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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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WEI SU and HAI JUAN WANG, :

Plaintiffs, :

-against- :

SOTHEBY’S, INC., :

Defendant. :

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SOTHEBY’S, INC., :

Counter-Claimant, :

-against- :

WEI SU, HAI JUAN WANG, and YEH YAO HWANG :

Counterclaim-Defendants, :

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YEH YAO HWANG, :

Cross-Claimant, :

-against- :

WEI SU and HAI JUAN WANG, :

Cross-Defendants, :

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WEI SU and HAI JUAN WANG, :

Cross-Claimants, :

-against- :

YEH YAO HWANG, :

Cross-Defendant, :

----- X

17-CV-4577 (VEC)

CORRECTED ORDER<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This Order replaces the Court’s order at docket entry 199.

VALERIE CAPRONI, United States District Judge:

WHEREAS on September 29, 2020, the Court denied Su and Wang’s motion for summary judgment, *see Wei Su v. Sotheby’s, Inc.*, 490 F. Supp. 3d 725, 728 (S.D.N.Y. 2020);

WHEREAS the parties disagree about the “order of proof” at trial, Dkt. 182;

WHEREAS Su and Wang propose filing two motions *in limine* and have adequately explained the legal basis for each such that further motion practice is unnecessary in advance of a bench trial, Dkt. 183;

WHEREAS Yeh opposes both motions, Dkt. 184; and

WHEREAS this matter is otherwise bench trial ready.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Yeh will present his case at trial first. The only live claims to be tried are Yeh’s cross-claim of conversion and his request for a declaratory judgment that he is the co-owner of the property at issue. *See* Answer, Dkt. 104 at 7–8. At trial, Yeh will have the burden of proving (1) that his conversion claim is timely and (2) the elements of his conversion claim. Accordingly, Yeh will first present his case-in-chief, then Su and Wang will present their defense, followed by Yeh’s rebuttal case.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Su and Wang’s first motion *in limine* to exclude estoppel evidence “before the commission of the alleged conversion or more than three years thereafter,” *see* Motion, Dkt. 183 at 2, is GRANTED in part and DENIED in part. As the Court found in denying Su and Wang’s motion for summary judgment, the date on which Yeh’s cause of action accrued remains in dispute. If Su was a bona fide purchaser of the vessel, then the conversion claim accrued in 2014; if Su was not a bona fide purchaser, then the conversion claim accrued in 2007. *See Wei Su*, 490 F. Supp. 3d at 729–30.<sup>2</sup> Regardless of when the claim

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<sup>2</sup> Given Yeh’s arguments to date, the Court anticipates that Yeh will argue that Su was not a bona fide purchaser and accordingly, his conversion claim accrued in 2007.

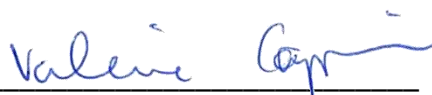
accrued, Yeh filed his cross-claim in May 2019, more than three years after both 2007 and 2014. Accordingly, for Yeh's conversion claim to have been timely, Yeh must prove that the statute of limitations was tolled for some or all of the period between the date his claim accrued and the date he filed his cross-claim. Accordingly, any estoppel evidence relating to the period between the accrual of his claim and the filing of his cross-claim is relevant pursuant to Rule 403 of the Federal Rules of Evidence and Su and Wang's motion to exclude such evidence is DENIED.

But the Court agrees with Su and Wang that any evidence preceding or concurrent with the alleged conversion itself is not relevant to Yeh's estoppel claims. *See Ross v. Louise Wise Servs., Inc.*, 8 N.Y.3d 478, 491 (2007) ("For the doctrine [of equitable estoppel] to apply, a plaintiff may not rely on the same act that forms the basis for the claim — the later fraudulent misrepresentation must be for the purpose of concealing the former tort." (internal citation omitted)). Accordingly, Su and Wang's motion to exclude evidence preceding or concurrent with the alleged conversion is GRANTED as to Yeh's estoppel claims. Of course, to the extent relevant and admissible, Yeh may introduce such evidence with respect to the conversion claim itself.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Su and Wang's second motion *in limine* to exclude evidence of concealment to support Yeh's estoppel claim is DENIED. Su and Wang repeat the same arguments that were rejected by the Court in its opinion denying their motion to summary judgment. As discussed in detail in that opinion, "a defendant may be equitably estopped from asserting a statute of limitations defense when he is engaged in a concealment scheme to hide his involvement or identity in particular wrongdoing." *Wei Su*, 490 F. Supp. 3d at 730 (discussing pertinent caselaw). Accordingly, evidence of that concealment is relevant pursuant to Rule 403, and Su and Wang's motion is denied.

**SO ORDERED.**

**Date: May 3, 2022**  
**New York, New York**

  
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**VALERIE CAPRONI**  
**United States District Judge**