STATE OF NEW YORK SUPREME COURT: COUNTY OF ERIE

In the Matter of the Application of

BUFFALO PROFESSIONAL FIREFIGHTERS ASSOCIATION, INC., IAFF Local 282,

Petitioner,

NOTICE OF ENTRY

For an Order and Judgment Pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules

Index No. I 2011-2839

- against -

BUFFALO FISCAL STABILITY AUTHORITY, CITY OF BUFFALO, and BYRON BROWN, as Mayor of the City of Buffalo,

Respondents.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the within is a true copy of an Order executed on January 27, 2012 regarding the above-entitled proceeding, and entered in the Office of the Erie County Clerk on January 30, 2012.

DATED:

Buffalo, New York January 30, 2012

GOLDBERG SEGALLA LLP

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STATE OF NEW YORK SUPREME COURT: COUNTY OF ERIE

In the Matter of the Application of

BUFFALO PROFESSIONAL FIREFIGHTERS ASSOCIATION, INC., IAFF Local 282,

ORDER

Index No. I 2011-2839

Petitioner,

Hon. John A. Michalek, J.S.C.

For an Order and Judgment Pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules

- against -

BUFFALO FISCAL STABILITY AUTHORITY, CITY OF BUFFALO, and BYRON BROWN, as Mayor of the City of Buffalo, FILED ACTIONS & PROCEEDINGS

JAN 3 0 2012

ERIE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

Respondents.

Petitioner, Buffalo Professional Firefighters Association, Inc., by its attorneys Creighton, Johnsen & Giroux, Jonathan Johnsen Of Counsel, having filed a Petition seeking a Declaratory Judgment and an Order pursuant to Article 78 of the CPLR; and Respondents City of Buffalo and Byron Brown, as Mayor of the City, by their attorneys Goldberg Segalla LLP, Matthew C. Van Vessem Of Counsel, and Respondent Buffalo Fiscal Stability Authority, by its attorneys Harris Beach PLLC, A. Vincent Buzard Of Counsel, having moved to dismiss said Petition; and

Respondent Buffalo Fiscal Stability Authority, by its attorneys Harris Beach PLLC, A. Vincent Buzard Of Counsel, having also moved to recuse Hon. John A. Michalek, J.S.C. from this proceeding;

AND, upon reading the Petitioner's Notice of Petition (with blanks on first page) dated July 14, 2011 and filed on July 15, 2011, the said Notice of Petition (with blanks filled in) as served thereafter, and the Verified Petition verified by Daniel Cunningham on July 8, 2011, with exhibits, in support of Petitioner's application for relief under CPLR Article 78; and upon reading Respondents City of Buffalo's and Mayor Brown's Notice of Motion dated October 6, 2011, seeking dismissal of the Petition, and the Affirmation in Support of Motion to Dismiss, signed by Matthew C. Van Vessem on October 6, 2011, with exhibits; and upon reading Respondent Buffalo Fiscal Stability Authority's Notice of Motion dated October 6, 2011, seeking dismissal of the Petition and recusal, and the Affirmation of A. Vincent Buzard in Support of Motion to Dismiss, signed by A. Vincent Buzard on October 6, 2011, with exhibits; and upon reading the Affirmation in Opposition to the Respondents' Motions to Dismiss, signed by Jonathan Johnsen on October 21, 2011, with exhibits, and the Affirmation in Opposition to the Motion to Recuse, signed by Jonathan Johnsen on October 21, 2011, both submitted on behalf of Petitioner; and upon reading the Affirmation in Support of Motion to Dismiss, signed by Janet Penska on October 28, 2011, and the Reply Affirmation in Support of Motion to Dismiss, signed by Matthew C. Van Vessem on November 1, 2011, with exhibits, both submitted on behalf of Respondents City of Buffalo and Mayor Brown; and upon reading the Reply Affirmation of A. Vincent Buzard In Further Support of Motion

to Dismiss, signed by A. Vincent Buzard on October 31, 2011, with exhibits, submitted on behalf of Respondent Buffalo Fiscal Stability Authority;

AND, upon the attorneys for the parties coming to be heard before this Court on November 3, 2011;

AND, the Court having requested further written submissions from Respondents by correspondence dated November 22, 2011, and from Petitioner by correspondence dated December 19, 2011;

AND, upon reading the Supplemental Attorney Affirmation in Response to Request From Court, signed by Matthew C. Van Vessem on December 5, 2011, submitted on behalf of Respondents City of Buffalo and Mayor Brown; and the Supplemental Affirmation of A. Vincent Buzard in Response to Question from the Court, signed by A. Vincent Buzard on December 5, 2011, submitted on behalf of Respondent Buffalo Fiscal Stability Authority; and the Supplemental Affirmation of Jonathan Johnsen in Response to the Court's Request for the Petitioner's Position on Section 3858 (2) (c) (iii) of the Public Authorities Law, signed by Jonathan Johnsen on December 30, 2011, submitted on behalf of Petitioner;

AND, this Court having issued a bench decision on January 12, 2012, a transcript of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A and made a part hereof; it is hereby

ORDERED, that Respondent Buffalo Fiscal Stability Authority's motion to recuse is denied; and it is further

ORDERED, that Respondents' motions to dismiss the Petition are granted; and it is further

ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED, that the Verified Petition is

dismissed.

Dated: Buffalo, New York

Ion/John A. Michalek, J.S.C.

ENTER:

JAN 27 2012

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EXHIBIT A

STATE of NEW YORK : SUPREME COURT

COUNTY of ERIE : PART 26

In the Matter of the Application of BUFFALO PROFESSIONAL FIREFIGHTERS

ASSOCIATION, INC.,

Petitioner,

For an Order and Judgment Pursuant to Index #2011-2839 Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law Decision

and Rules

against

BUFFALO FISCAL STABILITY AUTHORITY, CITY of BUFFALO and BYRON BROWN, as Mayor of the City of Buffalo,

Respondents.

25 Delaware Avenue Buffalo, New York 14202 January 12, 2012

Before:

HONORABLE JOHN A. MICHALEK, Supreme Court Justice.

Appearances:

JONATHAN G. JOHNSEN, ESQ., Appearing for the Petitioner.

RICHARD T. SULLIVAN, ESQ., Appearing for Buf. Fiscal Stability Authority.

MATTHEW C. VAN VESSEM, ESQ., Appearing for the City of Buffalo.

Sandra A. Lelito, Supreme Court Reporter.

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THE COURT: Now, we're in the Matter of the Application of Buffalo Professional Firefighters

Association, Inc., petitioner, for an Order and

Judgment Pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice

Law and Rules against Buffalo Fiscal Stability

Authority, City of Buffalo and Byron Brown, as the

Mayor of the City of Buffalo. All right.

Relief sought by the petitioners, looking for declaratory judgment and an order pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules, number one, declaring that resolution number 11-05 is in excess of the respondent, Buffalo Fiscal Stability Authority's authority and invalid insofar as it orders a wage freeze with regard to wage increases provided by the Rinaldo award number II. Number two, restraining, enjoining and prohibiting respondent, Buffalo Fiscal Stability Authority, from freezing the wage increase as provided by the award, whether now or in the future. Three, compelling the respondent, City of Buffalo, to pay the wage increases and resulting back pay provided for in the Rinaldo award number II. Court's going to deny that.

The relief sought by the respondents, City of
Buffalo and Mayor Byron Brown, for an order dismissing
the verified petition filed by petitioner, or in the

event this Court denies the City's motion, permitting
the City to answer the verified petition as required by
Article 78 of the CPLR. Court's granting that request

for further relief.

Number three, the relief sought by the Buffalo

Fiscal Stability Authority, that is, for an order,

denying the verified petition and an order of recusal.

This Court's going to deny recusal but grant

denial/dismissal of the petition.

The Court's rationale, regarding the request for recusal, as is noted in the papers submitted on behalf of the BFSA, this is not the first recusal motion brought by this party before this Court. In 2009, the BFSA moved for recusal in another matter on the basis that the petitioner, Local 282, a party in a proceeding involving the BFSA, had endorsed this judge's re-election candidacy while that proceeding was pending in 2008. So, although the grounds on the current recusal motion are similar, the endorsement at issue is now over three years old. This Court denied the prior motion for recusal and is, once again, now denying the instant request for relief.

Judiciary Law Section 14 sets forth various grounds upon which recusal is required. Those are not at issue here, and absent a mandatory legal

disqualification under the Judiciary Law, the Court is the sole arbiter of whether it should recuse itself.

People vs. Johnson, 294 AD2d 908, from our Fourth

Department, 2002. The decision as to whether a judge should recuse himself to avoid the appearance of impropriety is a matter left to the personal conscience of the court. SSAC, Inc. vs. Infitec, 198 AD2d 903, again, Fourth Department, 1993.

Furthermore, pursuant to New York State Judiciary Advisory Opinion 07-24 issued on February 22nd, 2007, the judge may continue to preside, even if the party objects, provided the judge determines that he can be fair and impartial. Thus, the matter which brings us here today is discretionary with the court.

At this juncture, the Court will note that the case which was the subject of Judicial Advisory Opinion 07-24, already cited herein, involved a labor union endorsement of a judicial candidacy. The conclusion of this Judiciary Advisory Opinion, and I quote, a judge need not recuse when a labor union that endorsed the judge's candidacy is a party in a matter before the judge, end quote.

In keeping with Judicial Advisory Opinion 07-24, this Court has, on two occasions, given all counsel and parties an opportunity to be heard on the issue of

recusal. Accordingly, under the guiding principles cited herein from both case law and the aforementioned Judicial Advisory Opinion, this Court rules that recusal is not warranted as this Court can be fair and impartial in this case.

Although this Court might have specifically advised the parties of the endorsement at the time it was issued in 2008, the endorsement was a matter of public record. Court cites B&R Children's Overalls Company vs. New York Job Development Authority, 257 AD2d 368, First Department, 1999.

Furthermore, as soon as the issue of recusal came before this Court, the procedure as outlined in Judicial Advisory Opinion 07-24 was implemented by the Court, and regardless of the manner in which the issue arose, the outcome and determination of this Court on the issue of recusal, after input by the parties, would be the same either way.

Finally, as already noted, the endorsement at issue is now over three years old. That factor as well militates against recusal.

As to the remaining aspects of the within proceeding, the following chronology is relevant. On November 7, 2003 petitioner filed an interest arbitration claim arising out of an inability to



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negotiate wage increases for 2002 to 2003.

In January of 2004 the BFSA was created to address the finances of the City of Buffalo.

On April 21st, 2004 the BFSA issued resolution number 04-35, the wage freeze resolution.

In November 2004, petitioner, through its then president, went to court arguing that the wage freeze resolution and the Control Board were ineffective as to wages earned prior to the wage freeze, including wages awarded pursuant to any interest arbitration. This proceeding was dismissed on statute of limitations grounds, which decision was unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division in Foley vs. Masiello, 38 AD3d 1201, Fourth Department, 2007. Therein, that court found that the matter was in the nature of an Article 78 proceeding and it was, therefore, subject to a four month limitations period with which petitioner had not complied.

On July 18, 2005 the arbitration panel, hereinafter referred to as the Rinaldo I panel, issued its award relative to the interest arbitration claim filed by the petitioner in 2003.

On October 5th, 2005 the firefighters brought a petition to have the Rinaldo I award vacated.

In November of 2005 the firefighters brought a

petition arguing that the Control Board has no authority to prevent payment of wage increases under the Rinaldo I award. Ultimately, the firefighters did not pursue this petition.

On July 1st, 2007 the BFSA issued resolution number 07-21 limiting the 2004 wage freeze resolution.

On October 15th, 2009 Court of Appeals vacated the Rinaldo I award in its entirety. A second Rinaldo panel, the Rinaldo II panel, commenced a new arbitration proceeding.

In April of 2011 the Rinaldo II panel issued an award and petition herein, asked the City of Buffalo whether it would, pursuant to same, pay the 2002 to 2003 wage increases and benefits awarded therein.

In May of 2011 in response to this inquiry of petitioner to the City, the BFSA issued Resolution Number 11-05 which prohibited the City from paying the retroactive wage increases and benefits awarded in Rinaldo II. The City has prospectively been paying the wage increases awarded in both Rinaldo I and the Rinaldo II awards since the lifting of the wage freeze resolution in 2007.

In July of 2011 petitioner brings the within proceeding.

Accordingly, this matter has its genesis in

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November 2003 when the petitioner and the City were unable to successfully negotiate wage increases under a collective bargaining agreement and the petitioner filed an interest arbitration claim. Over eight years later, after the creation of the BFSA, two arbitration panels and awards, the imposition of a wage freeze by the BFSA and the lifting of same, as well as several Appellate Division and Court of Appeals decisions, petitioner asks this Court to address the payment of retroactive wage increases awarded by the Rinaldo II panel in 2011 with reference to the Buffalo Fiscal Stability Authority Act and various actions taken by the Authority pursuant to that act, including, again, the issuance of resolution number 11-05. Respondents seek dismissal of the petition based on res judicata and statute of limitations grounds.

This Court finds that petitioner raised the same issues that are brought before this Court today in the Foley vs. Masiello matter already referenced herein.

In 2007 the Appellate Division, Fourth Department affirmed the lower court's dismissal of that matter on statute of limitations grounds. Again, Foley vs.

Masiello, 38 AD3d 1201, Fourth Department, 2007. That dismissal was the equivalent of a final disposition on the merits and, accordingly, re-litigation of the

issues raised therein, as petitioner is attempting in the within proceeding, is prohibited by the doctrine of res judicata. Petitioner may not now seek the same relief in the same court a second time. Court cites Lamar Outdoor Advertising, Inc. vs. City Planning Commission of Syracuse, 296 AD2d 841, Fourth Department, 2002. Under the doctrine of res judicata a party may not litigate a claim where a judgment on the merits exists from a prior action between the same parties involving the same subject matter. Court cites in the Matter of Hunter, 4 NY3d 260, from 2005.

New York State has adopted the transactional analysis approach in deciding res judicata issues.

Under this address, once a claim is brought to a final conclusion, all other claims arising out of the same transaction or series of transactions are barred, even if they are based upon different theories or are seeking a different remedy. Court cites O'Brien vs. City of Syracuse, 54 NY2d 353, 1981.

The petitioner's attempts herein to circumvent the result reached by this Court today by advancing alternative arguments relative to the nature of the prior proceeding in Foley vs. Masiello and the assertion that the true focus here is the recently passed resolution number 11-05 which, based on the

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sheer chronology alone, petitioner asserts, could not have been the focus of the claims made in Foley vs.

Masiello, are of no avail.

In Foley, Local 282 challenged the 2004 wage freeze imposed by the BFSA. In the instant matter, contrary to the assertion of petitioner, the gravamen of the challenge is likewise the 2004 wage freeze resolution, not resolution number 11-05. Resolution number 11-05 merely issued a guidance as to the interplay between the 2004 wage freeze resolution and the arbitration award of the Rinaldo II panel.

Moreover, not only is dismissal warranted based on res judicata, it's also in order on the basis of statute of limitations. An Article 78 proceeding against a public body must be commenced within four months after the administrative determination to be reviewed becomes final and binding. Court cites Robles vs. Alexander, 78 AD3d 1338, Fourth Department 2010.

As noted by respondent BFSA, the Supreme Court has already found, and the Fourth Department has affirmed, that the four month statute of limitations to challenge the wage freeze resolution began to run when the BFSA passed that resolution on April 21st, 2004. On that date the wage freeze resolution became final and binding and that is the reason that the court in Foley

held that November 3rd, 2004 was too late to commence an Article 78 proceeding challenging the imposition of the April 21st, 2004 wage freeze resolution. Since the matter before the court today, in actuality, challenges the 2004 wage freeze resolution, its filing in June 2011 is likewise too late under applicable four month statute of limitations.

The courts of New York State have in the past adjudicated attempts to characterize a legal challenge as being addressed to a more recent action in order to evade the preclusive effect of a statute of limitations. In this regard, agency action is final and binding when an agency reaches a definitive position on an issue that is binding on the petitioner. Court cites Best Payphones, Inc. vs. Department of Info. Tech & Telecom of New York, 5 NY3d 30, 2005.

As pointed out by respondent BFSA, the firefighters' brief in the Foley matter stated as follows; in quotes, the BFSA has by passage of resolution 04-35, again, the 2004 wage freeze resolution, imposed a wage and economic freeze for period predating the enactment of the Buffalo Fiscal Stability Act and for periods predating the adoption of resolution number 04-35. Thus, there can be no doubt at this point that the petitioner herein understood

that the action of the BFSA in issuing the 2004 wage freeze resolution was final and binding, and petitioner may not now obfuscate this fact by opting to characterize the within application as a challenge to resolution number 11-05. Court cites Young vs. Board of Trustees, 221 AD2d 975, Fourth Department, 1995.

For all these reasons the Court rules as it does today, denying the petition and granting the motion to dismiss. This Court is mindful that in another matter also ruled upon by this Court today, this Court vacated the Rinaldo II arbitration award. Despite that ruling, this Court has also ruled on the within matter, the gravamen of which, as already noted by the Court, is petitioner's right to challenge the 2004 wage freeze resolution. To the extent that this is the issue before the Court in the instant matter, it is not moot.

Finally, there is no merit to the claim that this Court lacks jurisdiction over the petition, nor has respondent City cited any prejudice in this regard.

Okay. Guys, that's it.

MR. JOHNSEN: Judge, I have one question. Is it remanded to Mr. Rinaldi or a different arbitrator?

THE COURT: I don't think I get into that. I don't think I do.

MR. VAN VESSEM: No.

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THE COURT: I'm not going to comment, putting my sticky finger in this any further.

MR. JOHNSEN: Okay.

MR. VAN VESSEM: Thank you, your Honor.

(Proceeding concluded.)

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I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the official court reporter's minutes of the proceedings and testimony in the matter of Buffalo Professional Firefighters versus Buffalo Fiscal Stability Board, et al.

Sandra A. Lelito, Supreme Court Reporter.