1	STATE OF NEW YORK SUPREME COURT	
2	COUNTY OF ESSEX	
3	LEWIS FAMILY FARM, INC.,)	
4	Petitioner,)	
5	- v -) Index No.: 315-2008) RJI No.: 15-1-2008-0109	
6	ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY,) Respondent.)	
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9	Order to Show Cause proceedings held in the	
10	above-entitled matter in Essex County Supreme Court,	
11	Elizabethtown, New York, before the Honorable Richard	
12	B. Meyer on April 11, 2008.	
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15	Appearances:	
16	McNAMEE, LOCHNER, TITUS & WILLIAMS, P.C.	
17	Appearing for the Petitioner 677 Broadway	
18	Albany, NY 12207-2503 By: JOHN PRIVITERA, ESQUIRE	
19	ANDREW M. CUOMO, Attorney General	
20	of the State of New York Appearing for the Respondent	
21	By: LORETTA SIMON, Assistant Attorney General	
22	Court Clerk: Lise Johnson	
23		
24	ELLEN D. CHASE Court Reporter	
25	Franklin County Courthouse Malone, New York 12953	

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1	(Court was called to order on
2	Friday, April 11, 2008, by the
3	Hon. Richard B. Meyer at 1:30 p.m.)
4	THE COURT: This is the matter of Lewis
5	Family Farm against the Adirondack Park
6	Agency, it's a Supreme Court matter bearing
7	Index No. 315-08. We'll get the appearances,
8	Mr. Privitera?
9	MR. PRIVITERA: Yes, your Honor, John
10	Privitera. Good afternoon.
11	THE COURT: Good afternoon. And also
12	present is Mr. Lewis of the Lewis Family
13	Farm.
14	MR. PRIVITERA: Yes, your Honor.
15	THE COURT: Ma'am?
16	MS. SIMON: Loretta Simon from the
17	attorney general's office.
18	THE COURT: And you, ma'am?
19	MS. REYNOLDS: Sarah Reynolds from the
20	Adirondack Park Agency.
21	THE COURT: All right, thank you. Please
22	be seated. I have read the papers so I'm
23	somewhat familiar with the arguments being
24	made here. Mr. Privitera, is there something
25	that you want to make an argument here

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without going into detail over the papers because I have read them and gone through them?

MR. PRIVITERA: Yes, your Honor. you. First, your Honor, thank you for making the time on such short notice to be heard this afternoon. The issue before the Court this afternoon is very narrow at this early procedural hour. As an acting supreme court justice, a Court of general jurisdiction, you will be administering justice in this case from the Order to Show Cause that you signed earlier this week through the conclusion of this matter and the final judgment entered by the Court. Today's issue is narrow because we ask you to determine only how you will carve out the elbow room and the scope of this matter so that when you do finally render a determination, you are able to serve due process and the full administration of justice.

The stay that we seek today, your Honor, is only under 7805. You have sole discretion to make that decision. When you make that decision the Third Department will respect it

and defer to you and affirm if there's any way that they can. In fact you could enter a stay under 7805 under your own initiative under the terms of the statute without even heard by the parties if you thought it was important to the administration of due process. And courts have said that it's a mistake to pass on the merits at this time, so the affidavits that have been filed by the respondent here are largely immaterial.

Your Honor, when we ask you to pass on the merits, you will be the first jurist in the history of this state to interpret and imply Article 14, Section 4 of the New York State Constitution, part of the Conservation Bill of Rights that's nestled against the Forever Wild clause, and you will be the first jurist to be asked to what extent that clause of our Constitution protects the right to farm.

You will be the first jurist in the history of this state to decide the scope of Section 305.3 of the Agricultural and Markets Law and determine whether the respondent has a duty to modify its regulations as the statute demands in order to protect the right to

farm.

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You will be the first jurist to decide the scope of the Court of Appeals case in the Town of Lysander as to the right to farm worker housing in the Adirondack Park, and you will be the first jurist in the history of the state to interpret and decide whether the Adirondack Park Agency has jurisdiction over farming to any extent and certainly under the Act with respect to farm worker housing. You will be the first to decide the impact of the commissioner of the Department of Ag and Markets decision in this case that was ignored by the determination that you have before you in which the commissioner found that the Lewis Family Farm had the right to farm under 308.4 of the Ag and Markets Law which is a final determination that can be only challenged by an Article 78 and has not been challenged here in which the commissioner found that the specific houses in this case on February 1, were agricultural buildings.

THE COURT: Why is that binding on the Agency which has its own definitions and own

regulations? Why is that determination binding particularly I don't think the Agency was a party to that determination, were they?

MR. PRIVITERA: No, they weren't, your Honor, but we're not here to decide the merits. You will be deciding whether or not it's possible for the commissioner in Ag and Markets to find that a building is agricultural and for another agency perhaps to find that it is not as was done here. And you will be the first to decide whether the Agency may ignore the advice, the statutory advice of the Adirondack Park local government review board which was given here and not even mentioned in the determination and they represent all of the towns inside the Blue Line.

When you ultimately reach the merits here, and I know your Honor will take that up in due time when it's fully briefed and you have an answer and a return before you, you will then be asked to administer justice in this matter. If I may approach, your Honor, please, I have a proposed Order if your Honor would like it, but I have a proposed Order

Order to Show Cause because I would like to go through, if I may, the specific terms of the decretal paragraph of the Agency. THE COURT: Are you talking about the determination here? MR. PRIVITERA: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: I have that. In the paper? PRIVITERA: I meant the last page, your Honor, and if I may approach your Honor? THE COURT: Certainly. MR. PRIVITERA: This quotes from the

MR. PRIVITERA: This quotes from the determination, your Honor, the determination that we ask to be stayed here in the narrow business of the Court this afternoon. This determination says and orders that Barbara Lewis shall apply for a permit for the three new buildings and the four lots, four lot subdivision, that's to say subdividing these farm worker housing from the farm even though they are not subdivided now, by April 14, on Monday, and submitting the appropriate major project application to the Agency.

The Order also says that the penalty that was levied -- I'm sorry, in paragraph 2 it also says by April 28 to submit to the Agency

a detailed description of the dwellings and as built planing plans for the septic system. Your Honor, I have no idea where that came from because when you get to the record in this matter, and I'm sorry, the deal of no merits, there is detailed drawings and approvals by the Town of Essex approving the septic system in accordance with all building codes, having looked at the stamped drawings of a professional engineer, so it's already been determined that the septic system and the wells and everything about the houses, the three houses are in compliance with all building codes and all state standards.

THE COURT: That's been submitted to the Agency?

MR. PRIVITERA: Yes, and it's in the record. That will be part of the return before you, your Honor. By the way, the Town of Lysander case, the Court of Appeals said that was all a family ever has to do is to get the local town and code enforcement officer to bless the construction, so I don't know where paragraph 2 comes from. That was already in the record.

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Paragraph 3 says that the Lewis Family Farm must reply to any information requests after filing the application within thirty days and then, this is very important, your Honor, paragraph 4 says Lewis Farm will retain all rights of appeal in the project review process but foregoes the right to challenge agency jurisdiction and the review clocks otherwise applicable. So what the Order seeks, your Honor, is to avoid your review of the merits. It seeks and by its terms directs that the Lewis Family Farm submit an application where we have before you a constitutional and statutory challenge saying that the Agency does not have jurisdiction over farm worker housing, it says almost immediately. This decision was only a couple of weeks ago. Walk in, submit jurisdiction, and the minute you do that you forgo the right to challenge the agency's jurisdiction.

They are seeking, your Honor, to avoid judicial review by you of the merits and that is what will happen if we comply. If we comply the case is moot. If we comply we

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have lost all of our arguments, some of which are sound in the Constitution, to have your Honor deliver justice and consider all of the matters before you.

Number 5 says that we shall not occupy the three dwellings during this entire proceeding even though that's where the farm workers are supposed to live, even though the Agency has said the buildings can stay where they are. Then it says that we must pay the penalty of \$50,000 by the end of the month. And then finally it says, which is sort of interesting, it directs agency staff to review the application, the application in which we can no longer argue our constitutional rights, review the application with the interest of getting workers in the houses this growing season, "However that can happen only if respondent responds immediately and favorably to this determination and submits the required information and penalty."

Your Honor, I would like to suggest that due process in the country generally allows a trial before sentencing, generally allows a

day in court before a penalty, and I don't

even want to mention regress that we hold so

abhorrent that to not allow that we do that,

but certainly have we never in this country

seen an Order that says submit, forgo the

right to challenge and do it immediately?

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We ask your Honor to stay that and what's the impact of a stay? The impact of a stay is that ultimately, your Honor, if we lose and you determine all of our many points in Article 78 are wrong, we will have to decide, but certainly will be subject to the Order to apply for a permit and pay a fine. Honor decides that any one point in our proceeding here is correct, we will at least have had the opportunity to have your Honor apply your obligation as a jurist to review the merits and decide what if anything might be done with respect to these issues. Certainly if we win, your Honor, we're entitled, frankly to win, not to be subject to an Order that directs us to waive jurisdiction immediately.

Your Honor, there are other issues that are raised in our papers. If the subdivision

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occurs, it destroys the value of the farm. Understand that this Order says that the -that we must treat these three farm worker houses, and by the way it's very interesting that the Agency admits they are farm worker houses in paragraph 7 before you, and admits that we're harmed if we can't immediately use them. Why else would they say let's hurry up and use the dwellings where they are? admit they are farm worker houses. They know that is what they are and they are directing that the application be filed with the Agency that treats it as a three-home subdivision as a separate investment, your Honor, cuts it off from the farm. It's on the farm now, it's on the lot of the farm, it's next to the barns right where farmers always have their houses so they can monitor the farm and monitor the barns and walk to the barns. They are only farm worker houses.

And look at Mrs. Lewis' affidavit, your Honor. I know your Honor has read it but if you could just look at the exhibits to her affidavit, please. Your Honor, Exhibit A, you have been a lawyer for a while just like

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me before you were a judge, can you tell me how do we subdivide these three houses that are in the drawing? They have a common well, they have a common septic system that is approved by the town code enforcement officer. They have a common driveway. three front doors face each other to form a front playground and the north country, the north family cottage which is on the right of what you're looking at, your Honor, has a back door that looks out at the barns. The addresses of these homes currently empty are probably going to be 3, 5 and 7 New Farm Road. Fifteen people can live there?

Now, are we going to have these houses vacant for the entire year, year and a half or more so that this matter is litigated?
What's the harm in people living there.
They haven't even cited any authority that says they can't order people to live in the house.

THE COURT: What's the irreparable harm?

MR. PRIVITERA: I know there isn't any

case law on this in the state but if I could,

your Honor, I started with Mitchell against

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Cuomo, Second Circuit Court, 748 F.2d 804, which says, "When an alleged deprivation of a constitutional right is involved, most courts hold that no further showing of irreparable injury is required."

The Second Circuit Court is also, in a number of cases collected at 475 F.Supp. 1282 said that the loss of business is irreparable harm and here, your Honor, we can't run a farm without farm workers. So the harm of not living there is palpable and has been held to be irreparable in a number of cases.

THE COURT: Maybe you can tell me how did they operate the farm last year without the houses?

MR. PRIVITERA: There are a couple of workers that come from other places, they drive. One comes all the way from Plattsburgh. There is a farm manager in one of the houses which was also built but we're just at the point -- we built the houses to use them. We're just at the point, your Honor, where we need them in order to run the farm. But most importantly the irreparable harm, your Honor, is that case is moot if we

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comply. If we comply it says we don't have any jurisdiction and we have submitted.

THE COURT: What's the irreparable harm of not using the houses?

MR. PRIVITERA: They are a farm asset with no farm workers in them and we have -- we need them in order to run the farm. Just because we didn't have them last year doesn't mean we don't need them now. This farm has been growing for thirty years. This is finally at a point where we need to attract three farm families or two plus workers in this farm to move this farm to the next level and we can't do that without people living there and that's harming.

THE COURT: You're saying other arrangements can't be made for the workers?

There's no other housing in the area?

MR. PRIVITERA: No, your Honor. Look at what's been all over the newspapers. There's a housing shortage inside the Blue Line.

There's no -- the Adirondack Park, you will see when you see the merits, the Adirondack Park acknowledges, they came out with an economic report that says there's a housing

crisis inside the Blue Line. We have no place to live. That is why we built them. But what if they come from another county, your Honor? Where are they going to live? Besides that the reason they are all calling to install them, the farmer has to be on the farm to do everything a farmer does. It's not to say that you can't sometimes have a farm worker come from another place, but to get to the point of a fully functioning farm you need somebody looking at the barns and that -- I can't tell you how much harm we might have depending on what happens to the barns if nobody is living there.

One way or the other it's a standing investment that's not being used and what's the harm to the other side? Your Honor, they have made no showing that when you balanced the equities, their orders, their jurisdiction is harmed in any way if we wait. They have said that the houses can stay where they are, they said they will permit them as long as we submit, and they have said also that -- I mean that's right in paragraph 7 of the Order that's before you, your Honor, that

the houses can stay where they are.

And, your Honor, I know that there's references in one of the affidavits that was filed this morning to protection of the scenic views from the river, your Honor. The houses that you're looking at have a hamlet between themselves and the river. Dozens of houses, railroad tracks. They can't even be seen from the river and that is why the Agency has said that they are permitted where they are. There is no environmental interest to be protected by them not being occupied. There's no environmental interest that's protected by the forced submission to jurisdiction, rather it's merely a violation of due process.

Every case they have cited on the other side, your Honor, is not a 7805 case. They have cited 6301 cases. They even still -their papers in opposition to an injunction, we haven't asked for injunction. 7805 says a stay, and you have the broadest jurisdiction that a jurist may have to grant a stay subject only to reversal for abuse of discretion and the primary case there is,

1 your Honor, is interestingly enough, an 2 environmental case. The primary case there 3 is the Jorling case, Second Department Jorling case that I believe we have cited for your Honor which where in the Second 6 Department stayed an Order of the Department 7 of Environmental Conservation to close a land fill, stayed it, and what the Second 9 Department said was that all petitioner had 10 to show was that there had been -- that there 11 was irreparable harm and they found 12 irreparable harm in the Jorling lean case 13 merely because of an -- of the harm that the 14 town would suffer if the land fill was 15 closed, similar to the harm we'll face if 16 we're unable to use the building. That is 17 the matter of The Town of East Hamilton 18 against Jorling, Second Department, 181 AD2d 19 It's cited in all of the literature, 20 it's the standard and it says only this, 21 "Given the possibility of irreparable injury 22 to the towns if the DEC were permitted to 23 proceed with enforcement, the Court did not 24 improvidently exercise its discretion in 25 granting the stay in question." See CPLR

Order to Show Cause

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Your Honor, I don't think that we're subject to the preliminary injunction standard here under 6301, but I'd also like to suggest that the balance of -- balance of equities is strongly in our favor and there is no harm at all to the Agency in allowing this Order to proceed like any other administrative Order, your Honor. Can you can see in these papers what the significance of Monday is or the significance of April 28? They are completely arbitrary dates. These buildings were begun a year ago and the Agency knew it a year ago.

action? Didn't they seek a cease and desist? MR. PRIVITERA: The staff issued a cease and desist and the board never took it up and enforced it, never took it up and enforced it. They didn't do anything until the board took action two weeks ago.

THE COURT: Didn't they take enforcement

THE COURT: Which board?

MR. PRIVITERA: The determination before you.

THE COURT: You're talking about the

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Committee?

MR. PRIVITERA: Yes, so given the passage of a year before the Board took action, there's no harm in waiting while your Honor administers justice and considers the merits here and there's certainly no harm in the passage of time. No harm is identified in the respondent's papers. The dates of April 14 and 28 are arbitrary and we ask only, your Honor, that you serve justice by allowing yourself to review these matters, allowing yourself to consider the merits before the farm is punished, and before the farm is submitted to the very jurisdiction that the farm claims is beyond the Agency. Thank you.

THE COURT: Ms. Simon.

Thank you, your Honor. MS. SIMON: Notwithstanding the fact that counsel for petitioner was not there to discuss the merits, he spent quite a bit of his time discussing the merits and I wanted to, for the record, indicate a couple of things and then get to the three-prong test that you know he argues here today for a stay.

First of all I think it's disingenuous to

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not have told this Court that this very same matter, this very same violation that came before the Court a year ago, and I was here last summer with a different law firm, all the issues are in Judge Ryan's Order. further dismayed to learn after getting a copy of the RJI in the mail on this, this prior case by Judge Ryan was not listed. This case dealt with the very same violation, the construction of these three-family dwellings, and the petitioner brought the case against the State of New York and did file same and without notifying the state and attorney general, so that being said all of the points, many of the points that are raised here already have been dealt with by Judge Ryan.

THE COURT: I read his decision and the only thing I saw him deal with was the issue of whether 305-a of the Agriculture and Markets Law superseded APA authority and he said it didn't, 305-a of the local land use.

MS. SIMON: That is right.

THE COURT: Did it also deal with the issues of the jurisdiction the Agency based

upon the definition and statute and regulation?

MS. SIMON: It did deal with jurisdiction.

It said the Agency had jurisdiction, that

these two definitions are indifferent

statutes of agricultural use and the Agency

was -- is within its power to ask for a

permit. It doesn't preempt, they don't

preempt each other, they operate in tandem.

THE COURT: Were the same claims made regarding whether there is a subdivision or not, whether this is -- whether the agricultural use definition structure, I should say, definition in the APA includes a single-family dwelling structure and therefore it's exempt from the permitting based upon the APA's own definition?

MS. SIMON: Your Honor, as you know from having given you a copy of the Order and now you have seen it, we got the proceeding dismissed on grounds, and now here we are.

There's a reason why we're in litigation with these guys. We went through that, got our --got it dismissed, we have the Order dismissing it. The Judge made certain

1 findings including we discussed Lysander.

It's in our papers. It doesn't apply.

Lysander limits local government. It does not limit the state, the Agricultural Market Law, it does not limit the Adirondack Park Agency.

THE COURT: My question, I guess, to be more pointed, were the issues before Judge Ryan the same as we have here or are there different issues that weren't presented to Judge Ryan?

MS. SIMON: The answer is yes, some were and some are new. What's new is we have a determination from the Agency that can be challenged. Clearly we go forth, forward on Article 78 and we'll reply and answer and make our case to you, so some of this is new. But I wanted to point out to the Court that a lot of this has been dealt with even though the other side hasn't told you that.

THE COURT: Are you asking me to take judicial notice of the pleadings in that case?

MS. SIMON: Certainly, your Honor, and determination.

THE COURT: I better get that file.

MS. SIMON: I also wanted to answer that.

The Jorling case that he's referring to involving DEC, yes, of course you can get a stay against the state. There are plenty of cases. The Jorling case the harm was radically different. That is three towns on Long Island all being ordered to close land fills with significant repercussions. The DEC was stayed from those proceedings because of the impact on the towns. We have nothing like that here.

Here petitioner argues he doesn't have to show the three-prong test. I think there is no doubt that he has to show. The Court of Appeals case in *Grant* clearly lays that out. That came subsequent to his *Stewart* case, which is a Third Department case which is many years older, and there's plenty of cases that you have to show the three-prong test, whether it has a likelihood of success, irreparable harm and how the equities weigh.

So on those particular issues, because that is all we are here to argue, we're not here to argue the merits, I think some of the

things that have been said I would disagree with in terms of the facts and that's why we're going to go forward with the Article 78. The question is should the Adirondack Park Agency be denied it's statutory authority and right to go forward and do whatever it deems proper under the statute to enforce its determination? I would argue that given the three-prong test I think they can't show any one of the three prongs of that test and they should be denied.

THE COURT: Let me ask you while you're on the point with regard to Item 4 in the determination where the petitioner is required to forgo the right to challenge Agency jurisdiction, what authority does the Agency have to do that?

MS. SIMON: Are you saying paragraph 4?

THE COURT: In the determination, in the determination of the Agency.

MS. SIMON: I'm looking.

THE COURT: At the end it lists seven determinations and says that 4, Lewis Farm will retain all rights of appeal in the project review process, but it goes on to

say, it foregoes the right to challenge
Agency jurisdiction and review clocks
otherwise applicable. What authority does
the Agency have to do that and why?

MS. SIMON: That is for an after-the-fact permit. If they want to do an after-the-fact permit, which apparently they don't want to do any permit, but if they wanted an availment of an after-the-fact permit, they have already put the houses in, that is standard language they use. Obviously we're here and you might rule later on that is an improper provision, that's my sense today before I have had a chance to answer officially on the law.

THE COURT: So I am -- it's a --

MS. SIMON: There are probably a dozen things on the merits that I am not prepared to argue.

THE COURT: I understand.

MS. SIMON: I think that the first thing, the reason this stay should not be imposed against the state is because the likelihood that they're going to succeed on the merits of many of the claims in light of Judge

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Ryan's determination, he denied the restraining Order for failure to show irreparable harm, he rejected the farms argument about agriculture structures and the APA and Agricultural and Market Law component. All of that was discussed. I think it puts a great weight on them and not in their favor. There's a Court Order already from this Court, Supreme Court Essex County saying many of these claims the Judge does not agree with you on.

THE COURT: Which is not appealed.

MS. SIMON: Sorry?

THE COURT: Not appealed?

MS. SIMON: They have filed a Notice of Appeal, they haven't perfected. The second issue on irreparable harm, petitioner's allegations of what the harm would be, the way I read the papers they have raised two kinds of harm; one is loss of tax incentives if they file for an APA permit, and the second is imposition of penalty or the fact they would have to pay a penalty.

First of all a tax incentive is speculative. I think that whether or not

simply applying for an APA permit would eliminate whatever tax benefits they may or may not get in the future is speculative and is speculative as to whether what entities of government would interpret the APA statute to their subdivision. I think they haven't shown that to be factually true, so it's speculative harm. And even if it were to be true, that amount of money, its harm in the terms of finance and financial harm is not to be granted in this kind of a stay where you could recoup the money if you win the lawsuit. So I think it's case law that I put in my brief that this is, to me, an example of financial harm.

THE COURT: What course of action do they have against the Agency or state if ultimately they prevail? How do they have a claim for damages against the state?

MS. SIMON: I'm not suggesting they have a claim for damages.

THE COURT: How are they going to recover their financial loss?

MS. SIMON: If they win they are not going to have a fine. That's the harm, they are

alleging tax incentive loss.

THE COURT: If I don't grant the stay they are required to file for permit by Monday and they are required to pay the fine which I'm sure they can get back if they win, but they have to file for the permit. If that is a delay, if that is delayed throughout the process of the Agency needing more information because as a provision it says they may need more information, if they sustain financial damages as a result of that and they ultimately win here or on appeal, how do they collect that monetary damage?

MS. SIMON: I don't know and I'm not their attorney so I'm not going to stand here and give them that advice, and I think they are capable of getting their own counsel.

THE COURT: I think in a private action I hear you, I'm not sure there's any liability on the part of the state or --

MS. SIMON: There is the thinking, this is a law enforcement matter notwithstanding comparing us to some third world country.

There is due process rights that, you know,

are ridiculously oppressive. The APA is simply enforcing a statutorily authorized permit requirement. All they are saying is submit your permit, we'll give you an after-the-fact permit, get your septic in order showing us the Department of Health approval, you have put them in according to the Department of Health. You shouldn't have built that close to a designated river and these are basic statutorily.

This is not unreasonable. They have had more than a year to comply. They have chosen and therefore they have created their own harm. They have chosen not to comply. The Agency originally agreed to accept an application and issue an after-the-fact permit and they said no, sue. When the Court tells them they continued to ignore it. They violated the cease and desist, they install the homes completely, this is — this would be encouraging law breaking or ignoring the authority of the state legislature laws invested in the APA.

THE COURT: Isn't it taking the provision that I read where they have to forgo any

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rights they have to challenge Agency jurisdiction, why can't they make the application and submit this information without having to forgo those rights?

MS. SIMON: Why didn't they do that? What harm comes by submitting a piece of paper? They did it once already, they didn't wait for it to be accepted.

THE COURT: It's their point once they go down that road they will be deemed under this determination and perhaps by some future court to have waived their rights to challenge your jurisdiction.

MS. SIMON: I think that is not true. There is plenty of Article 78 cases in the state where the people can challenge. An agency makes a determination, you challenge That is what we have here. You have to go forward and wait for your determination on the merits. But in the meantime should you stay law enforcement when the APA is doing what it's mandated? It's given them a minimal penalty compared to what it could give, a penalty of \$500 a day. You might say, okay, that is too much. But the

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legislature made the laws, we're demanding the right to enforce and the state should not be stayed from it's right to enforce the laws, especially in a circumstance where they have repeatedly been given opportunities to comply and they have ignored the Agency's permitting process and desist and doesn't even acknowledge jurisdiction when the Supreme Court says herein the APA has jurisdiction. Given all those things I think the likelihood, and they do not have a likelihood of success, personally I think, on any of these claims but the county, this Court has only looked at a few, but in the harm I think when you create your own harm I think you are not entitled to a stay and I have some citations for that in my papers.

Finally there was some discussion of the equities and whether they weigh in favor or not. You know, you could argue that there is, you know, perhaps you might say, economic harm versus environmental preservation or harm or what impact does it have on the Agency. The question is putting in these homes with septic systems within a certain

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distance to river which is protected, does this create potential environmental harm? And the Agency is being reasonable, we want to know the particulars. We want you to certify that the Department of Health standards have been met. These are reasonable requirements. All of these things could be submitted and not harm these farm owners.

I think for them to say that the state has no interest here is disingenuous. We have an interest of maintaining the integrity, the scenic park, that the septic doesn't leak, that it's going to sustain three homes. I don't even know all the issues involving septics so there's some harm to the state and it's also a harm that someone or an entity can go an entire year or more and violate state law and not be held accountable. think there's a harm to the enforcement process and sort of respect and deference to the legislative finding that the Adirondack Park is worthy of preserving, and these, the Rivers Act and Adirondack Park Agency Act are designed to protect these areas. And the

1 area where they built the homes is 2 specifically designated resource management. 3 In the end, you know, at the end of the day it isn't about the Agency telling them to 4 5 take the homes down, some significant harm, they are saying submit a permit on Monday. 6 7 They did this once. They submitted a permit 8 back in March of 07. They didn't wait, they 9 put the septic in and didn't wait. 10 THE COURT: What's the status of that 11 permit application? 12 MS. SIMON: Nothing. They haven't met 13 requirements. 14 THE COURT: It's not complete? 15 MS. SIMON: Correct. 16 THE COURT: Why do they have to file a new 17 one? Can't they use that one and just 18 provide --19 MS. SIMON: Now? The Agency made a 20 determination. I can't speak to that, we 21 have to go with the Agency's determination. 22 If the Court finds that it's not rationally 23 based or some other problem at the end of the 24 Article 78, so be it. But as it stands here 25 today they need to submit something on Monday

to be in compliance. I don't think that is such a great harm filling out a piece of paper, swallowing your pride, that the Court of the state of New York, at least this Court in this jurisdiction has said that the APA does have jurisdiction. There is no conflict with Agricultural and Market Law. The other issues will be dealt with in due course and I do not think they met any of the three prongs, but they have to meet all three and I ask the Court to reject the stay and we go forward and we each have our opportunity to make our argument.

MR. PRIVITERA: Thank you, your Honor.

Yes, your Honor, I have three or four points here. First this septic system is a major, major red herring and a gross misrepresentation of the record. I'm sorry to have to get into the merits. These houses are 700 to 800 feet from the river. The septic systems were designed and built by a PE named Mr. Buckley who stamped the drawings and the town of Essex building inspector inspected the septic system, signed off on it and said that they were in compliance with

state law and those documents are in the record. Your Honor, would you like to see them?

THE COURT: I don't think it's appropriate at this point. I don't think it's necessary.

MR. PRIVITERA: But you understand our view, it's a misrepresentation of the facts. They are fully protective of the human health and environmental law, protective of the river and they are in the record and the town of Essex has determined so after looking at Mr. Buckley's drawings.

Second, Judge Ryan's decision, your Honor, there is a very important and very substantial vein of federal and state jurisprudence that's based on constitutional principles of separating of power. Your Honor, no jurist is supposed to render an advisory opinion. The primary case on this in the Court of Appeals where we see the intelligent language of Judge Cardozo and Judge Wachtler, NYPIRG against Carry, 42 NY2d 527, a 1977 decision.

Your Honor, in federal law and in state law a court is supposed to exercise judicial

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restraint and not express an advisory opinion with respect to a matter that's not before him or her. Judge Ryan's decision is only binding to the extent it says this matter is dismissed because no final determination is made. It's not right, he even says so. says I'm not going to interfere with interim agency matters. This is dismissed and remanded. Everything that -- everything else that Judge Ryan said is not binding on you, the Agency or any other party because it is advisory. It is not necessary to the decision, and when a court determines that a matter must be dismissed because there's no case or constitutional language, the court is not allowed to express an advisory opinion and the court's constantly advised judicial restraint.

With all due respect to Judge Ryan, I respectfully suggest that his opinion should have been restrained to the decision at hand and his advisory discussion of the law is something that you're going to want to revisit and you're going to want to look at this when you look at the merits. Moreover,

you will find when you look at the merits that the Court of Appeals decision in Hunt Brothers says that the APA functions as a zoning board and planing board and it's very possible they will determine in this case if it gets there or the Third Department or you will determine that based on the Hunt Brothers teachings that Judge Ryan is wrong on the 305 issue that he advised upon.

Your Honor, let's look at what happens.

Again, no harm has been identified here at this stage because if we lose the APA has vindicated it's rights. We will be ordered to submit to jurisdiction and we will be ordered to pay the penalty. Every decision that I have been able to find with respect to individual decision making by an agency in matters such as this does not have these control dates in. A typical decision would have just said we lost.

THE COURT: Let me ask you whether or not these dates before, April 14 and 28, are put in the so they would be expeditious in the handling of this application so that the APA could presumptively assume it's proceeding in

good faith act upon that application? I would assume very closely around the 28th of April, isn't that the purpose of those dates?

MR. PRIVITERA: I don't know.

MS. SIMON: Yes, I can tell you.

MR. PRIVITERA: I thought I was speaking.

THE COURT: I'll control my courtroom,
thank you. But I believe that's how I read
the decision, it was -- those dates were put
in for those purposes.

MR. PRIVITERA: And did they think about the impact of that on their review ability of the decision because when I discussed, see in my affidavit, I had to say that I asked for a stay before I sought one and I asked the Agency counsel if they had thought about what happens if we sought redress in the matter, and they said all they thought about was pursuing compliance and they expected us to comply with the Order. They hadn't thought through what the impact would be if we decided to seek judicial review of the matter, and that is all before your Honor.

Assume that that was a good faith attempt and that we are in -- if we -- let's assume,

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your Honor, that we do not -- that you do not stay the matter and we decide not to submit the jurisdiction. That means they can enforce it. How do they enforce it? They come before you and say they didn't file the applications, let's penalize them \$500 a day, because they just said they could penalize us \$500 a day, they enforce it, they don't want your Honor to stay enforcement. THE COURT: Can't they go after you for

that \$500 a day from the 25th of March until today no matter what I do?

MR. PRIVITERA: No, your Honor, because I don't think we disobey the Order until Monday.

THE COURT: All right. Let's say Monday, what happens if I don't grant the stay but the case proceeds? Let's go back, what happens if I grant the stay, the case proceeds and you ultimately win, can't they go back in time and get the \$500 a day?

MR. PRIVITERA: No, that is what your Honor's stay means that the Order stayed pending a final determination. You stay the penalty while the trial is held.

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THE COURT: What about -- what if I only stayed the provision that said that you forgo your rights to challenge jurisdiction?

MR. PRIVITERA: Your Honor, we're still directed to apply for a permit for a subdivision. When we -- our petition says we have a constitutional right to not have to do that and I have -- that is irreparable harm. According to the *Cuomo* case we shouldn't have to until your Honor makes a determination on the merits and there's no harm in waiting for due process to be reached.

THE COURT: Are the houses occupied now?
MR. PRIVITERA: No.

THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Privitera?
MR. PRIVITERA: No.

THE COURT: Ms. Simon, last word.

MS. SIMON: There isn't going to be a trial. This is an Article 78. What will be decided is was the Agency determination, rational, arbitrary. There's no trial.

We're going to look at the standard for Article 78. I just wanted to clarify that they chose not to comply. Harm is self-created and I fail to see how submitting

an application to an agency for a permit is harm enough to stop the statute of the state of New York for enforcement of Adirondack Park Agency Law.

And secondly, the other harm they are alleging here if they submit a detailed description of use of each dwelling and an acceptable plan for septic and evaluation by a New York State licensed professional engineer as to whether they installed a septic for three dwellings, how are they harmed? They are telling us they have already done it, submit the stuff, let's work this out.

The harm, the final harm in this determination is the \$50,000 penalty. Yes, that's a lot of money. I have not heard them name one case that a penalty constitutes harm, a penalty that is statutorily authorized. I have not heard one case cited to that effect.

So on the very first issue, your Honor, to stay the state of New York from any action involving this matter I would argue, your Honor, that it's not appropriate here.

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1	There's not harm. The likelihood of success
2	is poor. Some of the areas of their argument
3	is already determined and I think the
4	equities balance in favor of the state, given
5	the tax especially since they have had more
6	than a year, the Agency has bent over
7	backwards to try to accommodate and they
8	violated a cease and desist.
9	Just for the record these are two-story,
10	single family dwellings, two-car garage,
11	within a quarter of a mile of a protected
12	river. We ask you not to order any stay,
13	your Honor.
14	THE COURT: Thank you. I'm going to
15	reserve decision. I'll decide something this
16	afternoon. I don't know if you want to stay
17	around, I have another case and I want to
18	look at a couple of cases, but I will issue
19	something today.
20	MS. SIMON: Since we're both likely to be
21	in Albany, will we get a fax or something?
22	THE COURT: Yes.
23	MR. PRIVITERA: Thank you, your Honor.
24	MS. SIMON: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

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C E R T I F I C A T EI, Ellen D. Chase, court reporter of the Essex County Supreme Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages numbered 2 through 43, inclusive, comprise a full, true and correct transcript to the best of my ability of the proceedings held before me on April 11, 2008, as to which a transcript was duly ordered and transcribed by me.