a crosswalk, Robert Scudieri, traveling eastbound on Myrtle Avenue, turned right onto Union Turnpike, and Rosario's bicycle collided with Scudieri's vehicle. Rosario alleged personal injuries and submitted his affirmation in support of summary judgment on liability.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The plaintiff commenced an action to recover damages for personal injuries and moved for summary judgment on the issue of liability. The Supreme Court, Queens County, denied the motion in an order entered January 16, 2025. The Appellate Division reversed and granted the plaintiff's motion.

DISPOSITION

reversed

CASES CITED

- Palma v. Sherman, 55 AD3d 891, 891
- Kruter v. United Parcel Serv. Gen. Servs. Co., 210 AD3d 671, 672
- Lieb v. Jacobson, 202 AD3d 1072, 1073
- Lindner v. Guzman, 163 AD3d 947, 948
- Moore v. City of New York, 197 AD3d 93, 96
- Balladares v. City of New York, 177 AD3d 942, 944
- Baker v. Michaels Elec. Supply Corp., 241 AD3d 768, 769
- Rodriguez v. City of New York, 31 NY3d 312, 323

OPINION

Rosario v. Scudieri 2026 NY Slip Op 03835

PER CURIAM.

Rosario v Scudieri - 2026 NY Slip Op 03835 skip to main content It appears you are using Adblock. Please disable Adblock to best experience our website. Law Reporting Bureau Thomas J.K. Smith, State Reporter Court Decisions Resources About Home All Court Decisions Decisions Rosario v Scudieri 2026 NY Slip Op 03835 June 17, 2026 Appellate Division, Second Department Published by New York State Law Reporting Bureau pursuant to Judiciary Law § 431. This decision is uncorrected and subject to revision before publication in the Official Reports. Abel Rosario, Jr., appellant, v Robert Scudieri, respondent. Supreme Court of the State of New York, Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department Decided on June 17, 2026 2025-02642, (Index No. 707918/16) Angela G. Iannacci, J.P. Paul Wooten Deborah A. Dowling James P. McCormack, JJ. Stuart R. Lang, Brooklyn, NY, for appellant. Jaime E. Gangemi (Connors & Connors, P.C., Staten Island, NY [Robert J. Pfuhler], of counsel), for respondent. [*1] DECISION & ORDER In an action to recover damages for personal injuries, the plaintiff appeals from an order of the Supreme Court, Queens County (Frederick D.R. Sampson, J.), entered January 16, 2025. The order denied the plaintiff's motion for summary judgment on the issue of liability. ORDERED that the order is reversed, on the law, with costs, and the plaintiff's motion for summary judgment on the issue of liability is granted. On May 28, 2015, the plaintiff allegedly was injured when the bicycle he was riding collided with a vehicle operated by the defendant. Just prior to the accident, the plaintiff was riding his bicycle westbound on the eastbound side of Myrtle Avenue in Queens, and the defendant was traveling eastbound on Myrtle Avenue. While the plaintiff was crossing Union Turnpike in the crosswalk, the defendant turned right from Myrtle Avenue onto Union Turnpike, and the plaintiff's bicycle collided with the defendant's vehicle. The plaintiff commenced this action to recover damages for his personal injuries and moved for summary

judgment on the issue of liability. In an order entered January 16, 2025, the Supreme Court denied the plaintiff's motion. The plaintiff appeals. "In general, a motorist is required to keep a reasonably vigilant lookout for bicyclists, to sound the vehicle's horn when a reasonably prudent person would do so in order to warn a bicyclist of danger, and to operate the vehicle with reasonable care to avoid colliding with anyone on the road" (*Palma v Sherman* , 55 AD3d 891, 891 ; see Vehicle and Traffic Law § 1146[a]; *Kruter v United Parcel Serv. Gen. Servs. Co.* , 210 AD3d 671, 672). A driver has a "common-law duty to see that which he [or she] should have seen through the proper use of his [or her] senses" (*Lieb v Jacobson* , 202 AD3d 1072, 1073 [internal quotation marks omitted]). "There can be more than one proximate cause of a collision" (*Lindner v Guzman* , 163 AD3d 947 , 948). Here, the plaintiff established his prima facie entitlement to judgment as a matter of law on the issue of liability by submitting his affirmation. The plaintiff's affirmation demonstrated that the defendant violated Vehicle and Traffic Law § 1163 by failing to signal his intention to turn right from Myrtle Avenue onto Union Turnpike (see *Moore v City of New York* , 197 AD3d 93, 96), [*2] and was negligent in failing to see what was there to be seen through the proper use of his senses, and in making the turn before it was reasonably safe to do so (see Vehicle and Traffic Law § 1146[a]; *Kruter v United Parcel Serv. Gen. Servs. Co.* , 210 AD3d at 672 ; *Balladares v City of New York* , 177 AD3d 942 , 944). In opposition, the defendant failed to raise a triable issue of fact. Contrary to the defendant's contention, "[a] plaintiff is no longer required to show freedom from comparative fault in establishing his or her prima facie case against a defendant on the issue of that defendant's liability" (*Baker v Michaels Elec. Supply Corp.* , 241 AD3d 768 , 769 [internal quotation marks omitted]; see *Rodriguez v City of New York* , 31 NY3d 312, 323). Accordingly, the Supreme Court should have granted the plaintiff's motion for summary judgment on the issue of liability. IANNACCI, J.P., WOOTEN, DOWLING and MCCORMACK, JJ., concur. ENTER: Darrell M. Joseph Clerk of the Court Court Decisions All Court Decisions Official Reports Service Bound Volumes Decision Search Resources RSS Feeds Style Manual Citation Tools Opinion Formatting & Privacy Guidelines Opinion Selection Criteria Legal Research Portal Site Index About About the Law Reporting Bureau About our Operations Contact Us Twitter Quick Contact Info 17 Lodge Street Albany, NY 12207 Phone: (518) 453-6900 Links to or from other sites do not signify endorsement or relationship with them.