STATE OF NEW YORK

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SUPREME COURT

COUNTY OF ONEIDA

ERSIN KONKUR,

INDEX NO.:

\* EFCA2018-000883

Plaintiff,

vs.

RJI NO.:

\*

UTICA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE CHARTER SCHOOL, TURKISH CULTURAL CENTER, HIGHWAY EDUCAITON,

MOTION ARGUMENT
\* & COURT DECISION

32-18-0441

Defendants.

#### **HELD BEFORE:**

The HONORABLE DAVID A. MURAD,

Judge of the Supreme Court, in and for the Fifth Judicial District, State of New York, held at the Oneida County Courthouse, Utica, New York, on September 26, 2018.

#### **APPEARANCES:**

DAVID GOLDBAS, ESQ. Attorney for Plaintiff

JAMES P. EVANS, ESQ.
Attorney for Defendant Utica Academy of Science Charter School

MATTHEW PISTON, ESQ.
Attorney for Defendants Turkish Cultural
Center & Highway Education

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THE COURT: Konkur versus Utica Academy of Science? Can I have appearances for the record, please?

MR. GOLDBAS: David Goldbas for plaintiff.

MR. EVANS: James Evans, Barclay Damon, for defendant Utica Academy of Science Charter School.

MR. PISTON: Matthew Piston for Highway and the Turkish Cultural Center.

THE COURT: Okay. We have two motions. We have the Utica Academy of Science motion.

MR. EVANS: Yes, your Honor. I would just point out, Judge, that most of plaintiff's claims are obviously dismissible, ought to be dismissed out of hand. For example, he again reasserts a claim for overtime. It was by far established at the last goround that, given the fact he was a teacher, he himself concedes he's an exempt employee, he's not entitled to any overtime pay, and I would point out that that is specifically noted in his contract of employment.

He brings a claim under Section 193 of the Labor Law alleging there were unauthorized deductions from his pay, but there is obviously no allegation to that effect. The documentary evidence plainly establishes it's not true. He claims, he asserts a claim under Section 195 of the Labor Law that he didn't

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receive notice of a change in his pay. Again, the documentary evidence establishes that claim is not true. I would note these claims are not even mentioned in his affidavit in opposition to the motion. He was provided with an amended contract to reflect the fact that his pay would be adjusted, given the fact he was relieved of the duties as testing coordinator. He refused to sign it, but that certainly doesn't mean he didn't have written notice of the change in pay.

All those claims, Judge, are dismissible out of hand and really shouldn't have been asserted in the first place. What the plaintiff is really arguing here is that, for inexplicable reasons, he was forced to make donations to defendant, Highway Education, or the Turkish Cultural Center. But again, these are conclusory allegations. The documentary evidence establishes he received all of the pay to which he was entitled. There's nothing other than those conclusory allegations he was forced to make contributions to support the claim.

Now, the Court takes well pled allegations as true on a motion to dismiss, but those are well pled allegations. And I would assert they haven't met that standard here.

One other point, Judge, then we'll rely on

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our papers. There is a affidavit from a translator provided by plaintiff in support of these translated documents. I don't think the affidavit of the translated documents are admissible. The translator obviously never listened to any audiotapes that were purportedly taken of meetings that Mr. Konkur purports to transcribe, and the transcriptions are replete with his personal observations and comments and interjections as to additional facts and supplementations. For the translator to just go ahead and say this is all good is unacceptable. I'm not even sure the translator meets the certification, meets the criteria or qualifications to serve as a translator. That's not what he does. He speaks Turkish and he's a professor. I don't think that's enough. But they're not reliable. He's not listened to the audiotapes. He's apparently taken whatever Mr. Konkur wrote out in Turkish and translated it to English. It's not reliable, it's not admissible.

Beyond that, Judge, we rest on our papers.

THE COURT: Thank you, Counsel.

MR. GOLDBAS: If the Court please, the guiding principal here is, to amplify Counsel's comment, well pleaded paper, a well pleaded Complaint is the jurisprudence of the State of New York, which

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states that there should be a dismissal only if it's impossible under the law or the facts to have the plaintiff make out a claim. And I recall my law school days, we were taught that gone are the days when the slip of the tongue or the loss of one word would be fatal to a cause of action. Rather, it is the operative facts as pleaded which determine whether the plaintiff has a cause of action, not whether he has pleaded it in good form. And Counsel is attacking the form or the wording of the pleading and not the actual case, which we have amplified under the Rovello case and other cases, we've amplified with the plaintiff's affidavit. We submit that we didn't even have to provide the affidavit, but we gave it to elucidate the facts and explain the cause of action, which is uncommon and complicated, explain the cause of action to the Court. Plaintiff has done that in great detail. He has explained how, as a vulnerable individual with an HB1 Visa, he was subject to deportation, essentially at the whim of the employer, if he did not follow every order that the employer gave, he could be terminated and then deported, and his family, likewise, would have to be uprooted and relocated. And so he worked, essentially, in fear throughout his two terms as a teacher. Now, that

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should be enough to show that he was subject to the whims and to the illegal unfair extortion requests of the two defendants. But he has explained how he was subjected to these demands. He has given your Honor details of at least four meetings in which, as soon as he made his wages, or as soon as he got any employment benefits, he had to kick them back to the defendants. And I say defendants. They worked in concert. were conspiring together. And the supplemental -- or, the affidavit of the plaintiff explains how they worked together. And it's not only plaintiff's sworn statement, although we would submit that a sworn statement would be sufficient to create issues of fact and to survive, as this is a motion on the pleadings, it would be enough, but plaintiff actually has texts that have been transcribed from his telephone, he has given them in Turkish, to basically shift the burden to the other side. And as assistance to Counsel and to your Honor, he has had those translated by an independent third party who is expert in the two languages. She teaches linguistics at Syracuse University. I spoke with her, I learned her qualifications, she swore to them in an affidavit. also swore to the fact that she reviewed, corrected, corroborated, translated all of the translations that

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are before your Honor. These meetings show a very sinister scheme for kickbacks that was perpetrated against my client throughout the two years. detailed them. Highway and the Academy, it is pleaded and also amplified here, demanded tax refunds. had a meeting as to how to expand or increase the tax It's there in Turkish and in English. refunds. your Honor, I think it's important to note that we have these documents here, the transcript and the translations, line by line, with my client identifying each speaker, as to the audio; and then identifying by telephone number and otherwise, the speakers in the text conversations. They are in Turkish. defendants are Turkish, they speak that language. if they disputed these transcripts, why are there not disputes of the authenticity of the papers? Why is there no dispute to Professor Kornfilt's translations? And at this stage, we are not in a jury trial, but at this stage, the plaintiff is entitled to the inference that he can make out this case to a jury. I will not go into the details. They are before your Honor as to why and how the kickbacks were pressed on my client. They're detailed in the affidavit.

With regard to the Reply, defendant Academy asserts that it is entitled to a dismissal because

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there is a prior dismissal. The law is to the contrary. A prior dismissal on a motion to dismiss is not on the merits. There is, in this record, no finding by your Honor as to the merits of the case of the prior action. There was a discussion from in this courtroom as to the use of the word "overtime," and I would concede to your Honor that a teacher cannot sue for overtime, but he can sue for his wages. explained that he had wages both from the contract and from the tutorials, also called Saturday pay, also called in the documents pay stubs, instructional pay, and it was instructional pay that he was required to kick back. Now, the operative facts are pleaded. Paragraphs 14 through 17 in the verified Complaint of the action here very clearly delineate and explain what Saturday pay, or tutorial pay, or instructional pay We made it clear. We made the mistake -- I made was. the mistake of using the word "overtime" in conjunction with his claim for wages as the claims are specified in the causes of action following the recitation of the operative facts. I submit that, in a liberal notice pleading state, which New York has, which New York requires, the notice and the liberal pleadings requirement has been met by the operative facts set out in the beginning of the Complaint. And when we asked

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for wages and overtime, we were asking in the alternative, because that is the form of all pleadings. Either there is overtime or there is wages or there is both. And this is what the plaintiff is seeking. I urge the Court to focus on the operative facts as they are stated in the beginning paragraphs, which are common to all causes of action, the beginning paragraphs that are verified by my client and also amplified here.

There is an argument raised by the Academy that the Academy is a political subdivision, is therefore not responsible for damages and retaliation. We have pleaded that, when my client finally established some independence, got his green card, he was able to say: No more. I am not paying these extortionate demands. It is at that point that he was demoted, he had a pay cut. We showed the pay cut. the way, there is a supplemental exhibit to my papers. I gave defendants my papers earlier than the seven days required. We agreed that they would come in early. I did come in early. In my haste, I neglected Exhibit I corrected it the next day. Exhibit 11 says, on an ADP earning statement, paragraph 11 has a pay date of February 20, 2015, with clear, in capitals, message under the important notes section: Your salary rate

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has been changed from 2,086, dollars, I assume, to \$1,763. That's a violation of the statute, because it is a cut in pay that was done without notice to him. He was submarined. He didn't know where this came It was not set out in any prior notice. submit that's a violation of the Labor Law. respect to, your Honor, and I beg the indulgence, the patience of the Court, retaliation, defendant argues that we're a political subdivision, and therefore, exempt from the cause of action for retaliation. would like to share with the Court just the excerpt of the statute which defendant cites and that statute is the Education Law. Education Law 2854 pertaining to charter schools, and under Subdivision Three of Section 2854, entitled School Personnel: An employee of a charter school shall be an employee of the education corporation formed to operate the charter school and not an employee of the local school district in which the charter school is employed. An employee of a charter school shall be deemed a public employee solely for purposes of Article 14 of the Civil Service Law, except for Section 212 of such law, and for no other purposes. Unless specified in this article, board of trustees of the charter school shall constitute a board of education solely for purposes of Article 14 of the

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Civil Service Law, except for Section 212 of such law and for no other purpose. Clearly, the legislature is defining the charter school as independent from a school board, independent from a municipality, independent from a state government. The exemption does not apply.

Lastly, I would like to address ultra vires which was raised as a defense in the motion to dismiss. By the way, there's no Answer. I don't have an affirmative defense. I simply have the Academy's assertion that the man we named school principal, he's actually called school director, my client's superior, Mr. Kadir Yavuz, participated in the kickbacks. Now, there's extensive --

THE COURT: You know how to spell that last name?

MR. GOLDBAS: Y-a-v-u-z, first name,
K-a-d-i-r. The school has moved to dismiss on grounds
that Mr. Yavuz had no part -- had no part of the
school, and he acted ultra vires beyond the scope of
his employment as set down by the board or by his
superiors. This is not a defense to the kickback
scheme. We've cited law that's from the Court of
Appeals that says ultra vires is not a defense to a
criminal act or to reckless conduct or to other

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damaging acts perpetrated by the employee of that corporation. And so the school would be liable for Yavuz alone, but not only is Yavuz one of the perpetrators or one of the conspirators, but we have named the school accountant, we've named the dean of academics, and we have deemed Mr. Tolga, T-o-l-g-a, Hayali, H-a-y-a-l-i, the superintendent of these charter schools, as participants in the kickback scheme, and the affidavit explains how they all participated. There was one particular egregious case where Mr. Yavuz was ordered because he missed a meeting with Highway, he was ordered to go out to Rochester to get his instructions. What were his instructions? written note, translated before your Honor by Professor Kornfilt, the written note says: This is what you've got to pay us. Who are "us"? The service. My client explains that the service is Highway as operating on behalf of this cult movement; Highway, a nonprofit. And Highway is using the school, the school, to act as its collection agent, as its enforcer, as its coconspirator in getting the kickbacks. It is not only Mr. Yavuz, but it is also Mr. Dumas, the dean, Mr. Gunes, G-u-n-e-s, the school accountant. All of these people acting to collect and to give the amounts of demands and to collect, and then, we assume, to

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remit to Highway. By the way, Highway does admit that it received money, but it denies that they were kickbacks.

So your Honor, on all of these bases, these legal bases, we submit that the Complaint should not be dismissed, we should proceed to discovery, and if there are no questions of fact, we assume they are, then the school could renew its motion. But I stress that this is a 3211 motion, not a motion for summary judgment. It was never converted. And even if it were, we've raised questions of fact with regard to the school. I yield the floor to hear my colleague on the other motion.

MR. EVANS: May I just be heard?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. EVANS: I appreciate Counsel's admission that he's not entitled to overtime. So the first two causes of action are to be dismissed, in any event.

The claim of legal deductions, Section 193 of the Labor Law, which is the fifth cause of action, completely silent on that and apparently concedes that that shouldn't have been filed either and ought to be dismissed. So my point to the Court is --

THE COURT: Fifth cause of action is what?

MR. EVANS: The fifth cause of action, Judge,

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I believe, is for illegal deductions or unauthorized deductions, in violation of Section 193 of the Labor Law.

THE COURT: Well, they've argued that, right?

MR. EVANS: I haven't heard it, Judge, and
there were no -- I mean, we've provided pay stubs.

There are no deductions from his pay. He doesn't
allege any deductions in his affidavit or anywhere
else. His entire argument here, as you've heard, is
that, for reasons that are hard to imagine, he was
forced to make contributions to Highway. And so I
guess my only point to the Court is, at the very least,
we ought to clean the Complaint up, if that's the only
claim they're asserting, and that's the only claim that
should be left.

THE COURT: Were there illegal deductions from the paycheck?

MR. GOLDBAS: The deductions were not legal because they did not specify the kickbacks which, with every pay period, my client was forced to make. I've specified those kickbacks.

THE COURT: Deductions on the paycheck?

MR. GOLDBAS: They're on the paycheck, except

for -- They're on the paycheck.

THE COURT: As deductions?

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MR. GOLDBAS: As deductions.

THE COURT: For what?

MR. GOLDBAS: For, well, there are deductions for dental health, various other.

THE COURT: That's not illegal, right, the dental health?

MR. GOLDBAS: Not illegal, no. The deductions from pay are the pay cut which occurred in 2015. That was illegal and in violation of the contract.

THE COURT: Is that a deduction from pay?

MR. EVANS: It's not a deduction from pay,

Judge. He was relieved of duties, and his pay was

changed because of his only doing, essentially, twothirds of the job that he had.

MR. EVANS: I don't think it's a question of fact?

MR. EVANS: I don't think it's a question of fact as to deductions. Now, their argument is that this was retaliation because he was complaining about kickbacks and such. So if he's alleging this kickback thing and the Court thinks he's met sufficient allegation here to go forward, then we'll go forward on discovery on that. But my point is, we've got all kinds of claims in here that never should have been asserted in the first place; for overtime; I think the

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deduction piece; he's 198B, which I don't think is, it merely sets forth remedies. It does not provide a private cause of action. If he wants to go forward on the claims of kickback, let's go forward and do discovery on that issue. But I'm asking the Court to clean this Complaint up to what it should have been in the first instance, although I maintain that's not even properly alleged.

MR. GOLDBAS: The overtime is not properly stated. Counsel has educated me on the impropriety of the word overtime where it pertains to teachers. And to use Counsel's phrase, we can clean up the Complaint by omitting the word overtime, or stipulating that our claim is not for overtime, but rather, for benefits of other kinds, including tutorial pay, or Saturday pay, whatever word best suits the Court.

But with regard to the illegal deductions, my client was blindsided in February 2015 with a pay cut that was related to no job duty but only related -- that is, no job performance, I beg your pardon -- but only related to the whim of the school administration. These are questions of fact. We ask that we be allowed to flesh them out and make our case.

MR. EVANS: Your Honor, if I might. The first cause is based, is expressly based on the Fair

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Labor Standards Act for overtime. The second cause of action plainly asserts, expressly asserts a claim for overtime based on the Labor Law. These aren't in-artfully stated. They asserted claims for overtime they shouldn't have asserted, and they ought to be dismissed. And I think, based on what we've heard here this morning, that's all the more true, all the more clear.

THE COURT: All right. Let me hear Highway Education's motion.

MR. PISTON: Thank you, your Honor. Each and every one of these causes of action pled against
Highway is pled as a payment of wages. There has never been an allegation that Highway, who is doing business as the Turkish Cultural Center, is the employer of the plaintiff. So all of the causes of action pled against Highway must be dismissed. We're not responsible for payment of wages, hiring, firing, retaliation.

Anything that's been pled against Highway is predicated upon an employer and employee relationship, which does not exist and has not been pled.

THE COURT: What about the third cause of action for the kickback?

MR. PISTON: Your Honor, that's, 198B is purely a criminal statute. It uses the word "guilty."

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The fifth subsection of that says a violation of this shall be a misdemeanor. It is previously found under the Penal Law, and it was moved over to the Labor Law. This is purely a criminal statute. It does not impart a private cause of action.

THE COURT: What about the case of Martinez versus Alubon, holding that a private right of action does exist?

MR. PISTON: Was that the Second Department case, your Honor?

THE COURT: That is the First Department.

MR. PISTON: I believe that that is a case that cited a Southern District of New York case which I cited that was from 2000, I believe, '13. I'm going on memory.

THE COURT: Right, 2013.

MR. PISTON: There was a August 30th, 2018, case out of the Southern District of New York which I cited in my Memo of Law which essentially overturned that ruling that everything was based upon. So the First Department cited the Southern District of New York, and now the Southern District of New York has gone back and said: We understand that we ruled this previously, but we're not ruling that now. So there's, besides that one case out of the First Department,

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1	there is no case law in New York State that I have
2	found that states that there is a private cause of
3	action.
4	THE COURT: You're talking about <i>Chan versus</i>
5	Big Geyser?
6	MR. PISTON: Yes.
7	THE COURT: You're telling me that overruled
8	Martinez?
9	MR. PISTON: Well, it overruled the case that
10	Martinez relied upon. So Martinez relied upon a
11	Southern District of New York case.
12	THE COURT: You're saying <i>Chan</i> does not say a
13	private right of action exists? Or it says a private
14	right of action does not exist?
15	MR. PISTON: I'm saying that it's based
16	that the only thing that it cites in making that ruling
17	is a Southern District of New York case that has now
18	been overruled. So there's bookends, or there's steps
19	in the ladder that have now been pulled out.
20	THE COURT: I don't know that to be the case.
21	Go ahead.
22	MR. PISTON: Judge, I think it's very
23	important for the remainder of the cause of action to
24	see that it is clear that an employer/employee
25	relationship needs to exist, and it doesn't. They've
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skirted around the issue of coconspirator, but they have not pled a civil conspiracy, a sufficient civil conspiracy. They've mentioned alter ego but certainly have not pled that sufficiently nor explained it. So there is nothing here which should be sufficient enough to bring or keep Highway in this and we would ask for it to be dismissed.

THE COURT: Thank you. Counsel?

MR. GOLDBAS: My learned friend has cited the state of the law, but I submit that it is not settled in favor of employers on the kickback statute. fact, the law is to the contrary, allowing causes of action by private parties for kickbacks. The law is remedial, it should be read in a liberal fashion, as broadly as possible, to allow the remedies and the public purposes established by the legislature. clear the legislature abhors kickbacks by any person. And I stress this, the statute says a kickback is outlawed, it's criminal, it's both criminal and the basis of a civil action if it is perpetrated by any person, not just the employer. I've explained that in my papers. I would cite to your Honor -- your Honor mentioned a Martinez case from the Bench -- I have it as Salazar Martinez versus Fowler, F-o-w-l-e-r, Brothers. It is a Western District of New York case

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from 2011. To my knowledge, it has not been overturned, and it does allow the private cause of action for kickbacks, among other things, because there, too, immigrants were exploited by employers who used — mandated that the immigrants pay for certain recruiting and relocation expenses. The Court allowed that cause of action to go forward and it allowed the plaintiffs to continue to plead and to sustain, to continue with their case on kickbacks. The Salazar Martinez case is cited at 781 F sup 2d 183. It is a Western District of New York federal case from the year 2011. And I don't believe Counsel has shown that this state of the law is to the contrary.

The moving party on summary judgment has a high burden. It has to show that there is absolutely no possible way that the plaintiff could prevail, and it has to show this despite the entire record. We've produced a record which is, again, I say this in all modesty, quite extensive. My client worked hard to show your Honor the details of his experience with Highway, to show how Highway worked in conjunction with Utica Academy to extort the kickbacks. That is a violation of law, it is the basis of damage. We submit that summary judgment cannot be sustained on this record. The defendant has said that we were not

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specific with our threats. We submit our papers show to the contrary. He had to follow orders, and he was given orders by both Highway and the Academy. They worked together. We have those papers. We have various texts where Highway is not only acknowledging that they've collected \$2,797, but our papers show that they collected more than that, and we have the documents before your Honor. We submit the transcripts at this stage are admissible to defeat summary judgment. Thank you.

MR. PISTON: Just briefly, you can't construe a statute to read something that isn't there. And in that statute, again, reading the entirety of the statute, it is clear that it is solely a criminal statute.

As it relates to the kickbacks and the threats, I would second all of the arguments by the codefendant's counsel as it relates to the admissibility and the authenticity of the conversation transcripts and text messages and whether they're even admissible. But even if they are, there's no proof before this Court, no document, nothing to be relied upon that says: Either pay us or you'll get fired. And there's nothing within there that says that Highway even had the authority to do that. So Judge, there's

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just nothing here to keep Highway or the Turkish Cultural Center in this lawsuit.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. both motions, a movant seeking dismissal under CPLR 3211 must show that the documentary evidence resolves all factual issues as a matter of law and conclusively disposes of the plaintiff's claim. To be documentary, evidence must be unambiguous and of undisputed authenticity. A defendant's dismissal motion under 3211 requires determining whether the plaintiff has stated a cause of action, but if the Court considers evidentiary material, the criterion then becomes whether the proponent of the pleading has a cause of action. Dismissal results only if the movant demonstrates conclusively that the plaintiff has no cause of action or that a material fact as claimed by a pleader to be one is not a fact at all. A court considering a dismissal motion on the basis of failing to state a claim generally must accept the facts alleged in the Complaint as true and make any possible favorable inferences for the plaintiff.

On the Academy motion, the Court declines to convert the motion to one for summary judgment. Court grants the Utica Academy Charter School's CPLR 3211(A)(7) motion to dismiss to the extent of

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plaintiff's first and second cause of action as a matter of law, with prejudice, because plaintiff is not entitled to overtime pay. The Court also grants the school's motion to dismiss plaintiff's sixth cause of action for discriminatory penalty or discharge as a matter of law, with prejudice, because of the two-year statute of limitations. The school's motion to dismiss is denied as to plaintiff's third, fourth and fifth causes of action against it, as these are sufficiently pled to withstand the motion. Defendant Utica Academy of Science Charter School shall interpose its Answer within 30 days of service, with notice of entry of the Order deciding this motion. That's plaintiff's Order.

On the Highway motion, the Court declines to convert the motion for one of summary judgment. The Court grants the motion of Highway Education to the extent of dismissing the Complaint against it, with prejudice, as to plaintiff's first, second, fourth, fifth and sixth causes of action because plaintiff is not eligible for overtime payments, and to the extent pled against it, Highway's relationship with plaintiff is not sufficient to be charged with the alleged violations of Labor Law except the kickback statute. The Court denies the motion of Highway to the extent of

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1	plaintiff's third cause of action based upon Labor Law
2	Section 198B. The current status of the law is not
3	settled, and the Court, we have case law that provides
4	a private right of action does exist on kickbacks.
5	Defendant Highway Education shall interpose its Answer
6	within 30 days of service, with a notice of entry of
7	the Order deciding the motion. And that's
8	plaintiff's Order, also. Thank you.
9	MR. EVANS: Do you want me to submit the
10	Order, Judge?
11	THE COURT: Please.
12	MR. GOLDBAS: I didn't hear Counsel.
13	MR. EVANS: I'm going to submit the Order.
14	MR. GOLDBAS: That's fine.
15	MR. EVANS: I'll pass it along.
16	(Lines left intentionally blank.)
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1	THE COURT: Okay. Thanks.
2	MR. EVANS: Thank you, Judge.
3	MR. PISTON: Thank you, your Honor.
4	(Whereupon, the proceeding was
5	concluded.)
6	
7	CERTIFICATE
8	I, Tracy A. Rommel, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the
9	foregoing is a true and accurate transcript from my
LO	stenographic notes taken in the above-entitled matter.
11	December 2, 2018
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L3	Iracy X. Konunc
L4	Official Court Reporter
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