2	STATE OF NEW YORK : COUNTY OF ERIE SUPREME COURT		
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4	In the Matter of the Application of, KATHLEEN MECCA, ANTHONY F. MECCA, STEPHEN L. GREENE, JAMES R. GLOSE,		
5	ELIZABETH A. MARTINA, WILLIAM MARK WESTERHOLT,		
6	PETER J. CERTO, JOANNE CERTO, MELISA HOLDEN and ROBERT HOLDEN,		
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8	PETITIONERS/PLAINTIFFS, INDEX #I2014-000160		
9	For a Judgment pursuant to CPLR Art. 78 SFL 123-b		
10	-against- MOTION		
11	EMPIRE STATE DEVELOPMENT, a/k/a		
12	NEW YORK STATE URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, KENNETH ADAMS, in His capacity as President & CEO of EMPIRE STATE DEVELOPMENT, NYS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, JOAN McDONALD, in Her capacity as Commissioner of the NYS Department of Transportation, and CITY OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK,		
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15	RESPONDENTS/DEFENDANTS,		
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17	92 Franklin Street Buffalo, New York 14202		
18	October 2, 2013.		
19	HELD BEFORE: HONORABLE JOHN F. ODONNELL, SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.		
20	APPEARANCES: ARTHUR J. GIACOLONE, ESQ.,		
21	Appearing for the Plaintiffs.		
22	JANE CAMERON, ESQ., TIMOTHY HOFFMAN, ESQ.,		
23	ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL, Appearing for the Respondents.		
24			
25	DAVID LEE, ESQ., Appearing for the City of Buffa	lo.	

2	STEPHEN GAWLIK, ESQ., Appearing for Empire State Development.
3	LISA G. PAZDERSKI,
4	Supreme Court Reporter.
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THE COURT: Mr. Giacalone, is that the correct way to say it?

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MR. GIACALONE: My family says Giacalone, but there's many ways to say it.

THE COURT: Mr. Giacalone, let me ask you a question: Isn't this whole project or the number of projects funded by the federal government?

Isn't it all federal money that is coming through here?

MR. GIACALONE: The Empire State Development project is not federal money at all as far as I know related to the Episcopalian Church Home. The States's papers say that some of their funding for the Gateway Connection is federal and some is state. I don't know the distribution between the two.

THE COURT: Nor do I, that's why I'm asking if it is federal money. Isn't the federal government a necessary party?

MR. GIACALONE: Well, as I attempted to explain -- as I reread it late last night, as I attempted to explain, the petitioners are not challenging the decisions made by the Federal Highway Authority, they are only challenging the

State D.O.T.'s obligation under SEQRA to do a full cumulative impact study on all projects that are part of a larger plan. That requirement is specifically spelled out in the SEQRA regulations, but there's -- I can find no similar requirement under the Federal NEPA, the Federal Environmental Review Project. And the document that was prepared as the joint record on decision was meant to comply with each -- both NEPA and SEQRA. We are not challenging the Federal Highway Administration's decisions and determinations at all.

The -- one of the affidavits that was submitted on behalf of D.O.T. had attached to it, I believe it was a February -- excuse me, a September 24th, 2014 letter from the highway administration that in no way suggests that they view themselves as a necessary party, and just said: We wish you luck in defending this proceeding.

We don't believe that the federal agency has to be part of this project. The criteria in CPLR 1001(b) would need to be addressed in a much fuller extent than is allowed on the motion to

dismiss that we have right now.

And the -- under the standard of review that's been in place for many, many years for an Article 78 pre-answer motion to dismiss, our facts have to be treated as true, and we get the benefit of the doubt of any of the inferences.

So, it appears from Petitioner's perspective that that issue -- that there's not enough on the record to allow respondents' motion to succeed at this point, but we also believe, again, that the Federal Highway Administration is not implicated in the SEQRA determinations and the SEQRA obligations that we are challenging.

THE COURT: Okay. That's really --

MR. GIACALONE: Is that the only --

THE COURT: -- the only question I had at this point. Mr. Lee?

MR. LEE: Yes, Your Honor. The allegations in the petition as against -- Your Honor, do you want me to address specifically your question on whether the federal government is a necessary party?

THE COURT: You could address that. And then you could tell me why you should be excused, I

would suppose.

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MR. LEE: I would like to get to maybe how -why the City should be excused. The allegations
against the City of Buffalo are fairly limited,
especially now that they have been flushed out in
the reply papers of Mr. Giacalone.

The main allegations in the petition as against the City of Buffalo is that the City of Buffalo somehow transferred property to the state, and I think that petitioners are now conceding that that never happened. This property was taken by the state pursuant to the Eminent Domain Law. And that happened, Your Honor, when the state filed its acquisition maps in the Erie County Clerk's Office. There's no discretion on the part of the City of Buffalo here at all, Your Honor. Pursuant to the Eminent Domain Law, when the state filed its acquisition maps in the clerk's office on July 17th, which is almost two weeks before the common council meeting that is the subject of this proceeding also, that's when the state acquired that property.

So, Your Honor, on that point which I think is the main allegation against the city, there's

simply no merit to it.

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And the other two ancillary allegations, perhaps, against the City of Buffalo are that the City of Buffalo somehow created a city debt when it approved the Betterment Project agreement. in actuality, Your Honor, that allegation, first of all, is never mentioned in the petition, at least not specifically. That appears for the first time in petitioners' reply papers. And even assuming for the sake of argument that allegation is properly before The Court, the street lighting part of the Betterment Project Agreement was actually approved by a prior bond resolution. So, if you take that part out, the street lighting part of the Betterment Project Agreement and you simply look at: Let's take the money that the city received from the states's taking that was approved with the agreements for advanced payment, and then you substract the amount that the city is paying out pursuant to the Betterment Agreement for the improvement of the Porter Avenue bridge, then actually, it is not a city debt at all. city is actually receiving a profit. And this is all one common council proceeding, Your Honor.

This is all one item.

So, in other words, if you take all of the money that the city received from the takings, and then you subtract from that the amount that the City of Buffalo is paying out for the Porter Avenue Bridge Project, it actually yields a profit to the City of Buffalo.

And Your Honor, with respect to petitioners' last allegations regarding the open meetings law, I would simply state that all of this information regarding this approval by the common council was actually made available to the public on July 21st. And that's not even disputed, that's an allegation in the petition. So, we have all of this information that the council considered when approving the Betterment Project Agreement, and when approving the agreement for advanced payment, all of this was already on file with the council and was made available to the public a week in advance on or about July 21st of this year.

And I think with that, Your Honor, I've addressed all of the allegations in the petition. Unless Your Honor has any questions, I would be more than happy to address them.

THE COURT: No. Well, what about the question -- if you want to address it, I don't care whether you do or not -- whether the federal government is a necessary party?

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MR. LEE: Yeah, Your Honor, I think you are right. If there is federal money involved, and it appears that there is -- ultimately, I mean, the broader point might be that any determination by Your Honor in this proceeding/action would, could potentially impact the federal government.

THE COURT: Doesn't that make them a necessary party?

MR. GIACALONE: Well, the question is -- part of it is how speculative is the suggestion that they are impacted financially. We don't know.

And again, anything above and beyond our petition is not appropriate at this stage in this proceeding. The courts have made it clear that there are voluminous affidavits; all of the documentation is not under consideration on a pre-answer motion to dismiss which is precisely what we have here.

And the -- under CPLR 1001(b) there are five specific criteria that The Court is obliged to

look at. And our position is it is impossible to look at that without having -- if not a hearing, a chance to specifically address those criteria, and we believe this isn't the appropriate forum.

Again, the Federal Highway Administration, their decision is not being impacted. The -- it is -- their decision not being challenged. We are challenging the D.O.T.'s inadequate SEQRA review. But we see no harm to the Federal Highway Administration if this matter is defended as they applauded in their September -- I think it was the 24th letter by the State Attorney General's Office without them being directly involved.

And again, if they, if that claim against them somehow -- if The Court were to agree that the Federal Highway Administration is a necessary party, that doesn't touch -- that addresses that one issue against the State D.O.T. but not the other issues that we are raising in the lawsuit.

I was a little surprised that the state was acting as if the entire lawsuit should be dismissed, even though they also said if you have a whole bunch of -- an amalgam of separate allegations, which I guess means there's different

kinds of projects and different kinds of things happening here, why the whole thing would be tossed out when This Court certainly has the authority to sever any claim that it thinks there's an omitted party on and allowing the rest of lawsuit to go forward.

But, again, we believe that with the standard for review on a pre-answer motion to dismiss, that the requirements of 1001(b), the five criteria The Court is obliged to look at, those criteria are not before The Court. The facts are not before The Court. And they need to be considered as The Court decides, within its discretion, whether to allow the cause of action to go forward with or without -- even if you concluded they are a necessary party, This Court has the discretion under 1001(b) to say that we can go forward with this claim. And we don't see how that is possible to do at this stage in the proceeding.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Hoffman, is it?

MR. HOFFMAN: May I be heard on these two points briefly?

THE COURT: Certainly, yes.

MR. HOFFMAN: Thank you. Judge, on the two

points that have come up, the first one you raised about necessary party, and then Mr. Giacalone's statements about stating a claim and what does or doesn't have to be considered by The Court, we move to dismiss on necessary party state respondents -- and by the way, if it is okay with The Court, I'm mostly going to address the D.O.T. project and Ms. Cameron would like to talk about the Episcopal Home Project. But on the necessary party piece, the standard under CPLR 1001(a) is whether a party who is not in the case might be inequitably affected.

As we pointed out in our papers, this is a project that was studied jointly by the federal and state government. It is funded jointly by the federal and state governments, and we submitted to The Court a case from the Court of Appeals called Swazy, which says that: When a party is necessary under 1001(a), and when the absent party is immune, sovereign immunity -- in that case it was a foreign country -- here we have the United States -- immune from the state court; then The Court in that case pretty much cut to the chase on 1001(b) and found the immunity factor to be a

dominant factor and dismissed the case for necessary party grounds.

Now, this relates to something petitioners have said on reply about what they are and aren't challenging, and it goes to how the federal government is sort of inextricably part of this \$56 million highway project.

Mr. Giacalone says the petitioners, they want a supplemental Environmental Impact Statement to address a larger plan, and I'm prepared to explain in detail why there is no such larger plan for any practical purpose. But he says that they are not challenging the record of decision of the D.O.T. itself, they are just challenging D.O.T.'s approval of it.

Well, respectfully, that is a distinction without a difference here. The D.O.T. explained in the record decision which petitioners have largely left out of their pleadings to the thing they are challenging -- this record of decision, this animal that is their final action, that is under SEQRA regulation, that is the D.O.T.'s legally required decision document. They don't just approve it, they make that decision. And

here that decision was made jointly with the federal government, the Federal Highway

Administration. You cannot get to requiring the kind of additional studies that petitioners have asked for on reply without invalidating that joint decision. And to invalidate it not only hurts the public because, as I'll explain later perhaps, you know, this is a project that takes interstate-bound traffic off of local roads, takes it out of a park, a historic park, and it has no negative environmental impacts.

To stop that project not only hurts the public and the state, but it also may, under the standard of CPLR 1001, it might well inequitably affect the federal government. Why? Because they may have to pay for new studies. They have already paid for many, many studies. And as we have tried to touch upon in our papers, you know, we are on the eve of construction here. And if this project was stopped, there are any number of financial implications of that. And the federal government would, you know, would share in that pain.

The other thing I wanted to touch on at this

moment was the thing that came up about 2. Mr. Giacalone's assertion that whatever he --3 whatever his clients have represented in their 4 5 pleadings has to be construed as true for this motion to dismiss. We believe that's wrong. 6 7 There's a case -- there's a lot of cases, but the 8 latest case is from the Fourth Department in 2011 and it is called -- and we have supplied this and 9 10 a couple other cases that we didn't get a chance 11 to put in our papers to The Court already, but the case is the Matter of Niagara County versus Power 12 Authority, Fourth Department 2011. And I'll 13 paraphrase: We agree with respondents that the 14 15 court below erred in denying the motion to dismiss the Article 78 petition for failure to state a 16 cause of action. It is well settled that bare 17 legal conclusions and factual claims that are 18 flatly contradicted by the evidence are not 19 presumed to be true on a motion to dismiss for 20 failure to state a cause of action. 21 We have made 22 that motion.

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When the moving party offers evidentiary
material -- which we have done -- The Court is
required to determine whether the proponent of the

pleading -- petitioners here -- have a cause of action, not whether they have just stated one.

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So, both for stating a cause of action and injunction purposes, the petitioners have to present evidence they have a cause of action to survive a motion to dismiss. And it is our position they have not done that here. They have to show they have a clear right to relief that is plain from the undisputed facts, a meritorious claim that they are likely to prevail on. haven't done that, either. Respectfully, we don't even believe that's a close question here. have to demonstrate that the equities favor them, which they don't for either of these public works projects that are before you, nor it is our position they do not demonstrate any irreparable harm from this Gateway project, this highway The preliminary injunction is a drastic project. remedy. And here it would not be equitable to grant that kind of extraordinary relief under these facts.

Now, again, I got up because I wanted to address your questions about necessary party and what I think is the appropriate inquiry on these

motions. I can go on about why the things that petitioners seek to review in this new study don't exist to be reviewed, and I can talk about the Gateway project. I'm just not sure how you want to proceed.

THE COURT: You indicated that your co-counsel wish to be heard, so I'm glad to hear from her first.

MR. HOFFMAN: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Gawlik is in the back there hiding. I don't know what he's doing, whether he wants to be heard or not. He put in papers. Yes, ma'am?

MS. CAMERON: To the extent that we are talking about assertions made in the petition that are unsupported, and in fact, are flatly contradicted both on a common sense level and in terms of what has been presented by respondent, all of those issues are doubly true when it comes to planned abatement and remediation of the Episcopal Church Home. There is no negative declaration set forth in the petition. There is no supporting final environmental assessment form. There is no evidence whatsoever of the strong

support of -- Empire State Development had in making its determination of a negative declaration. How can you possibly rule on those things without knowing what it is, without knowing whether they took the hard look, whether they made a reasoned elaboration of their determination, and whether they identified the necessary issues. It is just not there. And I mean, you could argue to the contrary. You would find -- there's nothing in the record that supports it. When you look at our record, it shows that there was clearly a good environmental review.

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In terms of the necessary party issue, to the extent -- and I think it is a very large extent -- that the petition rests on the idea that cumulative impacts weren't studied, and through a broader plan made by elected officials or spokespeople or reporters, that there is some correlation between the two projects; then to the extent that the federal government funded this project, which under their theory of the case includes the Episcopal Church Home, the entire matter requires dismissal. What more would you like to know about, Judge?

THE COURT: I think I may know more than what I care to know about a lot of things, but I think that will do for now.

Mr. Giacalone, why do we have to assume that everything you say in the petition -- petitioners say is true, and without -- apparently what you are suggesting is without considering at least some of the evidence presented by the respondents?

MR. GIACALONE: Well, I guess the simplest answer is because that is what the appellate courts of the state have said for decades and that is the standard. See, the respondents had a choice when they responded to our petition: They could answer the petition admitting or denying the facts and do what CPLR requires, which is provide to The Court the entire record.

When Ms. Cameron says that there's nothing in the papers, and The Court -- excuse me, nothing in our pleadings that attaches the negative declaration, that's true. It is their responsibility to do that. So, they had the option of either answering and providing The Court the entire record, and then in their answer, have their affirmative defenses, or make a motion to

dismiss that is in effect a motion, a demure motion, in which they are saying -- when they do that, the courts have said repeatedly that when they make their pre-answer motion to dismiss, that they are assuming the accuracy, the truthfulness of the facts in our pleadings.

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So, the entire record is not in our pleadings because it is their responsibility to provide it. I think The Court -- I think I can suggest The Court would say that we certainly did attempt to be thorough in our petition, and we have attached many affidavits, but the responsibility of the respondents is to gather and certify and provide records to The Court. That's not our responsibility, that is their responsibility. that's why the courts have said: If you are going to make a motion to dismiss ahead of time, it has to be on objections of law, and that means that it has to be treated as a demurrer, and the petitioners' allegations are treated as true, and the petitioner gets the benefit of the doubt. So -- and again that's been the standard.

Now, it is -- curiously, my first contact from the Attorney General's Office, Your Honor,

was on Sunday evening, I believe. I received an 2 e-mail from Ms. Cameron wanting to know if I 3 agreed that today's proceeding was going to be 4 5 addressing the preliminary injunction, and any motion to dismiss that they filed. And did I 6 agree -- and then after the decisions from The 7 8 Court on that, they would have a right to answer. And my response was: Just one little tweak, Jane. 9 10 You are acting as if the option of answering our 11 petition isn't available to you. And so, only if there's a motion to dismiss that falls within the 12 appropriate standards. Now, should there be a 13 motion to dismiss now? I mean, they have delayed, 14 15 they have delayed providing The Court with the answer that one would need. And I said it to be 16 partially amusing, but we have in this situation, 17 we do have he who whose name must not be named. 18 And we do have she whose name -- she who must not 19 20 be named when a huge part of our argument in our petition is that there is a larger plan. 21 22 Governor Cuomo made it clear in his press releases in August of 2012, that he made it clear in his 23 24 Peace Bridge understanding that was issued by him in June or July of 2013, that that is a larger 25

plan. That he himself called -- in the Peace
Bridge Understanding, he called it a roadmap for
the Peace Bridge Plaza expansion. We have that.
They didn't even mention and discuss any of that
in their papers. And --

THE COURT: With respect to the Governor, can you believe everything, first of all, that you read in the newspaper? And secondly, do you believe all politicians' promises or assurances? Didn't this whole thing start under his father or before that?

MR. GIACALONE: Well, in response to that, this is the -- in some ways, Your Honor, this is the absurdity of their argument.

THE COURT: I don't mean to interrupt you. I do mean to interrupt you because I have a question.

MR. GIACALONE: Okay. Go ahead, I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Hasn't the state or some subsidiary thereof done an environmental quality review with regard to the Episcopal Church Home?

MR. GIACALONE: They issued a negative declaration in which they did not take a hard look at the noise issue, the view issue, the air

quality issue. And it is interesting they now 2 provide The Court with affidavits saying: Oh, we 3 thought about all of this stuff. We addressed all 4 5 of this stuff, with the exception that the standards in the regulation for SEQRA, their 6 negative declaration needs to provide the 7 reference to all supporting documentation. 8 That's the language from the regulations. They need to 9 10 provide -- and none of it is there. They didn't 11 explain how they went from: We admit that this, these six buildings, a hundred ninety thousand 12 square feet, some of the -- the closest buildings 13 to the residents is four stories high. 14 We admit 15 it creates a noise barrier from the Peace Bridge activities, and a visual barrier from the Peace 16 Bridge activities. But then: Voila, we conclude 17 knocking these buildings down and putting up a 18 berm with a couple of trees is not going to have a 19 significant impact on the residents who are 50 20 feet away from this. So, that's all they have in 21 22 a negative declaration regarding noise, regarding visual. And the law and the regulations in the 23 24 court decisions say you need a reasoned 25 elaboration and you need to be providing

references to supporting documentation. Their negative doc doesn't do that. That in and of itself is a major deficiency that warrants setting aside. But what the Empire State Development also didn't do is look at the longterm and cumulative impact of whatever development is going to be happening on that parcel. What the state paid \$4.7 million for a parcel that they themselves appraised at \$1.7 million and the governor comes to town and says: This is the final piece that we need in our Peace Bridge expansion project, singular, project, the public, my clients, the public generally, and this Court, I believe, have the right to say: There is a plan.

What I would love just for a moment to say is here is the absurdity of suggesting there is no plan: We have the State D.O.T. involved in a major project. We have the Empire State Development involved in a project. We have the city involved in the Niagara Street Gateway Connection. We have the Peace Bridge Authority itself involved in a number of on-going activities right now, all of which are for the ultimate goal of increasing the efficiency of the -- of travel

to and from the plaza. And they are claiming that there is no larger plan, that there is no somehow guiding light for all of that, that -- I can tell you want to ask me something.

THE COURT: Let's go back to the city.

MR. GIACALONE: Okay.

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THE COURT: Why shouldn't they be out?

Because what Mr. Lee is MR. GIACALONE: saying reinforces the problems that we have had -we, the public, and my clients have had throughout the city's activities in furthering the Gateway Connection Project. As the lengthy transcript at paragraph 50 of our verified complaint indicates, the official who is named, coincidentally, the New York State Program Manager for the Peace Bridge, the Maria Lehman, they created a new position to manage, on behalf of New York State, the various projects and activities. She talks -- she who again, who must not be named and wasn't referred to in any way in the responding papers -- she talks about their plans to make sure that the public is uninformed until the last possible moment, and that anyone in the City of Buffalo who might try to put some pebbles in the way of

bulldozers would be circumvented. And it is there. They have not in any way refuted it. It is there and verified. This Court must assume that it is true, that's what was said. And the whole plan was to somehow finalize the Gateway Connection contracts between the Peace Bridge -- between the D.O.T. and the city without the public knowing.

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As I tried to explain in my reply affirmation -- and I've been reading these documents unfortunately for 38 years now -- as a lawyer, I could not tell for certain what was approved on July 29th. The cover motion paper that was filed by the Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Stefniak, refers to the -- asking the common council to give authority to the mayor and to him, the commissioner of public works to finalize the pending -- which means to me it hasn't been finalized -- the pending acquisition of city -- of easements right and fee interest, ownership interest in city land in the vicinity of the Peace Bridge in furtherance of the Gateway That's what that document says. I'm project. thinking: Well, it is not artfully written, but

apparently, that document conveyed the property.

If it didn't convey the property, it did what we say and Mr. Lee is incorrect when he says the Betterment Project is not alleged and discussed in our papers because it is. The -- both the Betterment Project Agreement and the, excuse me -- project agreement and the agreements for advanced payments were part of finalizing the city's authority and approval and consent to allow the state to go forward. But we couldn't tell it happened.

Here we have -- on April 25th, we have the program manager from New York State's Peace Bridge Program, we have her saying: We are going to wait. No, Mr. Masiello, former Mayor of the City of Buffalo, member of the PBA board, we are not going to talk about this publicly until day 121, the day after the statute of limitations expires, but we are also going to do our best to circumvent and not have people know about it.

According to these papers, the actual acquisition by the state was accomplished on July 14th. What a coincidence that it was July 17th that Mr. Stepniak filed a late filing to begin

with, called a late filing, with the common council to try to get it on July 22nd. It didn't happen on July 22nd because at least one council member objected.

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As Mr. Rivera, Council Member Rivera's affidavit says that is attached to one of these papers of the state because it was objected to, it was never discussed and it was never filed and made part of the official record. And it was not made part of the official record until July 29th when all of a sudden -- if this thing wasn't important to do -- all of a sudden the council members, excluding Mr. Golumbek, approved having a special meeting suddenly on July 29th waiving 24 hour notice. How about that? Not even having 24 hour notice, and they then went and approved whatever this puff thing was. But whatever it was -- and as we say in there, I actually say in Upon information and belief, I'm not sure there: what is happening, but I think they conveyed property. Whatever it was, it was approved in furtherance of the Gateway Connection Project, and that is what we are challenging. And whether it was conveyance or whether it was dotting the Is

and crossing the Ts to finalize the payment on that conveyance, that's what it was. And that's why for the city to think somehow we are out of this because we couldn't tell in good faith what exactly happened on July 29th, I think is not a basis to dismiss our petition against them.

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THE COURT: Mr. Hoffman, go ahead.

Briefly, Your Honor, on the --MR. HOFFMAN: on these various statements and memos and things like that, petitioners are asking The Court to invalidate and stop two important expensive public works projects including the Gateway project, which was, we know, a massive federal state environmental effort for failure to study plans and projects that simply don't exist to be reviewed in any real practical sense. They rely on two-year old press releases from the governor. They refer to his desires to make things happen where he wants public policy to go, what he said in his state of the state address and other speeches. But, Your Honor, the governor does not develop or execute specific project plans, state agencies do. That is why under the law, the acts of the governor are exempt from SEQRA.

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We supplied The Court a case Matter of West Village where the appellate division says invalidating that exemption: Virtually any conceivable acts of the governor would have to be executed by a state agency and only then fall within SEQRA.

And the Court of Appeals said in another We have supplied to The Court called case: Programming and Systems that until a specific project plan for development is actually formulated and proposed, environmental review is simply not required.

Now, there's a case we supplied The Court from Livingston County to supreme court that I think explains in common sense language that holding by the Court of Appeals, and I just quote The common sense reason for this is that it here: without a specific plan to assess, environmental review information will necessarily be so general and vague as to be essentially worthless for planning purposes. To require environmental review under such circumstances would obviously prove to be an exercise in wasteful futility.

Now, Mr. Giacalone also referenced an

unsigned three-page memorandum of understanding between Canadian and New York executives where they describe projects they would like to see happen; which, by the way, they acknowledge that if any of those things were to be progressed, they would require environmental review. Obviously on its face that document, that unsigned three-page memo is an aspirational, unenforceable thing. Ιt would require federal approval from both the Canadian and United States Federal Governments. States can't make binding agreements with foreign countries. And not to mention whatever potential projects they are talking about in there, there would have been a myriad of local approvals that would have to proceed to any practical work.

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So in response to these two-year old press releases and unsigned, unenforceable memos, the state has produced for you sworn affidavits with extensive documentation that reflect the reality here: The former Peace Bridge expansion project was formally abandoned in the federal register over two and-a-half years ago by every agency involved. There are no such current plans or projects. Simply stated, none of the things that

petitioners reference place in front of any agency the specifics that would be necessary to undergo environmental review.

Now, with regard to the Episcopal home, I turn to --

THE COURT: I have another question.

MR. HOFFMAN: Go ahead.

THE COURT: Based on what you said, if you piecemeal these things, do you avoid the argument that this is part of a larger project, a planned project? You can do it piecemeal and therefore, you don't have to follow the rules over here? Is that sort of what you are saying? I know you are not saying to follow rules, but --

MR. HOFFMAN: Your words, not mine.

THE COURT: Right, exactly.

MR. HOFFMAN: The Gateway project, which is the project that is being challenged here, has been studied including all of the -- the allegations, the sole allegation in the petition is that a proper cumulative impacts analysis was not done. If you look at the affidavit of Daniel Hit, which is the thickest affidavit that we supply, Your Honor, he works for the D.O.T., many

attachments. He explains in great detail all of the things that were studied, everyone that was involved; and there is an extensive cumulative impacts analysis there. Every past, present, proposed and reasonably foreseeable action that could take place in the Gateway project area was examined, and their potential affects were analyzed. You are simply not required to analyze things that don't exist. The agencies went out of their way to identify city plans, park plans, what might happen with the Episcopal Home given the bad conditions of the property there, the redecking of the Peace Bridge, the studies where they are trying to put the customs on the Canadian side, all of that is mentioned and analyzed in the document that we have put before you.

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After that analysis, the conclusion is that they don't have anything to do with this project. This project is discrete. It does a few simple but needed things: It gets interstate bound -- it gets traffic that wants to get on the 190 or traffic coming from the 190, makes it so it doesn't have to go on local Buffalo streets and through a local Buffalo park, that's it.

And you know, you can say there's a grand plan and maybe in somebody's mind there is, but the way the environmental laws work, and I think the import of what the courts have said, there's simply not the kind of thing that is -- that could be studied by an agency. So, it is our position that the state agencies have done everything they could do and more here, if I've answered your question.

THE COURT: Yes. I think you've answered it.

Ms. Cameron?

MS. CAMERON: One of the linchpins in determining whether cumulative impacts are studied or what might be required in terms of a broader plain is the independent utility of the project.

And as my colleague, Mr. Hoffman, just stated, the Gateway project does nothing more than make sure interstate travelers, international travelers don't -- aren't required and don't clutter the streets of the west side of Buffalo with their traffic and their trucks.

In fact, in terms of environmental impact, it is a benefit to the west side of Buffalo because it takes all of that traffic off Busti Avenue, off

Columbus Parkway and makes sure it travels 2 straight through. Additionally, the studies that 3 the D.O.T. has determined that are included in 4 5 Appendix B of its final environmental impact statement clearly note that there will be no 6 increased traffic as a result of this project. 7 This project -- that project is just about getting 8 people from the 190 onto the thruway without 9 10 having to go through local streets. It is a 11 broadly accepted principle of what is to be done in terms of the development of highway projects. 12 But more of the point, so much more important and 13 so much clearer is the independent utility, which 14 15 is the word used by the courts of the Episcopal Home Project. All those people want to do is 16 abate asbestos, remediate the property and 17 demolish it because it continues to get broken 18 into because there's no real way to secure it 19 because when they purchased it, it was in extreme 20 disrepair. They boarded it up, they closed the 21 22 windows, they locked it up. As recently as last night there was a break-in. If you come with 23 crowbars, there's not a whole lot to do. 24 25 neighbors don't like it. We have three affidavits

from neighbors begging The Court to proceed with the project.

The truth is, the petitioners don't like it.

They have changed their position, but if you look at the affidavit from the city building inspector, the lead Petitioner, Kathleen Mecca, has called and has written and e-mailed and approached them repeatedly about the condition of the Episcopal Church Home.

If you -- if The Court were to enjoin that project, it would be a first time for the record book as far as I can see from Lexis of a court requiring an agency not to abate a nuisance, right? Courts require nuisances to be abated. In this case, the Episcopal or the EDC would be required not to do what was necessary to make this clear nuisance, this clear safety hazard safe.

The initial stages of the project are nothing more than the abatement for asbestos and the treatment of other environmental hazards within the property to prepare it for demolition. The initial funding is only for a utility shed and one building that isn't adjacent to the rest of the property. They are entitled to do what they need

to do with that property. Whether it is part of a broader plan, there has to be a plan to be studied. For instance, as it currently stands, Busti Avenue is owned by the City of Buffalo. The City of Buffalo is not always cooperative and might not be expected to be cooperative in terms of taking away their land. That piece is not in place. You cannot get the Episcopal Home without Busti Avenue. That's not there.

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And on the necessary party question, I would note that there's a recent case brought by the Buffalo -- I might not have the plaintiff's name right, but Buffalo Preservationists in regard of the demolition of certain homes owned by the Peace Bridge Authority. That was determined to be It was originally brought in front of proper. Judge Glownia but was removed to federal court because all of these issues are implicated. is a grand plan -- and I'm not saying -- I'm sure Andrew Cuomo, Governor of the State of New York, has an interest in progressing this project. Mr. Hoffman pointed out, he's not subject to He can say any number of things. SEORA. things that put restraints on government are the

rules of administrative law and the rules of environmental review.

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And in this case, I must remember to say this, there was full compliance in the negative declaration. What Mr. Giacalone is saying is absolutely not true. If you look at the negative declaration, it refers to a full environmental assessment form which is documented and was included with the negative declaration. studied 14 different areas. They did extensive noise studies. They did studies with living community impacts. They looked at -- I mean seriously, what we are talking about is you are going to take a nuisance property that is getting broken into and is infested with toxins and we are to take seriously a claim that it is going make a visual problem to remove it and keep the one nice building, the chapel, in a pristine state. You're going to say that that somehow impacts the air, which, by the way, is not alleged. Petitioners float and roll with what it is they are alleging. They are -- in terms of the Episcopal Church Home, they say noise wasn't studied; completely not Visual impacts were not studied; that is true.

completely not true. Community -- consistency with community value or something of the like were not studied; that is not true. Why would it be outside of the community's value to want to get rid of this eyesore, this nuisance, this thing that has been the subject of a housing court action, repeated visits by Inspector Muscarella, repeated calls by Kathleen Mecca. I mean, there's a point where you have to ground your petition in reality and it is just not there.

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In terms of not responding to the allegations in the petition, it is because they are unsupported because it doesn't matter what the governor says or appointees say about these projects. They were fully studied. They were both fully studied. They have independent utility, and there's not a basis to stop them from going forward. And in both cases, there's significant injury, but especially the Episcopal Church Home. They will lose their contract with their contractor on October 9th, just a few days That's why Mr. Hoffman and I, frankly, have now. been working day and night to put this record It is not a full record. together. We would

require a verified record of decision in order to 2 fully answer. This is the tip of the iceberg in 3 terms of what was done in relation to these cases. 4 5 What would we study? Is Busti Avenue in or is Busti Avenue out? Is the proposal to have U.S. 6 7 Customs be on the Canadian side? Is that in play or isn't it? Who is involved in these studies, 8 the federal authorities? Maybe we should be in 9 10 federal court. It is not there. Government 11 functions through its agencies and through its 12 public service corporations. That's what it is. 13 Those entities did what was required. Am I not answering some question? 14 15 THE COURT: No. I've got your position. MS. CAMERON: I've broken the podium. 16 I hope the cast wasn't the cause 17 THE COURT: of that. 18 19 MS. CAMERON: Don't ask that question.

THE COURT: Mr. Lee?

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MR. LEE: Very briefly here.

THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Lee.

MR. LEE: Very briefly. If the Court was inclined to dismiss this proceeding for failure to state a necessary party -- in other words, for

failure to name the federal government as a party, it is the city's position the city should still be dismissed and we should no longer be a part of this.

Petitioners continue to say that the city's approval was somehow needed for this project. It was just said during oral argument when it is clear what the Eminent Domain Procedure Law says, it says that the state takes property by filing acquisition maps and that's what happened here. The common council approval wasn't required. Common council approved -- there was no discretion even allowed. So, we have to get by that point.

With respect to petitioners' final allegations against the city regarding this alleged secrecy, it is alleged in paragraph 56 of the petition, Your Honor, that the packet was provided to the common council as well as to the public on the City of Buffalo's website. This is a week before the common council meeting on July 29th. The city shouldn't be a part of this, Your Honor, and we ask it be dismissed as against the city.

THE COURT: I think they are suggesting the

city is a coconspirator, but that's -- Mr. Gawlik, is there anything you would like to say or would you like to rest on your papers?

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MR. GAWLIK: I would just say, Your Honor, that we went above and beyond in the environmental The Episcopal Church Home is riddled with review. asbestos. You can't even go in without appropriate hazmat suits because for the last seven years or so before we acquired it, it has been riddled with vandalism and everything was stripped out. And there's asbestos and other hazardous materials allover with the exception, Your Honor, of the chapels. The vandals, we have found, are God-fearing. And when you walk into the chapel, that has been very well maintained or at least not vandalized as the rest of the building is.

THE COURT: Mr. Giacalone?

MR. GIACALONE: May I respond?

THE COURT: We will let you finish up.

MR. GIACALONE: A whole bunch --

THE COURT: With respect to anything you would like to, I'm glad to hear from you.

MR. GIACALONE: Thank you, Your Honor. I'm

going to start with the references to Petitioner

Kathleen Mecca. Kathleen Mecca complained in the

past. And interestingly, the complaints that were

provided in the papers ended at July 2012 -
excuse me --

MS. CAMERON: '13.

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MR. GIACALONE: July 2013 when Empire State
Development became owner. But Kathleen Mecca was
complaining about the failure to appropriately
secure the site to preserve the historic building,
Thorton Hall. The gates weren't locked. There
were things that could have been done, easily
done, that hadn't been done. And that's
consistent with what we are saying in our lawsuit,
that the changes that are going to happen there
are going to adversely impact the historic
resources on that site.

The -- as Petitioner Steven Green says in his reply affidavit, Empire State Development, who says they are in such a hurry now to preserve this site and do something with this site, they have owned it for 15 months. They have never bothered putting up a fence and preventing people from getting into the entire north and west sides of

Nothing. The photographs show it. 2 the site. Ι took them last week. They have been allowing 3 access to large portions of that site without any 4 5 restriction including the Thorton Hall, the historic resource. And so, the -- to suggest now 6 7 they have to move before they do the full study 8 is, I think, disingenuous of them. The -- I challenge Jane Cameron to find in a negative 9 10 declaration what is required by the regulations, 11 which is a list of supporting documentation relating to their noise conclusions and their 12 visual conclusions. It is not there. 13 Thev created it in their current set of papers. 14 15 not in the negative declaration, and that's where it has to be. The concept that somehow the 16 governor's vision, the state governor, somebody 17 18 who likes to get his way, the concept that his vision for the Peace Bridge Plaza doesn't dictate 19 what the state D.O.T. and the State -- Empire 20 State Development does and doesn't create a 21 22 roadmap, to me, begs the question. 23 supposed to believe that despite the fact that 24 there are all these projects happening in and 25 around the plaza, that there's no one overlooking it and deciding whether the pieces fit.

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The ramp -- the Gateway project is creating connections directly to the plaza. The Empire State Development is 50 feet away from the plaza right now. And their own resolution -- and this goes to the suggestion that all we have is two August 12th press releases that support what we are alleging. We also have on top of that the fact that the May 25th, 2012 resolution of the Peace Bridge Authority -- and all of this is extensively set forth in our pleadings with copies of the papers. The May 25th, 2012 resolution from the Peace Bridge Authority talked in terms of potential plaza projects including -- and that was their term -- including, quote, the redesign and relocation of the existing duty-free store to a larger, more functional area on the property currently occupied by the vacant Episcopal Church Home, close quotes. That's the Peace Bridge itself in May of 2012.

In the joint record of decision finding statement that D.O.T. signed with the feds, they had a topic called, quote, other projects affecting the U.S. Plaza. Projects that are

currently funded are about to be funded and are associated with the plaza include -- and they list about eight projects including the Episcopal Church Home.

The progress report also referred to, quoted, and made part of our record, the project report that was filed by the general manager of the Peace Bridge Authority on July 25th, 2013, excuse me, in which, quote, he provided a status of the various authority and related projects, close quote, include under the subheading, quote, State of New York Projects Impacting the PBA, Peace Bridge Authority, included both the Episcopal Church Home and the Gateway Connections. They are all connected.

And on April 25th, 2014, that same meeting when all of the -- let sleeping dogs lie -- we are not going to let the public know what is happening, et cetera, et cetera, was going on, they, the Peace Bridge Authority, passed a resolution in which they said, advised, quote: Advised Empire State Development that it has no objections to the demolition of the Episcopal Church Home structures, close quote. Why are they

even bothering to pass a resolution saying they are not objecting to this next step if there isn't a web and a connection between all of these things that they are denying for the exact same reason? In the year 2000, Justice Eugene Fahey said these, the roadways and the ramps and the connecting things in the plaza are all interrelated and these agencies are involved in strategies to avoid the environmental review required under the law. The same thing is happening now. Now, here's my Someone had to have the courage to say to quess: the governor after his August 2012 press releases: Mr. Governor, you keep on talking about this big plan for the plaza, but we have to act as if there's no plan or else we have to do the longterm cumulative impact study that no one has been willing to do, including prior to 2000 when Judge Fahey rendered his decision. It is the same sort of games to get around actually having to do something.

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So, when you have -- when you have the Gateway project that, number 1, is called Gateway Connections Improvement Project to the U.S. Peace Bridge Plaza; no connection with the Peace Bridge.

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No 2, has as a primary objective to provide direct access from the U.S. Peace Bridge project to the northbound I-90, close quote. Their words. Their primary objective.

Now, when their location of the ramps directly connects to the Peace Bridge Plaza, when they say in their papers that they need to have new signage, D.O.T. signage on the Peace Bridge Plaza itself; when they needed to get permission according to their papers from the Peace Bridge to convey a piece of Peace Bridge property to allow them to go forward with their project; when you have all of those things happening, to suggest that there isn't a larger plan that someone hasn't coordinated that somehow means that the whole process is arbitrary, and that's the ludicrousy of what has happened because they try so hard to say separate purpose, separate need, independent this, separate that, when in effect, there has to be a larger plan and it was set forth by Governor Cuomo, and it was set forth in the Peace Bridge Understanding, which by the way, is referenced in the D.O.T. federal highway documentation. expressly reference it as a plan, the Peace Bridge

Understanding is referenced in there and discussed as a plan that has public support and approval.

So, all of these things, they have done a great job keeping it all up in the air, but to suggest that there's no larger plan when there's all of these pieces that have oozed out here and there, and when everything is interconnected and it would be totally irrational not to have a connection here and there we believe is wrong.

Let me -- the one thing I've never addressed is the whole issue of whether or not there's a likelihood of success and whether or not the equities balance in our way. If The Court would allow me?

THE COURT: Sure. Could I ask one more question, and I apologize for not asking it before, I just didn't think of it. Why isn't the Peace Bridge Authority a necessary party?

MR. GIACALONE: Because everyone claims that they are not part of this.

MS. CAMERON: That hasn't stopped you before.

THE COURT: Well --

MR. GIACALONE: I don't understand this comment.

THE COURT: Excuse me, excuse me. There's

been a lot of talk about the Peace Bridge

Authority and their secret meetings and their

sneaky this and that and all of that, whatever.

Whether it is true or not I take no position, but

why aren't they a necessary party? Aren't they

the raison d'etre of this whole thing? Isn't this

the grand plan to have the gateway, the Peace

Bridge to the -- hopefully the new one at some

point or something like that?

MR. GIACALONE: The grand plan is Governor
Cuomo getting what he wants from everyone: The
state agencies, the City and the Peace Bridge. It
is his plan. We never suggested it was the Peace
Bridge. It is his plan to have all of these
things occur. Now, if the Peace Bridge believes
they are a necessary party -- and it is
interesting that was not raised by respondents -if they somehow believe that they want to be part
of this, they could have joined. They didn't.
They actually got an affidavit from the general
manager --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GIACALONE: -- denying that there's a

larger plan. Despite what happened on April 25th and despite everything else, there's no larger plan. If they want to join this party, it is fine with us. We don't believe -- well, let me be more specific --

THE COURT: You didn't invite them.

MR. GIACALONE: Well, let me be more specific. We are not challenging any decision that they made. In an Article 78, you need to be challenging the determination of somebody. They didn't make a determination. So, that's why there's nothing for us to challenge in this proceeding.

But as far as the criteria for a preliminary injunction, we believe -- well, a couple of things: Although they cited the case that said that mere failure to publish the -- publish your negative declaration for a type one action with the DEC's ENV, Environmental News Bulletin is not in and of itself a sufficient grounds to overturn something into SEQRA. I don't remember the facts of that particular case, but we have -- here's our facts: We have groups purposely trying not to inform the public. And if we hadn't started the

lawsuit, that notice wouldn't have been published at all because they sent it in after we started the lawsuit. The bottom line is they waited and their notice -- that's what he handed up to The Court prior to the proceedings today -- their notice was made on October 1st, 2014, 93 days after the negative declaration was issued on June It wouldn't have been. 30th, 2014. The ENB is the only way people like myself have any access to information to know what was happening with these documentations, and yet they waited 93 days in the midst of all of these things about let's keep sleeping doings lie, et cetera, et cetera. the context of that, that failure is something significant. But more importantly, it is, as I mentioned previously, the fact that their negative declaration grants you -- it is long and it addressed a bunch of topics. You can't take a topic of noise, admit what you are going to do is going to be removing a significant barrier, and then not explain your conclusion, not have a list of references explaining how you reach that conclusion when you say we are going to knock these buildings down and put up a berm with a

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couple of trees and that is going to solve the problem of the residents on Columbus Parkway who now don't see the Peace Bridge who are going to have it right there 400 feet away; and they are also going to have all of the activities that are qoing on at the base of the Peace Bridge for all of these projects that are happening. It is going to open them up to all of that, either for noise or for visual. They do not provide a list of their references documentation supporting the conclusions. That is a violation of CPLR. That's a failure to have the hard look that is required under SEQRA.

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Now we have talked about the, excuse me, the cumulative impacts and the fact that there needs to be -- there has to be some kind of larger plan when none of this makes any sense. The fact of the matter is that the Peace Bridge itself has talked about using that property for an expanded duty-free store. That would bring all of the trucks and residential -- excuse me, personal vehicles to that site in the midst of this neighborhood. Somebody realized we have to stop talking about that, so now they don't have a plan.

The governor thinks they have a plan because the governor said this was the last integral piece needed to expand the plaza. So we believe we are going to succeed on that. We also believe similarly for D.O.T. they didn't do the cumulative impact, they did a cumulative impact analysis, but they eliminated a variety of projects including the Episcopal Church Home saying that -- saying that that was outside their study area and had no specific plans. So they didn't look at the impact. But if you are going to be shifting traffic onto that site, there needs to be an analysis of that. And SEQRA expressly has -- and I referred to this in my reply affirmation -- they have the concept of a generic environmental impact statement that takes a general plan and that leaks addresses what could be happening based on those plans. And so the -- you could not need the specificity. We cite a case in our papers that expressly says: You don't have to have a concrete plan to have it be part of a larger plan that needs to be assessed when another action is being approved or environment study being done. also, we think it is important to note that the

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city entity with the authority to rule on whether or not the proposed Gateway Connection is going to have a negative impact on the historic resources of Front Park and the esthetic resources of Front Park on September 24, 2014 denied that certificate of appropriateness. And that's the second document that we provided to The Court in which the state employee, the program manager -- excuse me, the project manager, Craig Mozrall, M-O-Z-R-A-L-L, says, quote: It is my understanding that the Historic Preservation Board must review this proposal and make a ruling that the proposed actions will not have a negative impact on Front Park, close quote. That happened on June 12th.

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From the records that we provided, apparently on June 26, the preservation board said: We need more information. Please provide us with A, B, C. Empire State Development decided -- excuse me, D.O.T. decided not to go back. And this was denied. So they don't have the approval that they themselves said we have to have to proceed with this project because of the potential harm to the -- from the perspective of the City of

Buffalo, the potential harm to this historic site, Front Park, blocking the views to the water, the things that they are doing to make elevated ramps and barrier walls and everything is going to impact the esthetics in the historic significance of Front Park. So for those reasons, we do believe we have the likelihood of success.

As far as irreparable harm, the removal of those noise and visual barriers is not reparable. It is irreparable unless they are going to be rebuilding those structures. There isn't going to be a similar barrier that's going to be in place until they build a large duty-free store there. If that's their plan, that should be part of the analysis.

The -- the papers that were provided by the state suggest that by removing the abatement, by removing the asbestos and abating the interior of Thorton Hall, one of the two buildings that they agreed and they say in their documents has historic significance, that the abatement process itself may make it impossible to attempt to restore and preserve that balance. So going forward, even with the asbestos removal is

irreversible much less taking that building down which is part of their plans, they have even segmented how much they are going to demolish and do. They keep on breaking everything into little I think it was an excellent question that pieces. you asked, Your Honor, I think to Mr. Hoffman: You mean it is okay to keep dividing things up into small pieces and saying each piece isn't going to have a significant impact? That's is exactly what segmentation is. That's exactly what SEQRA prohibits, and that's what has been happening with this larger plan for the Peace Bridge Plaza.

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The balancing of the equities. When you balance the impact, the permanent impact to the character of that neighborhood, to the noise impacts, the visual impacts, the health impacts, we don't have the ability to do the studies, but as our papers show, the -- I believe it is the second last exhibit in a verified petition is the DEC's monitoring equipment that they put up a hundred feet away from this Episcopal Church Home to address the concerns about air quality. And they put it there because they -- because that's

where the highest concentration, particulates of carbon, were found in their previous study. And they know that there's dramatic concerns in the neighborhood about air quality. And so if you take down this large structure, if it is providing noise and visual barriers, it is most likely stopping some of that, some of the fumes and some of the particulates also. We don't know. That hasn't been studied. And we need to know that.

So the DEC, as we say in our papers, in August started a one-year study for air quality putting that monitor right there on that corner within just several hundred feet of all of my clients, and so that's important. To allow everything to happen and then find out about the air quality is exactly what SEQRA is trying to not have. The idea is to have the information you need to make an informed decision before you approve a project, before you go ahead with the project.

The Empire State Development's own project manual as far as balancing equities here says that project delays are not a compensable damage claim by the contractor. We don't know what the

contractor plans to do. It is speculative that the contractor would walk away if there's a delay. There's no proof of that, and delays are not compensable under their own project manual and that's, that segment is attached. I believe it was Exhibit G to the verified complaint. D.O.T. can't proceed right now without the certificate of appropriateness, and they don't have it.

So right now, having a preliminary injunction is not something that -- we are not going to be impacting the real world and the legal world right now as far as the approvals that they need.

The affidavit of, I believe, it was Mr. Howe, the D.O.T. contract manager, the potential financial damages are all speculative. He says that maybe the contractor will walk away from this. Well, the contractor provided an affidavit saying how desperately he wants this project.

They say that their authority to award a, quote, best value, close quote, contract may end because it is allowed under the Infrastructure Investment Act that may not be extended when it expires on December 9th. Well, it may or may not. Sounds awfully speculative to me. But again, they

haven't provided anything tangible. We believe that the equities are in favor of the residents who are living there and are concerned about what is going to happen and most concerned about no one is putting all of these pieces together. All of these projects were meant to increase the efficiency of how that whole plaza works with the ultimate goal of being able to handle more traffic, more trucks, more pedestrians, not fewer. No one is looking at that to see how all of these things work together, and that's what we believe has to be done.

One last thing, Your Honor, regarding what the city is saying. Again, we are challenging whatever approval happened on the -- on July 29th by the common council, they didn't say this is just being done for philosophical purposes, they approved their resolution to have an impact. It allowed the furtherance of the Gateway Connection project when they agreed to the amount to be paid by the State D.O.T. to them. That was a T that had to be crossed. And if, if The Court thinks that our pleadings don't make that crystal clear that we are challenging the decision that furthers

the Gateway Connection and therefore impacts things, we ask The Court not to dismiss our claim against them, but to allow us to amend. We have -- I could amend, I could have brought in an amended petition today. We have the right to amend under the Article 78 within 20 days of their answering without The Court's permission.

So, their resolve all of the time is: Get this out of the court completely. My clients have rights. We ask that if The Court thinks that things are not sufficient, that we just be allowed to amend, and then we'll straighten out what exactly is or isn't a new challenge. So, based on than that, thank you for your patience. I really appreciate it. I'll sit down.

THE COURT: Sure. I thought he was going to have the last word, but I guess you might since you are standing.

MR. HOFFMAN: A couple of very quick points:
In terms of what has or hasn't been studied, I
would simply refer The Court to the review
documents we have provided. In particular,
referencing something Mr. Giacalone said the
D.O.T. and the federal government engaged in a

process under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act about the park. The City of Buffalo consulted on that. That's reflected in the documents. It is our position that D.O.T. satisfied whatever requirements of applicable law are vis-a-vis the city in that process.

Second, the kind of materials again that
Mr. Giacalone is relying on, they don't have
evidentiary value. The Fourth Department case of
Foreman versus SUNY Trustees that we provided to
you basically says: These kinds of things have no
evidentiary value.

Third, Justice Fahey's April 2000 decision about the Peace Bridge, sadly I was there, I would simply point out that the essence of that case was, that, you know, you can't build a new bridge, new international bridge and a new plaza without an environmental impact statement, and you have to study them together. Here, there's no project for a bridge and there's no project for a plaza. And moreover, you got for the discrete project involved, the highway project, a full environmental review that took over a year to do, soup to nuts; couldn't have studied anything else.

I have one more point. What was it? Oh, yes. It is our position that you shouldn't have to get to the issue of an undertaking or set a date for us to answer because we think the preliminary injunction motion should be denied and that the claims should be dismissed. We reserve our rights to address those matters. We would ask The Court with respect to, you know, we need to know about the injunction ruling sooner rather than later because we'll have a lot more to say about that. But I thank you for your patience.

THE COURT: Ms. Cameron, you apparently have something you would like to say also.

MS. MADEY: Thank you, Judge.

Mr. Giacalone's assertions about the nature of the negative declaration, I don't quite know how to respond to it. The negative declaration itself references the full environmental assessment form that is attached to the document. That is what people do. It is the ordinary procedure, that full environmental assessment form assesses numerous areas, I'm sure The Court including air, noise, visual impact and quality of life in the neighborhood. The agency is allowed to make

determinations in that regard: The amount of study, the extent of the study, according to Achpod V. Koch one of the leading cases is left to the discretion of the agency. There are -- the question really comes -- I don't know -- I just don't know how we can study a plan, Judge.

In terms of the balancing of the equities, it is very clear that the equities lie in favor of the residents who would like to see this public nuisance removed. I'll leave it at that.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. CAMERON: In terms of irreparable harm,
Mr. Giacalone parses out that issue in an odd way.
The point is right now we are in a period that
will end by October 9th, at which point there will
be no bind upon the contractor who may be watching
the T.V. in terms of this event, and the EDC will
be placed in a bind, and the neighbors will be
placed in a bind.

In terms of -- there's been a reframing of the historic preservation issues. We have a letter of resolution with SHIPO, the agency that makes such determinations regarding matters such as this, SHIPO agreed that Thorton Hall sadly

requires demolition because of the rampant asbestos, decay, disrepair, roof, water damage; there's a whole litany. I don't mean to, you know, take too much of The Court's time, but there are -- there were mitigations prepared in relations to it: How it would be memorialized, how it would be studied, and the chapel will be maintained. That's full compliance with SEQRA. It is full compliance with the Cathedral of St. John, the Divine case versus Dormitory Authority which we have supplied to The Court.

There's nothing in the petition that describes air impact in relation to the Episcopal Church Home. Now it is here. Now it has suddenly arrived that somehow the demolition of this nuisance structure is going to relate to air impacts in the neighborhood. Again, even in terms of D.O.T. which would make a certain amount of sense, there's no increased traffic. And the traffic that exists is pushed up the road. They need to meet all of those standards.

The extraordinary remedy, I won't belabor that upon The Court. There is nothing in the record that would suggest anything other than the

required environmental reviews were made. There's no basis of newspapers articles, Governor Andrew Cuomo's wishes, that can transform this case into one where further studies would be required. There will be studies required if and when there's an expansion of the plaza or there's an expansion of the Peace Bridge. Nobody argues that point, and nobody argues that politicians have ambitions. It is not really the issue here. We cannot study Governor Andrew Cuomo's ambitions.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Lee, is there anything else you would like to say?

MR. LEE: One thing, Your Honor, very quickly: There's no need for the petitioner to amend his petition as against the city. The city is not claiming that petitioners are not challenging the agreement for advanced payment, that's certainly in their petition. Our position is that it has no merit. Again, this proceeding against the city is not very complicated even though petitioners are trying to make it, perhaps, look that way. The state took the city's property when they filed acquisition maps. And pursuant to the Eminent Domain Procedure Law, the state has to

offer the city its highest appraised value of the reasonable compensation for that property. highest appraised value, and that's what happened here. So, they submitted that offer to the city and all that the common council did, Your Honor, was approve that offer while reserving its right to claim further compensation or greater compensation in the future. What is arbitrary and capricious about that? Nothing. THE COURT: Thank you all. I'll get you a decision as quickly as I can. Thank you. 

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Lisa G. Pazderski, Supreme Court Reporter