TOWN OF CORTLANDT PLANNING AND ZONING BOARDS

ZONING BOARD MEETING Hudson Ridge Wellness Center Area Variance

Town Hall

1 Heady Street

Cortlandt Manor, New York 10567

June 27, 2022

7:00 - 8:50 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

David S. Douglas, Chairman

Wai Man Chin, Vice-Chairman

Adrian C. Hunte, Member

Benito Martinez, Member

1	June 27, 2022
2	(The board meeting commenced at 7:00 p.m.)
3	MR. DAVID DOUGLAS: Allegiance.
4	MULTIPLE: I pledge allegiance to the
5	flag of the United States of America and to the
6	republic for which it stands, one nation under
7	God, indivisible with liberty and justice for
8	all.
9	MR. DOUGLAS: Mr. Kehoe, call the roll,
10	please.
11	MR. CHRIS KEHOE: Mr. Martinez?
12	MR. BENITO MARTINEZ: Here.
13	MR. KEHOE: Mr. Chin?
14	MR. WAI MAN CHIN: Here.
15	MR. KEHOE: Mr. Douglas?
16	MR. DOUGLAS: Here.
17	MR. KEHOE: Ms. Hunte?
18	MS. ADRIAN C. HUNTE: Here.
19	MR. KEHOE: Mr. Wood?
20	MR. THOMAS WOOD: Here.
21	MR. KEHOE: Mr. Beloff, Mr. Franco and
22	Mr. Walsh are noted as recused on this case and
23	are not here.
24	MR. DOUGLAS: Okay. The first item on

the agenda is the adoption of the minutes for April. Motion?

MR. CHIN: So moved.

MS. HUNTE: Second.

MR. DOUGLAS: Okay. All in favor?

MULTIPLE: Aye.

MR. DOUGLAS: Any opposed? Okay, the minutes for April 5, 2022 are adopted. Okay. We have one public hearing on for today. It's case number 2016-24, application of Hudson Ridge Wellness Center, Inc., for a variance for the requirement that a hospital in a residential district must have frontage on a state road for property located at 2016 Quaker Ridge Road. Mr. Davis?

MR. BOB DAVIS: Good evening, I'm Bob
Davis, attorney for the applicant. As you know,
we're here tonight for the board's public hearing
on this application. Since the April 25th
meeting, we've provided you with a copy of the
outline of my presentation at that meeting of the
substantial support for the area variance for
which we're applying. And then on June 14th, we

provided you with a letter that summarized the significant legal effect of the planning board's negative declaration under SEQRA with its 34 agreed conditions on the proceedings before this board.

You also have the planning board record of course, which includes the most pertinent recent submissions the volumes we submitted on February 22nd and March 4th, and of course you have the neg dec itself as well.

As there's already been as you well know, substantial public hearings on this matter and a huge amount of public input before both this board and the planning board over the course of the last seven years at this point. We would ask that once the public has heard yet again tonight, respectfully that you close the public hearing and we would ask also in lieu of our trying to respond to every item that might be raised tonight orally, to afford the applicant a brief period of time before the next session on July 25th to respond in writing if necessary or appropriate to any of the comments raised

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tonight, perhaps to July 15th or something along those lines. And then of course, we would ask that the board, at its July 25th meeting, render its determination on the application. So that's all we have for you tonight, having given a rather comprehensive presentation at the last meeting, so I thank you.

MR. DOUGLAS: Thank you. Does anybody else wish to be heard? Okay, Mr. Schwartz.

MR. BRAD SCHWARTZ: Good evening, Mr. Chairman and members of the board, staff. Just for the record, Brad Schwartz from the law firm of Zarin & Steinmetz and we represent CRHISD. We have a PowerPoint presentation that I sent to Mr. Kehoe, so I'll just wait for him to put that up. Chris, you can turn right to page two. And I'm not controlling this tonight, so I'm going to rely on Chris to follow along and hopefully I keep him awake.

MR. KEHOE: Okay.

MR. SCHWARTZ: So, so, first. So you might be asking yourselves why am I here tonight, why is our client group here tonight. You know,

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I'm aware that there's been some misperception out there that the applicant had reached an agreement with CRHISD, with our client group, about all the conditions that were attached to the planning board's condition negative declaration. And yes, we were in communications with the applicant about those conditions. But at no time were those ever meant or intended to be a comprehensive settlement where there were releases and promises or commitments not to continue opposing the project.

I don't want to get into the details, but I could say that at one point, we were thinking that we might be on a path toward that end, but that didn't come to fruition so most folks within CRHISD viewed those conditions again, not as a comprehensive settlement but rather like worst case protections, right. Should this project somehow get through your board and then a variance, and then ultimately through OASAS, then there was something in place that could at least soften the impacts a little bit.

But it was never meant to be a green

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light of any kind or a blessing for the applicant to go ahead with the project. The applicant was aware of that, so any comments agreements with CRHISD, just not accurate.

In terms of some of the procedural right up front, we would ask that your board schedule a site visit, not just to the applicant's site, but come to the CRHISD's homeowners' properties, visit their homes, visit their yards. Also, drive around the area. Get a feel of Quaker Ridge Road and the neighborhood. So much of what I'm going to talk about tonight is about community character, so if you don't already know it, go drive the roads. But more importantly, the invitation is open to come to our client's properties. The planning board did it. We thought it was helpful. It was cordial. So come out and the invitation is open and either through Mr. Wood or Mr. Kehoe, we can make arrangements if your board will be willing to do that, but we ask the board to please go ahead and do it. We think it would be helpful as part of your deliberations.

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In terms of next steps, I heard Mr. Davis' request obviously for your board to close tonight and allow a written comment period. We did not purposely, right, we chose not to submit a written letter in advance of tonight. We were hoping to avoid all the back and forth letter writing that transpired during the last time we were before you on the hospital issue. So, we would ask whenever the board closes the hearing, whether it's tonight, in July, I think there are some folks that thought some people may be away already for July 4th, but whenever your board chooses to close the hearing, we would ask for a written comment period to follow and I'm hopefully that it would just be one letter from us memorializing our written comments, so I would ask you to take that into consideration.

So, the main theme, again, you're going to hear from us tonight I think so of all my comments could be characterized as does this use belong at this location on a local road, right. The town board doesn't think so. The town board adopted zoning that requires these types of

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hospitals in residential districts on state roads only.

So I'm going to focus a lot about the community character factor of your five factor variance test, as well as some other factors as well. But first, I want to address a legal issue that the applicant has put into dispute and that is the significance or the meaning of the planning board's conditional negative declaration.

It does not control the outcome of this proceeding. Your board is not bound at all, substantively, right, on your decision by the board's neg dec. It doesn't tie your hands, it doesn't bind you, it doesn't predetermine the outcome here. Now, I want to point you to two sentences in the condition neg dec in particular, I think that are very relevant, that speak to this issue. But look at this second sentence. Again, this is in the planning board's neg dec, page six. "However, it should be clear that the planning board's environmental review and negative declaration does not in any way

prejudice or preclude the zoning board's required analysis of this community character factor." I put community character in brackets because this sentence appears under the community character section in the neg dec. So the planning board was crystal clear in its neg dec that it was in no way tying your board's hands. And this was perfectly acceptable. I'm going to get into some of the case law, unfortunately, so just bear with me.

So I'm going to keep, keep this at 30,000 feet for a moment, right. What are some of the basic principles that we can glean from the applicable case law? First is that again, a neg dec does not control your decision. You still have full discretion when applying your five factor balancing test. So you may ask yourself well then, what's a negative declaration all about, right. If it doesn't bind us, then what's its meaning?

The planning board found that there were no impacts that rose to the level of significance, right, that required an EIS, right.

Under SEQRA, neg dec, pos dec, pos dec is required when there's the potential for significant adverse impact. That's the SEQRA standard, a very different than your board's five factor variance test, right. An impact may not be significant that gives rise to an EIS, but it doesn't mean it's not an impact. It doesn't mean there's not an impact that your board can find that justifies denying a various.

So I want you to keep in mind and distinguish between an impact that's so significant that it requires an EIS versus an impact that can lead to a denial of a variance request. Again, just because it's not significant enough to give rise to an EIS doesn't mean there's no impacts.

So, if your board was to find that there's an impact again that justifies denial, the way to memorialize that lawfully is to explain your rationale in your resolution, right, explain why you're finding that there's an impact that justifies denial of the variance, albeit not significant for an EIS, right. Just like any of

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the determination, it's the rational basis test. So as long as you explain your findings, explain your rationale, that's what your board needs to do, explain why you're finding there's an impact that warrants the denial.

Obviously, your board cannot base your decision on generalized unsubstantiated community opposition. I'm sure the applicant is going to say that's what we're all about, right, it's all NIMBYism. I will tell you, we're about to show you some maps that I think are important and there's also case law that says that testimony from neighbors who live in the area, based on personal observations, is sufficient to count as testimony and evidence that your board can rely upon does not fall within the precluded category of generalized opposition.

When the applicant's counsel's letter talks about neg dec's binding your board, right, again, this is all according to process, planning board was lead agency, your board is an involved agency. Binding means your board can't go and issue a pos dec and do your own SEQRA, right.

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You're bound in the sense that SEQRA is completed, right. The planning board chose to issue the neg dec, you now can't issue a pos dec and go scoping a document and start an EIS process.

It also means your board has to rely upon the record that the planning board compiled, right. I couldn't submit to you a new traffic study tonight that the planning board didn't consider. So that's what you're bound by. You're not bound in any way by a decision and you're not -- that's it. I'm sort of being redundant now, but I've been -- that's the legal standards.

MR. DOUGLAS: Can I ask a question?
MR. SCHWARTZ: Sure.

MR. DOUGLAS: Are you saying that we can or cannot look into some of the factual findings they made? Are we bound by -- put aside the finding of a neg dec. What about the specific factual findings that might have impact on the five factors?

MR. SCHWARTZ: Absolutely. Just like you could hear evidence from the applicant, evidence

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from us or testimony from us and whatever the planning board found, you could certainly use that as part of your deliberations and whatever, however you shake out, you just need to explain that rationale in your decision. But you're not bound in any way, you're not tied. We're not here as just a pro forma rubber stamp.

MR. DOUGLAS: Okay. So, [unintelligible]
[00:13:01] I don't have the planning board
decision in front of me, but, you know, let's say
for instance, they said there's no impact,
substantial impact regarding traffic.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Hmm?

MR. DOUGLAS: Are you saying that we are
-- that we can -- I'm not trying to be -- it's
just a second guess, but I'm not trying to put a
positive or negative spin on it.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Mm-hmm.

MR. DOUGLAS: Are you saying that we can second guess that finding or are we bound by that factual determination?

MR. SCHWARTZ: So, you wouldn't be bound by it to find that there's a traffic impact that

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might relate to community character, right, or the fourth factor under your balancing test. You couldn't find, oh, there's a traffic impact that's going to impact level of service or queuing that your board, planning board, you should have issued an EIS, a pos dec or a [unintelligible] [00:13:47] EIS based upon that, right. So, so, you're not going to dispute that there wasn't a traffic impact that didn't give rise to a significant impact. But it doesn't mean that you can't find that there were traffic related impacts that justified denying the variance. Those are two separate standards, there's the SEQRA significant standard, and then just an impact under your five factor variance standard.

And with respect to community character in particular, again, that's where that language came from, that the planning board's neg dec does not in any way preclude or prejudge the zoning board's analysis of this factor. That factor wasn't traffic, right, it wasn't storm water.

This factor was number five, in the neg dec, on

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page five, consistency with community plan and community character. So that factor in particular, the planning board said leave it up to the zoning board, okay.

So those legal principles that I just went through do come from case law. Here's a Second Department case, Chadwick Gardens, that the applicant did not cite, clear as day, neg dec under SEQRA with respect to a development is not dispositive on a zoning board's variance determination. In that case, there was an area variance for an apartment building, only 23 were allowed, the applicants want 32, the zoning board issues a neg dec, then the same board that issued the neg dec denied the variance request.

MLB v. Schmidt, Third Department, a planning board issues a neg dec, finding no storm water concerns that again rise to the level of significance to require an EIS, but then goes ahead and denies a three-lot subdivision based on storm water and flooding concerns. So then the same lead agency issues a neg dec and then denies the underlying three-lot subdivision application.

I illustrate this because again, it's not unheard of that there's a neg dec for SEQRA purposes then the underlying application may go a different way. And I'll provide all this in my written comments. I'm not expecting you to -- but I just wanted to highlight some of the key quotes from these cases.

Here's a case that the applicant did cite in the letter, Troy Sand, it's a Third

Department case. This is a little bit different because this was an EIS, so a SEQRA finding statement resulted at the end, not a neg dec, but it's a similar concept. The, the findings statement in the EIS again didn't bind the zoning board.

And in Simon v. Englert, at the bottom of the page, Second Department, the ZBA did not explain its departure from the planning board determinations. So in that case, the court overturned a variance denial that followed a planning board's neg dec, because in that case, the zoning board really didn't explain its rationale, didn't explain why it deviated from

the neg dec.

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So that's why I said earlier your board is free to exercise your discretion, feel free to deny the variance, but if you're going to do it, explain your rationale, that's all you need to do to avoid a finding of no rational basis.

Back to Chadwick Gardens, so again here, the generalized community opposition and in that case, the applicant had, based on maps that were submitted, like the maps we're about to show you, that the neighbors had submitted the court found that that was sufficient evidence and was not community, generalized community opposition.

So just like the maps in Chadwick, we're about to show you some maps that are part of our evidence as to why the community character factor in particular weighs in favor of denying this various request.

And then Gordon v. Rush addresses the, the standard about your board cannot go and conduct your SEQRA review following another board's positive declaration. In that case, DEC issued a neg dec and the local agency wanted to

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issue an pos dec to an EIS and the court said you can't do that. And I'm not suggesting that's what your board wants to do, again, that's all your board is really bound by.

MS. HUNTE: Mr. Schwartz, could you just distinguish this second paragraph, since the board was bound by the DEC's neg dec, it acted outside the scope of its authority when it decided to conduct its own SEQRA review and issue a positive dec?

MR. SCHWARTZ: Right, so for example,
Ms. Hunte, if your board wanted to now issue a
pos dec and require the applicant to conduct an
EIS process, you couldn't do that. You're again,
you're bound by the fact that the planning board
completed SEQRA by issuing a neg dec, but you're
not bound on your determination, on the outcome
of your process.

MR. HUNTE: Then why are you saying we're bound by the SEQRA --

MR. SCHWARTZ: You can't make a different SEQRA determination, right. You cannot now issue a pos dec.

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MS. HUNTE: Understood. I'm just question that first section, since the board was bound by the DEC's negative declaration.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Right. So it acted outside the scope of its authority when it decided to conduct its own SEQRA and issue a pos dec. No one is asking your board to issue a pos dec. All the cases I just shared on the previous slides again, are instances where a zoning board's denial of a variance or a planning board's denial of a subdivision can lawfully follow the issuance of a negative declaration because it's two separate issues. One is SEQRA and then one is zoning board applying the five factor variance test, a planning board applying a site plan rules and regulations, a planning board applying subdivision rules and regulations, the SEQRA determination on the one hand doesn't again control the outcome of the underlying land use application.

And there are cases, Ms. Hunte, where the same lead agency issues the neg dec and then denies the underlying application. That's the

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Schmidt case, for example, the Chadwick case. All you're bound by is a neg dec determination that you cannot now issue a contrary SEQRA determination. It does not?

MS. HUNTE: Thank you.

MR. SCHWARTZ: I wasn't sure if you shook your head no or not.

MS. HUNTE: No. But thank you.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Okay. We'll address that further in our written comments. So, now let's turn to community character. The town's own zoning ordinance says residential districts are intended to be free from uses other than residential uses, except those compatible and convenient to the residents. Comp plan uses an important phrase, sense of place. Community character reflects a community's sense of place. What does a sense of place mean? The meaning and emotion that humans assign to geographic spaces, right, so meanings, feelings, that individuals associate with their neighborhood, sense of place, what one feels in their community. It's subjective, you can't quantify this. But a sense

of place, that term, comes right from your town's comprehensive plan. I'm going to come back to that term quite a bit during this presentation.

For further guidance as to what community character means, we can look to the DEC SEQRA handbook. Again, another subjective concept, perceptions, how folks perceive their community, how people function within which and perceive their community.

SEQRA handbook also guides us that courts rely on a municipalities comprehensive plan and zoning as expressions of community character. So it's not all just subjective internal feelings. There's some criteria that determines if it passes the smell test or not.

Let's look to zoning, let's look to the town's comp plan. I already started with the comp plan on the sense of place, and now let's look at some more language. But we'll start with zoning first.

So we know that the zoning code prohibits again, hospitals and residential districts on local roads. That prohibition is not all about traffic. Yes, it's certainly traffic

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related, and other benefits of being on a state road, better access for emergency services, utilities and access to goods and services. But it's also about preserving community character.

This map shows the state roads in the town and where they're located. And the site is sort of, the subject site here is at the bottom, it's off this map.

Putting a planning hat on, what this map tells me is that the town intended for hospitals to not be embedded deep within residential districts. It's got to be on a state road, so it'd be located on the perimeter, on the outskirts of a residential district, not deep within the neighborhood itself. None of these state roads in the town meander right through a residential neighborhood. So I think this visual, I think tells us a lot, right. The state road requirement is not just about traffic, it's also about community character. It's a locational issue.

The comp plan also gives us guidance about what the town intended as far as this

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neighborhood's community character, R-80 zoning. Comp plan for 2016 preserve large lot residential uses in the R-80 zone, maintain the town's rural character. Comp plan speaks specifically about the R-80 zone.

And I should mention the state road requirement itself that was adopted in 2004 was consistent with the 2004 comp plan that was in effect at that time. So the comp plan language talks about protecting and enhancing visual and community character is critical to making a community a desirable place to live. And on page 93 in the comp plan, is a lot more language like that, again, community character, the meanings, values and feelings that individuals or groups associate with their neighborhood with a place. I'm not going to read the entire comp plan, but page 93 is the community character and visual quality chapter, chapter seven. Go take a look.

So let's look at what is the community character of this area. And this I think is hopefully the most influential slide and I think it sort of epitomizes the adage a picture is

worth 1,000 words. On the left is what this area looked like in 1947. Outlined in red is the subject property. The yellow dots represent individual homes. Compare the left picture, 1947, mostly farmland, to the right, 2018, rural residential. Look at the number of homes that are indicated on the right hand side.

This demonstrates that a residential community, a vibrant residential community, has grown up and flourished around this site over the past 50 plus years, certainly since Dr. Lamb operated his sanitarium in the mid-1900s.

The applicant makes a big deal about the former institutional uses on this site. They existed, but they've been discontinued for quite some time. And during that time period, what happened is a residential community flourished. So on the left hand side again, farmland back in the mid-1950s, when the hospital, the former sanitarium hospital operated on the site, to today. Hasn't operated in quite some time, in the meantime, it's now a flourishing residential neighborhood. Today's community character is

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defined by what's on the right hand side of that slide. And your board, in assessing your community character factor, has to take that into account, what is the present day community character, not what it was back in the 1950s.

I would add if that use had continued, if the institutional uses had continued all this time, then the applicant I think would have a grandfathering type argument, but that hasn't been the case, it's been discontinued. So that's an important factor the board should consider.

I think everyone knows that Quaker Ridge Road is a scenic road, also part of how the community defines their sense of place in their community, they live on, our client group lives on a scenic road, a town designated scenic road, no sidewalks, no streetlights. It's a scenic road used by the homeowners for various recreational activities, biking, walking, jogging, you name it. When you hopefully go visit and you'll see the folks out on the road.

So, scenic road, close to the Croton

Aqueduct Trail, and homeowners use it and enjoy

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it for its scenic setting. Again, it all, the scenic designation is part of the fabric of this community and how the residents define their sense of place.

So as I mentioned at the beginning, you know, I think the question before you is does this use belong here. We're focusing on community character, sense of place. It's not measurable, it's not quantifiable. Right, we talked about in the town comp plan, it's about feelings and perceptions and how one views their community.

So again, we acknowledge that the planning board did not find that items or issue areas such as traffic and lighting and noise did not give rise to significance for an EIS, but does not mean that there's not impacts that the residents would feel if this use was to be allowed, right. It's, it's traffic and noise and lighting that's associated with a non-residential commercial use, so it's different. Again, may not be significant for SEQRA purposes, doesn't mean it's not relevant for your board's variance analysis.

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It would also be a use that would be exclusive, right, just for the folks that are there for the treatment. It would not add to the fabric of the local community. It wouldn't be a destination for homeowners in the area to congregate and meet their friends and neighbors.

And in preparing for this, what I sort of, by analogy, I don't know where you all live, but I live in Dobbs Ferry and right across the street from me is the Ardsley Country Club Golf Course, and down the road on State Route 9, right, is Mercy College, temples, churches. And then down the road the other way is a local hospital where I've gone, I've taken my kids for stitches, right, fall of a bike, that kind of stuff. Those are all community oriented uses that I may not belong to each temple and church, right, or attend Mercy, but I can, right. Myself, my neighbors, we can take advantage of these community based, community oriented uses. It's not a use that's walled off with security fencing by outsiders, by folks that don't live here, nonresidents.

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Setting aside two beds a month, that's the only local residents that are going to be using this facility. So, again, that to me goes to defining sense of place. Where I live, my sense of place, I know I have these institutional uses by me that I can take advantage of if I want. But I know it's my friends, my neighbors that are taking advantage of those.

So I think that to me anyway sort of brings it home that this use would not add to the fabric of this community. It would be an exclusive use that's meant to be on state roads, again, not embedded around other residential homes but on the outskirts of perimeter of residential districts.

Let's move on to other variance factors, substantiality. This is a 100 percent variance, effectively asking for new zoning legislation by way of a zoning board variance. It's effectively a waiver. That's a big ask that the zoning board should not make, a 100 percent substantiality variance.

The only one I've gotten in my career

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that I can remember was for a basketball court in a back yard that was along a side property line. That's the kind of 100 percent variances we tend to get. A 100 percent is a big ask, a big deal. Your board is being asked to grant a 100 percent variance that really amounts to full waiver. That's effectively legislating by variance.

Self-created hardship, the fifth factor in the test is usually one that gets glassed over, right. You know, typically you don't pay much attention to it, it's not dispositive. But this time, here's an applicant that purchased its property not contingent upon getting approvals, purchased the site six years after the state road requirement was codified. That's, that's quintessential self-created hardship.

Again, we'll respond more fully in writing, I think these are just some of the applicant's claims that were in its prior submission that I'll address briefly, again, as I mentioned earlier, the applicant keeps trying to compare this use to historical uses of this site. That misses the focus. It's not the prior uses

here, it's the surrounding community and again, the character has changed dramatically since the 1950s.

The applicant had, had made an argument throughout the planning board proceedings that there were other institutional uses allowed under zoning for which state road frontage is not required that would allegedly be more impactful, such as a school or a governmental office building. One, who knows what would be more impactful or not, but again, more importantly, those kinds of other uses, school, government building, again, would be part of and feel like part of the local community, not the proposed use here.

And the applicant also relies on the yeshiva precedent and we'll again, get into that more in our written submission, but bottom line is that yeshiva was already existing at the time that school came to your board for a zoning variance and that's the major distinguishing factor. There were some other unique circumstances surrounding that application, and

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letter.

we'll elaborate more on that in our written

So, in conclusion, we ask your board to deny the variance, not allow it on the local road, contrary to the town's zoning ordinance as well as the comp plan, and this would not constitute generalized opposition. And there's the case I mentioned earlier, about personal observations by neighbors are sufficient to raise serious and legitimate questions about the effect of the proposed subdivision does not count as generalized opposition upon which your board could not base your decision.

So for the folks who now come up to the microphone after me, all that testimony is perfectly legitimate basis for the board to deny the variance. So when you look at factors one, character, factor three, substantiality and factor five, self-created hardship, at a minimum those three factors alone weigh against granting this variance.

MR. DOUGLAS: Thank you. I don't want to cut you off.

MR. SCHWARTZ: I'm done.

than the fact, and again, I'm just, I apologize for my words making it seem like I'm leaning one

I'm trying to clarify something in mind. Other

MR. DOUGLAS: I have just one question

way or the other. I'm not trying to do that.

Other than the mere fact -- I understand obviously it's a residential district and this is an institutional use. Other than that mere fact, what specifically about this proposed project

would negatively impact the character of the

community?

MR. SCHWARTZ: I come back to sense of place, right. I, so, think of where we all live, we go to each other's back yards and neighbors for BBQs, socializing, whatever it might be, right. The other institutional uses by where I live, I frequent. I go to, I meet my friends there, I meet, you know, whomever there, right. Whether it's a religious congregation, or whatever it might be, it's for the local community. So the folks, you'll hear from them, that now their residential neighborhood, where

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they kind of know all one another, can socialize with one another, now there's this kind of use that's over there that's meant to be on a state road, right, not imbedded within residential homes. So you have this institutional use that no, none of their home -- local homeowners are going in and out of, right. It's just kind of there. And their sense of place is a local neighborhood, right, with their neighbors, with their friends. So it changes how they feel about the community, where they live.

MR. DOUGLAS: Okay.

MR. SCHWARTZ: It comes back to that sense of place. Mr. Douglas, Mr. Chairman, it's subjective. I get it. But you can't measure this. It's not -- you can't do a traffic study, you can't dig test holes and measure where the water is.

MR. DOUGLAS: Okay. But isn't it true that there is or at least was a longstanding other institutional use in that same neighborhood, the Danish Home?

MR. SCHWARTZ: Mm-hmm.

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MR. DOUGLAS: I know it closed down last year. But that's -- what's the difference between that sort of impact of that sort of institutional use? Other than of course it was there before the state road requirement was.

MR. SCHWARTZ: That --

MR. DOUGLAS: But, right, but it's there. So it's not, the neighborhood is not solely residential. There's also Tea Town, which sort of falls into a separate --

MR. SCHWARTZ: And the horse farm that was there is no longer in operation. And that's the thing, right. The nonconforming uses, uses that existed before the state road requirement, right, the whole idea of nonconforming uses is to then do away with them, right, come into conformance with zoning. So just like the yeshiva was existing at the time, so here's a new applicant for a new use decades after the last institutional use was used at this site.

MR. DOUGLAS: No, I understand that. But that's not really what my question's getting at.

I understand the difference in grandfathering it

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2 [unintelligible] [00:36:12].

MR. SCHWARTZ: But it's the same thing for some of those other sites.

MR. DOUGLAS: No, but what I'm trying to pin down or get a better sense of is it seems to me what you're saying is that an institutional use in this neighborhood would go against the sense of place and the character of the neighborhood. I understand what you're saying. But I'm also trying to get a handle on the fact that there already are institutional uses in the neighborhood. I mean Danish Home, again, it just closed down, but it was until last year, an institutional use. And maybe people would say that undermined the character of the Tea Town neighborhood. I'm not, I don't, I'm not going to speak for anybody who lives in the neighborhood. But I'm trying to get an understanding of that though.

MR. SCHWARTZ: But I think that's right, right. So the uses that were there, as they stop operating, then that's it. Like, so the horse farmer, for example, no longer exists. Danish

1 June 27, 2022 2 Home stopped operating. MR. DOUGLAS: No. Okay. I think you 3 understand what, what I'm saying. 4 5 MR. SCHWARTZ: Yeah. MR. DOUGLAS: I understand what you're 6 7 saying. But I'm not sure what you're saying answers my, my question. I'm just, I'm trying to, 8 9 other than, I guess, I'm not bothered by it, but 10 I'm having trouble, sense of place seems to be an answer to anything, any project, any proposal in 11 12 any town that gets proposed, people could say 13 this goes against the sense of our place. 14 MR. SCHWARTZ: Yeah. 15 MR. DOUGLAS: And that, to me, sounds 16 like, it sounds like it could be generalized 17 community opposition. So I'm trying to reconcile 18 this. 19 20

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MR. SCHWARTZ: Look, I think Mr. Chairman, it's also the intensity of the use, right. I mean the town board deemed that this type of use had to be on a state road for a reason. The horse farm didn't not need to. So a hospital, and you know, we dispute whether it's a

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hospital, but hospitals are required to be on state roads, again, not nestled right within the residential homes.

MS. HUNTE: But the court has said that the zoning board of appeals has the discretion to issue an area variance. And that's why you come to this board because notwithstanding the code says that there are no institutions such as this on a state road. So I'm questioning also, and not leaning one way or the other, we're trying to gather information, sense of place. If there is a need in the community for such a -- if residents of this community need to use such a facility, does this necessarily take away from the sense of place? Or would this provide some sort of convenient location as part of sense of place?

MR. SCHWARTZ: So you would have to ask the folks who live in the community. But right now, the way the project is set up is like two beds are set aside for local residents.

MS. HUNTE: Okay. But asking local residents, doesn't that go more towards specific substantiation as opposed to generalized

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unsubstantiated statements by the community in opposition?

MR. SCHWARTZ: I think the substantiation is their testimony. It's their feelings, right. It's their thoughts, how they perceive their community and what would transform their residential community into something other than a residential neighborhood. So those are, that is the kind of testimony that you'll hear next, as to how they feel, how they perceive their community and that's the kind of evidence that's not, what the courts have found, is not generalized community opposition. And again, I get it, it's tricky because this is all subjective and not quantifiable. But it's not -it does not count as generalized community opposition for folks to make community character type comments.

MR. DOUGLAS: I don't have any further questions. Does anybody else have any --

MR. MARTINEZ: I also have a particular question. This is the more bigger negative impact that the community sees that's going to be

1	June 27, 2022
2	affected, the sense of place?
3	MR. SCHWARTZ: I'm sorry, yeah?
4	MR. MARTINEZ: This is the more negative
5	impact, because I know you keep saying
6	MR. SCHWARTZ: Yeah, it's community
7	character. And, look, the lighting, the noise,
8	the traffic, again, we acknowledge they're not
9	significant impacts for SEQRA purposes, but these
10	are, these are institutional lighting,
11	institutional noise. It's not, it's not the kind
12	of lighting and noise and traffic associated with
13	a residential home, but yes, Mr. Martinez, it's
14	community character, neighborhood character, and
15	that's the first factor in your variance test,
16	right. The fourth factor is environmental. So I'm
17	focused on number one, community character. That,
18	that is the primary concern.
19	MR. DOUGLAS: Okay. Thank you.
20	MS. HUNTE: Thank you.
21	MR. DOUGLAS: Somebody else want to be
22	heard? I see a gentleman walking to the podium.
23	MR. MICHAEL SHANNON: Good evening, my
24	name is Michael Shannon. I live at 2022 Quaker

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Ridge Road, which is the property that directly abuts the applicant's proposed site. Let me first join in Mr. Schwartz's invitation for all of you to come see the area that we're talking about. We talk about an impact on the character of the community, it's helpful to see the plans that he put up, or the drawings or pictures that show how the community has changed in the last 70 years. But while the pictures may be worth a thousand words, I suggest walking along Quaker Ridge Road would be worth a million.

It's narrow, it is used for joggers, bikers. It is often tough to drive in the opposite direction, especially if a truck is coming. You have to see it. When I moved to my home 18 years ago, the first night there, my daughter said to me, dad, this place needs lights. Well, that was 18 years ago. We don't have them. That's one reason we're still here. We can still look up at the sky at night and see the stars. We can still look out and see the river unimpeded.

The community is a residential

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community. The -- in considering this application and the opposition to it, I don't want to forget some things that we covered some years ago. In November of 2016, I submitted a letter, along with a number of exhibits. I ask you to go back to look at that again, rather than repeat everything that I said before.

But I do want to touch on a couple of things. One of them is the chronology here that we're talking about. In 1948, I'm pleased to say before I was born, was the last time this property was used as a quote, special hospital.

1950 to 2000, the houses that were pictured in that slide were built. 2010, Kevin Cassidy, through an LLC, bought the property for \$1.15 million. 2012, Kevin Cassidy's LLC transferred it to the applicant's LLC, which he also owns, for no consideration.

In that period, from 2010 to 2015, my wife and I would ask workers who were there doing certain maintenance or cutting the grass, what's going on, what's happening here? They wouldn't answer our questions. In 2015, the applicant

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filed with the town the first time, revealing to the neighbors what its plans were. Yet in 2016, they had the property listed for sale for over \$25 million.

I want to talk a little bit about the OASAS requirement. The planning board sort of punted on it and said when and if the applicant comes back to the planning board with specific site details, it will address the question of OASAS. But that question really needs to be addressed first. Otherwise, you're dealing in hypotheticals, absolute hypotheticals. We sit here and we ask questions like well what's the traffic going to be like if it's, if this facility opens with 92 beds or with 52 beds. What is that going to be like? What, what is the impact of maybe having a shuttle bus or a van, take some of the staff at different times. What about family visits? Are they going to be one car, two car, three cars coming for each patient? Are they -- or will they be coming twice a week, three times a week. What about joint counseling sessions where family members come and sit in

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with the resident patient to get counseling that might be helpful.

The OASAS process is so pivotal here because it requires as a precondition that any applicant, at a very early stage, before building or before incorporating must come to OASAS. The exact language is, an existing or prospective provider of substance use disorder services is required to obtain the prior approval of the commission of the New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse before establishing, incorporating and/or constructing a facility or offering a service.

Now, what is this preliminary process?

It is not an expensive, drawn out detailed examination of all the site plans. No. It says the first step in the certification application process is for the prospective applicant, proposed, new or existing providers of chemical dependent services to contact a local government unit and the field office in the jurisdiction where its services are to be performed to arrange for a discussion of the conceptual basis in the

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local government units, I'm sorry, conceptual basis for the application and its relationship to the service needs expressed by the local government unit. There's a prior consultation form and at the conclusion of these discussions, the field office and local government unit will render a recommendation on the applicant's proposal.

For years, we have been saying it's a problem that this applicant has not gone to OASAS. For years, the applicant has been saying basically well, we checked with them, we really don't have to do that. That is not what I just read to you. And when we go to --

MR. DOUGLAS: Mr. Shannon, can I ask a question? How does the OASAS procedure, or their lack of following it, as you were saying, how does that tie in to the five factors that we're looking at?

MR. SHANNON: Go to specific questions, like you were asking Mr. Schwartz. What, what is the impact. You are hearing from Mr. Davis, well the traffic is going to be limited to this. We're

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going to have shuttle vans, we're going to have 52 employees or 52 residents, each one is going to have this. We say who is the operator, well we really haven't picked them yet. It would seem that the operator is the one who is going to say we need staff on a one-to-one ratio or a 1.5 ratio, we need staff 24 hours a day or during these hours.

Mr. Davis says well maybe they'll do the family joint consultations by Zoom, that can be done. He's not the operator. They have said we will get an operator. Every impact that we talk about is dependent upon decisions being made by a person or an entity that they have refused to disclose.

When we talk about the impact, it may be that the planning board has determined that it's not in such an environmentally serious problem that a SEQRA, that a pos dec is required, but when you come there, you will see the impact to the character of the community that we will be having. My backyard is separated by a six-foot fence from them. They are talking about putting

1 June 27, 2022 lighting all over the place. Maybe it's not a 2 quote SEQRA violation, but it's certainly a 3 change in the character. They're talking about a 4 5 lot more traffic. MS. HUNTE: Mr. Shannon, I don't think 6 7 that's what the negative declaration says. I'm sorry? MR. SHANNON: 8 9 MS. HUNTE: There is specific reference 10 to spillage, no light spillage and it talks about no lights after 11:00 p.m. And you think that 11 12 your view of the Hudson River is going to to be 13 impeded by the existence of this location? 14 MR. SHANNON: As, as Mr. Schwartz said, 15 there are certain things that they put in that 16 were in discussions between the parties which 17 were not in any ultimate agreement. No, I don't 18 think that's enough. 19 MS. HUNTE: I'm not talking about an 20 agreement, sir. I'm reading the language in this 21 negative declaration. 22 MR. SHANNON: Right. That is not 23 something that I, or to my knowledge, any

community member said we agree and that's fine

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and now we won't oppose you. No, I still think they have one of the buildings right next to us has a light on at night. That illuminates a good part of the backyard. They're now talking about all the buildings having lights. They're talking about having lights in parking facilities right next to the fence. When, when we go to the impact, it is better seen and observed by you attending. But let me just go back to this OASAS problem for a moment. Not only are you --

MR. DOUGLAS: Before you go, before you go back to OASAS, I don't think you answered my question. I'm trying to get an answer as to why the OASAS process, how that bears on the five factors that we're focused on.

MR. SHANNON: Because --

MR. DOUGLAS: Let's assume there are irregularities in the OASAS project. I have no idea what the process, I have no idea if they were or they weren't. Let's assume they were. How does that bear on what we're looking at in terms of the five factors?

MR. SHANNON: You don't have any

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recommendation coming before you from any local government unit or the Department of Mental Health, which you would receive if they had gone to the OASAS first. You don't have, you don't have any indication from OASAS that they concept that they're talking about, the type of service that they're talking about, is appropriate to serve the quote needs of this community. As Mr. Schwartz pointed out, they're proposing maybe two beds or scholarships for two people. The OASAS analysis is a community driven analysis. Their proposal is a profit driven proposal. The OASAS communications have indicated that even as of April of this year, after all we went through when one of our neighbors contacted them and said what have you received from the applicant, the answer was your request seeking documents and records of OASAS regional office for prior consultation endorsement, prior consultation form a new program certification application of applicant Hudson Ridge Wellness Center and its affiliates, we have performed a diligent search for the records you request, but did not locate

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any documents that respond to your Freedom of Information Request.

MR. SCHWARTZ: Mr. Chairman, I just want to see if I can take a stab at answering your question. I think what Mr. Shannon is trying to say and I think it is that by going to OASAS, an operator would need to be identified. And until an operator is identified, the scope of the program is not known. So how does it tie to your five factor analysis? How does your board weigh impacts, environmental impacts, weigh community character impacts if the operator is not known. Therefore the project really isn't defined. And the planning board kind of understood that as well, because in their neg dec, on page six, it has been preliminarily determined, not determined that there will not be significant adverse impact pending further approvals from outside agencies as to the final scope of the proposed program. So I think that's what you're trying to say, right? Is that by going to OASAS, that would sort of flesh out what the project is.

MR. DOUGLAS: Okay. So what are you,

1 June 27, 2022 what are you suggesting? That we don't issue a 2 ruling until the whole OASAS project is 3 completed? 4 5 MR. SHANNON: I think either that the application be denied or it be denied without 6 7 prejudice pending receipt of a recommendation from OASAS. 8 9 MR. DOUGLAS: Okay, so now understood. I 10 understand. So that's what you're suggesting. 11 Okay. I understand. 12 Right. Well, not getting MR. SHANNON: 13 into all of the issues with OASAS, among the 14 factors that will be presented to OASAS are 15 things such as the criminal backgrounds of the 16 individuals, the experience of the individuals 17 behind the project. Here, I believe the answer is 18 they have no experience and they do, at least one 19 of them does have a very troubling criminal 20 background. They will have to disclose the source 21 of funds. I don't know if it's really their

MS. HUNTE: Sir, you're speculating.

They put in the

intent to go through with this.

MR. SHANNON:

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2	applications before the planning board and zoning
3	board.
4	MS. HUNTE: Don't speculate.
5	MR. SHANNON: And they proposed to sell
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7	MS. HUNTE: You're speculating.
8	MR. SHANNON: I'm sorry?
9	MS. HUNTE: Please don't speculate.
10	You're speculating. You're proposing, you don't
11	know what they're planning to do.
12	MR. SHANNON: We all don't know what
13	MS. HUNTE: You started out with, you
14	just started, you started this with we're just
15	dealing with hypotheticals. But we are trying to
16	deal with the facts
17	MR. SHANNON: Right.
18	MS. HUNTE: as presented.
19	MR. SHANNON: What I'm, what I'm
20	suggesting
21	MS. HUNTE: Please stick to those.
22	MR. SHANNON: what I'm suggesting is
23	that we are dealing with speculative information
24	since we don't have anything, even the concept

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approved by OASAS. We don't have the operator and yet we are trying to wrestle with questions of specific items that the operator would determine.

MS. HUNTE: Okay. If this board should deny the variance, does the OASAS issue become moot? Notwithstanding appeal rights, etc. etc.?

MS. SHANNON: Does the OASAS -- if they're not proceeding with an application to open a facility there, then presumably they would not go to OASAS. If they decided to open it or to operate one in one of the medical oriented districts, then it would go to OASAS. I don't know what their decision would be if the zoning board did not approve their application. I'm sorry. I can't hear you. I see you're shaking your head, but I can't hear you.

MS. HUNTE: That's alright, no, you proceed.

MR. SHANNON: When you go through the chronology, you see a couple of things that come into play with your factors. One of them is this problem is entirely self created.

MR. DOUGLAS: Can I ask a question? In

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our prior hearings, some of what you're saying sounds familiar to me. Do we already have this in the record, from the, from your prior appearances

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before the zoning board?

MR. SHANNON: Some of it, I know is in the record.

MR. DOUGLAS: Because I mean when you're talking about the chronology and the operated [unintelligible] [00:57:32] and what's happened over the years and going back to your 2016 letter, I just, I'm a big fan of efficiency.

MR. SHANNON: Okay.

MR. DOUGLAS: If you've already presented this information to us, it's in the record, we've got it.

MR. SHANNON: Okay. I don't, I know I did not get into such detail on OASAS before, but I will wrap it up. The problem is you don't have the local government unit, you don't have the Office of Mental Health giving you any recommendation because it has not received the most basic information from the applicant about who an operator might be, or disclosure of the

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other information. So you don't know whether they will get approval or under what conditions they might get approval. But answers to those questions really go to the reliability or the credibility of all of the other things you're addressing when we talk about traffic, which is an easy example and shift changes and stuff. All you really have is an advocate's position on what the applicant will do. But it will be the operator that necessarily will be determining things such as shifts, staff, etc.

I don't want to repeat the prior statements, but I want to renew my invitation that you come, you come as a group, you come individually, you can direct that no parties be present and just look for yourselves. Reference is made to the horse farm. Yes, that's wonderful. There's no lights there, there's no traffic going there. It is a nice thing to look at. That is part of our sense of community and I hope it remains that way. You can talk about the Danish Home and how far away it is, etc. But come there and look and see how one [unintelligible]

1 June 27, 2022 [00:59:28] have anything to do with the other, or 2 how you can see in our view, how this is a big 3 change when you've let a large commercial 4 5 facility come into a bucolic residential area. 6 Thank you. 7 MR. DOUGLAS: Mr. Shannon, notwithstanding my comments about efficiency, I'm 8 9 not trying to get you to stop and not say 10 something. Feel free to say whatever you want to 11 say, okay. I don't want to be misunderstood, I 12 just want to streamline this procedure, but go 13 ahead. I mean if you want, if there's something 14 else you want to say, you know, feel free to, I'm 15 not cutting you off. MR. SHANNON: I think I covered the 16 17 points and I do trust that, as Mr. Schwartz requested that there will be written submissions 18 19 following whatever time you close the hearings. 20 Thank you. 21 Thank you. MR. MARTINEZ: 22 MR. DOUGLAS: Okay. There's a gentleman

MR. JAVIER PICAYO: Hi, everyone. My

raising his hand.

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name is Javier Picayo. I've been a resident at 7
Teatown Road for about 30 years. My family lived
there, I grew up there, and I live there now. So
this, I wrote this whole thing, but I don't think
I'm going to say any of it anymore. I am a
resident of the Teatown community, but I'm also a
sober person. I've been sober for about a decade
and I have volunteered at a lot of these
facilities and I have worked in sober facilities,
so the work of recovery is really near and dear
to my heart. I think it's, you know, the issue
with alcohol and drugs is horrific and I do
believe this kind of work is really important.

But I really strongly oppose this

project for a whole bunch of reasons, but I'm not
going to give you the emotional ones, I'm just
going to sort of stick to the conditions you all
are talking about today. And I'll try to keep it
brief. And thank you for letting me speak. Mr.

Douglas, am I allowed to ask a question, or no?
Is that allowed?

MR. DOUGLAS: You're allowed. We may not answer it.

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2 MR. PICAYO: Okay. Well, I quess I was just wondering in the first condition, it asks 3 whether an undesirable change will be produced, 4 5 and I'm wondering undesirable for who, whom, I don't know. Is it for whom, or whatever, but who 6 7 is it for? MR. DOUGLAS: That was a grammatical 8 9 question there? 10 MR. PICAYO: No, no, it wasn't a 11 grammatical question but I had a grammatical 12 question as I said it. 13 MR. DOUGLAS: I might be better at the 14 grammar thing than the substance of zoning laws. 15 MR. PICAYO: That's okay, but I am sort 16 of curious who is it asking about the unwelcome 17 change, who does it refer to? 18 MR. DOUGLAS: Well, it's whether there 19 will be a negative change in the neighborhood 20 itself and whoever is in the neighborhood. 21 MR. PICAYO: I see. Well, I think what 22 everybody's been saying, you know, this issue about lights at night, I only read that 450 page 23

document that the applicant submitted once. I

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couldn't do more than that. But if it's only until 11:00 o'clock, lights on until 11:00 o'clock is a significant change in the neighborhood. I mean it's pitch black. The only - I don't even think there are any street lights, maybe one or two, a little bit a way. Are there? Yeah, there are no street lights. The only light you see are the stars at night. That's it. And lights on until 11:00 o'clock at night, commercial lights, industrial lights, whatever they are, that is a huge change in the community. So that, for me, and I imagine for the rest of my neighbors, is an unwelcome change.

The traffic thing, I know that the planning board declared a -- made a negative SEQRA declaration, but 120 extra cars on those roads is a huge change. You asked about the Danish Home. The Danish Home, there was never anything near 120 cars on the road. Teatown, there's nothing near 120 extra cars a day on the road. That is a huge change. Do you all agree with that? I mean it's a huge change. We, you know, there's this thing, like in July and

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August, people stand on the side of the road and pick raspberries and people, you know, go on hikes and we walk in those roads, 120 extra cars on the road would be a significant unwelcome change. And that would change the character of the community, walking to people's houses, hanging out outside, that is part of the community. And you would not be able to do that.

I can tell you, I'm not an environmental specialists, but having been in the community for 30 years, I can tell you that those roads with 120 extra cars are not safe for people to be walking around. It's just not. Do you all agree? I keep asking you, because I don't want to be the only one thinking that. But I really think it is a dramatic change in the character of the neighborhood.

Also, the applicant's attorney said, has characterized this community as bucolic, and I, I know what it means if it's used in a sentence, but I couldn't give you a definition, so I looked it up, and what I found was that it's relating to the pleasant aspects of the countryside and

country life, rustic, pastoral, country style, pertaining to herdsmen or peasants. That's how the applicant's attorneys have described our community. That's what they said? You have a different definition Mr. Douglas?

MR. DOUGLAS: No, no, I assume he's not trying to insult you as a herdsman or peasant.

MR. PICAYO: No, I didn't think that either. I took it as a compliment. I think bucolic, I thought it was a compliment. But a hospital is not bucolic. That is the way they've characterized our neighborhood, as being bucolic. A hospital is not bucolic, right. I don't think there's any question about that. So the very thing that makes them want to be there would be changed if this is approved, if this area variance is granted.

To the third condition, right, is it substantial, a hospital being put on a state road? I don't think that there's any question that that is a substantial change, that that's a substantial request. Setting aside or overlooking that legislative requirement is significant.

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We're not talking about going from 50 feet to 100 feet. Oh, can we have the variance for this many feet. We're talking about 20 acres of the Courtlandt property, and the applicants have always talked about the Newcastle property, which is another 20 acres, so 40 acres of land being rezoned for a commercial development. That is, there's no question that's a substantial change in a residentially zoned neighborhood. So to me, those things are very apparent.

I won't even get into the fourth condition because I feel like the environmental thing, you know, maybe it's not worth speaking about. But to me, as a member of the community, I think that the environmental impact is significant, you know. Maybe I'm conflating community character and environment. But to me, being able to walk on the streets, feeling safe, doing that, all of those things are environmental concerns.

And the last thing I'll just say is I really think this is a -- we've been fighting against this thing for seven years. That's a long

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time. The applicant has brought up repeatedly that this has been dragged out and it's been such a long time and how much money they've had to pay. Well, we have lived with the constant threat of this massive development in our small community for seven, almost eight years. This, this keeps me up at night. I really think this would be catastrophic for our neighborhood. And so, I just ask you to take all of the residents of Croton who have spoken, of Ossining, of Newcastle, the, the appointed panels from Newcastle, the elected officials in Ossining, all of whom have voiced their concern and opposition to this project. And, and to take that into consideration. If anybody knows about community character, it's us. And we've all shown up repeatedly, over and over, to oppose it. So I just hope that you'll come out and visit, if you haven't been there, see where we live, see what we're talking about, and I just ask the same thing we've been asking, please don't grant them this variance. That's it. Thank you. Do you have any questions for me? I don't get any.

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2	MS. HUNTE: Thank you.
3	MR. PICAYO: Oh, Ms. Hunte, you had a
4	question before, can I answer your question from
5	before, about would we feel good if one of our
6	neighbors got to go to that facility?
7	MS. HUNTE: I don't know about feel
8	good, but
9	MR. PICAYO: Well, would we be
10	appreciative that there was that service in the
11	community.
12	MS. HUNTE: Yes.
13	MR. PICAYO: They're talking about
14	having hundreds of patients a year, right, if
15	there are 54 beds, hundreds of patients a year.
16	Two of them, two people are given scholarships
17	from Cortlandt.
18	MR. DAVIS: [unintelligible] [01:09:09]
19	MR. PICAYO: Oh, it isn't, Mr. Davis?
20	MR. DAVIS: No, [unintelligible]
21	[01:09:11].
22	MR. PICAYO: Oh, okay. I'm sorry. That,
23	that's what I had heard. Is it 50 people from
24	Cortlandt? How many?

1	June 27, 2022
2	MR. DAVIS: It would be as many people
3	from Cortlandt as want to be a part of the
4	facility. What we agreed to was [unintelligible]
5	[01:09:25]
6	MR. DOUGLAS: Okay. Well, Mr. Davis, why
7	don't you hold off, because and then you could
8	address it if you want. Okay.
9	MR. DAVIS: I didn't mean to interrupt.
10	MR. PICAYO: Oh, yeah, sorry. I just
11	heard you commenting, so I just wanted to
12	MS. HUNTE: I think it says it's for 92
13	beds but two beds are set aside for residents of
14	Cortlandt, however, whatever that means.
15	MR. PICAYO: Yeah. So I mean the
16	majority is for people
17	MS. HUNTE: But if there are more
18	people, more people in Cortlandt who need a bed,
19	it
20	MR. PICAYO: Yeah.
21	MS. HUNTE: doesn't mean that they
22	can't go. Is that correct?
23	MR. PICAYO: I don't
24	UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It's not part of the

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2 [unintelligible] [01:09:51].

MR. PICAYO: Okay. It doesn't, well, it doesn't seem to me like this is a business or a hospital that really caters to the Cortlandt community. It doesn't seem that way to me. It seems like a private business, you know, whatever. But that, that's all I wanted to say. I would not feel good about going to a place that really dramatically changes, and I really think destroys peoples' homes and neighborhoods and communities, I wouldn't feel good about that. So that's it. Thank you for letting me speak.

MS. HUNTE: Thank you. Duly noted.

MR. PICAYO: Okay. Thank you. [applause]

MR. DOUGLAS: Anybody else want to be heard? I see your hand, but I think the woman jumped up before you raised your hand. No, no, you were first. Ma'am, you beat him.

MS. JILL GREENSTEIN: I don't think I can be as persuasive as Javier here. My name is Jill Greenstein. I reside at 83 Quaker Hill Drive. My property is adjacent to the proposed Hudson Ridge Wellness Center. I did write a brief

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statement, but I actually wanted also to add some additional comments. There's been a lot of talk about the Danish Home. The Danish Home, which has been there, as we've said, prior to any laws being enacted by Cortlandt, really provides a permanent, or did provide a permanent setting for people. There was not, it was a more intense use. They weren't people coming and going. And so it has a very different feel.

In addition, this proposal, the model was not a community based model. The model, as I understand it is one commercial development to have people come from all over the United States to come in with fees. There might be, as you said, two beds for Cortlandt residents, and I guess if other Cortlandt residents can afford it, they might be able to pay as well. But the model is a very different kind of model than your local community program. And then that's what the Danish Home was. For example, we had neighbors down the road whose mother lived in the Danish Home. It was very convenient for them. So it was a whole different feel.

I'm going to try to present facts, as that's been suggested. And I've been very interested in what has been said. How do we perceive community, what's our sense of place.

Well, I think we're very fortunate that the town is very fortunate to have a beautiful area that we know as the Teatown community. There are winding, narrow roads, we've said it. There are birds, there are deer, there are bunnies, foxes, bears. We report that on our local [unintelligible] [01:12:50] network all the time, turkeys, people walking, biking, enjoying nature, all in our Teatown community.

Zoning laws were put in place, I assume, for safety, for the very purpose of maintaining different zones in our overall community. We have a medical zone where hospitals belong. Why? because they're on state roads where emergency vehicles can easily navigate the roads quickly and safely. Having commercial development, such as this proposal in the Teatown community will adversely impact this environmentally sensitive area.

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Everybody has said this, but I can't urge you enough. If you haven't visited here yet, please come. I ask you to do that before making any determination. Come visit our homes, walk on our streets, see what this area is about. It is a community, it is a neighborhood where people watch out for each other. On my particular streets, children running around, bicycling, that's the neighborhood that we're living in.

In addition, one of the criteria for determining whether a zoning variance should be granted states whether the alleged difficulty was self created. This has been said, but the applicant should clearly have known that the town requirements for hospitals to front a state road was a zoning code, I believe it was adopted in 2004, six years prior to the applicants even purchase of this property.

A much needed substance abuse treatment center, which I certainly support, it deserves proper placement, where that people can be safe and receive good care to overcome their substance abuse difficulties. And that should be in the

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Cortlandt medical oriented district that has a state road frontage. Anyway, thank you for your time and consideration. Questions?

MR. DOUGLAS: Thank you. No.

MS. GREENSTEIN: No? Okay. [applause]

MR. DAVID VALDEZ: Hi, everybody. I'm

David Valdez. I am a resident of the Teatown and
the West End area on Glendale Road. I'm also a
member of the Millwood West End Advisory Board,
which is an appointed board from the town of
Newcastle. So we pay very close attention to
matters that tie Chappaqua to this end and
Millwood in zoning and planning and all manner of
things that you consider in zoning and the rest.

The Millwood West End Advisory Board did issue and did really all the research and read the hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of pages that have been submitted on this topic over the years, and issued a very formal opinion that they absolutely and adamantly opposed the permission for a hospital on, in this residential area, for the reasons that a lot of people here have spoken, mainly how inconsistent a commercial

development and a commercial enterprise in a purely resident area is completely totally inconsistent with the area.

On a personal basis, it just kind of surprises me to hear some of the questions from you on the board as if you don't understand like what community character is or how it's defined. I don't know where you live, but if someone builds a 20-story building behind your residential home, it's going to change the character. If you put a snowman in a greenhouse, it's going to change the nature of the inside of that.

This area of Newcastle and Cortlandt, quite frankly, because it is over the border, though what the developer is planning includes a 20-acre site that is on the Newcastle side, which has conveniently been acting as if that land doesn't exist and they're not going to do anything with it, is a very, very, very special place. It is a unique environment. It is pitch black at night. There are no signs, as people said. There's no hospital sign, there's no

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ambulances running in and out of the building. Glendale Road, you can't see your fingers at the end of your arm after dark all season long. There are no commercial signs really. Putting a hospital and a commercial enterprise with their entrance and their exits and their ambulances and lighting and parking and 24-hour facility for patients is absurd. Like it's laughable that this would be put into this neighborhood. It would be like, I don't know, putting a carnival in the middle of Central Park or something, even though Central Park is very busy, that would still be inconsistent. A hospital in this neighborhood would be very inconsistent with the neighborhood and it would quite frankly destroy it.

I've talked to all my neighbors on Glendale Road and the rest, I don't have affidavit or anything from them, but I would say to you that fully half of them are like we'll see our house, we'll leave, we'll just go, like why do we want to be here. We're not here for that, we are avoiding that, and that's what we want to preserve.

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So we hope you will continue to contribute to the preservation of really a very special part of Cortlandt and a very special part of Newcastle. Thank you.

MS. HUNTE: Thank you.

MR. DOUGLAS: Thank you. [applause]

MS. GREENSTEIN: I just wanted to make the record clear. I am the chairperson of CRHISD. I forgot to say that, so sorry.

MR. DOUGLAS: Any other members of the public want to be heard tonight? Okay. Chris, is there anybody on Zoom?

MR. KEHOE: Yes. Just for the record, this is a hybrid meeting. According to what we see on our screen, there are 15 people in the waiting room, we don't know if they all want to speak. So if you would like to speak, please raise your hand. I think Mr. Kim had his hand up. I don't know if it's still up. But in whatever order the hands were raised, Emma will promote them to be able to speak. And just as people in the room, just please state you name for the record.

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MR. KEHOE: We promoted, it think it's probably pronounced Slevin, Mr. Slevin?

MR. MICHAEL SLEVIN: Yeah, hello, I live at 8 Croton Lake Road, which is just off Quaker Bridge Road. I just wanted to respond to one of the questions that was asked around how the character differs with this center versus the Danish Home or the horse farm. There's the average stay in a nursing home or assisted living home is between one and three years. The average stay in a treatment center, rehabilitation center is between weeks and months.

So when you're talking about a permanent resident area and the character of that area, and whether it shapes the character of the area, having impermanent people joining that community only on a temporary basis completely transforms that. And so, and when you think about how it compares to the horse farm, that's a business that serves the local character, as been stated is bucolic. It's a horse farm. So both of those businesses, I can't -- the comparison doesn't really hold when you're talking about a center

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that is going to have impermanent, short term residents. It's self-contained, it's not going to be, you know, this is not a business where people are going to be using downtown. It's completely contained onto the property. So it's a completely different type of institution than the Danish Home. And so, yeah, I don't think a comparison is, when you're talk about whether it materially shapes the character and the feel of the neighborhood, it's a totally different type of structure. That's it. Thank you.

MR. DOUGLAS: Thank you.

MR. KEHOE: The next speaker appears to be Mr. Kim. And just for the record, Mr. Kim did submit a letter to the zoning board just today, so you may not have had time to read it, but I've provided you all a copy of Mr. Kim's letter.

MR. DOUGLAS: Right. We've got the letter.

MR. EDWARD KIM: Good evening, everyone.

MR. DOUGLAS: Good evening.

MS. HUNTE: Good evening.

MR. DOUGLAS: Did we lose him?

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MS. HUNTE: Is he muted?

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MR. KIM: Sorry about that. It's Zoom on mute, muted me. Again, my name is Edward Kim. I live on 3 Quaker Hill Court East. And I did submit a letter to the zoning board earlier today, so I will not repeat myself tonight, but I do want to add just one point about the sense of community and to answer Mr. Douglas' question around the sense of community earlier. And the one thing I would like to point about the Danish Home was that besides having their long term residents and the residents being connected to the community where it was more of an open environment, we had the ability to be able to go in and out, visit family. Danish Home would host events, and I believe they used to host Christmas galas and Christmas parties where the neighborhood were welcome. Whereas, with Hudson Ridge, they're proposing a gated facility that's quarded and not necessarily allowing the community to come in and visit, but only if they have, if a patient is there and families can visit at a certain hour.

So, to me, that does not sound like
Hudson Ridge is going to be part of our community
and having that sense of community, where it is
open and welcoming to everyone. I moved here a
little over five years ago. In the past, five or
six years, just in the Quaker Hill Drive
neighborhood, there have been ten new families
with children, where the past couple of years
during the pandemic, we would all go outside and
watch our kids ride their bikes, mothers, fathers
would be out going for runs, because they
couldn't go to the gyms or health clubs. And then
expand it out into ride their bikes out on to
Quaker Bridge Road and beyond.

And as you have seen what Mr. Schwartz showed of the visual, the aerial photo of back in 1940s versus what it is today, that 20 acres, imagine what those 20 acres would be if it's not a commercial development but ten residential homes with families, where it would tie our neighborhood on Quaker Hill Drive, with that 20 acre and then going beyond to the Newcastle, their 28 acres. That would be another ten, 12

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homes in that area. It would fully tie in the whole lower portion of the Teatown area, and it would connect all of the homes that's on Quaker Ridge Road with Quaker Hill Drive, Teatown Road and Glendale. To me, that is the sense of community that the town had envisioned in its master plan.

And so, you know, I hope that we can, and have explained the sense of community that is endeared to us. And that is what I'd like to say and the rest, you have my letter. Thank you.

MR. DOUGLAS: Thank you.

MS. HUNTE: Thank you.

MR. KEHOE: We do have another person that has raised their hand and we're promoting them to speak. I believe that the person speaking needs to unmute themselves.

MR. DOUGLAS: Is that Ms. Wells?

MR. KEHOE: I think so.

MR. DOUGLAS: Ms. Wells, if that's you, we can see that you're on mute, so we haven't heard anything that you've said. So if you could unmute yourself please.

1	June 27, 2022
2	MR. KEHOE: Okay, so Emma can't unmute
3	from here. Maybe we can come back.
4	MR. DOUGLAS: Okay.
5	MR. KEHOE: Although when I say we can
6	come back, no one else has raised their hand to
7	speak.
8	MR. DOUGLAS: What does the
9	[unintelligible] [01:12:50] unmute the button? I
10	was just looking, you're going to drop down one
11	of those things that asks to unmute?
12	MS. EMMA: Yeah, I've been pressing it.
13	MR. KEHOE: Emma has been pressing it.
14	MR. DOUGLAS: Oh, okay.
15	MR. KEHOE: Okay. We're still having
16	technical difficulties with Ms. Wells, if indeed
17	that's Karen.
18	MR. DOUGLAS: Okay. Is there anybody
19	else on remotely that wants to speak?
20	MR. KEHOE: There are other people in
21	the room, but no one has raised their hand to
22	speak.
23	MR. DOUGLAS: Okay.
24	MR. KEHOE: We can give it another

2 second.

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MR. DOUGLAS: Yeah, why don't we go ahead, I know Mr. Davis wants to say something, why don't we have Mr. Davis come up and if we fix the situation regarding Ms. Wells, that would be great.

MR. DAVIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just a few comments, primarily on Mr. Schwartz' presentation. It seemed to me there was a lot of, on at least two major topics, there was a lot of parsing of words and semantics. With respect to whether or not there was an agreement with the homeowners, I'd just like to shed some light on that. Of course, when you're dealing with a large group of people in a neighborhood, it's known from the outset that you're never going to have an agreement of everyone. You cannot please everyone, quite literally. But you should be aware that we started a process back in August of 2021 and it extended up until the very day of the planning board's April 5th meeting when they rendered the neg dec.

Initially, our client's principles met

with, communicated with extensively, with the then leaders of the neighborhood organization represented by Mr. Schwartz. That went on for months and months. And they worked on what would be acceptable to those leaders, ostensibly speaking, in large part on behalf of the organization, although they clearly pointed out that they didn't control everyone and we understood that.

But we negotiated in good faith, if we weren't heading to some agreement that would mitigate or if not eliminate the opposition to our application, why would the applicant possibly agree to reduce the scope of its project by some 43 percent in terms of number of staff and residents and to put on tremendously onerous conditions, many of which, but not nearly all of which are. And then the neg dec, as been pointed out, commencing closer to the planning board's meeting on the neg dec in April, I got involved, as did our co-counsel at Cuddy & Feder directly with Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Wood, town attorney. And Mr. Wood was heavily involved in this

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process. And even on the very day of the planning board meeting which the neg dec was adopted, Mr. Schwartz and myself sat in Mr. Wood's office with Mr. Wood and had extensive negotiations on those 34 conditions of the neg dec in particular. And Mr. Schwartz was instrumental in drafting the substance of those conditions.

Now it seems like no good deed goes unpunished, because it seems that now we're hearing that that was basically only a fallback position for the neighbors so that if our application were granted, at least it wouldn't be so bad, in their words, more or less.

I would just say that's really not a way to do things. I hate to use the word disingenuous, but it is disingenuous to go through that process with us and then to stand up after we've agreed to all of these things, which are tremendously burdensome on the applicant, and then to say well, there was no agreement, and we didn't really mean it. This was just to keep you under control and we're still going to vehemently opposed your application. Enough of that.

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The other topic that goes to parsing words is this issue of SEQRA. Of course, the board is bound by the planning board's negative declaration. And of course, it does still evaluate the five variance criteria. But to try to say that well, the finding of no significance on all, not one, but all relevant areas of environmental concern is not really relevant, or that the board could simply disregard that one. In fact, each and every one of those criteria, everything that's gone into the environmental review process is intrinsically interwoven with the five criteria that the board is considering. So clearly, the law is very clear and

the town attorney will advise the board on the law to the extent necessary. It should be abundantly clear that were the board to simply find that oh, these are insignificant for SEQRA purposes, but significant for variance purposes, the board's decision is quite likely to be set aside by a court, because that really would make little sense. The fact that the determinations were made by the lead agency of significance were

1 June 27, 2022 2 used --UNIDENTIFIED MALE: What about his 3 speculation? 4 5 MR. DOUGLAS: Don't interrupt anybody, 6 okay. 7 MR. DAVIS: Excuse me? UNIDENTIFIED MALE: But he interrupted 8 9 [unintelligible] [01:33:51]. 10 MR. DOUGLAS: Okay. 11 MR. DAVIS: I'm not speculating about 12 anything. 13 MR. DOUGLAS: Please, please. 14 MR. DAVIS: The fact, the fact that it 15 was in the context of SEQRA that impacts were 16 found insignificant is largely irrelevant. If 17 they're insignificant, they're insignificant. 18 That's the point I wanted to make. And the law is 19 pretty clear about that. And if you, if you read 20 as I'm sure you have, the planning board's 21 negative declaration, you'll find that at least 22 in three or four spots, the planning board 23 explicitly finds that there are no significant

adverse impacts of this project, and that goes

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directly to the neighborhood character.

You know, I think the focus on the community character, which while the planning board said it was an important factor left to this board to look at, as well, they specifically found that there was no impact on the neighborhood, on neighboring properties, on the community. The yeshiva, in terms of whether there's ever been 100 percent variances, the board well knows, by definition, either you have road frontage or you don't. Substantiality is reviewed in context. A road frontage variance is always going to be 100 percent variance. The yeshiva got one. I pointed out the similarities in that regard in my presentation.

We have given the analysis of other potential uses that are permitted as of right. There's a great deal of analysis in the environmental record with respect to educational, religious, governmental uses. Also, interestingly, the 20 lot residential subdivision was mentioned, which would have a similar traffic impact as this proposed use, and by the way,

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would eliminate a large portion of the open space

Just in terms of traffic, people seem to

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that's being preserved.

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be focusing on what the original project was,

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including with respect to 120 cars. As I pointed

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out, there'd be a maximum of four to 12 vehicles

coming and going total during any given shift. So

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the traffic is minimal. Your own traffic

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consultant found that, even with the case when

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there were 92 beds and 86 staff on site.

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In terms of Cortlandt residents, I think

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14 are always, at all times reserving at least two

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beds for Cortlandt residents at the request of

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the neighborhood group leadership at the time. We

Member Hunte pointed this out. We merely said we

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now also included now Ossining, Yorktown and

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Newcastle in that. But that's not to say that any or all of the occupants, patients of the hospital

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can be Cortlandt residents. And we pointed out a

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number of other ways in which we'll be

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contributing to the community in that regard,

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including providing scholarships for Cortlandt

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residents.

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That's really all I would say at this point. And I think, you know, again, we would reserve the right to respond in writing should it be afford by the board of course. We'd like that opportunity to the extent necessary. We really think the environmental analysis that's been provided over seven years, which is probably higher than this podium here, address all of the points that have been raised tonight infinitely and exhaustively, but we would reserve that if the board should grant it to us.

And we would ask that the board at this point, no further comment having been made, seven years of comments having been put forth to the board, most of it repetitive at this point, for many years at this point. We'd ask that the board close the hearing, establish any time for written comments and consider granting its determination one way or the other at its July 25th meeting. We think we've met all the criteria. There's no need to reiterate all of them, and we would ask the board to proceed, you know, without any further delay in time. Thank you.

	Degree ()	
1	June 27, 2022	
2	MR. DOUGLAS: Thank you. If we could get	
3	Ms. Wells or whoever.	
4	MR. KEHOE: We're trying again.	
5	MR. DAVIS: Okay.	
6	MS. KAREN WELLS: Hi this	
7	MS. HUNTE: Still muted.	
8	MR. DOUGLAS: We heard her voice.	
9	MS. WELLS: Sorry, this is Karen Wells,	
10	how are you all.	
11	MR. DOUGLAS: Good. Go ahead.	
12	MS. WELLS: Okay. It finally worked. I	
13	wanted to clarify and I apologize for the	
14	acoustics. I'm actually on vacation, and it's in	
15	the middle of the night where I am. The Danish	
16	Home, to the best of my knowledge, it was	
17	actually allowed as a 55 and over residence. It	
18	is not even classified as a nursing home. So this	
19	was a residential facility. Also, to the best of	
20	my knowledge, while the acres owned for the	
21	riding stables academy is [unintelligible]	
22	[01:39:41] entity, it is owned in that structure,	
23	but it not operated as a public business.	
24	Finally, my concern is more broadly,	

1	June 27, 2022	
2	from a greater Teatown community perspective,	
3	that what the zoning board is considering, which	
4	is waiving an entire variance requirement would	
5	be a legislative act, not something that is open	
6	for a non-elected board to do. In addition, the	
7	place of the properties considered, again, from	
8	broader greater Teatown perspective, and even	
9	from a broader Cortlandt perspective, that would	
10	be an act of rezoning, because the land mass is	
11	so substantial.	
12	MR. DOUGLAS: Did we you still there,	
13	Ms. Wells?	
14	MS. WELLS: I am still here.	
15	MR. DOUGLAS: Oh, okay, we weren't sure	
16	if you got cut off or you were finished.	
17	MS. WELLS: I try to keep my comments	
18	short.	
19	MR. DOUGLAS: Okay. Good, thank you.	
20	Anybody else on Zoom, Chris?	
21	MR. KEHOE: No one else has raised their	
22	hand.	
23	MR. DOUGLAS: Okay. Anybody else who is	
24	here in person wish to speak?	

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MR. THOMAS WOOD: Mr. Chairman, may I?

MR. DOUGLAS: Sure.

MR. WOOD: I'd just like to clarify for the record a few things. First of all, I'd say that there was a very positive good faith effort made to have a dialogue between both the applicant and the community. There was a lot of work put into that by a lot of parties. I think everyone acted in very good faith up front and it was never represented that there was an agreement. If there were, there would have been documentation of it, etc. Much of what was discussed was then offered by the applicant as conditions on the project, the reduction in the beds, etc. So I just felt it necessary to clarify that. The town obviously always facilitates trying to get communities to talk about things and that was our role in it.

And secondly, my only other comment for the board is obviously the SEQRA process cannot usurp the authority of the zoning board.

Certainly, the point was made that the SEQRA document is binding on the board as to the study

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of those environmental impacts and their determination on it, but it does not usurp the board's independent authority and ability to interpret the zoning ordinance into evaluate the comments of the community. And I just thought it would be important to place that on the record, so that's my view and certainly my recommendation to the board.

MR. DOUGLAS: Thank you. There was a suggestion that we have a site visit. I think that that's a good idea, assuming that the members of the board think that we should keep the public hearing open and schedule a dated for a site visit and then have another hearing on July 25th. I'd propose we do it sometime the weekend of -- it might be the 16th and 17th, I may be off by a day or so, if that works.

MR. KEHOE: Tradition is, at least with the planning board, they go out on a Sunday. I think the zoning board has done that in the past as well. So that would be Sunday, July 17th, which would be a week and a day before your next meeting, or the 24th is the day before the

1	June 27, 2022
2	meeting. Do you prefer the 17th?
3	MR. DOUGLAS: I personally prefer the
4	17th if that works for all the people.
5	MR. DAVIS: 17th, what day
6	MR. KEHOE: It's a Sunday morning at
7	9:00 o'clock.
8	MR. DOUGLAS: Okay. So we'll have a site
9	visit on Sunday, the 17th. It's because of COVID,
10	it's been a while since we've done a site visit.
11	We usually started them at 10:00? Does that sound
12	I'll look to you, Chris.
13	MR. KEHOE: 9:00 o'clock.
14	MR. DOUGLAS: 9:00 o'clock? 9:00 o'clock
15	is fine. I'm sorry.
16	MR. KEHOE: Leaves more for the rest of
17	the day.
18	MR. DOUGLAS: No, that's
19	MR. KEHOE: But, but this one is
20	slightly unique. When the planning board did the
21	site inspection, it was at the invitation at the
22	applicant, so we drove onto the applicant's
23	property and parked on the applicant's property.
24	I don't know if this is the same type of site

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inspection, or if you want to make arrangements to go somewhere else. I mean I don't know what you want to see. Do you want to see the applicant's property, or do you want to just see the neighborhood per se or both?

MR. DOUGLAS: I think we should see both, but of course, it's up to the applicant if they want us to be, to come on the property.

MR. CHIN: Mr. Davis, would that be okay with your for the 17th of July, come there? Does not work. That's the day before the next zoning board.

MR. DOUGLAS: Can there be another representative there? So tentatively you'll, I mean you'll obviously have to check whether you can have somebody there. But tentatively, we'll plan on being able to come onto the property and then we'll walk around the neighborhood okay, starting 9:00 o'clock. And I guess we should meet just outside the entrance to the property, okay. Sure, but if you need -- just because other people won't be able to hear you, also it's recorded, so.

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2 MS. GREENSTEIN: So I just want to understand who this works. Do you want the 3 4 residents to be there too? Should we meet? I'm 5 not sure they would want us on their property? MR. KEHOE: Well, I suggest that we do 6 7 it the same way we did the planning board one. MS. GREENSTEIN: 8 Okay. 9 MR. KEHOE: In the sense that the 10 planning board took a site inspection of the 11 property and then left the property and then went 12 down your street. 13 MS. GREENSTEIN: Okay. 14 MR. KEHOE: And met with the neighbors. 15 I would suggest we do it that way. But that --16 MR. DOUGLAS: No, that makes, that 17 sounds like the right approach to me. 18 MS. GREENSTEIN: Okay. So how does this 19 sort of get organized? Do we let people know and 20 have them out? 21 MR. KEHOE: Well, if you're offering --22 MS. GREENSTEIN: Yeah, we are. We're 23 offering.

MR. KEHOE: Right. So we would, the

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zoning board would appear in front of your home.	
MS. GREENSTEIN: Okay.	
MR. KEHOE: Sometime between 9:30 and	
10:00 on that Sunday morning. But I can keep in	
touch with you.	
MS. GREENSTEIN: Great.	
MR. KEHOE: It depends on how long they	
stay on the site.	
MS. GREENSTEIN: Okay.	
MR. KEHOE: But based on the planning	
board's experience, it's only 20 minutes or so or	
the site, and then we would leave and come over,	
which we did last time I believe, and speak with	
you and the other neighbors in that area.	
MS. GREENSTEIN: So we should maybe	
should we invite other neighbors as well? Is that	
the idea, or	
MR. DOUGLAS: Well, if you want,	
anybody, you know	
MS. GREENSTEIN: Okay.	
MR. DOUGLAS: your address is what?	
MS. GREENSTEIN: I'm 83 Quaker Hill	
Drive.	

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2	MR. DOUGLAS: Right. Right. Mr. Wood is	
3	saying, just so it's clear to everybody, we're	
4	not having a meeting there.	
5	MS. GREENSTEIN: No, I understand.	
6	MR. DOUGLAS: We're doing a site	
7	inspection.	
8	MS. GREENSTEIN: Yeah, and walking	
9	around.	
10	MR. DOUGLAS: If people want to come, as	
11	long as they understand that we're not, we're not	
12	going to engage in a quasi additional, you know.	
13	We're going to go get a look.	
14	MR. CHIN: We're going to go to the site	
15	of the applicant first at 9:00 o'clock. And then	
16	approximately between 9:30 around there, we'll	
17	over to you.	
18	MS. GREENSTEIN: Mm-hmm. You might want	
19	to walk it.	
20	MR. CHIN: Huh?	
21	MS. GREENSTEIN: You might want to walk	
22	it. It's interesting.	
23	MR. CHIN: Is it that close?	
24	MR. DOUGLAS: Yeah, is it close?	

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2	MS. GREENSTEIN: Well, it depends on	
3	what you consider close. I walk it all the time,	
4	but it's	
5	MR. MARTINEZ: How close is it from your	
6	house?	
7	MR. DOUGLAS: Yeah, how long is it/	
8	MS. GREENSTEIN: Well, the properties	
9	are next door to each other, but on the road,	
10	what would you say, it's about three-quarters of	
11	a mile to get to	
12	MR. DOUGLAS: We'll play it by ear.	
13	We'll either walk it or we will drive it. I am	
14	not going to pressure the other members as to	
15	whether they should walk or don't want to walk.	
16	MS. GREENSTEIN: Okay. I just wanted to	
17	clarify.	
18	MR. CHIN: I'm too old to walk that far.	
19	MR. SHANNON: Just so we're clear, I'm	
20	extending the offer to my property as well. My	
21	property is right next to it and can accommodate	
22	a number of cars.	
23	MR. DOUGLAS: Okay. Thank you, thank you	
24	very much.	

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MR. KEHOE: Yeah, I have experience with
this. So what we did last time is we started at
Mr. Shannon's property. It's a little convoluted,
it's a little easier to drive even though it
seems sort of silly, I mean you're literally
driving like 100 yards to Mr. Shannon's house,
but then you get in the car and you drive up and
come down Quaker Hill.

MR. DOUGLAS: Okay. So we will defer to your experience and knowledge, as we always do.

MR. KEHOE: Okay. Thank you.

MR. DOUGLAS: Alright. So, do I have a motion to adjourn the public hearing?

MS. HUNTE: Motion to adjourn. Second?

MR. CHIN: Second.

MR. DOUGLAS: All in favor?

MULTIPLE: Aye.

MR. DOUGLAS: Any opposed? Okay. This case is adjourned until, it will be site visit on the 17th and then adjourned until the next hearing, the next full hearing date of the 25th. Thank you very much.

MR. CHIN: Thank you.

MR. CHIN:

CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY

I, Ryan Manaloto, certify that the foregoing transcript of the board meeting of the Town of Cortlandt on June 27, 2022 was prepared using the required transcription equipment and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Certified By

Phlot

Date: July 15, 2022

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