

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
NEW YORK COUNTY

ROBERT E. TORRES
JUDGE

PRESENT: _____

PART 29

Index Number : 106268/2011
ROBERTS, LILLIAN
vs
NYC OFFICE OF COLLECTIVE
Sequence Number : 002
DISMISS

INDEX NO. 106268/12
MOTION DATE 4/12
MOTION SEQ. NO. 2

The following papers, numbered 1 to _____, were read on this motion to/for _____

Notice of Motion/Order to Show Cause — Affidavits — Exhibits _____ | No(s). 1, 2, 3

Answering Affidavits — Exhibits _____ | No(s). 4, 7

Replying Affidavits _____ | No(s). 6, 11

Upon the foregoing papers, it is ordered that this motion is granted
in accordance with the
attached decision

2012 MAY -7 P 3:36
OFFICE OF COLLECTIVE BARRAINING RECEIVED

FILED

APR 30 2012

NEW YORK COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE RECEIVED

APR 27 2012

MOTION SUPPORT OFFICE NYS SUPREME COURT - CIVIL

MOTION/CASE IS RESPECTFULLY REFERRED TO JUSTICE FOR THE FOLLOWING REASON(S):

Dated: 4/12/2012

[Signature], J.S.C.
ROBERT E. TORRES
JUDGE

- 1. CHECK ONE: CASE DISPOSED NON-FINAL DISPOSITION
- 2. CHECK AS APPROPRIATE: MOTION IS: GRANTED DENIED GRANTED IN PART OTHER
- 3. CHECK IF APPROPRIATE: SETTLE ORDER SUBMIT ORDER
- DO NOT POST FIDUCIARY APPOINTMENT REFERENCE

SDG only

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF BRONX, PART 29
PRESENT: HONORABLE ROBERT E. TORRES, J.S.C.

In the Matter of the Application of
LILLIAN ROBERTS, as Executive Director
of District Council 37, American Federation of State,
County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, and
PATRICK BAHNKEN, as President of Local 2507
of District Council 37, AFSCME, AFL-CIO, VINCENT
VARIABLE, as President of Local 3612 of District Council
37, AFSCME, AFL-CIO,
Petitioners,

INDEX NUMBER:106268/2011

OFFICE OF
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
RECEIVED
2012 MAY -1 P 3:36

For a judgment Pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice
Law and Rules,
-against-

NEW YORK CITY OFFICE OF COLLECTIVE
BARGAINING, BOARD OF COLLECTIVE,
Marlene Gold, as Chairperson, and THE CITY OF
NEW YORK, Michael R. Bloomberg, as Mayor,
THE MAYOR'S OFFICE OF LABOR RELATIONS,
James Hanley, as Commissioner, THE FIRE
DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Salvatore J. Cassano, as Commissioner,
Respondents.

FILED

APR 30 2012

NEW YORK
COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

Petitioner brings the instant petition pursuant to Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules seeking to move this Court to issue an Order directing Respondent Board of Collective Bargaining to reverse its decision and declare that the Fire Department of the City of New York's unilateral implementation of a "zero tolerance" drug testing policy violated Section 12-306(a)(1) and (a)(4). Respondents New York City Office of Collective Bargaining, Board of Collective, Marlene Gold, as Chairperson (collectively "Board") move this Court to dismiss the instant petition pursuant to CPLR § 7804(f) and uphold its decision in DC 37, 4 OCB2d 19 (BCB 2011) dated April 28, 2011. The City of New York; Michael R. Bloomberg, as Mayor of the City of New York; the Mayor's Office of Labor Relations; the Fire Department of the City of New York; Salvatore J.

Cassano, as Commissioner of the Fire Department of the City of New York (collectively “City Respondents”) cross moves for a judgment, pursuant to section 7803(3) and Rule 3211 (a)(7) of the Civil Procedure dismissing the petition on the grounds that the petition fails to state cause of action, entering judgment for City respondents, and granting City Respondents costs, fees, and disbursements. For the purposes of this decision, said applications are hereby consolidated.

Article 78 of the CPLR provides for limited judicial review of administrative actions. Administrative agencies enjoy broad discretionary power when making determinations on matters they are empowered to decide. Section 7803 provides in relevant part that “[t]he only questions that may be raised in a proceeding under this article, are... 3. whether a determination was made in violation of lawful procedure, was affected by an error of law or was arbitrary and capricious or an abuse of discretion, including abuse of discretion as to the measure or mode of penalty or discipline imposed; or 4. whether a determination made as a result of a hearing held, and at which evidence was taken, pursuant to direction by law is, on the entire record, supported by substantial evidence.”

In deciding whether an agency’s determination was supported by substantial evidence or was arbitrary, capricious or an abuse of discretion, the reviewing court is limited to assessing whether the agency had a rational basis for its determination and may overturn the agency’s decision only if the record reveals that the agency acted without having a rational basis for its decision. See, Heintz v. Brown, 80 N.Y.2d 998, 1001 (1992) citing Pell v. Board of Education, 34 N.Y.2d 222, 230-31 (1974); Sullivan County Harness Racing Association v. Glasser, 30 N.Y.2d 269, 277 (1972). Substantial evidence is more than “bare surmise, conjecture, speculation or rumor” and “less than a preponderance of the evidence.” 300 Gramatan Avenue Associates v. State Division of Human Rights, 45 N.Y.2d 176, 180 (1978). Substantial evidence consists of “such relevant proof as a reasonable mind may accept as adequate to support a conclusion or ultimate fact.” Id. See, also Consolidated Edison v. New York State DHR, 77 N.Y.2d 411, 417 (1991). Where the Court finds the agency’s determination is “supported by facts or reasonable inference that can be drawn from the record and has a rational basis in the law, it must be confirmed.” American Telephone and Telegraph Co. v. State Tax Commissioner, 61 N.Y.2d 393, 400 (1984).

Petitioner’s Article 78 Petition must be denied as the decision was consistent with applicable law and the evidence, rational and within the proper exercise of the New York City Board of

Collective Bargaining. The Respondent's decision was supported by substantial evidence, and was not arbitrary, capricious or an abuse of discretion. On Article 78 review, this Court is limited to assessing whether the agency had a rational basis for its determination. The relevant record is more than sufficient to make a showing of "substantial evidence" and for a finding that the Respondent's determination was not without foundation. Since Respondent's decision is "supported by facts or reasonable inferences that can be drawn from the record and have a rational basis in the law, it must be confirmed." American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 61 N.Y.2d 393, 400 (1984).

Accordingly, it is hereby

ORDERED that the Board's motion to dismiss and the City Respondents' cross-motion to dismiss are hereby granted and the petition is denied and dismissed, it is further

ORDERED that the Clerk shall enter judgment for the City Respondents.

This constitutes the decision and order of this Court.

Dated: April 12, 2012



Hon. Robert E. Torres

ROBERT E. TORRES
JUDGE

FILED

APR 30 2012

NEW YORK
COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE