## TOWN OF CORTLANDT PLANNING AND ZONING BOARDS

PLANNING BOARD MEETING

Virtual Meeting

March 2, 2021
7:00 p.m. - 11:16 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Loretta Taylor, Chairperson

Chris Kehoe, Deputy Director of Planning

Steven Kessler, Member

Thomas A. Bianchi, Vice-Chairperson

George Kimmerling, Member

Robert Foley, Member

Jeff Rothfeder, Member

Michael Cunningham, Deputy Attorney

Michael Preziosi, Technical Services Director

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1	Page 3 March 2, 2021
2	(The board meeting commenced at 7:00 p.m.)
3	MS. LORETTA TAYLOR: We're going to call
4	the meeting to order at this point. Mr. Kehoe,
5	would you do the pledge of allegiance?
6	MR. CHRIS KEHOE: Sure. I pledge
7	allegiance to the flag of the United States of
8	America, and to the Republic for which it stands,
9	one nation under God, indivisible with liberty
10	and justice for all.
11	MS. TAYLOR: Thank you. So I need the
12	roll call as well.
13	MR. KEHOE: Mr. Kessler?
14	MR. STEPHEN KESSLER: Here.
15	MR. KEHOE: Mr. Bianchi?
16	MR. THOMAS A. BIANCHI: Here.
17	MR. KEHOE: Ms. Taylor?
18	MS. TAYLOR: Here.
19	MR. KEHOE: Mr. Kimmerling?
20	MR. GEORGE KIMMERLING: Here.
21	MR. KEHOE: Mr. Rothfeder?
22	MR. JEFF ROTHFEDER: Here.
23	MR. KEHOE: Mr. Foley?
24	MR. ROBERT FOLEY: Here.
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MS. TAYLOR: Okay. We have a couple of
changes to the agenda tonight. One, for 2020-12,
which is the cell tower on Croton Avenue, that
will be adjourned per the applicant. And we have
2020-17, which is Hemlock Hill, that too will be
adjourned per the applicant's request. We're

MR. KESSLER: Motion to approve these changes.

MR. KEHOE: And Michael Cunningham?

MR. FOLEY: Second.

going to be -- go ahead.

MS. TAYLOR: Alright. All in, on the question, all in favor?

MULTIPLE: Aye.

MS. TAYLOR: Opposed? Alrighty, I'm sorry, Steve. I cut you off on that one. We will not be adopting minutes tonight. We'll do them next meeting. So we'll move on to correspondence, and the first item is PB 2019-16, a letter dated February 10, 2021 from Ralph G. Mastromonaco, P.E., requesting the second 90-day time extension of Final Plat approval for Scenic Ridge at Amberlands, LCC for property located on the south

	Daga h
1	Page 5 March 2, 2021
2	side of Scenic Drive. Mr. Kessler?
3	MR. KESSLER: Madam Chair, Madam Chair,
4	I move we adopt Resolution 5-21.
5	MS. TAYLOR: Okay. Do I have a second?
6	MR. BIANCHI: Second.
7	MS. TAYLOR: Thank you.
8	MR. BIANCHI: Second.
9	MS. TAYLOR: Alright. On the question,
10	all in favor?
11	MULTIPLE: Aye.
12	MS. TAYLOR: Opposed? Okay. Very good.
13	The next item on the agenda is PB 2020-12, the
14	application of New York SMSA Limited Partnership,
15	d/b/a Verizon Wireless for the property of the
16	Lake Mohegan Fire District for recertification of
17	the Special Permit for an existing cell tower
18	located at 260 Croton Avenue.
19	MR. BIANCHI: Madam Chair, I move we
20	adjourn this application to our April 6th
21	meeting.
22	MS. TAYLOR: And that's per the
23	applicant.
24	MR. BIANCHI: Per the applicant.

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2	MR. KESSLER: Second.
3	MS. TAYLOR: Yes. Thank you very much.
4	On the question, all in favor?
5	MULTIPLE: Aye.
6	MS. TAYLOR: Opposed? All rightie. Next
7	item on the agenda is the, is PB 2020-19, the
8	application of Lexington 202 Group, LLC, for Site
9	Development Plan Approval for a change of use to
10	a self-storage facility to be located in the
11	former Elmsford Sheet Metal Building, located on
12	an approximately 5-acre parcel of property at 23
13	Arlo Lane, drawings dated February 2, 2021.
14	MR. ROTHFEDER: Madam Chair, I move that
15	we approve Resolution 6-21 approving the
16	application.
17	MS. TAYLOR: Alright.
18	MR. KESSLER: Second.
19	MR. FOLEY: Second.
20	MS. TAYLOR: Thank you. On the question?
21	MR. KEHOE: Yeah, just on the question,
22	I haven't really spoken to the applicant. You
23	know, there is a resolution that's relatively
24	boilerplate. There are nine conditions associated

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with it which have to be met before the planning board chairperson will sign the drawing. I'll be mailing a hard copy of that resolution out tomorrow.

MS. TAYLOR: Alright. All in favor?

MULTIPLE: Aye.

MS. TAYLOR: Opposed? All rightie, very good. Alright. We're moving to another area of the agenda. Under old business, we have PB 2020-9, the application of CBE North America Inc., for the property of Kirquel Development, Ltd. And Patrick and Sharon Parr, for Site Development Plan approval and a Special Permit and for Tree Removal and Steep Slope permits for a proposed 3 MW solar energy production facility to be located on two parcels of property located along Red Mill Road and at the Mill Court totaling approximately 43.12 acres, drawings dated June 2020.

MR. KEHOE: On that particular case, I believe Carson would want to be promoted.

MR. MICHAEL PREZIOSI: Yes, just we have a good turnout tonight, so it's going to take me a couple minutes longer to get to the proper

1	March 2, 2021
2	individuals.
3	MR. KEHOE: And I think is Mr. Hoyna
4	still promoted, because his case has been taken
5	care of.
6	MR. PREZIOSI: Yes, I'm working on
7	removing him.
8	MR. KEHOE: Okay.
9	MR. CARSON WEINAND: Hello. This is
10	Carson. Can you hear me okay?
11	MR. KESSLER: Yes.
12	MR. WEINAND: Great. Good to see the
13	planning board. I'm happy to be back. Awesome. So
14	let's dig into this solar project. I have Matt
15	Regan, our environmental scientist from TRC with
16	me today. He was planning on sharing his screen
17	to walk through some slides. Is that possible?
18	MR. PREZIOSI: I do not see Matt on the
19	screen. Is he under a different name?
20	MR. MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM: He just raised
21	his hand. It was under Regan.
22	MR. PREZIOSI: Okay. That's why it went
23	to the chat.
24	MR. WEINAND: And voice for him as well.

MR. PREZIOSI: Sure, he's on.

MR. WEINAND: Great.

4 MR. REGAN: Okay. Can everyone see the

5 site?

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6 MR. KESSLER: Yes.

MR. REGAN: Okay.

MR. WEINAND: Well, like I said, good to be back in front of the planning board. Thanks for hearing us tonight. I have a few slides at the start of this presentation to review the project, sort of refamiliarize the project with the planning board, review some high level facts and figures about the projects. We wanted to get into discussing biodiversity for the site, what biodiversity studies have already been performed and then what we're proposing to do going forward. So that's the key for tonight, is to talk about biodiversity.

But first a few slides to talk about the project, just bring everybody up to speed where we stand with the project, if you can go to the next slide, Matt.

Great. So this is the project timeline.

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This brings us up to more or less today and then even the next planning board meeting in April. So we originally submitted an application in June and we attended a meeting with the planning board in July of 2020, we received comments. Or following that, we attended a meeting with the town board because we're seeking a special use permit here. We wanted to review the project with them, we sort of got a preliminary green light to keep moving forward with the project after that meeting and then we received some really good comments from Michael Preziosi, from Chris Kehoe, engineering comments and planning comments in November. And we're currently working on a resubmission in response to those comments. We have an internal deadline to meet the March 24th deadline to get on the April 4th agenda for the planning board.

So that's where we currently stand with the project. The purpose of tonight, as we're working on wrapping up all the final studies and working on this resubmission, we wanted to address the biodiversity comment that came out of

the comments from last November. The town planner — the planning comments dated November 18th requested the planning board to consider the need for a biodiversity study. So the purpose of this presentation is to discuss TRC's, our civil engineer, our environmental engineer, their proposed approach to addressing biodiversity on the site.

You can go to the next slide. See, real quick, this is the project, this is the system. It's five megawatts AC, it's across two different parcels, combined acreage of 43 acres. We're disturbing roughly 20 acres. The solar array itself is 12 acres and then there's about seven acres of wetlands on the eastern portion of the main parcel there, that we're not disturbing at all. And that seven acres includes 100 foot setback.

We've been working on this project since late 2019, about a year and a half. It'll be community solar and discounts -- the benefits will be felt throughout the local community.

We'll be able to transfer discounts to local

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individual utility bills once the project is operational.

And the point of interconnection there is off of Red Mill Road. You can see that in the map there, on the northern edge of the site. Just a quick refresher on the project. The next slide is some technical details. There will be about 11,500 panels, that's the specific model of the panel, Hanwha, it's a Korean manufacturer, 430 watt panel. We're using Sungrow inverters. There will be 80 of these inverters located within the storage containers. So there will be storage coupled with this project. It's also a Sungrow storage product. The product that Sungrow is offering here, it's a single container for the storage and inverter, 80 inverters will be within the 20 storage containers.

And yeah, I wanted to just reiterate there's very low noise coming from this equipment. This inverter storage hybrid piece of equipment from Sungrow, it's 64 decibels, it's rated at 64 decibels from three feet away. So that's equal to this conversation right now. This

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conversation is roughly a 60 decibel conversation. And that piece of equipment is going to be 200, 250 feet away from the nearest homes. So there shouldn't be any noise impacts coming from this project.

Row spacing is seven feet in between each row of panels and we recently have updated the layout, redesigned the access roads to make sure it complies with the local fire code. So we now have a maximum hose pull distance of 150 feet. That means the furthest distance that maybe a fire truck would draw their hose to a panel is 150 feet. So very, some great access the way we updated the access roads.

But yeah, I don't want to get too bogged down on this, just reiterating some of the technical points. There's a couple other slides and then we can start talking about biodiversity.

Visual impacts, we also feel are really very limited at this site. We think it's a great site for a solar farm from a visual standpoint. It is not near any major roads. It is 1,200 feet from Red Mill Road, it's over 2,000 feet from

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Lexington Avenue. People will not be driving by this site and seeing it. It's far removed, it's secluded in the woods. And the abutters, the residential homes nearby, it's also well removed from those as well. So, on the northern edge, about 220 feet near the nearest home, from the southern and western borders, about 300 feet and then on the eastern border, there's about over 1,500 feet before the nearest home.

So it's naturally secluded, naturally well screened and we submitted a visual impact assessment in June of 2020 with our initial application and that was leaf on. It showed limited impacts. We're currently updating this VIA, this visual impact assessment for leaf off in the winter. And we're also adding a handful of other photo locations, closer to individual homes, to fully capture the visual impacts. But so far, we believe very limited visual impacts.

Some of the other benefits, one more slide on the overview of the project, so CVE, we think to the unique distinct advantage to every solar project we develop, we are a long term

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owner and operator of these assets. We are not a flipper. We don't develop and then sell to somebody else. We have a vested interest in these projects for the next 30 years. So we want them to have a meaningful impact upfront with each project we develop, with each locality that we work in.

And this project would be included in our Green Initiative. And that means two things, a couple things. One is we'll donate \$1 per panel to a local organization, a local environmental organization to help promote activities such as tree planting, land and water conservation, protection for local wildlife and maybe even some education on sustainability. So we'd put together an advisory board and we'd come up with some organizations, some ides where this money could be put to good use. And then if that board would vote on where to donate that money.

So a recent project, for example, a recent project in Massachusetts, we donated 11,500 to the Acushnet Sawmill and those are the tasks that they worked on with that 11,500.

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Part of the Green Initiative is every site that we develop also includes pollinator friendly vegetation. Even though we are removing a few trees on site, there will be very limited impervious surfaces on site. Underneath the panels will be what they call pollinator friendly vegetation, essentially a bed of flowers and grasses to nurture the local ecosystem onsite. So, it'll have its own biodiversity right underneath the panels, which is great.

And then, finally something specific to this project, because of the number of trees we're planning to remove, there will be a sizeable contribution to the Cortlandt Tree Fund. Based on the amount of mitigation we're able to do upfront, we estimate that payment to be \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 directly to the town.

So I think those few slides give us a good sense of the project. I'll now turn it over to Matt to talk about biodiversity. This was one of the comments from the planning comments back in April, back in November, and we just want to make sure that everybody's aware of what's been

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done so far on the site regarding biodiversity and what CVE and TRC are now proposing. Thank you.

MR. REGAN: Thank you, Carson. Hi, everyone. My name is Matthew Regan. I'm an environmental scientist with TRC. So we put together a scope for our proposed approach to addressing the biodiversity assessment. First, in review of the site, we found that a biodiversity assessment was already completed at the project site in 2005 for a separate application. That was PB 1305 for Kirquel Development, Ltd., for site development and subdivision of residences at Mill Court Crossing.

The biodiversity assessment was completed by Steve Coleman of Environmental Consulting, LLC. Target groups surveyed included birds, amphibians and reptiles, mammals and plants.

So what we propose to do is we propose to do is we propose to do is we propose to draft a biodiversity assessment report that will supplement the 2005 biodiversity assessment using information from

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our wetland and stream delineation, our tree inventory, as well as publicly available information regarding environmental resources and wildlife species known or reasonably likely to occur at the project site. We propose to complete a phase one Bog Turtle Survey and Vernal Pool Survey as well.

So, I just wanted to go over the, summarize the results of the 2005 biodiversity assessment of the site. For breeding birds, a total of 44 different bird species were observed, ten of which were considered forest interior species and 35 of which were summer resident breeding bird species.

Amphibians and reptiles, a total of ten species, broken down as seven amphibians and three reptiles were observed. For mammals, a total of 11 species were observed or evidence of them was observed. And for plants, a total of 134 plant species were recorded.

So to interpret those results, the biodiversity assessment, what they concluded, what Steve Coleman concluded was that the project

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site's ability to support populations of rare environmentally sensitive forest interior species, birds, had been compromised due to surrounding land use.

In his observation, the total bird species count was considered slightly below average for the regional Westchester County. The biodiversity habitat assessment also concluded that most of the amphibian reptile species observed were considered generalist species with the exception of a wood frog and an eastern box turtle.

They also concluded that all mammals were common generalists adapted to disturbed and fragmented habitats and that the project site was considered to have relatively low plant diversity.

So now, just to briefly summarize the field surveys have been completed to date for CVE, for the project, a wetland and stream delineation was conducted by TRC on October 7, 2019 and November 1, 2019. TRC identified two wetlands and one stream. Both wetlands coincide

1 March 2, 2021 2 with a DEC-mapped freshwater wetland. The town of Cortlandt's environmental consultant, HVEA 3 4 Engineers, field verified the wetland delineation on October 5, 2020. Minor adjustments were made 5 to the wetland delineation and these minor 6 7 adjustments will be incorporated into the project site plans going forward. 8 9 So here's the results of the original 10 wetland delineation. This does largely coincide 11 with a DEC-mapped freshwater wetland. And we have 12 updated this map with HVEA's minor adjustments. 13 It was mostly at the northern end there, if you 14 can make out where flag number 26 and 27 are. 15 Those were where most of their adjustments were, 16 on that northern end. 17 MR. ROTHFEDER: Is that up towards 18 Lexington? 19 MR. REGAN: I'm sorry, can you repeat 20 that? 21 MR. ROTHFEDER: Is, where you said the

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MR. REGAN: So that's on the portion of

wetlands, is that up towards the Lexington

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portion?

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the site, the eastern portion of the site. So offsite to the east is Lexington Avenue.

MR. ROTHFEDER: Okay. Okay.

MR. REGAN: Okay. A preliminary tree survey was conducted by TRC on May 28, 2020. And a comprehensive tree inventory was conducted by the town of Cortlandt's environmental consultant, Barlett Tree Experts. The results of this tree survey are being incorporated into CVA's project plans.

So, TRC has also performed consultation with the New York Natural Heritage Program, and also received information from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, using their IPaC system.

Consultation with the New York Natural
Heritage Program indicated that there are no
records of state listed threatened or endangered
animals or plants or significant natural
communities at the project site or in its
immediate vicinity. Consultation with U.S. Fish
and Wildlife Service indicated the project site
may be within the vicinity of two listed species.

And because that the biodiversity

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habitat assessment for the Kirquel property for the residences at Red Mill Crossings were conducted back in 2005 and that is obviously 16 years ago now, what we decided to do was to actually look at how the site and surround vicinity has changed in that period of time.

What we did was we used national land cover database information from 2006 and the most recently available information from 2016 to look at land cover both at the site as well as in the surrounding vicinity.

Land cover at the project site did not change in this period of time. It is still largely forested, almost completely forested. I believe that there were just some errors on the LCD data just because of pixel resolution. And within a 2.5 mile radius of the project site, forested land decreased by three percent and developed land classes increased by three percent. So within a ten year period, you're only seeing a loss of three percent forestland and an increase of three percent developed land.

MR. ROTHFEDER: May I ask, Matt?

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MR. REGAN: Yes.

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on the surrounding area development.

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recently available information from the land

MR. ROTHFEDER: So you only went to 2016

MR. REGAN: Correct. This is the most

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cover database. This is supplied by the U.S.

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government. And so they periodically do update

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it. Before this, the most recently available was

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2011. So we actually could probably anticipate

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that an updated one, this year actually. However,

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for the purpose of this analysis, this is what we

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have that's most available right now.

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MR. ROTHFEDER: Is that, on the

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Lexington portion, there has been development over those years, and more recently additional

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development along the Lexington north corridor.

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MR. REGAN: And that would probably

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contribute then to that three percent then.

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MR. ROTHFEDER: I don't know, I guess I

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kind of think about housing in the area, but I

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know about the commercial developments on the

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Yorktown side of Lexington, but within a stone's

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throw of your property line.

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2 MR. REGAN: Okay. And that's good to know. And we'll definitely be mindful of that 3 moving forward. The project site has remained 4 5 undeveloped and therefore wildlife habitat at the project site likely has remained the same since 6 7 2005. The land cover class still shows it as forested. It has not changed. Based off of field 8 9 observations, I myself being the lead wetland 10 delineator, can confirm it's still forested land, 11 and still has the plant species that were 12 documented back in the 2005 tree survey as well 13 as the biodiversity assessment.

So based on observations made by us during the delineation and preliminary tree survey, the plants species and wildlife species present at the site have not significantly changed since the biodiversity habitat assessment conducted in 2005.

Therefore, comprehensive field surveys for birds, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and plants conducted now would not offer any new information that was not already collected in 2005. The planning board already has the baseline

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inventory of biodiversity at the project site, therefore comprehensive field surveys for these taxa would be unnecessary.

However, we do recognize that in the biodiversity habitat assessment in 2005, that it was mentioned that the site could support breeding populations of amphibians, and therefore, we believe a bog turtle survey and vernal pool surveys would be more appropriate regarding field surveys for this site.

And that's my presentation, then, so, thank you.

MR. WEINARD: Matt. Yeah, I think we're making the argument that the 2005 biodiversity assessment, those findings, that data is still relevant today. There's no reason to suspect biodiversity on the site has changed. We think that was a good set of baseline data. And now we're recommending to go perform a bog turtle survey and a vernal pool survey to fill in some of the gaps, some of the recommendations from the initial survey in 2005.

We think we're supplementing what we

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think is actually relevant and would add value to the 2005 assessment.

MR. KIMMERLING: It's George. It seemed from the presentation that your summary of Steve Coleman's biodiversity assessment was that he found that, I don't know how you would say it in technical terms, but that it was kind of no big deal. He didn't really find so much that would be impacted and there was some stuff, but it didn't really rise to a level of any real concern. I hope I'm summarizing your summary adequately.

But when I look at the actual report and specifically his page 13 summary and recommendations, I came away with a very different impression of his findings. So I'm just curious about that because it seemed to me that he was saying there actually was significant biodiversity and that development in this area would create forest fragmentation, that could really impact the resident species, etc.

So, I just want to make sure we're both talking about the same report and whether you guys just saw it differently than I did. I don't

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know how my colleagues on the board feel about how you've summarized that 2005 report from Steve.

MR. ROTHFEDER: Yeah, I somewhat agree with George. I'm not focused on page 13, though I have it in front of me, but --

MR. KESSLER: I would think that you should get, see if Coleman could take another look at this and say whether it needs to be updated or not. It's been a long time.

MR. ROTHFEDER: Yeah, I agree. I mean basically what you're saying is that in 15 years nothing much has changed on this site, yet you have 15 years where nothing has happened on the site and things have continued to evolve on the site.

MR. FOLEY: Yeah, I mean that's a long period of time. I live in the area and I know development that has occurred since then. And with development structures, you have a corridor, you know, wildlife corridors that somewhat change. And I'm not sure what mammals, I know in your report or your PowerPoint here, you

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mentioned about mammals survey. Oh, that was in 2005. I would think there have been wildlife changes for sure.

MR. KEHOE: Okay. Staff's recommendation, obviously the Board knows Steve Coleman and he's still around, still doing these biodiversity studies. We've been in touch with Steve, and you know, depending on how this meeting went, he's prepared to come up with a proposal, talk with staff, the applicants, the Board and figure out the next steps if that's what the planning board wants to do.

MR. WEINARD: Sure.

MR. PREZIOSI: Since TRC is a reputable firm and they've done a lot of legwork on this already, I would not object to Steve shadowing and supplementing their reports as opposed to preparing his own, so they work hand-in-hand as opposed to having two separate and conflicting reports, if the board can go along with that recommendation.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  BIANCHI: I would agree to an update to the report. I'm with you.

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2	MR. FOLEY: So Steve
3	MR. KIMMERLING: If the Board is going
4	to, if we are going to recommend an update, are
5	we going to recommend that Steve just take a
6	look. Are we going to recommend that Steve just
7	do the whole thing over again? Are we going to
8	ask him for his opinion as to whether it should
9	be redone? What would the
10	MS. TAYLOR: Well, I thought that was
11	what we had, that was what staff had suggested,
12	that we need to find out from him whether or not
13	we need to just redo it or update it.
14	MR. KIMMERLING: Okay. That sounds
15	right.
16	MR. FOLEY: I would think that Steve
17	would have to return to the scene to do a site
18	survey, to some extent.
19	MR. KESSLER: Yeah, of course.
20	MR. FOLEY: That's what we mean,
21	correct, yeah.
22	MR. PREZIOSI: Right. But instead of

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own biodiversity study, I think the onus of that

Steve writing his own report and preparing his

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1 March 2, 2021 2 effort can be on TRC and Steve can supplement that with field inspection and coordinating the 3 4 scope of the biodiversity study and the report being prepared by TRC. So move Steve more into a 5 reviewing aspect as opposed to an individual 6 7 that's preparing a report from scratch. MR. BIANCHI: Right. 8 9 MR. FOLEY: And Matt, did you yourself 10 walk the property? Yes. 11 MR. REGAN: Yes. Yes, I walked the 12 property and I was the lead wetland delineator. 13 So the wetland figure, those were all flags that 14 were hung by myself. 15 MR. FOLEY: Could we, staff, could we 16 get a copy of the PowerPoint that's on the 17 screen, or did we already get that sent Chris? 18 MR. KEHOE: No, but I'm sure Carson will 19 provide it. And I think that information is also 20 important to get to Steve Coleman. 21 MR. FOLEY: Yes. And --

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I would prefer to hear from Steve first as to

whether he thinks that it's best for him to

MR. KIMMERLING: I mean to Mike's point,

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simply shadow TRC versus performing his own study. I mean I tend to be more comfortable with the town consultant doing an independent review, in whatever scope he thinks is necessary. But I guess first I'd be interested to see what Steve thinks about what the next right steps should be, rather than recommending something for Steve to do at this point.

MR. ROTHFEDER: Yeah, I agree. I don't think we should skip the step. Let's let Steve respond and then we can determine.

MR. KESSLER: What he's comfortable with doing professionally, that's the question.

MR. ROTHFEDER: Yeah, exactly.

MR. KIMMERLING: Yeah, I think that's right.

MR. FOLEY: So Steve then would get back to us, or at least through staff.

MR. KEHOE: My expectation, you know, we've already prepped Steve, so we'll have a conversation with him immediately and hopefully by the, I think it's the April 6th meeting, he can attend that meting and prior to his

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something up for your review so we can all be on

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the same page.

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MS. TAYLOR: That sounds good.

attendance at that meeting, he will have drafted

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MR. FOLEY: Knowing Steve, I would hope that he visits the site, since it's been this long, 15 years, 16 years. Before I take this, you know, move this on if there's no other -- I have a question on the PowerPoint, you mentioned about in lieu of the trees that would be cut, two things on that point, contribution to the town for trees or to some environmentally oriented organization. And you do mean local organization as opposed to a wider spread. In other words, I would like to see whatever contribution your company does for the town that it be beneficial to the area that's going to be impacted by --

MR. PREZIOSI: Yeah, the contribution would have to be, you know, payment per the prescribed fee schedule adopted by the town board and/or offsite planting within the town of Cortlandt on town property.

MR. FOLEY: Well, if there's offsite

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planting, hopefully it would benefit a nearby area rather than another part of town, nothing against the other part of town. And also, you mentioned an advisory board of local. I couldn't catch it on the PowerPoint.

MR. WEINARD: Yep, so payment to the town and then payment to a local agency are two separate things. Payment to a local agency is something we do on every project, \$1 per panel that we install. There's probably going to be -- there's 11,500 panels roughly, yeah.

MR. FOLEY: There is a school within sight, on the Yorktown side of Lexington. I don't know if they have an environmental program. That may be something to look into. And there's another elementary school a little further away off Route 6 that are in the general area. I like to see stuff that is going to benefit the closer in area that's going to be impacted. That's what I'd like to see.

MR. WEINARD: Yeah. That'd be a great place to start.

MR. FOLEY: Yeah, and then on your

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2	advisory board, you mentioned local, you know,
3	professors, environmental, in other words, have
4	you already selected an advisory board? Are you
5	in consultation with our CAC?
6	MR. WEINARD: Not yet, not on this local
7	[unintelligible] [00:38:05], not yet.
8	MR. FOLEY: That would be a good idea. I
9	know for a fact that there are environmental, you
10	know, teachers, professors, whether it's in the
11	high school or nearby colleges, that live in the
12	general area. That may be worth looking into,
13	Chris. Again, I don't know whether this advisory
14	board would come from.
15	MR. KEHOE: Well, I think what Carson
16	was saying is his company has a board that
17	advises him.
18	MR. FOLEY: Oh.
19	MR. KEHOE: But then we would make sure
20	that what they come up is with agreeable to
21	MR. WEINARD: Yeah.
22	MR. KEHOE: both the planning board
23	and town board.
24	MR. FOLEY: Okay. I would like at least

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someone from our CAC, if not the whole CAC and then some other one or two environmental scientists that live in the area and are familiar with it.

MR. ROTHFEDER: This is making an assumption that this project is approved. So we should --

MS. TAYLOR: Yeah.

MR. ROTHFEDER: -- stick on where we are right now. [laughter]

MR. FOLEY: Alright.

MS. TAYLOR: And frankly, I think at this point, we probably need to curtail this particular line of discussion. I think the applicant understands that the Board really wants to have Steve Coleman's input. We'd like to get a recommendation from him by next meeting. And then we'll see where we are and then move forward or not.

MR. KEHOE: One thing that was discussed at the work session that I don't think was discussed is it's not just the Mill Court property, it's also the adjacent Parr property,

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2	which we've gone back and forth with Carson in
3	that their proposed construction access is
4	through there. And that maybe something that
5	based on the outcome an investigation changes. So
6	we've got to make sure that Steve looks at the
7	Parr property.
8	MR. FOLEY: That's what I was going to
9	mention [unintelligible] [00:39:59].
10	MR. WEINARD: Yeah, the biodiversity
11	from 2005 was done on, well, you're right. It
12	wasn't done on the Parr parcel.
13	MR. FOLEY: It did not include the 4.4 -
14	_
15	MR. WEINDARD: Yeah.
16	MR. BIANCHI: the adjacent Parr
17	property.
18	MR. WEINARD: It was the entirety of the
19	Kirquel main parcel here. But great, yeah, we can
20	talk to Steve and we can try to have something
21	prepared for the April 4th planning board
22	meeting.
23	MR. FOLEY: Alright. Should I make a
24	motion?

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MS. TAYLOR: Please. Thank you.

MR. FOLEY: Bring this back to staff, and for them to retain Steve Coleman to review the submitted biodiversity materials, but also see whether he has to do a site visit and determine the scope of an additional biodiversity study, which would include the adjacent Parr Property.

MR. KIMMERLING: Second.

MS. TAYLOR: Thank you. On the question, all in favor?

MULTIPLE: Aye.

MS. TAYLOR: Opposed? Okay. Very good.

MR. KEHOE: Thank you.

MS. TAYLOR: Did I hear someone say something? Okay. We will move on then to the next area of business, which is really new business, PB 2021-1 is a referral from the town board for the request of NRP Group, LLC. For a recommendation to the Town Board on a proposed zoning text amendment for a proposed 135-unit active adult residential community to be located at 119 Oregon Road, which is Colonial Terrace,

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the Colonial Terrace. Is there someone there from this application?

MR. PREZIOSI: Yes, I'm going to promote I believe it's David Steinmetz, Brad Schwartz and Matt Acocella from Divney Tung & Schwalbe, I mean from Zarin & Steinmetz and then Jerry Schwalbe from Divney Tung & Schwalbe.

MR. DAVID STEINMETZ: Good evening,
Madam Chair, and Michael, we do have several of
our clients, and if you could promote Miles
Monaghan, who will be speaking and presenting,
while I'm going my opening, that'd be great.

MR. PREZIOSI: You said Miles, David?

MR. STEINMETZ: Yes. Miles Monaghan.

Good evening, Madam Chair, members of the planning board, good to see you all. Hope everybody is well. Here this evening, representing NRP, and while Michael's promoting, we're going tonight by our clients Jonathan Gertman, Miles Monaghan, and Nick Williams. I'm pleased to be joined by Jerry Schwalbe and Matt Steinberg from Divney Tung & Schwalbe and my colleague, Matt Acocella.

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While it actually doesn't seem like it was a year ago, it was 11 months ago, Matt
Acocella and I were before you with regard to
Colonial Terrace, along with Jerry and Matt
Steinberg in April of 2020, when we were at the beginning of the processing of a rezoning application for Hawthorne Senior Living at the Colonial Terrace site.

We had started a rezoning process in front of the town board and we were referred to your board, and you may all recall, we had one substantive and somewhat meaningful conversation with your board about that project.

That project terminated shortly
thereafter, having nothing to do with your
comments, and our clients, as a result of the
pandemic, financing and other concerns, withdrew
from their contractual obligations and moved on.

We're really pleased tonight that we are back with regard to the redevelopment and repurposing of Colonial Terrace and along with NRP and their partner, St. Katherine Group. Most of, many of you may not know, NRP, and they'll

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speak for themselves in a moment, is a kind of nationally renowned developer of a number of projects, primarily residential. And they're engaged currently in several substantial projects in central and southern Westchester and several of us were really pleased when Jonathan and his team decided to begin exploring northern Westchester and found this particular site.

Tonight, to be as brief as I can, we are here, as you know, with regard to a rezoning referral. The concept that we have presented to the Town Board is for a 134 active adult, age restricted mixed income, which we'll describe, residential rentals.

So there are a lot of similarities to the project that we presented a year ago, but there are some differences and I think your board will be quite pleased with the overall affordability concept that NRP and their partners are pursuing.

The site is in the CC zone, so much like what Matt Acocella and I presented to the town a year ago, there are some zoning text amendments

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that are required in order to advance the project. I'm going to let Miles describe the project concept and NRP, but just briefly, I'm aware that Mr. Kimmerling and maybe some others were curious as to why we were pursuing this as a text amendment rather than a variance of sorts in front of the zoning board.

Much like the conversation that my office had with the town attorney's office over a year ago, we looked at the CC zone, we had a use that we thought worked well on the property, but it did not plug in directly to the CC zoning bulk and use criteria. We met with the town attorney's office. We did a pre-submission, informal work session with the town board and the use was well received by the town.

Having said that, we then had a choice of either pursuing this in front of the zoning board or actually adjusting your zoning to allow this type of use within the zone. The determination was made in conjunction with the town attorney's office and the town board that we would pursue a zoning petition. We filed a

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rezoning petition with the Town Board. They have accepted that. They are beginning to process that and as you are all well aware, much like happened a year ago, they are referring it to your board under the town code and New York State Town Law for a review and a recommendation.

So, tonight, Miles and Jerry have a conceptual site plan that we're going to put before you and we can talk about the project. We really are here about a concept which is introducing this type of multifamily residential use on limited sites within the CC zone. This particular one happens to be, as we all know, next to Town Hall and it's got some tremendous attributes, particularly for active adult seniors in a more affordable context. We're really excited about the product you're going to see.

So with no further intro, I'm going to turn it over to Miles. We expected you to have an even longer agenda tonight. I know you have enough of an agenda. We're going to try to be as efficient as we can be, but we're happy to answer as many questions as you wish. Miles, if you'd

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take us through the PowerPoint and hopefully

Chris and Michael Preziosi will allow you to get

that onscreen.

MR. MILES MONAGHAN: Thank you, David.

Let me just share my screen here, so folks can

see our presentation. Is everyone able to see our

presentation here?

MR. PREZIOSI: Yes.

MR. MONAGHAN: Excellent. Alright. Well, thank you again, David and thank you to the planning board for making some time for us this evening. I'm Miles Monaghan, a developer with the NRP Group. I'm excited to tell you a bit more about our vision for Overlook Terrace, the current Colonial Terrace property at 119 Oregon Road.

So we'll keep it brief tonight, as I know we'll be back with you in the coming weeks and months ahead. Tonight we'll really just plan to hit on these three items. First, context. So this, what we feel is a terrific site for an active adult community. There's an excellent mix of complimentary uses in the area, and Oregon is

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a primary thoroughfare that offers great connection to local services and amenities.

We also understand there is tremendous demand for rental housing options in the age cohort 55+ adults. To satisfy this demand, we're proposing a mixed income housing model that's affordable to a range of different incomes. And lastly, a really important point here is that quality housing serving this market provides the town an opportunity to diversify tax revenues while limiting new demand on municipal services.

So zooming in, on this roughly two-and-a-half mile stretch of Oregon Road is a grocery store, Town Hall, three houses of worship, a county club and the Morabito Senior Center, all serviced by B-line bus 0016. So, and in addition to this, not represented here is of course, you know, within easy access downtown Peekskill and the Hudson River, the shopping center on Route 7 and New York Presbyterian Hospital on Route 22, or excuse me, Route 202. So again, we feel like this is a contextual project that is really kind of complimenting the existing uses.

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I want to introduce the team as well here, give you some background on the folks that you are seeing in the meeting today. You heard earlier from David Steinmetz. He'll be assisted by Matt Acocella, who's also here, both of Zarin & Steinmetz. They'll provide land use counsel to us throughout the process. Matt Steinberg and Jerry Schwalbe of Divney Tung Schwalbe are here as well this evening, and they'll provide planning and engineering services to ensure that our plan is responsive and appropriate. Our partner, St. Katherine Group, whose principal Nick Williams is present with us tonight, will provide local development experience with the focus on sustainability and attention to detail and finally, the NRP group represented this evening by myself and vice president of development Jonathan Gertman.

To give you a little bit more background on the St. Katherine Group, they are a
Westchester based real estate development company with operations in the U.K. and the U.S. The principal, Nick Williams runs the business from

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Port Chester, where the team focuses on residential, mixed use and mixed income development, largely in the county. St. Katherine believes in thoughtful design, energy efficient construction and careful consideration of the communities in which they build.

The NRP Group, to give you a little bit more background on us, we are a national developer, builder and manager of best in class multifamily rental housing. We build a variety of housing types from developments for families themselves to seniors, to active adults and we currently build in the luxury, mixed income and workforce housing sectors.

and built over 40,000 units in 14 states and we manage ourselves over 50 percent of that portfolio. Much of this success really comes from our ability to find the right local partners and assemble a smart and responsive team. We understand we must compliment our strength with nimble partners that understand local processes, markets and design aesthetics.

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2 Here is a look at our some kind of precedent images of our building interiors. As 3 you can see, we value craftsmanship and attention 4 5 to detail. As David mentioned earlier, we're currently under construction on two pretty high 6 7 profile new developments in Westchester County, 1133 Westchester Avenue. It's along the kind of 8 9 287 corridor on White Plains. And that's 300, 10 just over 300 units of market rate housing. And 11 we have a development under construction as well 12 in New Rochelle that's 179 affordable and 13 workforce housing units, along with a state of 14 the art 20,000 square foot new Boys & Girls Club. 15 And that's long kind of the Lincoln Avenue 16 corridor, if you're familiar with New Rochelle. 17 18 this vision for the site meets the demand for 19

So our proposal, we hope you agree that this vision for the site meets the demand for this type of option in the community while also treating this site in a sensitive and contextual manner. The development will feature 134 rental housing units with an on-site management unit.

And we try to emphasize affordability and accessibility in our work and we'll serve a mix

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of incomes here, up to 80 percent of AMI. The building itself is supposed to be three stories and LEED certified for sustainability, 146 surface parking spaces will be provided, as you can see around the development. Amenities will include a fitness room, walking paths and landscaped gardens and courtyards.

In addition, I wanted to highlight a couple points on our site plan that we feel like are unique and kind of compelling. First is the preservation of the central entry drive. Second is the dead ending of Donnelly Place for safer traffic circulation. Third is the pedestrian walkway to provide easy access to the bus route along Oregon Road. And fourth is the closure of the southern access into the Waterbury Manor neighborhood. And lastly, fifth is just kind of the overall site plan itself and our sensitivity to the site with our efficient layout, we preserve over 50 percent of the property as landscaped permeable area.

And that really concludes the presentation this evening. I wanted to open it up

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for discussion, for question and answer. I'm happy to answer any questions you guys have about this. Thank you.

MR. STEINMETZ: Madam Chair, just to add one quick brief comment, all we have really done is filed with the town board the conceptual site plan drawing or illustration that you've seen, some proposed zoning language and most importantly, a zoning petition that articulates for the Town Board why we believe this proposed use is consistent with Envision Cortlandt, the town of Cortlandt, as you well know, the town of Cortlandt's comprehensive plan, why we thought it would fit into the area quite well and how we though the CC zone could be modestly modified to allow the use.

That's all that's been submitted to the Town Board. The Town Board declared its intent to serve as lead agency and referred us out. And as Miles just concluded, we're really here to answer any questions that the planning board has.

Obviously, your task is to review and then make some kind of recommendation back to the Town

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Board. Our team, and most importantly, our clients are hopeful that you'll find the project to be beneficial to the town and the community and endorse the notion of modifying the zone.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: David, just one clarification point. I don't believe the Town Board circulated its intent for the lead agency yet.

MR. STEINMETZ: I'll stand corrected

Michael if I was wrong. I thought they had

declared their intent but you may well be right.

Are you certain of that Mike? Is that absolutely clear?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: I'm pretty sure.

MR. STEINMETZ: I know our zoning petition asked the Town Board to determine whether it sought to serve as lead agency. What it did after that, I can't speak to.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Agreed. The zoning petition definitely had that. I don't think the Town Board has actually circulated it yet. I think they're waiting on comments on the planning board.

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MS. TAYLOR: Well, the actual wording here is petitioner respectfully requests that the Town Board declare itself lead agency and conduct a coordinated SEQR review of the proposed zoning amendments of the project.

MR. STEINMETZ: Thank you, Madam Chair. Yeah, I did think because it was a rezoning, we did put that language in the petition, that's correct.

MS. TAYLOR: Yeah.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: I think we're in agreement on that point, that the applicant has asked the Town Board to be lead agency but the Town Board hasn't circulated it yet.

MR. BIANCHI: And Michael, if it matters, can you -- is it likely they will be the lead agency? It appears that --

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Well, I think it's going to also depend on tonight's conversation and what the Board's comments are.

MR. KESSLER: Just to be clear, you're proposing all of this to be affordable?

MR. STEINMETZ: Yes. Miles, maybe you

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want to speak to that briefly, because that is a question. Steve, thank you for asking that. We refer to it as mixed income and the reason is because it's not pegged to the 80 percent AMI. It actually drops below that. And you may not recall, but I certainly do, that when we culminated our meeting 11 months ago on the other senior oriented project, the chair was questioning our client about the affordability of that particular product and I think it's one of the reasons that attracted NRP to this site with an affordable project, but I'll let Miles explain.

MR. KESSLER: Let me just be clear. You said the 80 percent is like a ceiling, floor, however you want to call it. Anybody 80 percent and below would be eligible to rent here. Is that what you're saying?

MR. STEINMETZ: Correct. Miles, would you like to elaborate?

MR. MONAGHAN: Yes. Steven, so that's exactly right. there will be 100 percent of the units at the development will be affordable to

1 March 2, 2021 households earning up to and below 80 percent of 2 AMI. There will be certain tiers within the 3 4 development where we will target specific AMIs at different kind of levels, so between 30 or 40 5 percent of AMI at the low end, up to 80 percent 6 7 of AMI at the high end and then a range in the middle. We'll be addressing certain percentages 8 9 of our units to target those households earning 10 different incomes. 11 MR. KESSLER: So let me make a 12 suggestion or just throw this out here. What if 13 the zoning amendment said it was allowed only 14 where affordable housing was to be built? 15 MR. STEINMETZ: Only, when you say, 16 Steve, when you say only where affordable housing 17 is to be built? 18 MR. KESSLER: That whatever you call 19 this, adult residential community --20 MR. STEINMETZ: Active adult residential 21 community yes. 22 MR. KESSLER: -- is allowed in a CC zone

MR. STEINMETZ: So we would be, and I'll

if it were built as affordable housing?

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1 March 2, 2021 2 allow Miles and

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allow Miles and Jonathan to chime in and disagree with me if they feel otherwise. I believe on behalf of my client and NRP, we would have absolutely no objection to that at all. The reason that my office drafted this in this fashion was to allow the town to make that decision, not my client.

So if the town decided that active adults exceeding 80 percent AMI or regular market rate active adults, that decision wasn't for NRP to make for the town of Cortlandt. If the town of Cortlandt wishes to pair it down, Miles, I see you nodding, so I assume --

MR. MONAGHAN: Yeah, no, you're absolutely right, David. I don't think that will really interfere with the vision here.

MR. STEINMETZ: We're fine with that.

But again, with all due respect, I think it would have been incredibly presumptuous of my firm --

MR. KESSLER: Okay.

MR. STEINMETZ: -- and my --

MR. KESSLER: No, I'm thinking of potentially comments that we would give back to

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2	the Town Board, but that's all.
3	MR. STEINMETZ: Got it. Noted, thank
4	you, Steven, yeah.
5	MR. BIANCHI: One of the possible
6	attractive points of this would be the
7	affordability and on your PowerPoint, you had a
8	figure there, a two person household, \$80,560
9	income. Did I read that correctly?
10	MR. MONAGHAN: Yeah, that's right. I can
11	pull it back up here. Yeah, 80,560 for a two-
12	person household.
13	MR. BIANCHI: Okay.
14	MR. KESSLER: That is 80 percent?
15	MR. MONAGHAN: That is what 80 percent
16	of AMI is in Westchester County for a two-person
17	household.
18	MR. KESSLER: Okay. So 100,000 is the
19	AMI?
20	MR. MONAGHAN: Exactly, roughly. It's a
21	little above that, but yes.
22	MR. KESSLER: I get that.
23	MR. KEHOE: That's the higher end of the
24	spectrum though, correct? You could be going down

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2 to the 50 or 30 percent AMI.

MR. STEINMETZ: That is absolutely correct, Chris.

MR. MONAGHAN: That's right. Yeah, there will be units serving households earning much less than this in the development

MR. STEINMETZ: Most people are familiar, throughout Westchester with the concept of 80 percent AMIs. So it's easier to present it that way and then explain off of that number.

MR. KIMMERLING: In a project like this, do you ever think about, as opposed to sort of Westchester County has quite an array of incomes, do you ever think about AMIs that are a little more focused to a particular area like, for example, the town of Cortlandt with the proximity to Peekskill, I would imagine the AMI is a little bit lower than the average AMI of Westchester County all in. So I'm just curious about that, how, or whether this could be more targeted to the income that would be more relevant to the folks in this area.

MR. STEINMETZ: I think, George, it's

1 March 2, 2021 one of the reasons why Jonathan and Miles decided 2 to target this below the 80 percent AMI. I think 3 4 the county would have been delighted with an 80 percent AMI project and they're even more pleased 5 with something that goes below it, for the 6 7 reasons you've articulated. MR. KESSLER: And there are benefits 8 obviously to you guys by making this affordable, 9 10 from the county and such? 11 MR. STEINMETZ: Without question, yes. 12 MR. KESSLER: Okay. I just, I don't know 13 if you can answer this simple question. When you 14 look at the footprint of what you have here and 15 compare it to the footprint of the current 16 Colonial Terrace, is it 110 percent, 80 percent? 17 What is it? 18 MR. MONAGHAN: Sorry, Steve, can you 19 repeat that question? 20 MR. JERRY SCHWALBE: He's referring to 21 footprint, Miles. 22 MR. KESSLER: What is the footprint from

compared to what's currently there today?

what you're proposing in terms of disturbed area

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1 March 2, 2021 MR. MONAGHAN: The building footprint, 2 or the total disturbed site area? 3 4 MR. KESSLER: Everything. What I'm 5 looking here in terms of the parking and the 6 building. 7 MR. MONAGHAN: That's a --8 MR. SCHWALBE: Well, Miles, I might be 9 able to help a little. 10 MR. MONAGHAN: Yeah, Jerry, sure, that'd 11 be great. 12 MR. SCHWALBE: Yes, so the site Steven 13 is 8.7 acres total. The disturbance is about 7.5. 14 What's interesting is the impervious area 15 existing overwhelming is 2.3 acres. We're only 16 adding .2 acres more impervious. I don't have the 17 exact breakdown between pavement and building but 18 the impervious area is very close, you know. 19 MR. KESSLER: Okay. That's my question, 20 okay. Thank you. 21 MR. SCHWALBE: I can do it in stone 22 water runoff and that sort of stuff, it's really 2.3 going to be quite an improvement over what's

there now, obviously, because they don't have

1 March 2, 2021 2 anything there. And then if you add in the factor that Miles mentioned about Donnelly Place, if we 3 4 remove some of that pavement there, you might 5 even be down to almost a no net gain, you know, so it's good stuff, yeah. 6 7 MR. KESSLER: As far as the structure, 8 the footprint of buildings, it would be almost a 9 little more than the existing Colonial Terrace 10 Mansion? 11 MR. SCHWALBE: In the building 12 footprint, perhaps, yeah. But overall impervious 13 is very, very close. 14 MR. BIANCHI: Miles and David, this is 15 Tom. You mention in the petition that you're not 16 in the MOD district of course. But you do say 17 that you feel that this project will allow for a 18 continuum of care by centralizing medical 19 services and ancillary uses around the hospital. 20 What do you mean by that? Are there going to be 21 any on-site medical facilities --

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MR. STEINMETZ: No, not at --

advantage of the nursing home across the street,

MR. BIANCHI: -- they could be taking

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or what?

MR. STEINMETZ: No. I think that 3 4 reference was that's what the MOD was speaking 5 to. We were quoting from the MOD. I think what we were trying to say here Tom was that the town has 6 7 certainly recognized the need for age niche type housing and Envision Cortlandt and the MOD have 8 9 talked about the importance of Cortlandt having a 10 different housing type. This is kind of one of 11 the first, I guess it's not the only, but one of 12 the first age restricted projects that the town 13 has examined, and we do think it's consistent 14 with the town's comprehensive plan. There are no 15 medical uses. This is an apartment building for 16 folks who are 55 and over. There's no medical --17 MR. BIANCHI: So it's got nothing to do 18 with the MOD district basically? 19 MR. STEINMETZ: Correct. 20 MR. BIANCHI: Other than providing age 21 related residential units? 22 MR. STEINMETZ: That's correct.

our town, we approve Roundtop and Jacob's Hill,

MR. FOLEY: So it would be similar in

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similar to those, and then of course, in Yorktown like Jefferson Village?

MR. STEINMETZ: Yes.

MR. FOLEY: Okay. I mean what's the phrase they use in the real estate business?

Location, location, location, seems like an ideal location with all the access, public transportation, the road network and the appeal of the affordability.

MR. STEINMETZ: Correct.

MR. KIMMERLING: On the specifics of the parking, maybe this is really more a question for staff, of parking, part of this proposed amendment which is one space per dwelling unit, is that consistent with similar kinds of residential development of this type? It's one space per unit? That's sort of standard in the town.

MR. PREZIOSI: Yeah, I would default to the Institute of Transportation Engineers parking rates. We don't really have anything in our code that currently meets this design. But these types of facilities have a little bit more movement by

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their residents as opposed to assisted senior or independent living facility. So it should be about right, but we'll double check it as the process unfolds.

MR. KIMMERLING: So no staff, no parking for staff or visitors? It's just one space?

MR. STEINMETZ: The visitor parking --

MR. MONAGHAN: Well, we've got, yeah, we've got 135 units and 146 spaces, so we do have surplus of 11 spaces that could be used for management and visitors. And typically at a development as this, not everyone is there at the same time, and there wouldn't be reserved parking, so folks could use residential spaces that are unoccupied at that moment.

MR. STEINMETZ: And as Mike Preziosi stated, we know during the SEQR process, we will have to prove up, using the ITE and other comps, that this works. obviously, it's in NRP's interest to make sure it works, because in order to rent the units, they have to have adequate parking to rent the units.

MR. KIMMERLING: But I would also think

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you may have to have more handicapped parking than you probably are considering here, which would limit the number of spaces that are having.

MR. STEINMETZ: We'll definitely take a look at that. I can't answer how many we have.

Jerry, I don't know if you or Miles can.

MR. SCHWALBE: It meets the code that's required for this, but --

MR. KIMMERLING: Yeah, but is there a code specifically for 55+ housing?

MR. SCHWALBE: The ITE would have some recommendations perhaps on that. You know, we'd have to look into it more, but.

MR. PREZIOSI: Typically, once you're over 100 spaces, it's two percent of the total number have to be ADA accessible. But Steve, your point is well taken. But we'll work the ITE rates out because our code is not very specific to this type of development. But also at the same time, it's more akin to more of a residential retail, or residential apartment, so it's not typical of assisted living facilities. It will be more parking intensive.

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2	MR. KIMMERLING: From my viewpoint, it
3	looks a little light on the parking. I'll just
4	make that comment.
5	MR. KEHOE: Well, and then, as you know,
6	the staff person that's got to organize the
7	thoughts maybe back to the Town Board, the
8	applicant did propose an actual part of their
9	text amendment that parking calculation. So a
10	comment could go back to the Town Board that they
11	may need to look at that to see if they're
12	satisfied with that parking calculation.
13	MR. KESSLER: Right, agreed. Absolutely.
14	MR. FOLEY: The main entrance in and out
15	is like the existing one to Oregon Road? What
16	we're seeing here?
17	MR. MONAGHAN: Yes.
18	MR. FOLEY: The tree lined entrance in
19	and out. Is there a side entrance over towards
20	the westerly side over there?
21	MR. STEINMETZ: Emergency access.
22	MR. FOLEY: Okay. Alright. Like that

Right.

other project.

MR. KESSLER:

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Board here?

2	MR. STEINMETZ: And that was largely,
3	just so you all know, as a result of Jerry
4	Schwalbe and I encouraging the client to react to
5	what we had previously heard. I think the clients
6	are fine if you decided you wanted to see that as
7	an open second access, they're not going to
8	object to that. But we thought we would follow
9	the lead that we had gotten in the earlier
10	comments a year ago.
11	MR. FOLEY: And it's a three-story
12	building, which would be a little higher than
13	maybe the existing mansion that's there now?
14	MR. MONAGHAN: I believe it's a two-
15	story there, but Jerry, would you know?
16	MR. SCHWALBE: Well, you know, it's
17	hard, because that's mansion was built in
18	different pieces. But I think the front is pretty
19	high if you stand by the broken stairway, but the
20	back is lower, obviously, right, so, yeah.
21	MR. KESSLER: So Chris, how do we go
0.0	

MS. TAYLOR: Well, before you do that,

about formulating some comments back to the Town

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let me just butt in and just say I'm really appreciative of this particular kind of project, which, you know, allows a mixed income affordability. I think that all too often, things are set up for either higher levels or income or lower incomes and there's no sense that there's a co-mingling. And I think this is probably an interesting idea. I hope it works well if it gets — if it's approved.

The one thing I -- and I love the fact that it's also LEED certified. The one thing that always bothers me, and sometimes this is true in very, very expensive situations, is that people look out -- this is when they look out of their homes, their apartments, if you're looking down at a lot of cars, it's, to me, it's a little depressing. And I think maybe, and I don't know whether this is even possible, if the perimeter of the buildings were lined with trees so that when people look out or maybe even in the parking lot, you know, little islands of trees or something to look at, it makes the living a little nicer, more enjoyable, you know, than

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looking down all the time at hundreds of cars.

MR. SCHWALBE: That's a good point. I think that could be looked at. I think there's some flowering trees, smaller trees that are lower, so you don't have to look into the trees, looking down it.

MS. TAYLOR: Yes, it's nice. If you go to the window and look out and there may be two or three trees that you look at regularly, but it's nice to be able to see the changes over the seasons, how they're doing or whatever. For older people especially, it adds something to their life and their enjoyment of life. It's not just a lot of cars all the time. You know what I'm saying?

MR. SCHWALBE: Yeah.

MS. TAYLOR: I think that might be one thing that if possible, you could think about including in this kind of situation, it's really nice.

MR. MONAGHAN: Thank you, Loretta, for that comment. We'll definitely take that into consideration. Again, we're really at the

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conceptual stages here, so we've got to drill down quite a bit and further on the design and the plan here. And George, I just wanted to hit your comment earlier on the affordability as well. It's kind of the same thing, you know, the same response to Loretta is that we're still early stages, kind of conceptualizing the program here, and I think you'll be excited about the affordability as we further flush it out and bring it back.

MS. TAYLOR: That'll certainly be nice,
I think so. Anyway, I'm sorry Steve, you wanted
to move to another area of discussion, how we're
going to --

MR. KESSLER: What do we do here, Chris? What --

MR. KEHOE: Well, I think the timing is such that you, I could draft up some comments that you could discuss at your April meeting and then get them to the Town Board in time for their April meeting. It's not a case where I've got to draft something and get it really quickly to the Town Board. So if that's acceptable to everybody,

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based on some affordability comments, some parking comment, you know, I don't know if anyone has any specific kind of thing. You know, Steve talked maybe tying this to affordability. I'll try to draft some things up and then they can be reviewed at the next meeting. We have to clear up the lead agency thing too, whether the Town Board indeed wants to be lead agent.

MR. KIMMERLING: So I mean I could make a motion that we refer this back to the staff for Chris to draft that based on our discussion and comments?

MR. BIANCHI: I have a final question.

Excuse me, before we do that. Are there any
historical aspects to this building that need to
be preserved?

MR. STEINMETZ: Well, Tom, I guess Miles and I were remiss by not raising that. So, there's nothing that's official in terms of historical designation. However, our team and the Town Board, we discussed this with the Town Board as well. There's every intention of determining what inside Colonial Terrace still warrants some

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2 degree of preservation.

And in fact, when we made that inquiry, the Drogy family shared with our clients there are a number of artifacts and photographs throughout the years that were located in the basement. So, we intend, NRP intends to do some kind of homage wall inside the building, paying some attribute and acknowledgement to the literally decades of parties and events and fundraisers and things that have been there. But there will be.

MR. KESSLER: Similar to what we did at Hollow Brook Golf Club.

MR. BIANCHI: Yeah. But there's no need or no possibility that you need to preserve any of the outside façade of the building?

MR. STEINMETZ: No, although there is the possibility of trying to incorporate some of those elements into the final architecture. And that's still, we're in the early phases.

MR. KEHOE: With respect to the architecture, yes, you're in the early stages, and you probably have some ideas and standards

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that you use but there are certain shapes of the building, the circle of the front portico, the columns, I mean those are some things that should be thought about as the design is fleshed out.

MR. FOLEY: Steve can you -- I mean
Chris, can you refer this also and make them
aware of the town's historic preservation
advisory committee? I'm on the separate
historical committee unrelated to the town and
we've done articles on this place. In fact, I
could send the Board one of the newsletter
articles over the last year. The columns were
discussed with the previous application and some
of the neighborhood people [unintelligible]
[01:17:18]. But yes, it's a familiar building.
That's here almost 50 years, more than 50 years.
And it's a mainstay, a hallmark in the area.

MR. KEHOE: Well, we'll definitely refer it to the HRAC, but I think I might want to wait until we actually have a formal planning board application, so we can refer some additional details.

MR. FOLEY: Yeah, we don't want to get

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2	anything historical lost here.
3	MR. BIANCHI: I just think some
4	attention should be paid to the architectural
5	appearance of the building to maintain its sort
6	of stately look that it has right now.
7	MR. FOLEY: Yeah, maybe refer it also,
8	Chris to Art Clements maybe.
9	MR. KEHOE: Oh, yeah, he's definitely
10	one of the referrals.
11	MR. FOLEY: Okay. Thank you. I have one
12	last question before what Loretta was bringing
13	up about the view from possible residents' rooms,
14	two words, I lost them now, thinking of
15	aesthetics, salubrious with aesthetics, would
16	that be a good definition, [unintelligible]
17	[01:18:23] looking scenery.
18	MR. STEINMETZ: Understood.
19	MR. KIMMERLING: Are we ready for a
20	motion?
21	MS. TAYLOR: Yes, I think so.
22	MR. KIMMERLING: Okay, great, Madam
23	Chair, I move that we refer this back to staff
24	for drafting of comments that represent the

	Dago '/
1	Page 7 March 2, 2021
2	concerns raised in this conversation. We would
3	see that draft that would go to that draft for
4	the Town Board. I guess we would see that in the
5	next couple weeks before the April meeting?
6	MR. KEHOE: Yes.
7	MR. KIMMERLING: Okay.
8	MR. KESSLER: Second.
9	MS. TAYLOR: Alright. On the question,
10	all in favor?
11	MULTIPLE: Aye.
12	MS. TAYLOR: Opposed? Okay. Excellent.
13	MR. STEINMETZ: Thank you, thank you
14	very much.
15	MR. MONAGHAN: Thank you all.
16	MR. STEINMETZ: We look forward to
17	working with you on the application.
18	MS. TAYLOR: Thank you for the
19	presentation.
20	MR. MONAGHAN: I appreciate it.
21	MS. TAYLOR: Alright. So, we're moving
22	on to the second item under new business, which
23	is PB 2021-2, the application of Martin Stejskal,
24	AIA, of Architectural Visions on behalf of

1 March 2, 2021 2 Jacqueline Miller for approval of an accessory apartment for property located at 58 Old Oregon 3 4 Road. The drawings are dated February 18, 2021. 5 MR. KESSLER: Madam Chair, I move we put a public hearing on this application for April 6 7 6th. 8 MR. BIANCHI: Second. 9 MS. TAYLOR: Thank you. On the question? 10 All in favor? 11 MR. KEHOE: I don't think we have to 12 have any presentation from Marty. I just want to 13 make sure that that's okay. I mean, you know, 14 it's an existing apartment, we'll have to review 15 the drawings, all the calculations and then 16 obviously the public hearing is fine for next 17 month. Mike he's not looking to get promoted? 18 MR. PREZIOSI: I did promote him, I just 19 don't know where he went. He went into the abyss. 20 MS. TAYLOR: Well I mean what it is, you 21 can communicate that to him later, tomorrow. 22 MR. KESSLER: Okay. Before, also in the 2.3 motion, should we have a resolution prepared

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Chris, or not?

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2	MR. KEHOE: I can have one prepared,
3	depending on how it goes.
4	MR. KESSLER: Okay.
5	MR. KEHOE: So I'll have one in
6	abeyance.
7	MR. KESSLER: Okay. So I'll amend that
8	to include that as well.
9	MS. TAYLOR: Okay. So that's within a
10	proving resolution.
11	MR. KESSLER: Right.
12	MS. TAYLOR: Okay.
13	MR. KESSLER: Just in case.
14	MS. TAYLOR: Alright. So, I was on the
15	question, all in favor?
16	MULTIPLE: Aye.
17	MS. TAYLOR: Opposed. Alright, very
18	good. Moving along. Now we're at the public
19	hearings adjourned from prior meetings. The first
20	one, excuse me, is the public hearing for the
21	application of Cortlandt CSG, LLC, for the
22	property of 202 Cortlandt LLC for Site
23	Development Plan approval and a Special Permit
24	and for Tree Removal and Steep Slope permits for

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a proposed 2.3 MW community solar powered system located on approximately 33.86-acre parcel of property located on the north side of Route 202, west of Lexington Avenue. The latest drawings are dated December 21, 2020.

MR. KIERAN SIAO: Alright, great. Good evening, Chairperson Taylor and the rest of the board. Thank you for having us back tonight. My name is Kieran Siao, I'm a project development manager with Dimension Energy. On the line with me tonight, I have Brad Schwartz from Zarin and Steinmetz, as well as Kevin Jamieson from Colliers Engineering, formerly known as Maser Consulting, who is serving as our ecological and biological consultant.

As mentioned, we're proposing to develop a 2.3 MW DC 2.1 MW AC community solar project on a 34-acre property located on Lexington Avenue between Dyckman Road and Crompond Road. Since our last meeting in February, we've made a couple updates on the project that we want to share with you tonight. The first is regarding our biodiversity field assessments.

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Since our last meeting, Kevin has taken another look at the proposed scope for the assessments, based on the feedback provided by the planning board. We've had a couple of discussions with Dan Biggs from Weston & Sampson, the town's biological consultant, and we've provided a revised scope, which Kevin will be talking through tonight.

After that, we also provided a visual simulation and some related deliverables that were performed by one of our other consultants, C&S Companies, I'm happy to walk through those and talk through those updates and the work that the consultant did onsite.

And then finally, I know in our cover letter, we included some requests that the planning board consider around scheduling, I'm happy to talk through those at the end of the biodiversity section, to kind of give an idea of what we're envisioning for next steps on this project. So with that, I'll turn it over to Kevin to provide an update on the biodiversity assessment.

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MR. PREZIOSI: Kevin, you've been promoted to panelist. Just unmute yourself and you can share the screen if you have a presentation.

MR. KEVIN JAMIESON: Okay. There we go, sorry about that. So, thank you for having us back. What we did is we looked at the biodiversity assessment scope that we presented to the planning board during the last meeting and we appreciate the comments provided by the planning board and some of the concerns mentioned and we took those into account and revised the scope of work that we're proposing for the biodiversity assessment. And Kieran indicated, we also took into account some comments provided by Daniel Biggs, the town -- consultant to the town.

A lot of the, some of the items in the biodiversity scope remain the same. They're going to be fundamental to any biodiversity scope that is presented before the town such as review of background information, a field assessment component, production of a report, etc. So I just wanted to highlight the main primary items that

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were revised and more so, added to the biodiversity scope since the last meeting.

The primary changes would include we eliminated the arbitrary, I guess, limits of the study where we indicated it would be the project site itself and 50 feet around the project site. We opened it up for the biodiversity assessment to contemplate the whole entire property, but to concentrate on the more immediate impact areas associated with the limit of disturbance and any adjacent habitats that may have some type of transitional interconnection relatedness to the area of disturbance itself.

And exactly where those limits are defined and the biodiversity assessment is somewhat being discretionary on the consultant performing the review, the field review, the field assessment if you will. But basically, where we have it now is that it'll include an overview of the subject parcel, but we will be concentrating on the actual limit of disturbance and adjacent, immediately adjacent habitats.

MR. ROTHFEDER: What's the difference

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between that and what you brought last month?

MR. JAMIESON: What we had last month, we picked an actual distance surrounding the limit of disturbance and I think a couple of comments from the Board were what is the significance of that 50-foot distance around the site, and we understand that concern. And quite frankly, until you're doing the biodiversity assessment you might not know whether or not 50 feet has any significance to the assessment that you're performing in the field. You're going to base that on what you're actually seeing at that time. So this allows for a little bit more flexibility that again, the whole entire site could be looked at as an overview.

We still want to concentrate on limit of disturbance because that's where your direct impacts are going to be. But also understanding there could be some impacts to immediately adjacent habitats, the limits of which we don't know where those immediate adjacent habitats are exactly, what those habitats are comprised of. So we wanted to allow that flexibility, to look at

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those adjacent habitats as well, to maybe identify what some potential related impact could be.

MR. ROTHFEDER: Yeah, but if we're supposed to approve a scope and you're saying then that the scope will be determined once you're out there, that takes away our approving authority. Why don't you just do the whole site?

MR. JAMIESON: Understood. We're not actually saying that the scope will be defined when we're out there. We're just, we're saying adjacent habitats that are deemed, you know, connected to the limited disturbance. So for instance --

MR. SIAO: I was just going to say, in other words, we're making sure we're capturing those transitional areas regardless of whether that extends 50 feet past our limited disturbance or 100 feet past our limited disturbance to make sure those adjoining areas where we could be talking about like the, you know, local migration of species is captured on the site. So, it's not as if the planning board is not approving the

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scope. Certainly, you're approving the scope, but we are just talking about identifying what's actually in the field and what actually makes sense in the field and what are those surrounding transitional habitats, as opposed to defining some number that doesn't actually make sense in reality.

MR. ROTHFEDER: Why can't we just say we approve the scope of the whole site and when you come back, if there are issues that you couldn't get to some place or there's obvious, the same thing, or whatever your issues are in the field, you come back and when you give us the report, you say we did this much because we didn't feel like we had to do this. So something like that. I mean why are you limiting it now as opposed to telling us later what you've seen out in the field.

I mean we may want to produce -- I would prefer that you just do the whole site. If you came back and had some reason later on said why we couldn't do a particular piece, I would be reasonable about that. But I don't know why we're

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limiting it upfront, as opposed to, you know, limiting it later when you've already seen what's out there.

MR. JAMIESON: Understood. And I think the intent is that the value of the biodiversity assessment is going to be presumably higher, where the closer you are to the impact area. So, I think it's more of a guideline for whoever is doing a biodiversity assessment is don't spend the entire day of the northwest corner of the property furthest away from the limit of disturbance, you know, focus your efforts where the most probably impact would be, if that makes sense. So I understand. Maybe it's, it could be a wording thing here, you know.

MR. ROTHFEDER: Yeah, no, I understand what you're saying. You're absolutely right, but we do want to know about the whole site and I guess our consultant is here too. He can address this issue when he comes on as well. But that would be my preference.

MR. JAMIESON: Okay. So that was the first item. The second item was the timing. So

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we, in the original scope, we skewed the field assessment component of the biodiversity assessment to the earlier in the season, you know, early to mid-spring. Under the current revised scope, we are still including a springtime field assessment site survey but also a mid-April, or I'm sorry, June, extending the field component into June to capture a greater number of species.

So we have the spring and kind of late spring into the summer season by proposing April and June as the survey dates. There's going to be, obviously with weather conditions or seasonality for any particular year, there could be some slight sliding of those dates based on site conditions, but the target would be to perform a site assessment in mid-April to capture most of your breeding amphibians and then in June, to capture breeding birds and different flowing plants beyond the tree survey that was done on the property.

And item number three is maybe a little more minor as compared to the other two that we

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just mentioned. But we just incorporated that the consultant would utilize information prepared to date by the applicant's consultant, which would include the biodiversity technical memorandum that was before the Board before, which had some background info and some site-specific information mostly gathered by desktop. And it would also include items such as like the wetland delineation and tree survey. So, happy to answer any questions related to that or if Dan, if you're on the line, if you wanted to chime in on anything.

MR. PREZIOSI: The town of Cortlandt's consultant, Daniel Biggs from Weston & Sampson is on the call. The last meeting was a little confusing as to who our consultant was, so Dan is on. He'll introduce himself and go over the scope of the biodiversity study and summarize our past conversations with the applicant.

MR. DANIEL BIGGS: Thanks, Mike. Can everyone hear me alright? I have a new headpiece, so I feel like I work at McDonald's sometimes, but it tends to work where people can hear me

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better. Thank you all. As Kieran and Kevin have discussed, we've been kind of going over the scope that they proposed viewing it. You know, one of the bigger changes was the periods of the field investigation. We want to make sure that we had two times to go into the field to capture two different times, two different seasons more or less, for the amphibians early on, making sure our second visit was late enough to capture the vegetation and our breeding birds period.

Otherwise, if they're too close together, we'd likely be seeing similar species and not capturing that later spring period for the assessment.

MR. ROTHFEDER: What about the question about the scope?

MR. BIGGS: Yes, so the scope, we talked, you know, internally just on the scope and one thing we want to do is make sure that our timing, or our time in the field, that we're effectively spending our time in the field. So, with those two visits, we completely agree that we need to look at the entire site to have a

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broad scope and perspective on all the varying habitats.

And as Kevin mentioned, we want to make sure that one, we're identifying potential impacts to habitats in the immediate vicinity of this development area, but also those that are going to be connected. For example, water flowing down the hill to the lower wetland areas, we want to make sure that we're capturing those transitional spaces or those habitats that are on the fringe and that would be impacted potentially by this upslope development area.

really good perspective on what is merely happening to habitat and those merely affected or potentially affected in the vicinity around. So, as Kevin mentioned, I didn't want to have a 50 foot buffer that we would just be held to that limit. I don't think that's right. I think that having that flexibility just saying as we are moving beyond the limits of disturbance, we would know that this habitat is continuing and then transitioning into another space and just using

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our specialization of knowing whether we're looking at the burrowing species or at amphibians, of their travel areas and how would they be accommodated in these different habitats, what makes most sense to inform us on the potential of either impacts or preservation of these different species. That was where the --

MR. ROTHFEDER: Right. No, that's totally understandable. And it almost feels like a matter of semantics, but you know, obviously, when we approve a scope, we're not out there with you, you're the specialists and so you have to make decisions in the field. That's fine. We just don't want to limit it up front, make your best decisions that you can and then report to us.

MR. BIGGS: Yes, exactly. And as the town's consultant, we're looking to spend our time wisely and to inform you all as to what is the right decision, what is the best decision for the town. So that's why we want to make sure that we're focusing on these habitat areas and the transitional habitats that potentially could be affected or impacted as a result of this project.

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2 MR. ROTHFEDER: Right.

MR. SIAO: So with that additional clarification, is the Board at a point where they're comfortable to release Dan to start working on its assessment once the weather is ideal for that first visit?

MR. KIMMERLING: So just to clarify, the memorandum that we have, right, dated February 23rd from Kevin, is that Daniel's opinion of what the scope should be?

MR. SIAO: Yes. So since our last meeting, we took the feedback provided by the board, Kevin led the revision of the scope after a call we had with Dan and Mike and Chris. We integrated those comments into the most recent biodiversity scope document that the planning board has and Dan saw a copy before it was submitted back to town.

MR. KIMMERLING: Okay.

MR. SIAO: So from our perspective, both consultants are aligned on the proposed scope.

MR. KIMMERLING: Okay. Thank you.

MR. SIAO: Okay, great. If we're now

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aligned on the actual methodology of the work, I wanted to take a quick moment to talk through scheduling here, you know, points we laid out in our cover letter. So, you know, as Kevin and Dan laid out, one change in the biodiversity [unintelligible] [01:38:28] from last month is that we slightly elongated the period of those field studies. Previously it was April and May, now it's April and June. And we understand the reasoning for that, given the species or potential for species on site. We want to make sure we're going to the site at those times.

But obviously that does delay the schedule slightly. And so we are not -- let me say this, we're not to put the Board in a position where they feel rushed on making a decision. But we are asking that the Board start to take steps so that administratively, we are organized to issue a SEQR negative declaration in July if all questions regarding the biodiversity study have been answered.

So what we're proposing here is that given that Dan's fieldwork is broken up into two

sections, April and June, he'll complete the work in April, and then we will come back to the planning board in May and provide a -- rather I should say May or June and provide an interim update of that first round of fieldwork. And in that meeting, we would request the planning board authorize staff to start prepping a resolution of SEQR negative declaration to have prepared for consideration in the July meeting.

And then that will allow Dan to go back in June, perform his second round of field study, finish the report and make a second presentation at the July meeting. And if all goes according to plan, and we are in agreement that this project poses no impacts to wildlife, that SEQR negative resolution will be ready to be voted on at that July meeting.

And the reason we're looking to do this, as Chris mentioned in the work session, of course the planning board breaks for August, so if that is not done in June, or rather in July, the next time the town planning board will be able to vote on the SEQR neg dec would be not until September.

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So we think this July vote would create efficiency that will allow us to go to the Town Board in August for a special use permit and then back to the planning board in September when your meetings resume after your summer break.

So, obviously, we're still a couple months away from that, but that is just something we wanted to put out there now for consideration by the Board as Dan continues to, or starts to perform this work. Any questions regarding that proposed timing?

MR. KIMMERLING: Just a question for staff, from Michael. Would that process be unusual in terms of the process for directing the drafting of a neg dec? Or is that something that the planning board has done in the past? I'm just curious how this stacks up against other perhaps similar situations. Has this ever been done before by us?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: The answer to your question is both yes and no, so generally you have a neg dec when you're offering the resolution. But this process was actually used

1 March 2, 2021 2 for the other solar development on Croton Avenue. So there's precedent for this and it makes sense, 3 4 given that the Town Board also has special permit approval authority. And they wouldn't be able to 5 issue a special permit until the planning board 6 7 acts. 8 MR. KIMMERLING: Right. The Croton 9 Avenue was also the proposed site for that large 10 scale development right. And so there have been a 11 lot of work done on that property. Is that the 12 property you're talking about? 13 MR. CUNNINGHAM: Yes. 14 MR. KIMMERLING: Right. But in this 15 case, this would be the first development 16 proposal for this property, right. We're not 17 building on other information that we had from a 18 prior proposal. 19 MR. CUNNINGHAM: I think that's 20 accurate. Right, I don't know of any prior 21 proposal where this happened.

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to decide that now though. I mean that --

MR. KIMMERLING: Okay. Thanks.

MR. ROTHFEDER: I'm not sure why we have

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MR. KEHOE: That's what I was going to say, Jeff. No decisions, he's just laying it out there.

MR. ROTHFEDER: Okay.

MR. KEHOE: And it all depends on the fieldwork, how they're doing in April, what their interim report is. But I think the other thing and we've talked about biodiversity, I guess we're going to get to visual, but we really haven't tied up the tree issue yet. There's a lot of discussion that needs to be wrapped up about.

MR. BRAD SCHWARTZ: Hey, Jeff, we're not asking for any approval or decisions tonight on this schedule. We just wanted to foreshadow the way we projected it in the months ahead, trying to work backwards from [unintelligible]

[01:42:57] the neg dec in July, recognizing the lack of an August meeting. So, it was just laying the groundwork, planting the seed and we can revisit that when we come back in May with the [unintelligible] [01:43:07] report.

MR. ROTHFEDER: With the report, right, yeah. The first report, yeah, I think that's when

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we could know where we stand at that point.

MR. SIAO: Great. If there are no other questions on the biodiversity assessment, I'm happy to turn over to the visual simulations.

Okay. Great. I'm happy to share my screen.

Alright, let me know when you can see my .PDF.

MR. PREZIOSI: We've got it.

MR. SIAO: So, to kind of recap the discussion from last month, we consulted a contractor, C&S Companies to perform a visual simulation. At the last month, the planning board reviewed the site and we identified seven locations where the visual assessment would take place. And we decided on these seven sites here. So two along Lexington Avenue, one at our site entrance, one further up the road, one at the parcel boundary for the Dyckman Road properties, two on the Baron De Hirsch property property lines, one additionally along Baron De Hirsch but along the road itself at the southwest corner of the existing natural gas right of way, and finally number seven is far south of the project, along Crompond Road at edge of pavement.

consultant did a couple of things. They visited the site in mid-February, they were out there February 9th. They took several photos from these vantage points and other areas on site, you know, in order to get an idea of the limits of the disturbance and the limits of the footprint for the project. They used the CAD file from our site plans, you know, kind of like a reverse survey where they had the data, the spatial data onsite, and they marked the limits of both the limit of disturbance and the footprint using markers on site, which were, they used indicators in the photos they took.

So once this was approved, our

back to the office and they generated a handful of deliverables. The first thing they did was they created a 3D rendering of the project site, effectively a model of the project that could be seen from like an aerial view, as well as from each of these vantage points. So basically, they created a rendering that shows the forest cover on site, and then what it would look like during

Once they had those photos, they went

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springtime conditions after the project is built.

Those are not directly based on the photos because obviously, we're now in springtime conditions. But this creates a 3D model to give an idea from. And then they used the photos themselves, which show leaf off winter conditions, and they created a series of photo simulations. So essentially, they created Photoshops that show what the project will look like once it's constructed from these vantage points, using those markers, those location indicators that they included on site to show where our fence line would be, where our limited disturbance would be and what this would look like from each of those vantage points in winter conditions when the site is most visible and the trees are leaf off.

And then finally, the last thing they did was they put together a series of say profile analyses that take the elevation of each of these vantage points and show the change in topography to the panels, to show the elevation change, which helps inform the visual

2 simulations.

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So, the first thing I'm happy to show here is the rendering. This is their existing conditions page. And I recognize this is kind of confusing to look at without context. I'm going to split the screen so we can show the Google Earth aerial of the site very quickly here. Can everybody see the split screen with the .PDF and the Google Earth? No? Okay.

MR. BIANCHI: No, we just see the .PDF.

MR. SIAO: Okay. Perhaps there's an issue with the share screen. Alright. So, regardless, this block of trees you see in the top half of the photo, this is essentially the northern portion of the property, the forested area. This break in the trees here is the natural gas right of way and then you see some of the trees on the southern half of the property.

So for orientation, this road you see right here is Lexington Avenue. Up here, this is Baron De Hirsch, I'm sorry, Dyckman Road, and then the Baron De Hirsch properties are over here in the in the upper left hand corner. So this is

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the 3D model of the site that they created.

Again, this is [unintelligible] [01:47:38]

condition to show current trees, and then on the next page, we show springtime conditions once the array is built. So this is the 3D rendering.

I think this is really important because it provides this bird's eye view so we understand the site in the context of the whole property, whereas I think we tend to get lost in the specific vantage points of the visual simulation. This gives us the macro view.

And what I want to highlight here, of course the conversations surrounding this project have been about the trees we're removing onsite.

But, you know, something that we have mentioned from the beginning is not only the trees we're removing, but the trees we're leaving in place.

So you see all these trees that are on the perimeter of the site are existing and we are leaving them in place to serve as vegetative buffer for the project.

That was one of the reasons we were initially drawn to the site, not only because it

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had proximity to proper interconnection and its commercial zoning but we were able to utilize the existing topography and resources on site to enhance our ability to screen the project and develop this in a way that doesn't alter the overarching character of the surrounding areas.

MR. FOLEY: What is the grade of what you're showing us now? Percentage of grade?

site between I believe 10 and 15 percent.

Unfortunately, Keith couldn't join the call this evening, Keith from Cronin Engineers, but I believe that is mentioned in our site plan.

MR. SIAO: Percentage of grade varies on

MR. FOLEY: Now this picture here could be almost up to a 15 percent grade?

MR. SIAO: It varies. It varies on site, and, you know, one thing that, you know, this is another benefit and another reason we like this site. You know, the grade, the southern facing slope is actually a benefit to the overall design of the project because it allows that additional spacing between the panels helps the productivity. So that's something we actually see

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as an asset for the site.

One other thing I want to call out here in addition to the trees we're leaving on site, you can see some smaller trees located at the tallest slope on the northwest corner as well as some trees at the entrance of the site. Those reflect the proposed plantings that we've included in our planting plan for the site. So you can see not only the existing trees to be left in place, but also the proposed plantings that we would be planting on site after construction as part of our overall tree mitigation.

And then finally, page three, same rendering but in winter conditions, obviously leaf off, but still I think again show the large areas of forest on site we're leaving preserved. You can see here in the far western, rather far upper left corner of the site, this is the parcel boundary to Baron De Hirsh properties to the west. And so you can see perhaps more clearly than with foliage on that we're leaving a substantial amount of vegetation in place between

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the parcel boundary and our limited [unintelligible] [01:50:47] itself and then further enhanced with new plantings onsite in that area of clearing.

MR. FOLEY: Well, in this picture we can't really see where the houses are on Baron De Hirsch or the ones off on Dyckman.

MR. SIAO: Sure. Well, what I can say
Bob, is in this corner here, the houses would be,
if they were included as part of the model
another 100 feet off screen, Dyckman, some of
them probably similarly, 100, and some slightly
closer at 50. But really, this is just to provide
a bird's eye view of the property as a whole and
then the visual SIMS themselves represent the
viewpoint from those parcel boundaries for the
surrounding properties. So, to --

MR. FOLEY: Visually then, the photos here --

MR. SIAO: Sure, so I mean they, the purpose of the rendering and the visual simulation are to complement each other, right.

So while the visual SIMS provide a viewpoint from

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a specific area, this provides the bird's eye view so we can understand the full context of the site.

So, moving over to the visual simulations, I know the file size was likely too big in the initial submittal Chris provided to each of you, so I think it will be helpful to see the set in its totality, as it's meant to be used. So the way we've arranged this photo SIM is in sets of three for most vantage points.

So the first photograph of each set, the photo labeled A down here in the bottom, you see photo 1-A, The one is obviously that first vantage point, so vantage point one is the site entrance for our access road on Lexington Avenue. A is existing conditions. So this is just the raw photo they took of the site. B is the photo simulation showing winter conditions with the array simulated in the background of the photo, where able to be seen, to the extent that it can be seen. And then the third photo, the C photo of each set is the rendering showing springtime conditions from this point of view.

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So I think that provides helpful context for what we're actually looking at here So looking at this site again, this is for our site entrance off Lexington Avenue. These are existing conditions for the site. Photo 2, this is the simulation showing, and rather this is really more of a rendering. This one is a little unique compared to the other sets, showing what the site will look like during winter once our site is developed and the trees are planted.

So you look at this tree on the right hand side, that is existing. So that's kind of the cutoff of the existing photo and then we have our access road here. And you can see here in the foreground we're including those plantings that we showed on our site plan to help screen the site from view as, from Lexington Avenue at our construction entrance.

And what we see here, rather what we don't see here is the array. What we do see is limited to only the fence line. So if we zoom in here, way in the background here, this is the fence line in back. Based on the way our access

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road is configured, if you remember the site plan, we come into the site and then there's kind of a triangular area in that corner of the site where we have our staging area, and the road splits to go north and west. So what we have here is the way we've designed this project, we are putting the panels far back and so from this vantage point, you would see only the fence and not the panels themselves.

MR. FOLEY: And then from Dyckman, they wouldn't see anything because they're kind of way up?

MR. SIAO: Yeah, that's right. And we'll get there, that's photo three.

MR. FOLEY: Okay.

MR. SIAO: And then again, C, this is the same vantage point from the site entrance. This is the model, the rendering that shows springtime conditions and I'm actually going to go into, where is it, I'm going to go into full screen here so we can get a better look here. So you see the same image, the same proposed plantings, this time with leaf on, with more

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foliage in springtime conditions. And again, the view of the fence line is even more screened, compared to winter conditions.

MR. KIMMERLING: And Kieran, just based on existing conditions and you've printed out between A and B that one tree that was consistent in those two, where is that tree trunk now?

MR. SIAO: So it's still on the right hand side of the photo. The difference between the simulations and the renderings is that for most of the simulations, we're using the raw photo, and then for the renderings, which are based in the model, we're effectively dropping the person with the camera into that point in the model itself, so it's not going to be exact, but it's going to be a very good point of view of what you would look like at this point in the model. And that is the best way to show springtime conditions here is to create the rendering, create the model and put us in the same field of view as opposed to taking a site showing winter conditions and trying to Photoshop leaves on each tree.

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To be frank with you, we've tried that before. One, it doesn't look realistic, and two, it looks, you know, if anything like we're showing, too much foliage, right because it looks like we're just putting a bunch of leaves on the trees, which doesn't necessarily look natural. So we think the rendering is a good compromise to provide realistic conditions of what this would look like in this area from this vantage point.

Does that make sense?

MR. KIMMERLING: Mm-hmm.

MR. SIAO: Great.

MR. FOLEY: And in that other photo with your entrance road going up, the next on there, what is that in the top near the center? IS that a rooftop? What is it?

MR. SIAO: It's not, that's just the corner of the fence. So in this photo, that's the only area you're able to see the fence line from the project.

MR. FOLEY: Oh, okay.

MR. SIAO: Okay. So the second photo, this is further up Lexington Avenue. Again, this

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is the raw photo that they took on February 9th, and then again, this is the photo simulation showing what it will look like in winter conditions. So what you see here is you know, we have a lot of trees in the background that fall within our limit of disturbance. They did their best to remove those, essentially doing a lot of fine line work in Photoshop to kind of discern what trees would be staying between the road and our fence line and what would be removed in the background. So what we see here is a much more open view of the site, a lot more sky, but again, no panels, only the fence line. That's because the fence line is slightly taller than the panels themselves. And I'd be happy to come back to this vantage point in particular when we get to the line of sight profiles to describe why that is.

And again, a rendering for springtime conditions, showing leaf on for these handful of trees that are in this general area. Obviously, not exact, but it gives a pretty good idea of what this area would look like in spring, when there's more foliage on the trees. Again, maybe

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in the background you could see a fence line, but certainly more coverage the way you would see in winter.

MR. KIMMERLING: Maybe it's just me, but the springtime conditions photo bears no resemblance to the other two photos. I can't even understand how it's the same landscape. There are boulders. I don't know, it just seems entirely different, so I don't quite get how it's helpful, but, you know, I mean I take your point that that was the better way to do it, but --

MR. SIAO: What we feel it does is it provides a more realistic view, and obviously, we cannot model tree for tree every single tree on the property. I don't think that's a good use of everyone's time. But this provides a representation of what it would look like, getting us as close as possible to that same point to show springtime conditions.

MR. KIMMERLING: Okay.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Obviously that is the worst case impact anyway, so that really is the most important of the photos.

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2 MR. SIAO: Yeah, that's right, Brad. Okay, so Bob, this is photo point three, this is 3 4 the photo from Dyckman property. Again, the same condition, winter condition, again, they did the 5 same thing, trying to show the additional 6 7 clearance, showing the trees that would be clear in the background while maintaining the trees in 8 9 the foreground. Again, given the elevation, the 10 site, this is a southern facing slope and we're 11 on higher elevation at this parcel line at the, 12 you know, kind of compared to the array itself. 13 You again can just see the fence line, the panels themselves would be out of view based on the 14 15 topography of the site. 16 MR. FOLEY: Are you pointing at the 17 fence line now? 18 MR. SIAO: It's this kind of horizontal 19 line right here. 20 MR. FOLEY: Oh, that, okay. 21 MR. SIAO: So you really only see maybe

the top foot of it, given the drop off of the

in the background.

elevation. And again, springtime condition, fence

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MR. BIANCHI: That looks like the same picture as the other one. The same as the previous set.

MR. SIAO: Well, they are slightly different because this is a different area in the model. Again, you know, the way this works is they drop it in the model. But even if you look at the winter conditions, as Brad pointed out, in just trying to imagine what these trees will look like with leaf on in the spring. You see there's a lot of smaller saplings here with branches lower to the ground. Once this fills out, it would effectively screen the project from view.

So, again, the model is not perfect, but it gives a pretty good idea of what this would look like. Okay, photo four, this is effectively from the northwest corner of the property, along the property line shared by the project and the residences on the northern portion of Baron De Hirsch Road. Again, existing conditions and then what we see here, you know, some clearance from the tree clearing. We can see the fence line again, and then perhaps just the very leading

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edge of the panels. Again, we talked about the topography, the site, and why we think this is a benefit for the overall development to the project. What we see here is that we're standing on substantially lower elevation. This vantage point is around 50 feet lower than the array itself and where the fence line and panels are starting, you can think of it as kind of the crest of the hill, so it plateaus there before dropping back down towards Lexington Avenue, so, whereas if this was continued on an incline, you would see more panels. Because we're at the crest and we're lower in elevation, what you see here is just the fence and then maybe the edge of the panel before the site levels off and then drops off on the other side.

MR. FOLEY: So is this from -- what number on Baron De Hirsch Road is this view from?

Number 29, number 34?

MR. SIAO: This is around 41 I believe, so if you look back at the -- if we look back at the map, it's this area right here.

MR. FOLEY: So it's in 41 or 45?

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MR. SIAO: Yes, I would say around there.

MR. FOLEY: So the lower ones, further down, the southern end of Baron De Hirsch, you don't really have a rendering for number 29?

MR. SIAO: We're going there next, Bob.

MR. FOLEY: Okay.

MR. SIAO: That's our next photo point. So again, this is that northwest corner. You can see the fence line in the leading edge. One thing that I want to point out here is you remember from the aerial rendering, we showed those new plantings that we'd be putting at the top of the slope in the northwest corner. You can see these trees in the foreground and these shorter trees that are darker in color in the background, Those represent the additional plantings we would be doing during construction as part of our mitigation and to further screen the project from view.

So again, this is winter, sprint rendering. Again here we have these trees in the background which I think does a pretty good job

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of replicating, perhaps not exactly, but characteristically, the types of trees we had for the foreground. And you can see here in the background, these are those proposed trees to be planted, which are lower in height. And once they are in foliage, will do a very good job at screening even the fence from view.

And then photo point 5-A, this is located essentially just north of the right of way. I don't recall what number this is for the house, I think probably lower 20s, as you mentioned.

MR. FOLEY: Yeah, the ones that spoke at the hearing?

MR. SIAO: And so this is where the -no, the folks who spoke at the hearing, it's
photo point four, these right here, where you can
see just the fence line, the leading edge, and
then those trees that we'd be planting on site,
which screen it from view. To put it another way,
these are the properties, this is vantage point
that we coordinated with the Fouhys, the
Lockwoods, and the Harts to perform that, that

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photo. So this is that visual SIM for that area of the site.

MR. FOLEY: That photo right there?

MR. SIAO: Yes, correct. As you can see,
our project is, you know, the distance from this
parcel line to panel is over 500 feet away, and
you know, [unintelligible] [02:04:16] we here
really you're just looking at a fence, maybe the
edge of a panel. Most of the year, it'll be

screened by existing and proposed vegetation.

Okay. Photo 5-A, as I mentioned, this is in that lower on Baron De Hirsch, at the parcel line, essentially just north of the [unintelligible] [02:04:39] right of way. This is the area, I'll just say up front where the parcel, where the panels are most visible.

Obviously, the way we've designed the site, whereas we were able to put a lot of distance between the northern part of the site and the array, it gets a little bit closer here. So whereas distance to panel on the northern side of Baron de Hirsch is over 500 feet, this is around high 300s, I believe like 380 or 390.

So slightly more visible, again, you can see that the fence line and really just the leading edge of the panel during winter conditions at worst time of year.

One thing I do want to mention about this site in particular is, and again, I can't share my Google Earth, so I'm just sharing the .PDF, but I'll share it perhaps after the fact. The, as a reminder, this is from the parcel line itself. The actual homes on the parcels associated with these vantage points are located another 200 feet behind where this person is standing. And each of those residents have additional robust tree screening in their back yards.

So realistically, I think the question to ask is how frequently in the middle of winter is someone going to be standing at their parcel boundary. And more realistically, from their home, this view is going to be set back another 200 feet behind their own trees that they have on their own property in addition to the trees on site.

1	March 2, 2021
2	MR. FOLEY: And this is photo 5-B?
3	MR. SIAO: This is 5-B, correct.
4	MR. FOLEY: And you think that would be
5	not on the lower portion of Baron De Hirsch Road
6	not on
7	MR. SIAO: This is the lower portion of
8	Baron De Hirsch.
9	MR. FOLEY: So it would be in one of
10	those, house number 29, 33?
11	MR. SIAO: Yes. Here, let me
12	MR. FOLEY: Well, no, going back, the
13	low version is number 11, number 15 and number
14	19.
15	MR. SIAO: Correct. So this would be
16	like, this was taken outside of 15 Baron de
17	Hirsch.
18	MR. FOLEY: Okay. I get it. Alright.
19	Yeah, because they [unintelligible] [02:06:40]
20	were the ones higher up in the house number is
21	going to be further away.
22	MR. SIAO: Correct. And that's what our
23	visual simulation show, that the panels are much
24	further away, would be very difficult to see

them.

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MR. FOLEY: I went back and did my own little diagram.

MR. SIAO: Great. And then again, same photo point in the rendering to show springtime conditions. Okay. And then this is photo six.

This is from the southwest corner of the natural gas pipeline right of way, essentially on pavement for Baron De Hirsch, this is existing conditions, these are the photo SIM for winter conditions. As you can see here, you can see kind of that front row of panels which is a small section where it peeks out at the very toe of our project.

One thing I want to mention here is I think this viewpoint is a little drastic. And again, the question to ask is who would actively be looking at this? You need to be standing right in the right position at this corner of the right way, essentially craning your neck down the right of way to even see this view.

Really, anyone driving by who's in a car, you know, it's going to be very difficult

behind all these trees. And then the one property on Baron De Hirsch that essentially faces this right of way, which is 6 Baron De Hirsch, the way their house is set up, it's not directly angled to look immediately down this direction and further, similarly, they have existing vegetative screening in their own yard. If you look at street view, a massive pine tree that they can't see the right of way itself, let alone the actual panels which are located from their property probably seven to 800 feet away.

MR. FOLEY: And the house you just mentioned would be the first one as you come up Baron De Hirsch and you pass the [unintelligible] [02:08:30] right of way here and the first house on the right?

MR. SIAO: Yeah, that's right, Bob. So if you're driving up Baron De Hirsch you pass the natural gas right of way, it would be your first house on the left. It has a big pine tree outside their house. From their living room, if they were to look out that window, they're really just

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seeing the pine tree. They're not going to get that view all the way down the right of way.

And again, springtime conditions, again, a limitation of the model, you see here they're obviously structures, this person's garage, it looks like perhaps a generator or trailer and then their home, not rendered in the model, which is why this looks like open landscape. Obviously, additional structures in this area, but even so, during springtime conditions with leaf on, that array is even less visible than winter conditions.

And then finally, this is just the photo form edge of pavement on Crompond Road.

Obviously, given the distance from the site, well over 1,000 feet and given the sheet topography of the site, they're not going to be able to, they were not able to view the array or the associated markers from edge of pavement. This will be reflected in the line of sight profiles, therefore renderings were not created here, because there's going to be no difference to viewpoint after construction.

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MR. FOLEY: They're the ones on Crompond Road? The little colon -- yeah --

MR. SIAO: No, this is Crompond Road, just immediately south of the project.

MR. FOLEY: Yeah. When you're pulling from the [unintelligible] [02:09:59].

MR. SIAO: Sure, yeah.

MR. FOLEY: Okay.

MR. SIAO: And then lastly, line of sight profiles, so again, the seven vantage points from the site, and what they did here was they again used the CAD file showing the design of the project as well as the topography of the site, and they show the elevation difference with each of these photo points and the panels themselves. So this is point one at the site entrance. You can see here on the left hand side the viewpoint one is where the person is standing with the camera and on the right hand side where it says proposed solar array, this is the height and elevation difference between that vantage point and the panels themselves.

And on each photo, you'll see this

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little marker in the middle. This demonstrates
the clearance they have, essentially that space
clearance between the line of sight of the person
and the panels themselves here. So what we see at
the first point obviously we're showing close to
a 70 foot elevation difference from edge of
pavement from Lexington Avenue up to the solar
array, this clearance, you know, you can see
these perhaps, minimum clearance is right here,
the top four feet of space, really, you know,
not, that doesn't say much for a site like this
because you can see the fence line.

But, as I mentioned, I wanted to come back to point two, which is further up Lexington Avenue here. You can see based on the elevation of the site, the person is standing significantly lower and based on the topography of the site, this bump between the viewpoint and the array itself, the topography creates a visual barrier itself.

So like even in addition to the trees on site, the sheer topography and elevation change of the site creates conditions where someone

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standing at that viewpoint two cannot see the array itself.

The rest of these I think we can flip through pretty quickly. This is photo point three, Dyckman Road. You can see here there's a slight elevation drop and from our fence line, the panels are another 20 feet to the south, so you see this starts to drop. That would continue to drop if they were to extend this elevation. As we mentioned, project won't be seen here.

This is photo point four, that northwest corner for Baron De Hirsch. You can see the way the elevation works here, is where the person's standing is around four feet above sea level, our panels are around 440 to 450 feet above sea level. So there's that 50 foot elevation change, and what's unique about this site in particular, we also have this little dip here. That's the stream onsite, so the site effectively goes down and then comes back up that 50 feet.

And, you know, I think another thing that should be considered here is obviously this is the stream wetland complex. Compared to the

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rest of the site, there's a lot more understory, a lot more scrubby, brushy vegetation, which will be in that low point and kind of growing up, so that just adds additional canopy and additional foliage at different levels, which will further help screen the project from view.

And then just going through the rest of these photo points, five, you see big elevation change of around 40 feet. Profile six, this is from the right of way, so you can see the, you know, if you recall in the photo SIM, the right of way drops down and then comes back up. That's what the elevation reflects here, so big topographic change.

And again, from Crompond Road, edge of pavement, you can see that same elevation bump is given topography even without this

[unintelligible] [02:13:34] which is several hundred feet away, the topography of the land itself blocks the site from view, which is why a visual simulation was not done on the site.

So, in total, I think this adequately demonstrates that this site, going back to our

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initial siting, and why we picked this site, it has the resources both existing and proposed to create conditions where visual impact from each of these vantage points will not create impact from neighboring properties, both through topography and the proposed vegetation. So with that, I'm happy to answer any questions related to visual simulations.

MR. KEHOE: We shouldn't forget that this is a public hearing, so there may be people that want to speak.

MR. KESSLER: Sure.

MR. SIAO: Okay. Well, if no one has questions, that's the end of my presentation on visual simulation. As I mentioned, right at the end, we can talk through scheduling and next steps again, but I'm happy to open the floor to comments, either from the Board or the public.

MR. FOLEY: Let's hear from the public.

MR. PREZIOSI: So this is a public hearing, so any resident who is on the call, Zoom meeting, please use the raise your hand function and I will promote you to speaker. If you're

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using a cell phone, it's star 6 and star 9
that'll unmute you and also use the raise your
hand function. There's been a few chats that have
been going on, so if you'd like to just repeat
your chat question via public presentation, feel
free to use the raise your hand function. I'm
going to promote Madeline as speaker.

MS. CINDY BEER-FOUHY: Hi, I'm going to hand it over to my husband first.

MR. PREZIOSI: George, just state your name and address for the record.

MS. BEER-FOUHY: It's Cindy Beer-Fouhy,
41 Baron De Hirsch Road. First thing I just want
to say is that those photographs that -- we're 41
Baron De Hirsch Road and I don't know who took
those photographs, but it didn't really represent
what you see from our property. First of all, it
was, I don't know, I guess you were here, but it
was very -- our property was just full of snow
and we didn't see any footprints, so it's kind of
hard to understand. I believe you were here, but
I don't understand how you took those
photographs, because we were actually looking for

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people and we didn't see anyone here.

But the photographs that you took, we actually, what we can see if we sit, if we are on our porch, which is where we are a lot, there is tremendous incline, a hill that goes up. And it's impossible to believe that we're not going to be seeing much more than what you're depicting in the photograph of what we're going to see after all those trees are taken down.

It just seems, you know, ridiculous to believe that that's the, that what you have presented us is what we're going to be seeing.

Maybe you can just, you know, respond to that.

MR. SIAO: Yeah, happy to. I appreciate the question [unintelligible] [02:17:18] it's nice to talk to you again. So as you recall, our consultants were onsite on February 9th, and we had e-mail exchanges between George, Bill, and Anaya to coordinate that site visit. So they were there the afternoon of February 9th.

To your point about the incline on site, you're absolutely right. As we show in the elevation profile, there's a 50-foot elevation

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difference between the shared parcel line between the two properties and the array itself. And as I mentioned, in showing the visual simulation, the panels at the fence line are essentially at the crest of the hill, so it's at the very top where it plateaus before it drops off to the other side.

So I agree with you if the project was on the side of the hill, the actual incline, you would see a lot more of, but because it's on the top of the hill, the crest of it, that's why you're only seeing the fence line and the leading edge, because the rest of it is at the plateau and on the other side of the hill.

MS. FOUGHY: I think we'd have to see the pictures done up in a way that really shows that. As someone else was saying, I mean I didn't see any similarities between the winter picture and the spring picture, that it even resembled the same property. And I think I would really need to -- I think that we all need to see those pictures a little bit more, you know, the way that they would actually look, rather than just

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kind of an idea of what they might look like.

MR. SIAO: Well, to be clear, the winter conditions are what the site would look like.

That is the raw photo of the, of the photo that was taken that day. And as I mentioned, you know, the rendering, of course, it's not perfect and it's not going to model tree for tree, but we think it gives a good representation of the distribution and density of trees in that area to serve as a reference point for what conditions could look like in the spring.

So, you know, what I would encourage you to do is kind of look between the winter and spring photos for that vantage point and, you know, certainly it may not look exactly like spring, but if you could picture what that winter photo looks like with all those trees with leaves on them, that would give a better idea. And I think what we're showing here is the actual proposed plantings are in the exact location where the proposed plantings would go. So you can see, even given those plantings during springtime conditions, the foliage on those shorter trees

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would adequately screen the project.

MS. BEER-FOUHY: I'm not quite sure I understand why you're taking down trees and then putting up trees. Why aren't you keeping the trees that were there to begin with that are hardy and thick and would have a possibility of blocking some of that. Why would you be taking them down and then replacing them with these young trees that are not where the same as, you know. Okay. Go ahead.

MR. SIAO: Yeah, absolutely. I mean I believe we even discussed this at the last public hearing, that of course we would need to take down trees within our actual footprint where we'd be putting the solar arrays themselves. And I believe George and I had a conversation that we would need to take down additional trees around the peripheral area of fence line to minimize and avoid shading. So that's why the tree clearing extends beyond our actual fence line.

And the reason we're planting new trees is the town has a mitigation requirement that requires us to mitigate the trees we're taking

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down so we're showing that we're planting some additional trees on site to help reforest the area and also serve as the visual screening we're discussing here. And then the remainder will be contributed to the town's environmental fund.

MS. BEER-FOUHY: Okay. I mean I understand that none of this is a concern of yours, but it's a concern of ours because part of the value of our property is the fact that we have the woods behind us. And it is going to change the value of our property. And I know that you're saying it won't, but I don't understand how it wouldn't, because I mean that's one of the attractions of the property that we have, and our neighbor's property and the neighbor next to hers. And I just want that to be considered by the Board I guess. Thank you.

MR. FOLEY: Are you Ms. Fouhy, F-O-U-H-Y?

MS. BEER-FOUHY: Yeah, I'm Beer-Fouhy and he's Fouhy.

MR. FOLEY: Fouhy, okay. I'm Foley, okay. Too bad. You had submitted materials, but

1 March 2, 2021 2 you have not submitted a photo of what you're talking about from your porch where you sit? 3 MS. BEER-FOUHY: 4 I can. 5 MR. FOLEY: I thought that would be 6 helpful, at least --7 MS. BEER-FOUHY: I think that's a -- I 8 was thinking about that while he was talking, 9 that you know, I could just take some -- I mean I 10 have, I always take photographs. I mean I also --11 I also was --12 MR. FOLEY: The photo that he submitted 13 would be 1-A, Kieran, that she's talking about? Or that's further down? 14 15 MR. SIAO: No, the photo is 4-A, the 16 vantage point that [unintelligible] [02:22:21] work agreed to in February. 17 18 MR. FOLEY: Okay. 19 MS. BEER-FOUHY: So 4-A1, okay. And so I 20 will take a photograph and submit it and I hope 21 it's not too late. I mean the other thing is I 22 think I've mentioned before, I mean I'm a writer,

I'm a poet, I was sitting out there about a week

ago and I guess my husband got the memo and he

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forgot to send it to me and to Anaya, and I was trying to write and Anaya I believe was trying to compose some music, and we heard all this banging and, you know, banging and drilling and stuff going on. And I called up, I called the town actually and I spoke to the person who -- I think his name is Ken? He's from the code, something code?

MR. FOLEY: Code enforcement.

MS. BEER-FOUHY: Code enforcement and what was interesting was that he had no idea that this was being planned or proposed. He said he only knew about a house on that property back there, but he knew nothing about this whatsoever. He only know about the solar, the solar farm that's on the other -- that's already in the process of being built.

MR. SIAO: Sure, I'll be happy to address that. So we did have a consultant on site a few weeks ago to perform, do a technical analysis, to collect soil samples for the site.

As you mentioned, Anaya and Bill were made aware.

If you have a separate e-mail, I'll be happy to

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include you on future correspondence. And I believe Chris and Mike were also cc'd on the e-mail, so the town was aware of that field work.

And, you know, again, just to talk through noise, of course, during construction, there may be construction related noise for brief periods of time. But again, one benefit of the solar project as compared to more traditional forms of commercial development is that once it is operational, there will be no perceivable noise from the property boundaries. So I think these, a project like this would be a great neighbor to writers and musicians compared to a more traditional store or factory.

MS. BEER-FOUHY: Okay. And that was for, that was for soil samples? I understand that that was the reason that you were there?

MR. SIAO: Yeah. That was the geotechnical analysis.

MS. BEER-FOUHY: Okay. Alright. I'm going to just turn it over to my husband, George.

MR. GEORGE FOUHY: I just, I was wondering, you know, the, the cut line for the

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project on the Lexington Avenue side looks like it's about 100 feet and it's just 100 feet from the south end to the north end of the site. And then there's about 100 feet I guess on the north side. But all of a sudden, when you get to the northwest side, where, adjacent to my house, all of a sudden, it's 128 feet or something that you're cutting. And I don't understand at all why you cut those trees if you're going to plant trees. Just what's there, you know, leave it alone. Why don't you do that? They're not going to shade the panels. I mean they're really not that tall to being with.

But I don't understand it. And when you showed the pictures of solar farm that you originally told me I wouldn't see, now you're saying I'm going to see it. We agreed last week that you would put a hedge in there. I mean, I didn't see the hedge that you're going to put in there in your simulations.

MR. SIAO: Sure, so regarding tree clearing, again, tree clearing is done to avoid shading. The difference between the eastern and

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the western sides, obviously the eastern slope is much steeper, so there's a clearer drop off on trees. Certainly, if we would clear further on that side, the production system would be even better, however, we're closer to Lexington Avenue. That's obviously a road that we want to shield the project from. So we're maintaining a 200-foot buffer from Lexington Avenue. Compare that to the western setback from the property line to panel boundary, 520 feet. So, the setback from the Baron De Hirsch parcel line to the panels compared to the Lexington Avenue side, the panels are more than double the distance, so the project is significantly further back on that side.

MR. FOUHY: That's not what I'm asking.

I'm asking why all of a sudden the cut line from
the panels to the cut line is 120, I guess it's

128 feet, whereas all the other areas around the
panels, it's 100 feet.

MR. SIAO: Yeah, again, we have more room on that side.

MR. FOUHY: And then you're going to

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plant trees where you're cutting the trees down, which is odd I think. I'm just asking.

MR. SIAO: Yes, this again has to do with the slope of the system, the slope of the topography of the site, how much room we're working with, how close we are to those parcel boundaries and again the reason we are planting trees is part of the town's mitigation and to help screen the site from view from the western side of the property.

MR. FOUHY: Why is it you say that if something is up higher than where I'm standing, I can't see it? I mean I look up in the air and I see, I can see airplanes and all kinds of things and I can see your -- I'm going to see your panels also. I mean don't tell me I'm not going to see it.

MR. SIAO: Well, the elevation

difference helps screen from view not only based

on the topography and the shape of the

topography, but also when you consider the

existing trees on site and the crown of those

trees relative to the field of view, the

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elevation certainly does matter.

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MS. BEER-FOUHY: I don't understand that at all. I mean I, I -- it, it just seems very hard to understand how that's possible. I mean I'm, I'm also, you know, I'm upset about a lot of these things because I mean when we bought this house in the spring, I'm a writer, I write about nature. I know what's going on in the forest there, I know what the wildlife is. I know in early April, you're going to hear spring peepers that are going to be scared out of that area. They're not going to be there after this starts going on. And I mean I don't need a scientist to explain to me the disruption that's going to be going on in the wildlife and the environment in the area that we live in now. But that's just me.

MR. SIAO: Thank you very much.

Okay. That's it, alright.

MR. PREZIOSI: Okay. So this is a still public hearing, so if anybody else would like to speak, please use the raise your hand function on the Zoom app, and we'll promote you to speaker.

Okay. I'm going to promote Wendy Talio to

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speaker. Okay, Wendy, you're on.
MS. WENDY TALIO: if you can hear me.
MR. PREZIOSI: If you can get closer to
your microphone.
MS. TALIO: Is that any better?
MR. PREZIOSI: No. If you could speak up
or get closer to the microphone.
MS. TALIO: I think I'm having audio
issues.
MR. KESSLER: I can hear her, we can
hear her.
MS. TALIO: Can you hear me?
MR. KESSLER: Yes.
MS. TALIO: Hi, so I don't live in the
immediate area, but I do hike in a lot of
different places around town and I don't know if
you've considered that directly across the street
from Lexington Avenue, there is Sylvan Glen Park
Preserve, with a lot of trails in there and a lot
of overlooks that are anywhere from 400 to 600
feet in elevation. So I don't know if they are
any impact to what people are seeing when they're
out actually hiking.

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MR. SIAO: Thanks, Wendy, I appreciate the question. So again the way we've sited this project, there's over 200 feet of existing tree buffer between the road and the fence line itself, which will help screen the project from view. I believe our own elevation is somewhere around 400 to 450 feet. So I don't expect that will be an issue from those vantage points.

Even so, as compared to more traditional types of commercial development as this is a commercially zoned property, you know, from a visual advantage point standpoint. You know, I would imagine a project like this would be a lot less invasive compared to more traditional forms of commercial development.

MR. FOLEY: Wendy, you're on the east side of Lexington, on the Yorktown side? Or you, did you say you like on --

MS. TALIO: That's where the preserve is.

MR. FOLEY: Yeah, where the Granite Knolls or whatever it's called? The town of Yorktown side?

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1 March 2, 2021 2 MS. TALIO: [unintelligible] [02:31:41]. 3 MR. FOLEY: Okay. 4 MS. TALIO: Yes. It's in Yorktown. 5 MR. FOLEY: Yeah, okay, so you're on the 6 Eastern part of Lexington. 7 MS. TALIO: Right. That's where the preserve is. I actually live in Cortlandt, but 8 9 way up at the north end of Lexington. MR. FOLEY: Okay. 10 11 MR. PREZIOSI: Okay. Thank you, Wendy 12 for your comments. We're going to, once again, 13 this is a public hearing so if anybody else has 14 any comments relative to this application, please 15 use the raise your hand function. Okay, I'm going to promote C. Mano to speaker. 16 17 MS. C. MANO: Can you hear me now? 18 Sorry. 19 MR. BIANCHI: Yep. 20 MS. MANO: I too don't live in the area, 21 I live further south, but I care about the 22 biodiversity corridor. I did ask last time 2.3 whether you were able to compare the site and the

use of the site to the Croton-to-Highlands

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Biodiversity Map that was published as part of the Metropolitan Conservational Alliance several years ago. It's called the Croton-to-Highlands Biodiversity Plan. I believe your property falls smack in the middle of the map.

MR. FOLEY: Michael Klemens.

MS. MANO: Because we're dealing with all sorts of large parcels of development, and we're experiencing the impact of those that have been given approvals, can you discuss what your site will look like at nighttime? Because I can say that some of the developments on large parcels, well you think you're screening them during the daytime, at nighttime, they light up like an airport.

MR. SIAO: Sure. I appreciate the question. I believe we looked at that biodiversity corridor after the last meeting and Kevin or Dan, correct me if I'm wrong, I believe we are outside of it. As far as nighttime conditions, there's no proposed site lighting on site, so at night, it will be dark.

MS. MANO: So what happens if there's

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some sort of emergency on site and you need first responders to access, you know, an electrical fire or something?

MR. SIAO: Sure. You know, first responders are now familiar with these types of projects, the town has approved another project that we've developed on Croton Avenue. That site similarly does not have site lighting. You know, first responders are familiar with how to address an emergency situation and I imagine they have ways to deal with lighting.

MS. MANO: Thank you.

MR. PREZIOSI: Okay. Thank you for your comment. Is there any other individual on the Zoom meeting who are willing to express any comment related to this application? Please use the raise your hand function. Okay. Loretta, I think you can call it.

MR. SIAO: Great, well I appreciate everybody's time here, I appreciate the questions. So as we discussed next steps here, it sounds like we're aligned on the biodiversity study so once weather permits in April, Dan and

1	March 2, 2021
2	Kevin will start their work on site and perhaps
3	we'll be back in May to provide an update on that
4	first field visit. Before we close, Brad, did you
5	have any other closing comments or points you
6	wanted to touch on?
7	MR. SCHWARTZ: Perfect, no, I'm good.
8	Thank you, Kieran.
9	MR. SIAO: Alright. Great. Thank you
10	everyone for your time. Enjoy the rest of your
11	night.
12	MR. KESSLER: Loretta, you're muted.
13	MS. TAYLOR: Sorry. Tom, please.
14	MR. BIANCHI: Okay, are we going to
15	what's the Board's feeling about continuing the
16	meeting or closing it at this point?
17	MR. KESSLER: No, we're going to adjourn
18	to, aren't we?
19	MR. BIANCHI: We're going to adjourn?
20	MS. TAYLOR: Well, yeah.
21	MR. BIANCHI: We're going to adjourn,
22	okay, alright.
23	MS. TAYLOR: Yeah, yeah.
24	MR. KESSLER: Is it April or May that

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2	we're adjourning to? Chris?
3	MR. KEHOE: I don't know if Kieran or
4	Brad are still there. We were thinking of going
5	until May, but if
6	MS. TAYLOR: May, that's what I thought.
7	That's what they said, yeah.
8	MR. KEHOE: Right? Because you're going
9	to be doing your biodiversity work in April,
10	you're not going to be ready by April 6th or
11	whatever.
12	MR. KESSLER: Right. Right. Okay.
13	MR. SIAO: I think adjourning to May
14	would be appropriate.
15	MR. KESSLER: Okay. So it'll be
16	adjourned until May.
17	MR. BIANCHI: Okay. Madam Chair, I move
18	that we adjourn this application to our May
19	meeting.
20	MR. KESSLER: Second.
21	MS. TAYLOR: Thank you, on the question.
22	MR. FOLEY: On the question, on the
23	question real quick, yeah, I appreciate Kieran's
24	effort on the so-call three dimensionals, but I

1 March 2, 2021 2 still wish there was a better way to evaluate those [unintelligible] [02:36:49]. 3 4 MR. BIANCHI: Well, I would, just on the 5 question too, I would consider using one of the speakers said they were willing to take some 6 7 pictures. 8 MR. FOLEY: Yeah. 9 MR. BIANCHI: I would use, I would like 10 to see Kieran maybe take those pictures and sort 11 of talk about them next time to better explain to 12 them about the views right off of their porch, 13 rather than 100 or 200 feet off of their house on 14 the road. 15 MR. FOLEY: Yeah, I agree. I thought 16 that he was going to have access to the backs of 17 their property, you know. 18 MR. SIAO: You know, we did --19 MR. FOLEY: [unintelligible] [02:37:27] 20 come up with. 21

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MR. SIAO: -- we felt the photo from the property boundary was most appropriate because that's what's closest to the project itself. I'm happy to take a look at those photos, just need

1 March 2, 2021 2 to understand very specifically where they are located on the property so we can appropriately 3 4 compare them to what has been done, you know, those photos included in the visual simulation 5 [unintelligible] [02:37:50] so we just need a 6 7 similar level of granularity. MR. FOLEY: Number 41 Baron De Hirsch, 8 9 hopefully, she'll send a photo in as to what 10 she's talking about. Okay. Thank you. 11 MR. SIAO: Great, thank you very much. 12 MR. SCHWARTZ: Last point, Chris, you 13 mentioned the trees earlier. Is that something we can work on with staff and we'll have that for 14 15 the May --16 MR. KEHOE: Yes. You just need to 17 discuss the tree removals, the tree planting, any 18 shortfalls, make sure we're in agreement with how 19 invasives are counted or not counted. We can talk 20 about that between now and May. 21

Mr. SCHWARTZ: Okay, great. We'll submit images for that.

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MR. SIAO: Great. We'll set up a meeting with staff in the interim. Thank you.

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MR. FOLEY: We have to vote, right,
Loretta?
MR. KESSLER: Yeah, we're on the
question.
MS. TAYLOR: Yes. We were on the
question. Now I'm going to ask you, all in favor?
MULTIPLE: Aye.
MS. TAYLOR: Opposed? Thank you.
MR. SIAO: Thank you, have a great
night.
MS. TAYLOR: Alrighty. Moving on, excuse
me, to the second adjourned public hearing, it is
for the application of Hemlock Hill Farm for Site
Plan Approval for a seasonal beer garden, in
conjunction with Captain Lawrence Brewery. Now, I
mentioned at the beginning of the meeting that we
would be adjourning that, so Jeff, can I move on?
MR. ROTHFEDER: Yeah, Madam Chair, I
move that we adjourn the public hearing to June,
at the applicant's request.
MR. KESSLER: Second.
MS. TAYLOR: Thank you. On the question,
all in favor?

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MULTIPLE: Aye.

know your name and address.

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it, fine. Now, on new, we have two new public hearings. The first is PB 2020-18, the application of Rafael Triana of High Q Electric for Amended Site Development Plan approval and a special permit for a Specialty Trade Electrical Contractor for an approximately 34,000 square foot parcel of property located at 1 Dogwood Road. The drawings are most latest revised December 4, 2020. This is a public hearing. If there's anyone who wishes to speak, please step up, or raise your hand first, and then let us

MS. TAYLOR: Opposed? Alright. We got

MR. PREZIOSI: Okay, I'm going to promote the architect. I think he's still on the call, J.B. Hernandez as a panelist and then turn it over to the public.

MS. TAYLOR: Do you know whether we have people there who are --

MR. PREZIOSI: It doesn't look like there's anybody on for public comment related to this case, so.

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1	March 2, 2021
2	MR. J.B. HERNANDEZ: Good evening, do
3	you want me to go from the presentation again, or
4	since this was from the last month
5	[unintelligible] [02:41:00]?
6	MR. PREZIOSI: No, J.B. I think we're
7	okay. We're just waiting for any public comment
8	related to the specialty trade contractor at this
9	location, so.
10	MR. HERNANDEZ: Okay.
11	MR. PREZIOSI: So if anybody else is on
12	the call, the virtual meeting for this
13	application, this is a public hearing so please
14	use the raise your hand function to discuss any
15	comments related to this specific application. It
16	looks like we are good, Loretta.
17	MS. TAYLOR: Alright, then. Bob?
18	MR. FOLEY: No, I thought it was oh,
19	okay, you're right. I make a motion we adopt
20	Resolution number 7-
21	MS. TAYLOR: You've got to close

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public hearing, make a motion --

MR. FOLEY: Oh, I've got to close the

MS. TAYLOR: Yes, please, thank you.

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2	MR. FOLEY: a separate vote on that
3	or combine them?
4	MR. ROTHFEDER: Combine is fine.
5	MR. FOLEY: I'll make a motion that we
6	close the public hearing and approve, adopt
7	Resolution number 7-21 with the six or seven
8	conditions, so I guess there are eight
9	conditions, okay.
10	MR. ROTHFEDER: Second.
11	MS. TAYLOR: Thank you very much. On the
12	question, all in favor?
13	MULTIPLE: Aye.
14	MS. TAYLOR: Opposed? Alright. We're
15	done with that. Thank you.
16	MR. HERNANDEZ: Alright, thank you. Have
17	a good evening.
18	MS. TAYLOR: Okay. Alrighty. We have one
19	more new public hearing. This is PB 6-15, the
20	application of Hudson Ridge Wellness Center,
21	Inc., for site development plan approval and a
22	special permit for a hospital to be located at
23	the former Hudson Institute Property to provide a

New York State Office of Addiction Services and

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support, certified 92 facility, 92-bed facility to treat individuals with chemical dependency issues located at 2016 Quaker Ridge Road and as shown on an eight-page set of drawings entitled Hudson Ridge Wellness Center Town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, New York, the latest revision dated March 20, 2019.

MR. KEHOE: Loretta, before we start, and at the risk of messing everything up, I just want to see about the Board having any plan or idea. My understanding is Mr. Davis will have about a 15 or 20 minute presentation, and then Brad Schwartz and his team may have a 15 or 20 minute presentation. I have been asked if, you know, and I can't speak for them. I think Brad, after Bob Davis's presentation would have to speak, but do you envision then allowing the residents all to speak, do you want them to come back another night, do you want to have a special meeting? I mean how long are you willing to go if it'll be about another 40 minutes before you get to the public?

MS. TAYLOR: Well, see, we can't do

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that. It's already a quarter to 10:00, it's not possible to have 20 minutes here, 20 minutes there and then have a array of public. This is, I think this is really an imposition on the Board. How many people are out there who really want to speak, because we have heard the presentations. I was going to allow Mr. Davis to do a quick five minute something on, you know, on the proposal itself, what he is proposing, and then that would be the background or the context for the comments that are going to be made. Now, if Brad is doing 20 minutes, is he supplanting the actual speakers, individual speakers?

MR. PREZIOSI: Loretta, just real quick, there's some chats going on. Some individuals have been waiting since 7:00 p.m., I'm not quite sure who Mr. Schwartz's is representing, but there's about close to 80 attendees still on the call and most of them are for this application.

MR. JOSH SUBIN: Also, I got a text from Brad saying that he wants to talk about a special meeting at some point prior, hopefully to all of this going on, so I think that discussion,

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whether it's with maybe Ken and Bob can have a brief discussion with that. I don't know what would be typical here, but I think that's being requested.

MS. TAYLOR: What I'm asking is how many people, how many residents in the area want to speak to this application? There are 80 people on the call. I doubt if 80 people want to speak. How many people want --

MR. PREZIOSI: Right now, six have expressed interest via the chat function, plus Mr. Davis and Mr. Schwartz.

MS. TAYLOR: I'm going to ask that Mr.

Davis and Mr. Schwartz cut their presentations in half and then we can listen perhaps, get through all of the participants, six or seven participants who want to speak. But it is now a quarter to 10:00 and I don't think the Board should be here until midnight. We came here at 6:00 o'clock for a work session and it's, you know, in 15 minutes, we will have been here four hours.

MR. FOLEY: Loretta, point out that

1 March 2, 2021 2 we're adjourning anyway. MS. TAYLOR: Yeah, yeah. 3 4 MR. FOLEY: For the public 5 participation, because the people apparently have been waiting also. And it's just something that 6 7 could be unintended consequences. MS. TAYLOR: Well, now that you've 8 9 pointed it out, I guess they've all heard it. We 10 know, they're pretty -- in fact, I'm pretty sure 11 they knew we would be adjourning this, so people 12 who don't get a chance to speak tonight can speak 13 the next time. But we won't be able to have long 14 presentations, because that's not normally what 15 we do at this particular point in time. So, 16 again, if Mr. --17 MR. FOLEY: Of course, Josh brought up a 18 special meeting. We addressed that at the work 19 session, so that may be. 20

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MS. TAYLOR: Well, wait. Before we get there, we haven't gotten to Brad Schwartz yet. We're talking about the applicant and the respondents. Now, if we can get Mr. Davis to do ten minutes, and Mr. Schwartz to do ten, at the

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beginning of the portion that we're allowing the residents to speak, then it sort of falls into line. There's a context here, and we're not darting all over the place.

So Mr. Davis can go first, discuss the project, you know, what he's going to be doing, what this application is all about and where we are at the moment, without arguing, making any you know, arguments for this particular application. Just simply present the facts about where we are. And then Mr. Schwartz can follow, cutting his presentation in half again, and then the individuals who want to speak can then speak. Okay. And then next time, you know, we can go at this again, next month.

MR. KESSLER: How about we get started?

MR. BOB DAVIS: Yes, good evening. I'm

Bob Davis, did any board member want to speak?

MR. KESSLER: No, go, start.

MR. DAVIS: Respectfully, I'll try to go as quickly as I can, but after six years to reduce to like five minutes, I've cut my presentation significantly. I'll go as fast as I

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2	can. Forgive my
3	MS. TAYLOR: You can go, Mr. Davis, you
4	can have ten minutes. You said you had 20, we're
5	cutting it in half, that gives you ten minutes,
6	so if you can, please, you know, try to stay
7	within that timeframe, I'd appreciate it.
8	MR. DAVIS: Okay.
9	MR. KESSLER: Can I just say something?
10	I'm sorry, Loretta. Look, it's important for him
11	to present his case to the public, I don't know
12	how much the public knows.
13	MR. DAVIS: Thank you.
14	MR. KESSLER: I think if we're going to
15	start a public hearing, the public needs to know
16	everything he wants to say about it, so they can
17	react to it. I'm sorry. That's just how I feel.
18	MR. DAVIS: Thank you, Mr. Kessler.
19	MS. TAYLOR: Mr. Davis, you have ten
20	minutes, okay. Thank you.
21	MR. DAVIS: Okay.
22	MR. KESSLER: Could we take a vote on
23	that please Loretta? I think he should have as
24	much time as he needs to present this. It's an

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important subject. It's an important application and the public needs to have all the information that he wants to impart upon them and the same thing for the public, they should be able to present whatever information they want to present. That's how a public hearing works, I'm sorry.

MR. FOLEY: Plus, Mr. Davis submitted comments that were in our minutes from the other meeting and that should be available to the public also if you haven't seen it, about ten pages.

MS. TAYLOR: No, wait a minute. He was, these documents were presented to Mr. Schwartz, right?

MR. DAVIS: Yes.

MS. TAYLOR: Did you release them to the residents in the area?

MR. DAVIS: They've been submitted to the board, they're public record. Mr. Schwartz received copies, just as Mr. Schwartz made a submission that I have a copy of.

MR. FOLEY: And Mr. Davis comments as we

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got as an addendum to the minutes were said, I believe, at a meeting, public meeting.

MR. DAVIS: Well I, those, those were some other comments. The Board is now making a SEQR determination. This is, this is a fairly complex project. As Mr. Kessler said, I would ask, I'm just asking for 15 minutes after six years of an application that has an expensive history.

MS. TAYLOR: Let me ask you this. If we come back next month, do you need another 15 minutes to present it all over again?

MR. DAVIS: No, I need 15 minutes, and then we'll, as you mentioned in the work session and it was our intent, we'll respond to any public comment, for example, Mr. Schwartz submitted a letter February 22nd. We'll respond to that for the next meeting. I don't need to make another presentation at the next meeting. We'll submit our comments, or our answers to any questions in writing. And if there's no public comment at this particular meeting, then they're won't be any comments for us to address.

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MS. TAYLOR: Well, I'm sure there will be comments. Alright, go ahead, do your presentation.

MR. DAVIS: Thank you, Thank you, Madam Chairman.

MS. TAYLOR: Okay.

MR. DAVIS: Our client submitted their original application for a special permit and site plan approval to your board in 2015, some six years ago. So, already the applicants have endured a rather exhaustive review by your board, the zoning board and the town's professional staff and consultants, together with a nine-month moratorium and two litigations arising from the zoning board proceedings, which have cost them millions of dollars to date.

In the interest of time, I will not go over the history of the institutional use of the property or the nature of the hospital in detail, as I've done many times, or the internal operations, as we did at great length before the ZBA. It's all in the record. I can answer any questions, any time so tonight, I want to focus

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on SEQR matters, because that's why we're having the hearing.

In short, the applicants propose to use their 20.83-acre property on Quaker Bridge Road and the seven existing buildings, including the main hospital building as a special hospital to serve — a specialty hospital to serve those suffering from alcohol and other substance use disorders. They need the one variance from the State road frontage requirement.

The town's 2004 and 2016 Master Plans and its 2004 Open Space Plan expressly recognized the long institutional use of the property and the town's goal of maintaining open space, the existing open space, just as we proposed. So this is a very environmentally positive use of the site, because the applicants aren't building anything. They'll be using only the existing buildings in the same manner for which they were constructed in the '20s and for the same type of hospital that occurred for 30 years and has later approved for other institutional uses through the '80s.

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The use won't affect any sensitive environment areas. The substantial undeveloped open space, some 75 percent of the property will remain. There's only two percent building coverage, which won't change. The applicant controls an adjoining 27.8-acre parcel, which will not be developed and the applicants have volunteered to restrict that site with a covenant to prohibit its development.

Importantly, unlike other government school and religious uses, the property is going to remain on the tax rolls. We estimate the taxes will be about \$500 million a year increased revenues with no school children and minimal use of services. Without even including the adjoining parcel, the property far exceeds the bulk requirements for a hospital special permit. It's twice the ten-acre minimum lot size, it's five times the minimum square footage per patient bed, and six times the required road frontage length, much larger front yard and rear yard.

Our clients certainly respect their neighbors and the environment and that's why they

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are preserving 75 percent open space on the over 20 acres and over 27 adjoining acres. They're proposing a use that's consistent with the historic use, but which has far less impacts than other uses permitted without any variance. And they're deeply committed to working with the community to address the addiction crisis.

They're giving special preference or they will, to Cortlandt residents, reserving beds, affording scholarships and providing a favorable fee structure. They'll also have a neighborhood liaison that work closely with the town and other organizations to provide speakers, programs and other things addressing the substance epidemic.

So, we've demonstrated in our expert submissions that this is the best use of the site for the town and the neighborhood. It will have much less impact than other uses permitted as of right, such as a subdivision of the combined acreage for 20 to 24 homes, or the school or religious uses, which has expressed an interest in the site and don't need a various.

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The two principal issues raised to date have been the possible effects on neighboring wells and the traffic. And our exhaustive expert testimony, as approved by the consultants has demonstrated there'll be no significant adverse impacts with respect to either.

As to wells, back in December, 2018, our consultant gave a PowerPoint presentation, it's appendix 30, regarding the extensive well testing that past August, which clearly demonstrate no significant adverse impact. The testing was approved by this board, the town staff, its hydrogeologist, and the health department. The town's expert agreed that there will be no significant impact. Indeed, there will be no impact at all.

We have received approvals for our water supply system from the health department, also our state of the art septic system, which will replace the existing and be much more protected.

Our hydrogeologist, in February 2019, rebutted the comments of the neighbor's consultant. To buttress that response, in March

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2019, we voluntarily monitored a well monitoring program as approved by the town's professionals. In addition, we'll be submitting monthly reports of water usage to the health department and the town.

Importantly, in April 2019, the town's consultant submitted his own report rebutting the neighbor's consultant, and he stated, quote, there would be minimal impacts and he found no merit to the neighbor's consultant's critique.

Notably, we far exceeded all standards for well testing, including the number of neighbors we invited to participate, the number of wells we tested, the extreme level at which we conducted the tests, 72 hours of continuous simultaneous operation of the two new wells on the site, which would never happen in actual usage, at a rate more than double the expected usage, as approved by the health department and without regard to a 12,000 gallon storage tank to mitigate peak periods.

We invited all of the neighbors requested by counsel to participate, six of nine

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accepted. The town staff was heavily involved in this process throughout, with its consultant. In sum, we tested 16 neighboring wells over a wide area the town required, 14 had no impact at all, two had only small drawdown under these extreme conditions, which wouldn't occur in actual operations and wouldn't affect the use anyway. We've invited those owners to participate in the well monitoring program.

The hospital has used the wells at a rate about similar to a garden hose not continuously, 85 percent of the usage will be recycled by the septic and only a small percentage of the rain recharge to the property will be used. The water usage will be similar to a residential subdivision.

So we demonstrated at great length that no discernible impacts to wells are expected and your consultant agrees.

As to traffic, at your January meeting of 2019, we gave a big presentation that showed that the use will have no significant adverse traffic impacts. That's Appendix 30. Your town

on area intersections.

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consultant commented and we went back and forth for a couple of months and in April 2019, he advised our traffic engineer that he was satisfied with our final responses.

Significantly, he found our daily trip estimates acceptable and that they would not have an impact

So as we explained at length, like our efforts with the wells, our efforts with the town and its experts to address traffic has been very productive, and those efforts have ensured that there will be no significant traffic impacts on the neighborhood.

Notably, the proposed use will have much less traffic than other non-residential uses permitted as of right, like schools, religious and government uses, and like our water usage, the hospital will generate traffic similar to a 20 to 24 lot subdivision of the combined properties. There will also be less traffic than the prior institutional uses approved for the site by the special permit. IBM, the Hudson Institute and the hospital at which was approved

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in 1989, when the neighborhood was fully developed, all of which would permit up to 225 people on the site at one time. The maximum we would ever have, which would be only for one shift, and only if we reached capacity in about five years, would only be 129, with a maximum of 92 patients, none of whom will have cars, and 37 employees, most of whom will be shuttled to the site.

So, even with our ultraconservative study assumptions, the traffic generated by the proposed use will not cause any delays on the roads, level of service A, will be maintained, that's the best possible rating with the least possible delay. Notwithstanding that in conjunction with the town's experts, we voluntarily created a traffic management plan, which would remain in place and has numerous voluntary mitigation measures to prevent any impacts on the character of the neighborhood.

Those measures would include the following, which is important. Patients will not be permitted to have vehicles or use vehicles

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during their stay. Employee arrival and departure times will be scheduled off-peak, outside existing peak hours. As most traffic would consist of staff, the staff will be spread over four shifts and two shuttle vans will be used to transport a good number of them from pickup points outside of the area.

There will only be five to six

deliveries to the hospital per week, with once a

week garbage pickup and laundry, probably a daily

UPS. Delivery vehicles will only be the size

generally of the Peapod Grocery trucks serving

the neighbors. Tractor trailers will be

prohibited and there will be on weekend

deliveries. Delivery vehicles will be directed to

take specific routes from Routes 9 and 9A over

the safest and most sufficient roadways, with 95

percent of traffic coming from the south in

Newcastle and only five percent from the north on

Quaker Ridge Road.

We're doing some improvements to the entrance to prevent queuing on Quaker Ridge.

Visitation for each patient is limited to one

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weekend day per month, with only 25 percent having visitation any weekend. There will be more than adequate parking. Much is already existing. Importantly, this specialty hospital will generate far less traffic and require less parking than a general hospital or a nursing home, as it will have far fewer people coming to the site than those uses. For example, unlike the general hospital, there will be no emergency room, ambulances or outpatient treatment and unlike a nursing home, visitation is very limited and the employees will be using those vans.

There will be an ongoing parking monitoring program with reporting to the town along with reporting of the traffic near the site on Quaker Ridge.

In terms of road conditions, we surveyed Quaker Ridge Road north and south of the entrance, as requested by the town. We demonstrated it has a width of 20 feet or more and there's adequate turning radius for vehicles coming to the site. We'll be removing any vegetation covering pavement and Newcastle has

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already done that south of the site.

In any event, we'll generate far less traffic than the capacity of the road will absorb, only about 15 percent, which is about 60 cars over 24 hours. So, in short, given the proposed limited specialty use of the existing buildings, no construction and all of the mitigation measures we voluntarily made part of the application, there will be no significant adverse traffic impacts on the character of Quaker Ridge Road as a historic road, the safe and efficient use of the area roads by the residents and emergency vehicles and the quality and life and character of the neighborhood from a traffic perspective.

So we demonstrated to you by extensive expert analysis to the satisfaction of your own experts that with respect to the two principal concerns raised by neighbors to date, offsite wells and traffic, there'll be no significant adverse impacts.

And we submitted to you, and I'll make this brief, an analysis back in January 2019,

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I've mentioned before, that went through all the SEQR criteria for significance and based on your own experts, there's no basis in the record for a positive declaration.

And again, we noted that in March of 2019, we offered 54 positive and mitigative conditions, which we imposed upon ourselves to avoid any adverse impacts and actually to ensure they'll be positive impacts. As the Board suggested back in January, 2019, we put together a consolidation of all of our submissions in one four volume set. The consolidated, expanded environmental assessment report, the SEQR analysis I just mentioned is in the executive summary in Appendix 31. The 54 stipulated conditions I mentioned are in Appendix 37.

And importantly, to reference a comment made at the work session, we have made in that volume, detailed responses to every single public comment since the outset in 2015 and those comments have been very substantial. There's hundreds of them in there that we responded to. They were made a meetings and through other

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media. We know of course, there'll be more.

Last week we submitted a summary through JMC of the lack of any significant adverse impacts under SEQR which is very concise. You can find the backup details in our volume one, and we also provided the consolidated balance of the submissions since March of 2019.

So just to sum up, at this juncture, we've done everything asked of us by the town since our initial application six years ago. We have voluntarily imposed dozens of mitigative measures and conditions on the application. And based on the substantial record, including your own expert reports, we've amply demonstrated a lack of significant adverse impacts which would entitle us to a neg dec or a condition neg dec.

We would note that the perspective patients and therefore our clients, are protected by the Americans with Disabilities Act, and accordingly are entitled to reasonable accommodations by the town.

And in conclusion, there are 40,000 Cortlandt residents. In December 2019, over 1,000

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residents and some 5,000 people in all submitted a petition to the town in favor of the hospital.

Many residents will benefit from the vital health services and programs our programs, our hospital will provide, with special accommodations for those town residents. And all residents will certainly benefit by the over half million dollars in taxes our clients will be adding to the annual revenues, as will the town, the Croton-Harmon School District with no students being produced, the town and village libraries, the highway department and the fire district.

As the Board knows, our clients rights are not dependent on neighborhood opinion, or the views of a relatively few opponents, their application is governed by their rights under federal, state and local law and by the interests of the entire community. And as noted, we'll respond to the neighbors' February 22 submission and any public comment in writing for the next meeting.

So, thank you, I'm sorry I had to do that quite so fast but I tried to keep to the

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MS. TAYLOR: We appreciate it. Thank you very much. Alright. Mr. Schwartz.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Hey, good evening again,
Madam Chair and members of the Board, for the
record, Brad Schwartz, representing the Citizens
for Responsible Hudson Institute Site
Development, also known as CRHISD. Madam Chair,
in light of the hour and the instructions
tonight, I'm going to keep my presentation very
short and put most of it off until the next
meeting.

I do want to make clear right up front that eight consultants on the call and several CRHISD members who are waiting to be heard on this matter. This is a significant application, a four-volume EEA and all these residents have a lot to say and we would request, as was discussed during the work session that the Board schedule a special meeting where everyone could be given a fair opportunity to be heard, the applicant, as well as CRHISD [unintelligible] [03:08:40] members and all its consultants that we don't run

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into this problem again each month.

But as far as tonight goes, again, I'm going to put off the presentation that I had planned. We will jump right to an architect as a speaker, a consultant, Steven Forneris from Perkins Eastman. He's an architect who has substantial experience designing facilities for programs such as this and he has a very critical threshold issue to share with the Board tonight. You're going to hear from Steven why in his professional opinion, this project makes absolutely no sense based on the square footages in the existing buildings on the site.

You heard the applicant represent to your board again a number of times in his opening that the applicant is not proposing any new construction as part of this project, it's going to stay within the existing current footprint of those existing buildings and that's their, probably their number one reason why they think they're entitled to a neg dec.

So let's focus on the math for just a second. That's a total of approximately 38,560

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square feet for a high end 92-bed facility plus over 80 staff and all the services and programs they say they're going to provide. Let me repeat that, 38,560 square feet for a luxury 92-bed hospital serving, targeting affluent folks from New York City and beyond. The numbers just don't add up.

So putting aside for a moment all the community character and environmental impacts, lighting, traffic well water, that we have again a slew of residents ready to speak about tonight. Again, all the zoning issues, no frontage on the state road, we're in a residential district, a designated historic and scenic roadway, those are all key issues. Put those all aside for a moment. There is a fundamental flaw in this whole project. The plan is not real and no one really knows what's going on here.

And why does this matter? The public can't meaningfully comment on a plan that we don't know is viable. The Board, for SEQR special permit and site plan we all need to know what is the plan that's being evaluated. How can we

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meaningfully assess impacts if there's not a realistic plan being presented.

And tonight's not just a SEQR public hearing, but I believe under the public notice that went out, it's a SEQR and site plan public hearing. And the issues that Steven is about to get into is relevant for all those topics. And with respect to SEQR in particular, it would be unlawful segmentation for the applicant to come back after the fact to seek construction for new buildings to fulfill its programmatic need when it knew or should have known right off the bat that additional buildings were required because the current square footage cannot accommodate this program.

So, Mr. Preziosi, if you could please promote Mr. Forneris and he will be our one and only speaker tonight Madam Chair and again, I would ask for a special meeting to accommodate all the rest of the consultants and all the rest of the residents, so everyone has a full and fair opportunity to be heard.

MR. STEVEN FORNERIS: Okay. Can you hear

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me? Okay. Well, first of all, thank you everyone very much for your time. And just two little curious things about this meeting tonight. I'm one of the only people at the meeting whose birth certificate says Cortlandt on it, and I've spent my entire life trying to tell people how to spell it correctly, and you're the only group of people that I don't have to do that. And the other is my grandmother and grandfather used to live on 140 Grant Street. So I know the community very well and I grew up there.

So, I'm going to speak to you a little bit about some information. I was contacted a few days ago to be asked a very simple question, and the simple question was could a 92-bed high end substance treatment abuse center with the existing footprint of the former Hudson Institute site be viable on that site.

Let me tell you just a second -- and my answer to this is I don't see how it could be done. The -- let me tell you a little bit about my background, because it probably is relevant for this. So, give me a moment here, there we go.

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Okay. My name is Steven Forneris, I'm a partner and a architect at Perkins Eastman Architects.

Perkins Eastman, we are a 1,000 person firm with 17 offices around the world. We do specialize in healthcare and healthcare facilities is one of our project types. We do a significant number of these buildings, many of them in your area and throughout the world.

The, we have 15 different practice areas. In fact, within your area, we've even completed White Plains Hospital. But well within the scope of what we do are these types of facilities and when we work on projects with clients. I'm also licensed in New York State, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and the country of Ecuador, where I've also been building healthcare facilities in South America.

So when it comes to these, when it comes to a facility such as this, let me see if I can toggle back to, oh, here we go. When it comes to these facilities, one of the first thing -- let me just kind of back up a second, and tell you how I answer that question and how I come to that

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conclusion.

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So one of the first things that an architect is often asked to do, when you come on to a project is hey, is this project viable. And a client starts out a project and they don't want to invest in a great deal of money until they figure out that they know we can do the project. So we have a number of metrics that we begin to work with. And one of the baseline metrics that we being to work with on a hospital and healthcare facilities is how many square feet per bed do you have for this facility. And there are, these numbers help us estimate what type of facility we have. And it's actually remarkable Things actually tend to grow. They don't tend to get smaller.

So when it comes to this background, the, looking at some of the applications, some of the commentary that went back and forth, we were speaking about a high end wellness center. So we started picking a few -- we started picking out from our database a few of these centers. And a really great example is something like the Betty

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Ford Foundation, really a high end facility in Rancho Mirage, California, 100 beds in that facility, it's about 20 acres of a site, not too different, and it's a site that utilizes about 211 staff members. And the entire building, the entire complex of the building is about 137 square feet for the whole building. If you translate the whole building to the metrics of the site, you end up getting about 1,372 square feet per bed on the site. That's a very nice facility and that's a facility that's high end.

You would find, you tend to find in this realm that you could drop down to maybe as low as about 1,000, you might go up to about 1,500 if they go to a little bit more. But it's within that, that encompasses all of the facilities within that environment. So when a client comes to me on our first meeting, we're going to go and say, okay, you want to build a facility, this is what you're going to get.

If we look at the site that's in question here, we have 38,560 square feet on the site. That comes to about 429 square feet per bed

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on the site. That's a low number. And remember, this was a hospital that was designed back in 1920 and standards have been different. Trust me, my whole business is about upgrading standards of hospitals and they keep getting bigger, because regulations continue to get bigger. But for, if I were to apply for example, the standards of Betty Ford, the Betty Ford Clinic onto this facility, you'd be talking about 28 residents for this facility. Or, you'd have to grow the facility to handle the 92 residents, between the two.

So, again, if I'm returning back to you as like a client, my first meeting with you as a client would be to say we have to, big red flag here guys, we're going to go one or two directions. You either have to reduce your number to 28, or you have to think about going up to adding more facility to handle these numbers, or quite honestly, change the nature of the facility. I guess there's three options that you can go to.

Now, at the same time, we went through, I've been, again, I've just been on this the past

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few days, so I started going through some of even the references given. I took a look at Highwater Recovery Center in Connecticut, a 55-bed facility. Again, aggregating all the buildings on that facility, about 79,000 square feet, comes to about 1,446 square feet per bed. I can provide these numbers to you because it's a lot of numbers. I'm happy to write them down and make sure I'm not mixing and matching things for you.

But in general, what you're, as an architect, my concern about this project is that the numbers that are projecting, and now again, sometimes, it's not unusual. I get clients that come up to me and they sometimes have approval and they say okay, we're going to go ahead with this thing, and our first question is why didn't you talk to us earlier, because this is not the way it's going to flesh out.

And if you begin to look at some of he experts that have been helping advise, for example, the Dan Brown Group that has been, that has come up with a report and analysis on what to do for their facility, all of their analysis

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comes and shows beds to, how many beds to square, to acres of site, not the actual, physical building. A lot about administration building, how things run, but as an architect, we're always thinking about how to make this building work in the physical realm. So from my point of view, that's a big red flag.

The other thing is as I mentioned, it's a 1920 building and to utilize the same building for [unintelligible] [03:20:06] point, it's going to need a significant upgrade. If you want to talk about handling the medical observation necessary for patients that is going to be delivered, the expanded nutritional requirements required in this type of treatment and behavioral modifications as well that is added to this.

And so how do I think about this? I think of this kind of like standing in front of the rent-a-car agency with a family of four and I say I'd like to rent, I want to rent a motorcycle for my family to travel around for the weekend, and the person behind the counter going well, there's four of you, it's not going to fit on the

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motorcycle. So that's sort of the situation that I'm observing and feeding back to you in terms of looking at the facility. So I guess, if there are any questions, I guess I'm happy to follow up and yes? I can't hear. I think you're on mute.

MR. KESSLER: Thank you. Ultimately, isn't there a regulatory authority that will determine whether the size of the building is appropriate for the number of beds they're proposing?

MR. FORNERIS: Absolutely. Regulatory authorities do provide minimum requirements. The biggest variance that you find here is the nature

MR. KESSLER: Well all I'm saying is if the regulatory comes back and says you can only have 30 people, what's the difference?

MR. FORNERIS: The difference is the nature of the type of building. This is being -there's a difference between a high end facility and a lower end facility. So minimum requirements as opposed to -- all of the articles going out is that it's a luxury facility, that it's very high

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end, that's it's going to have, project to a certain stratus. This is, you know, one thing it's a, there are different types of hospital, a Memorial Sloane Kettering versus another community hospital, that type of thing.

MR. KESSLER: Okay. But --

MR. SCHWARTZ: Mr. Kessler, that, if I could, so I'm going to take your questions and that would be my next point. The regulatory authority here over this facility is OASAS.

MR. KESSLER: Right.

MR. SCHWARTZ: And we've talked about
OASAS a bunch. We have asked the Board to require
the applicant to get input from OASAS. And one of
our experts, Steven Rabinowitz, has advised and
will advise your board next meeting, the normal
sequencing for OASAS and local land use review is
for an applicant such as Hudson Wellness to have
an initial consult with OASAS, get feedback on
exactly the question you asked, is this viable
before you waste the Board's time, the public's
time and all the resources going through a local
land use review process.

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That hasn't been done here. And the applicant, in his 15 minute opening, you notice one word that wasn't mentioned the whole time, OASAS, noticeably absent. So we would ask the Board to encourage and require the applicant to go to that regulatory authority, present this plan and let's find out if the regulatory authority thinks it's real or not.

MR. KESSLER: He will now have to respond to your comments and your question and we'll see what he says. That's the purpose of the public hearing. We ask the questions, he has to respond.

MR. SCHWARTZ: So, Madam Chair, that concludes Steven's testimony. It's 10:25. Like I said, there are seven other consultants and a host of public residents. We'll follow the board --

MS. TAYLOR: Brad we were prepared to listen to the residents who have something to say. So, if they are on the phone and they want to talk, this is, they can talk now and they can talk the next time we meet.

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MR. KIMMERLING: Can I just ask, just -there are a lot of things that have been said, that will be said about this in a lot of different ways, right. So should I understand, Mr. Schwartz, the presentation we just heard is suggesting that there is something afoot here? That we are simply not -- the applicant is not playing -- is not being honest? That there is some other thing going on that nobody really knows about, but? I don't know, it's sort of like an intimation like that the plan is, eh, it's not really what, it's not really what's really going to happen here? And I don't know how to decide things based on some suspicion that something might not be really what it seems to be.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Yeah, and Mr. Kimmerling, look, that certainly is what we're getting at, but it's more than just a suspicion. Steven just laid out some math for you, math that doesn't check out, especially when you compare, again, 420 square feet proposed per bed, where every other facility that your applicant has pointed your bed to as a comparable is at least 1,000

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square feet or greater. So it's not just a suspicion, it's --

MR. KIMMERLING: Yeah, yeah.

MR. SCHWARTZ: -- and what we're asking your board to do is make sure, require the applicant to present what's a credible plan so we call can assess meaningfully the impacts of the proposal and certainly one way to do that, and Mr. Kessler alluded to, or led me to my answer, go to OASAS, get feedback, let's see what the regulatory authority says and then come back whether it's with 28 beds, 92 beds, is it 92 beds with five more buildings? Again, they're hinging this application on no new construction, using just the existing buildings. And what we're suggesting to you, it's not a suspicion, we're telling you that's not possible for this kind of a program.

MR. KIMMERLING: Okay. But if the Board were to say you can build, you can have this facility, you can have 98 beds if that's appropriate, given the regulation and you cannot building new buildings, you're saying they could

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2 come back and want new buildings later?

MR. SCHWARTZ: And that would be unlawfully segmenting the project because they --

MR. KESSLER: Whoa, whoa, whoa, how is that different than Hudson Valley Hospital coming back year after year looking for more buildings?

MR. SCHWARTZ: That's different, Mr.

Kessler. Once, at the initial operation, it was a real hospital that then years later, they wanted an addition, needs change, they come back for a site plan amendment. But segmentation is knowing up front that there's a grander scheme and a grander plan.

MR. KESSLER: But it's possible that they, you know, go to OASAS, OASAS says okay, you can have 40 beds, they say I'm fine with 40 beds, and then a couple of years later, they say you know what, we'd like to go to 80 beds, we'd like to expand. So you're saying that's not okay?

MR. SCHWARTZ: That would be okay after OASAS first weights in and says 40 beds is --

MR. KESSLER: Okay. OASAS says 40 beds and they want to run their business on 40 beds

1 March 2, 2021 2 and they think they can do that, we're okay, right? 3 4 MR. SCHWARTZ: And then we're commenting 5 a reviewing a plan for 40 beds, not a plan for 92 beds. 6 7 MR. KESSLER: But I'm not really approving a plan for 40 beds necessarily. I'm 8 9 approving a facility that will, some other entity 10 will determine how many beds. Right? I'm not 11 approving 40 beds. Just like when somebody with 12 their office building, I'm not telling them how 13 many offices to put in there. 14 MS. TAYLOR: Steve, Brad, can we get to 15 some of the people who are waiting to speak? 16 Please, thank you. 17 MR. PREZIOSI: Okay. At this time, 18 Loretta, I'm going to turn it over to the 19 residents. If you'd like to voice a comment, 20 please use the raise your hand function on the 21 Zoom app. If you're calling in by phone, it's 22 star 6 and star 9. I'm going to promote --2.3 MR. SCHWARTZ: Mr. Preziosi, I think Mr.

Secunda wanted to speak first, if you could

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1	March 2, 2021
2	please promote him?
3	MR. PREZIOSI: Chairwoman Taylor, do you
4	have an issue with that?
5	MS. TAYLOR: Who, who's
6	MR. PREZIOSI: Or any particular order?
7	I do have other people that raised their hands
8	prior to.
9	MS. TAYLOR: Well, why should I'm
10	trying to figure out what's going on. There are
11	people who are on the phone who have been waiting
12	apparently
13	MR. PREZIOSI: Yes.
14	MS. TAYLOR: to speak.
15	MR. PREZIOSI: Right. So
16	MS. TAYLOR: So what is the
17	MR. PREZIOSI: I'm just going to go in
18	the order in which they raised their hands, so
19	MR. KESSLER: Right.
20	MR. PREZIOSI: So the first person that
21	I have, that I'm going to promote is Samm Sacks,
22	you are promoted to speaker.
23	MS. SAMM SACKS: Hi, my name is Samm
24	Sacks and I'm here with my husband, Mike Sacks.

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We live at 31 Quaker Hill Drive. We moved to Quaker Hill Drive from Croton Village because of the proximity to Teatown Lake Reservation and so that we could have our children, seven and five years old, ride their bikes safely in our neighborhood, something that would not have been possible, due to the traffic in other parts of Croton. We recently learned that there has been a, actually do you want to say this part?

MR. MIKE SACKS: Sure. So, just first offhand, we have, we're not not in my backyard people. We have absolutely no problem with a rehab facility, whether it's luxury or not, at the Hudson Institute. That is not an issue for us. We've been hearing people complain about a water well, we think that might be pretextual. But whether it is or not, our issue is this.

Just the other day we were talking to a friend who was about to go under contract at the property at 81 I believe, Quaker Hill Drive, which is also owned by the person who owns the, who owns the current property that's being discussed at this point. She said that they're

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excited to move in, and then he sprung on them a requirement that they have to agree to an easement, from the driveway of their house, or the house that he owns that they're looking to buy, through their backyard to the back of the Hudson Institute property. She said that is not cool, we're walking. They didn't want to have an access road to the property through their back yard as a condition of their buying the house. The house is currently under contract. Our friend who walked away said that the owner has apparently filed the easement already with the town.

Ultimately, what this means for us though, as residents of the Quaker Hill Drive neighborhood, which already has some safety issues with blind spots that have caused near accidents, both car and with kids and bikers, even though it's a small neighborhood. The problem it causes for us is that this may increase traffic through our neighborhood, through visitors, deliveries, etc., and dependent, based on what we were hearing from Mr.

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Davis's presentation is that there are no traffic problems predicted on the main access road, we're worried that this may be, literally a back door through our neighborhood to the Hudson Institute property to bypass the traffic, the traffic issues that could otherwise arise through the main access. And that would be at the expense of the safety of our children and pedestrians walking around the neighborhood, let alone drivers who already have an issue with blind circles in our neighborhood.

MS. SACKS: We would like to know what is the reason that the easement road was put in? have they already filed for a permit? What is the justification for an easement road through Quaker Hill Drive. Thank you very much for your time.

MS. TAYLOR: Mike?

MR. PREZIOSI: That's a new issue. We're not quite aware of, so we'd have to research that and get back to the resident with the response.

So we'll look at that and double check. Okay. So I'm going to, I do have about eight speakers with their hands being raised. The next speaker is

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2 going to be Terry Yanni.

MR. TERRY YANNI: Oh, hello, can you hear me?

MR. PREZIOSI: Yes.

MR. FOLEY: Yes, we can.

MR. YANNI: My name is Terrance Yanni. I live at 25 Applebee Farm Road in Croton-on-Hudson. And I just wanted to bring up a couple of points. One is that the zoning in this area, that the applicant refers to goes back 80 years. I would also add that the architect has already brought up that a hospital that was produced or manufactured or put in place in 1920 has none of the likes of a hospital that would be in effect in today's current marketplace. Indeed, it could never serve as a model facility in today's environment. So what we know from zoning history from 100 years ago has no application today.

Secondly, the town acted proactively in putting together its medical oriented district, or its MOD, that brings together all of the components that are necessary to support and sustain a hospital, including rehabilitation,

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housing for visitors, possible places for them to eat and visit with people who might be there, even on a limited basis. This area cannot support those sort of ancillary facilities. In fact, that zoning was very insightful by the town and it should be kept intact. This area cannot support that infrastructure. It can't support the power. We've already had issues in this area during storms. As you all know, this area is very heavily wooded and during storms, we have blackouts, one most recently on Christmas Day that occurred in this area.

So in summary, what we really want from this board is we want the zoning rules that are in place to be enforced. We want the zoning and comprehensive plan that dictates that this institution not be in a residential area. It should be placed in areas that you all had the foresight to put in place many years ago. And now you need to take this on and enforce that this be put in those zoned areas for medical oriented districts. Thank you.

MR. PREZIOSI: I'm going to promote the

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next speaker, Lee Karlin.

MR. LEE KARLIN: Hi, everybody. Ms. Sacks has raised my point earlier. But I have another point to make, or question, which maybe it's a rhetorical question but the attorney for the applicant mentioned that there's going to be this large tax base that's coming to the town, advantages for the town. But how does that affect my taxes, meaning after speaking with several local real estate agents and asking about what effect may this hospital have on my ability to retain the value of my property, they said most people would not be looking in your area, which is known for Teatown and other things that are there. It's going to bring my property value down, not up. So it has absolutely no advantage for me for this coming. And it's not just me, but it's the entire area. We moved here for a reason 20 some odd years ago, to be remote, to have a quality of life you couldn't get in the village or anywhere else. And it's going to not disappear, but it's going to be drastically affected.

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So again, a rhetorical question, but again this tax base is coming to the town, it has no advantage for the residents that live in this area. It's going to affect our quality of life.

I'm sorry I'm disappointing some of you by the look on your faces, but it's true. We live here.

We moved here for a reason. Thank you.

MR. PREZIOSI: Okay, thank you for your comment. I'm going to promote the next speaker, Mr. Secunda.

MR. KIMMERLING: Can people just state their address for the record.

MR. TOM SECUNDA: Hi, I hope you can hear me. I'm Tom Secunda, 62 Teatown Road. And I want to comment on what was said at the very beginning of the process. You know, the Board is approving a plan and that plan states that they're building a hospital that was similar to Betty Ford or some of the other things they quoted, and that there's plans to put 92 in. And I think if you review the information that we have, you'll find out that the plan that they have is nonsensical. It is not real. We've been

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saying from the very beginning on dealing with the applicant here that they have not been transparent in what they want to do, and it's not clear that this isn't, I want to be gentle and nice about this, but this isn't a shell game where you go in and ask for something that's clearly not viable and then have to come back to the Board with something distinctly different.

That's very different, Mr. Kessler, than somebody who has an operating, they came, got what they asked for, operated for years, and then had to expand, which again, the Board would have to look at and see if that was a reasonable request. It is my fear that what's happening here is that this request is a foot under the door, it's a way of getting the town to do something that then goes to the state, the state turns around and says no, you're going to have to put in a facility that's three or four times the size of the facility that you have now in order to get your 95 beds. They come back and say unless you let us do this, this isn't a viable concern because we need this number of beds to do this.

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There's also another question when it comes to traffic and other kinds of usage is if you again look at the Betty Ford clinic as an example, and again, it's them that's naming these examples, not me. Their staff ratio is over double of what their claiming. So the 80 people that they claim, if they were going to run a similar organization to what they claim they're going to do, they would need double the number of people. So again, the traffic study should be done against double.

whatever the planning board looks at is the actual proposal that these guys are going to do, and not a shell that allows them to get approval and then later has to come back and ask for again. We can bring you more experts. And I don't know Steven, if you still have the pictures of what a 400-square foot facility looks like, your Ecuador example if you have that, yeah.

Well, actually go back for a second, if you would. This is the difference, just as a picture between the square footage. So the actual

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land is very similar, very adequate what they want to do. But this is the density of buildings for Betty Ford versus the density of buildings for Hudson Institute. Alright, you can see it's not the same kind of thing, right. It's just completely ridiculous what they're asking for.

If you could continue please, next slide. This is what 400 square feet per person looks like because you need nursing stations and visiting areas and by the way, none of that includes the mechanicals which will take space as well. Now clearly, you're not going to be able to charge the fees that they want in a facility that looks like this. That's how ridiculous their plan is, okay.

So I think it's the responsibility of the Board to say hey, this plan is non-viable, we can't possibly approve a plan that clearly contradicts itself, that 92 beds and being an 80 staff versus, you know, any of these other institutions, which have 1,300 square feet, not 400, and double the staff per patient. So this, you know,

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I'm sorry, but this is a ridiculous proposal. I'm not saying that, you know, for the life of me, I don't understand why they'd be doing this other than the idea of we'll get the planning board to say yes, and then we'll come back later with a plan that makes sense.

MR. KESSLER: Mr. Secunda, since you mentioned me, don't make the mistake of thinking by my question that I have an opinion one way or the other. I will ask questions on both sides and play devil's advocate to get to the facts.

MR. SECUNDA: Okay. I appreciate that, thank you. You know, again, I think that a specialty hospital that's appropriate for that location is something that we can talk about. But first we have to understand what they're really trying to do. Do they want a 30 person hospital there, which would be what that facility could handle, or do they want a 100 person thing there where they're going to have to build a facility of another 100,000 square feet to make this work.

And that's a fact. That's not a supposition on our part. Any architect, and the

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town could go and hire their own to go look at this plan, will discover that this plan is bogus. And approving a plan that has no ability to be successful is not appropriate. And thank you for your time. Sorry to be so aggressive on the call. But it is kind of goofy. Thank you.

MR. PREZIOSI: Okay. Thank you for your comment. Our next speaker will be Karen Wells.

MS. KAREN WELLS: Hang on. Okay, I'm unmated now. I'm actually going to follow up on some of what Tom was saying about just how goofy this plan is. The issue around 81 Quaker Hill Drive, which is a property the applicant has never mentioned and yet, and it took quite a bit of digging to figure out what was going on when we started to hear these things in the community.

So, what seems to be happening is there's an individual who has never been mentioned in this application named Kevin Cassidy, who at some points has paid the taxes for Hudson, Hudson Ridge Wellness and sometimes paid the taxes for 81 Quaker Hill Drive. And over time, the LCCs that he has been behind have

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changed. So there's an LLC related to 81 Quaker Hill Drive that he was involved with that used to pay taxes and seemed to own the property. And now there's a new LLC that he's also involved in. It is now paying taxes again on both properties.

That, in combination with the executed easement and we did find documentation on the executed easement, indicates potentially another area of segmentation. If, you may not have noticed, on the Betty Ford Clinic, there's a nice little pool in the middle of that complex. One of the questions we have raised is what are they going to do for recreation on the Hudson Ridge property. And we've been assured no pool, no recreation is part of the pathway that that is going to be their recreation building is part of the plan that that's going to be a house for patients after they finish the 30 days.

You know, again, it just, it -- my gut reaction is that this is a project that an applicant is segmenting, and, you know, I think I speak for everyone where we want to prevent an illegal act here. So we're raising these

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questions. We're trying to prevent an illegal act from happening. And, look, I don't know if it's - I'm not saying an illegal act has occurred. I'm just saying there are a lot of questions and we don't want anyone going down that road.

There are a lot of other comments that we have prepared as community members to talk about. And one of them I do want to touch on in addition to the question about the application. It's about our power outages. Another member will talk with a lot of data, about the power outages that occur here. One of the things the applicant has paid little attention to is what happens, how they're going to handle that. So, for example, one of the types of power outages we have in our community are extended power outages with lost power for over two weeks at a time. And this is a facility that is saying they're going to have two small generators, one for their septic, one for the main hospital. Clearly needing to support all of these other buildings is going to raise a significant noise and fume issue from an environmental impact.

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2 We have other comments obviously, but I realize the late hour. Before I go though, I 3 would like to add a lot of questions about what 4 5 that app- what this application is, who the people are behind it. I think we need to get to 6 7 the bottom of that before we continue to take 8 time and try to analyze the project that just 9 doesn't make sense. Thank you. 10 MR. PREZIOSI: Okay. Thank you for your 11 comments. The next speaker is Daria Gregg. 12

MS. DARIA GREGG: Hi, I've been unmated, this is Daria Gregg. I live at 51 Old Albany Post Road in the town of Ossining section of Crotonville. Probably most of the traffic coming to this facility will be coming through Crotonville on Old Albany Post Road. We did a traffic study and the one that I've been shown was from 2016 and a lot has changed since 2016.

I live right on Old Albany Post Road. I think what I'm seeing that is one of the major changes is that there is very, very large construction trucks carrying other earth moving construction machinery through the area, and it's

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probably going over, is my guess, to the Sunshine Hospital on Cedar Lane. Once that facility is done, it's going to be a much larger facility. So even if we may no longer have these large construction trucks going through and all the associated things with that, we're going to have a lot more employees going through. It is the main thoroughfare to your area, coming off of Route 9 and 9A. I think there really needs to be a new study taking that into consideration.

Most of the houses on Old Albany Post
Road in the Crotonville section are very close, a
lot of them, at least half of them are very close
to the road. Many of us do not have a place to
park off of the road, therefore, we have to park
on the road. We're just, and some of the houses
were built 200 years ago and so they just weren't
thinking about those kind of things back then.

The other thing is that I heard from the lawyer from this, from the facility saying they were agreeing to an easement and I want to know if that's on the area that's going down to Little Lake on the, I would say that's the east side of

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the property. The Little Lake is just half a mile upstream from Indian Brook, which is part of Ossining's drinking water source, so, but if it isn't, not an easement, a conservation easement is what I was trying to say. So if that's not there though, you really should take that into effect because I don't think -- I think they need a commercial septic system versus just a regular septic system for such a large facility. I'll leave it at that.

MR. PREZIOSI: Okay. Thank you for your comment. Our next speaker will be Ed Kim.

MR. ED KIM: Good evening. My name is Edward Kim, I reside at 3 Quaker Hill Court East with my wife and two young children. We moved here four and a half years ago from Manhattan with our then two year old son and soon to be born baby. We chose to move to Teatown area from the city so we could be surrounded by trees and not by commercial buildings. And with our house in the cul-de-sac, we imagined our boys riding their bikes without us worrying about their safety.

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And as a concerned citizen, I would like to address the applicant's proposal on community character, power outage management and traffic safety related to SEQR determination. Now I love that we live an hour away from the city, but we feel like we're out in the country, more like Vermont, as our neighbor would say. And this is what makes Cortlandt so amazing. We have a wonderful, close knit community and we have witnessed a significant increase in families with small children just in the past five years.

We as a nation have a substance abuse problem and we need to address them from the federal, state and local level. But a substance abuse treatment targeted to the affluent corporate sponsored patients from around the country would not be appropriate in the greater Teatown area, nor help those in need of affordable care in our surrounding communities.

We're all connected and integral to the greater Teatown area where we all support each other and help when need it. Just this past year, there's been an incredible example of how we all

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came together and supported each other, such as providing advice and assistance during the pandemic, to raising money for a family who lost their house to a fire on Glen Road, to organizing an impromptu neighborhood trick or treat so kids would not miss out on Halloween. How will the patients who are transient short-term stayers and required to stay within their treatment center's compound become part of our community and contribute? Will the hospital allow kids to play ball on their expansive bucolic hand watered lawn? Will they host a block party once we can safely do that? How will Hudson Ridge Wellness Center comingle within our community and our town? We need more details from the applicant and simply providing a reduced pricing to a hospital stay or a couple of scholarships to the local residents doesn't mean Hudson Ridge Wellness Center suddenly becomes an integral fabric of our community.

And in terms of power outage, in terms that the applicant has not properly planned for the prolonged power outages that we experience

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several times a year. Whether required by code, or as practical matter for uninterrupted operations, I assume a hospital operating 24/7 would need generators in case of a power outage. And thus I recommend to the planning board an environmental assessment related to the generators must be studied before any decision is made.

It is likely that large generators
needed to support a 92 bed hospital will have
significant negative environmental impacts
[unintelligible] [03:53:57] surrounding area. The
impacts will not only be noise and fume related,
but also the large quantity of fuel that must be
delivered and stored on site for types of power
outages we experience.

As you all know and have experienced firsthand in recent years, we have three types of power outages in our area and throughout the town. One type of appears to be systematic and results in short outages that happen multiple times a month. A second are minor storm outages and result in outages that last for a few days to

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a day or two and happens about three to four times a year. The third type are major storm related outages and result in loss of power for multiple days including some losses lasting over two weeks and are often combined with significant road closures and at times, fires.

In one recent case in March 2018, Quaker Ridge Road was essentially closed from all access points due to downed trees and downed power lines.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Ed, this is Brad. Before you continue, did you want to show the photos or --

MR. KIM: It would be nice if you can show the photos, Brad. If not, we can just move on and we can submit it.

MR. SCHWARTZ: I can quickly share, Mike is that okay if I share the screen?

MR. PREZIOSI: Sure, go ahead.

MR. KIM: As Michael is sharing his screen, we also want to point out there was a fire during that time and the fire department could not reach the fire and it simply had to

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2 allow it to bu

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allow it to burn out. And in the flood, as you see, examples of how the downed trees blocked Quaker Ridge Road.

Also, you may recall the major unexpected snow storm in November 2018, where the town was pretty much shut. And I believe the photo on the right shows where cars were stuck on the Quaker Bridge, at the intersection of Quaker Bridge Road and Quaker Bridge Road East because they could not drive up either roads to Quaker Ridge Road. In fact, it took me three hours to drive home from Croton-Harmon train station that evening because road closures from down trees and power lines, when it normally takes me less than ten minutes to get home.

Imagine if there was an emergency at Hudson Ridge Wellness Center that evening, I would not want to be that patient.

The applicant's proposal has not planned for such frequent weather related emergencies, other than they say there will be a generator inside the main building. Will that service the whole property for 90 plus patient and 80 plus

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staff daily needs and all the necessary security lights? We have a backup battery and a small portable generator that basically keeps our well water pump and furnace running for about a day, which will allow us to have water and heat. And we only use the portable generator as our last resort, since generators tend to be loud and we don't want to disturb our neighbors.

The building code experts from Jasmine [phonetic] Engineering reviewed applicant's proposal and their point of view of having generators inside a building is not a standard practice. And even if it goes inside the building, there still needs to be an exhaust system to the outside, and this will cause additional concentrated noise.

The EEA does not contain any information about number of generators, types of generators, their location, noise level output, fuel delivery and any associated risk. Now, if I'm a wealthy patient in need of a tranquil and quiet setting to treat my condition, the last thing I want to hear is a loud generator running in the building

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where I'm staying. And I don't think that's the appropriate type of treatment center that the applicant is envisioning.

Now, if there are multiple generators in the main building, would it not concentrate the noise more? So the location and direction of the exhaust would be critical and should be considered as a part of environmental assessment.

And also, keep in mind, each building should have its own generator. Again, whether that's by code or by choice, to make sure that their hospital operations are not interrupted. And please note that these outer buildings are just six feet away from the property line, which borders several homes.

And finally, in terms of traffic, I also question the applicant's traffic management. It seems unrealistic and unlikely that they will be able to control and direct all of its patient and staff and truck delivery traffic, as they claim. They claim staff and delivery will be directed to travel to and from the south of their property that's passing through Crotonville, Ossining and

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Newcastle. Has there been any coordinated traffic study with Newcastle and Ossining for additional traffic caused by the treatment center?

And patients and their families and visitors will come to the site following GPS directions, or whatever is their preferred route, whether that be from the north, east west, not only just from the south. And do you really think companies and truck drivers are going to plan their deliveries for the day around which direction the applicant tells them to take? I don't think so.

It seems unrealistic to expect the onsite security personnel to provide traffic control when a delivery vehicle needs to enter and exit the site while maintaining security to its patients. This raises several questions. One, how long would it take for security in the administrative office monitoring the driveway entrance to realize there is a problem and get down to the site entrance. Two, will security personnel be trained to handle movement of such vehicles.

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I also find it incredulous and somewhat 2 naïve if the applicant thinks that this high end 3 4 wealthy clientele will also make use of their 5 shuttle vans to get to the hospital. On page 87 of EEA, applicant states the majority of site 6 7 generated traffic will be comprised of staff over four shifts. It reasons that clients will 8 9 typically be picked up and dropped off at a 10 discharge location and two shuttle vehicles, 11 operated by the facility to transport them 12 between the property and train station or other 13 locations as required.

Now, has there been any traffic survey to account for additional vehicles parking at Croton train station? There is already an overcrowding and a wait list for parking at the train station and this would just aggravate the situation more. Has Croton Village reviewed the applicant's proposal to use the train station for their patients and staff to park there or use as a pick up point. Has the applicant also submitted an application or a permit request for such action?

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And yet, the project narrative submitted by Brown Consulting says clients will also arrive by limousines. It is doubtful that affluent patients and their families that the applicant is targeting will take shuttle vans to be admitted to the hospital.

In addition, it appears there are still unresolved traffic questions that the town consultant should provide opinion on. For example, there was a lot of back and forth on the driveway grade. Has this been resolved? Would a steep grade that's not to code pose a safety risk to oncoming traffic and pedestrians from delivery trucks or waste disposal trucks or emergency vehicles existing onto Quaker Ridge Road? Imagine trying to stop during winter with snow and ice on the driveway and a delivery truck or an ambulance trying to stop before getting on a narrow Quaker Bridge Road. It's quite and simply dangerous.

I ask the planning board to require the applicant to provide additional details and all other information required by the building code that impacts SEQR and site design issues. Thank

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you for your time and consideration.

MR. SCHWARTZ: If I could please just interject on process, we've now hit the 11:00 o'clock hour. We've given you a flavor of our comments. I think we made our point about the number of beds will really drive the environmental SEQR review, so that, we need a realistic number. What at least my client group, CRHISD would like to do, what we request is to at this point, this late hour, if we could adjourn or at least save our comments for, if there's a special meeting or another meeting. It's a late hour, and we don't want to continue to cut our comments short. We want to make sure that again, everybody has an opportunity to say what they need to say.

MS. TAYLOR: What, are the people who are already on the phone ready to say okay, we'll wait until next time?

MR. PREZIOSI: I think there might be some people that --

MR. SCHWARTZ: I think [unintelligible]
[04:03:38] until next time, [unintelligible]

1	March 2, 2021
2	[04:03:42] what they don't want to do is feel
3	rushed tonight at this hour and to abbreviate
4	their comments.
5	MR. BIANCHI: I would support that we
6	set up a special meeting.
7	MS. TAYLOR: Well, I didn't get the
8	feeling that anybody was abbreviating comments.
9	If there are comments that they want to make
10	it's 11:00 o'clock. We kind of knew we were going
11	to get to this point. If there are people who
12	really feel they may not be here the next time
13	and they have to speak. But we did say that this
14	would be adjourned and any who did not get an
15	opportunity to speak would be able to next time.
16	MR. FOLEY: Loretta, this is Bob Foley.
17	MS. TAYLOR: Yeah.
18	MR. FOLEY: Being we don't know what the
19	agenda looks like for our April meeting at this
20	point, can we consider when, Chris and Mike know
21	that, I would be amenable to a special meeting on
22	this project alone if it's possible.
23	MR. BIANCHI: I would agree to that.
24	MR. FOLEY: [unintelligible] [04:04:41]

1 March 2, 2021 2 opportunity. MS. TAYLOR: Well, when would you be 3 4 able to do this? MR. FOLEY: Whenever it's decided by the 5 staff, unless the next, the April meeting has a 6 7 smaller agenda that we could accommodate this. MR. KEHOE: Well, Mike and I have been 8 9 talking offline about there. There really aren't 10 any public hearings scheduled for next month. The 11 only thing you're going to have is the Coleman 12 discussion of the biodiversity study with the 13 Mill Court Subdivision and then you may have the 14 NRP Group back. But other than that, Hemlock Hills is not back, the other solar farm is not 15 16 back. So, we've got some new business items but 17 they're not that bad. 18 MR. FOLEY: No public hearings? 19 MR. KESSLER: Could we put this first on 20 the agenda? 21 MR. KEHOE: That might be a solution. 22 Since it was last this month, maybe it's fair to 2.3 everyone to put it first next time, just give a heads up to the other people that'll have to 24

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1	March 2, 2021
2	wait.
3	MR. KESSLER: Right.
4	MR. FOLEY: Okay. That may be more
5	agreeable.
6	MR. KEHOE: But I do want to say I think
7	there are some people on the call that may not be
8	represented by Brad's group that still want to be
9	able to speak.
10	MR. PREZIOSI: Yeah, there's currently
11	six individuals still using the raise your hand
12	function. What I would ask if those individuals
13	that have expressed via the chat function that
14	they would be willing to wait until the next
15	meeting, please lower your hand, and those who
16	would like to speak that are not associated with
17	Mr. Schwartz, please lower your hand. Okay. We're
18	down to three individuals, or two.
19	MS. TAYLOR: We're down to two.
20	MR. PREZIOSI: Okay. So I'm going to
21	allow C. Mano to Speak.
22	MS. CYNTHIA MANOCHERIAN: Hi, it's
23	abbreviated for Cynthia Manocherian. I live
24	around the corner from this project and I live
	n

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directly between Sunshine Home, which I abut from behind my property and this project. I would like to ask you, since I was extremely involved in the Sunshine Home project to reconsider all of your data having to do with water use, traffic, etc.

As the client attorney said, their research goes back, their data goes back to 2015.

When Sunshine Home came on the scene, they said very specifically that they did not need to deal with this project's data because they had been put on temporary pause. And Sunshine went along, providing data that did not consider this project to Newcastle. But now, Sunshine Home is well ahead of you, almost built out and this project must consider this Sunshine Home impacts in their data, including traffic, including water, where they have an overlap on the Indian Brook watershed.

I have plenty of data. I won't bore you with it tonight, but I do think you must stop this review and take into consideration actual, tangible data that will be coming up from the Sunshine Home impacts on the Teatown community.

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That's it. I have a lot of other things, but I'll save that for another time. Thank you so much.

MR. PREZIOSI: Okay. There's just one last individual. It's a cell phone number. I'm just going to read the last four digits, it's 2325. I'm going to promote you to speak. Use the star 6 and star 9 function.

MS. ALICE LEE: Hello? Can people hear me?

MR. KESSLER: Yes, we hear you.

MS. LEE: Hi, my name is Alice Lee, I live down the street on Quaker Ridge Road. And I just had one simple question, which I read the 2015 environmental assessment and the speaker today, when he spoke about the water, you know, there's over a decade of studies that show that medicated water has had adverse impact on the marine life. And he said that there was no impact, no adverse impact. I'm wondering if that included the environmental impact, like the actual marine life, or if he was just referring to human impact, because I don't understand how there's ten years of studies that show that there

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are environmental impact on wildlife, but somehow his study show that there are no impacts. It doesn't make sense to me.

You know, being as such that this is a rehab center where there are definitely going to be medications, drugs, illicit drugs. There's even been studies showing that the majority of the drugs are not metabolized in our bodies and they end up just excreted right out of our system. All that ends up back into our waterways and our environment. I just don't understand how there could be no adverse impact. If the board could consider that and also have that included in this study, the upcoming environmental assessment, I think that is something important considering this is an environment a reservoir comes out of. And that's it for me.

MR. PREZIOSI: Okay. Thank you. That was the last speaker.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Mr. Preziosi, I think Mr. Shannon wanted to make a quick comment.

MR. PREZIOSI: Okay. I'm hearing some feedback, so Mr. Shannon, you have the floor.

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MR. MICHAEL SHANNON: Can you hear me?

MR. PREZIOSI: Yes.

MR. SHANNON: Thank you very much for your time, and I will defer until the next meeting to make some important comments that I have prepared, including addressing the OASAS issue. But I thought since we're going to be continuing that, I would like to present now a suggestion that I was going to make during my comments and I recall that Madam Chair made the comment, talking about an earlier application it's depressing to look out a window at cars.

There's been some discussion about how accurate some photographs are. I would like to invite all of you, at your convenience, to come to my property. It directly adjoins the applicant's site. And we can look at site plans, we can look at aerial photographs. But there is nothing like actually looking at it from the neighbor's property. For example, their lighting plan lists 12-foot tall lights that are somehow magically blocked by a six-foot fence. I will be looking down on parking for 54 cars and two

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garages when I sit on my deck. I think with all due respect, you owe it to the Board you serve on, and certainly owe it to me and my neighbors to stop by. The traffic that we talk about is not solved by counting how many times tires go over a wire.

Their route that they're talking about from the south is filled with curves and cars on that road, although it's out of Cortlandt, don't have garages. They have half of their cars in the street. I used to drive that at 5:30 in the morning to go to the train station. You don't want to do that in the winter. You don't want to have some oncoming traffic coming. You have to come and see this for real. And I would like to extend the invitation before our next meeting. And I understand other adjoining property owners welcome you as well. Thank you.

MS. TAYLOR: Well, thank you for the invitation, Mr. Shannon. We'll see if the Board members want to take you up on it.

MR. FOLEY: What's your house number?

Are you on Quaker Hill?

1	March 2, 2021
2	MR. PREZIOSI: We can get you that
3	information, Bob.
4	MR. FOLEY: Okay, Mike.
5	MR. SABIN: I think it just came out in
6	the chat, Michael.
7	MR. FOLEY: Oh, I see it okay.
8	MR. SABIN: 83 Quaker Hill Drive.
9	MR. PREZIOSI: Yeah, yeah, that's a
10	different individual, but we'll
11	MR. SABIN: Oh, I'm sorry.
12	MR. PREZIOSI: that's okay, but we'll
13	get you Mr. Shannon's address.
14	MR. FOLEY: Okay.
15	MS. TAYLOR: Alright. All we done there
16	then so far for those persons who wanted to
17	speak?
18	MR. PREZIOSI: At the moment. There was
19	individual Jamie Black, but she seemed to have
20	dropped off the call. I can't find them, so
21	MS. TAYLOR: Alright.
22	MR. PREZIOSI: we'll have to go into
23	the next meeting for that individual.
24	MS. TAYLOR: Alright then.

1	March 2, 2021
2	MR. KESSLER: I think she's still on the
3	call. I don't know, she's still in the chat.
4	MR. PREZIOSI: Yeah, I just, I can't
5	find that individual on the attendees list. The
6	name is not popping up.
7	MS. TAYLOR: Well, now, then that means
8	we're pretty much done for tonight. Is that so?
9	MR. PREZIOSI: Yes. The four or five
10	other individuals that wanted to comment had
11	agreed in the chat function to save their
12	comments for the following meeting.
13	MS. TAYLOR: Okay. Well, we will be
14	adjourning this. I want to get, let's see, who's
15	doing it this time?
16	MR. KIMMERLING: I'm doing it, Madam
17	Chair
18	MS. TAYLOR: Thank you.
19	MR. KIMMERLING: My question on the
20	motion however is whether we are just simply
21	adjourning it to the next scheduled April
22	meeting? Are we entertaining a special meeting or
23	no?

MS. TAYLOR: I don't know. I think if we

24

1	March 2, 2021
2	don't have a really heavy agenda next time and we
3	don't have four or five public hearings, we
4	should be able to do that. I really do think so.
5	MR. KEHOE: And I think we'll put it
6	first.
7	MR. KESSLER: Put it first, absolutely.
8	MR. FOLEY: Put it first on the agenda,
9	first on the agenda, I agree.
10	MR. KIMMERLING: I agree. So Madam
11	Chair, I move that we adjourn the public hearing
12	to our April meeting and at the suggestion of the
13	staff and the Board, this will be the first item
14	on the agenda for that meeting.
15	MS. TAYLOR: I need a second on that.
16	MR. KESSLER: I second.
17	MS. TAYLOR: Alright. On the question,
18	all in favor?
19	MULTIPLE: Aye.
20	MS. TAYLOR: Opposed? Okay. Done.
21	MR. PREZIOSI: It's 11:16. We're
22	adjourned.
23	MS. TAYLOR: Thank you. Good night,
24	everyone.

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## CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY

I, Claudia Marques, certify that the foregoing transcript of the board meeting of the Town of Cortlandt on March 2, 2021 was prepared using the required transcription equipment and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Certified By

Claudia Marques

Date: June 1, 2021

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