

DRAFT
Town Board of the Town of Chatham
North Chatham Firehouse on County Road 32
Tuesday, March 31, 2015, 7:00 PM

Purpose of Meeting: Public Hearing on a Request for a Hardship Waiver on Local Law #1-1015, Moratorium on Special Use Permits on Dirt Roads in the Town of Chatham, submitted by Adam Slone and Life Serve Youth Foundation.

Supervisor DeGroot called the meeting to order at 7:00 PM and led the salute to the flag. He welcomed everyone to the North Chatham Firehouse and asked that the notice of Public Hearing be read. Town Clerk Beth Anne Rippel read the notice as requested. DeGroot noted that as the Board was present in order to hear from Adam Slone and Life Serve Youth Foundation (LSYF), they would allow Slone and his attorney, Andrew Howard, Esq., up to an hour to make their waiver application and then schedule another hour for any other comments from the Public. DeGroot asked that all attendees respectfully confine comments to themselves while others are speaking and that all would have an opportunity to speak in time.

Attorney Andrew Howard, representative of Adam Slone, thanked the Town Board for holding the special hearing in a suitable place and explained that Slone would speak first before Howard followed up with additional comments.

Adam Slone read a prepared statement before the Board, beginning with an explanation of his love for the region and how he selected 206 Thomas Road as a beautiful and ideal location for a summer camp. Slone went on to portray the life-long dream he had to bring tennis to a special group of undeserved kids, stating how, despite many struggles in school, the talents he learned from tennis helped him excel in education, start his own business, and strengthen him in many other areas of life. He discussed various aspects of his business endeavors and described how certain parts were difficult but very rewarding. Slone also mentioned that his overall objective is to empower kids through fun, hard work, and self-discipline in order to help them achieve anything they set their minds to.

Slone went on to describe several key points of his dreams for the tennis camp. He explained that he hoped to partner with the Town of Chatham by donating three tennis courts to Crellin Park for the tennis aspect of his camp and also go ahead with his other plans on Thomas Road. Slone mentioned other aspects of the camp life, including picnics, running, and swimming, and emphasized that when his camp was not in session, the courts would be open to residents of the Town and members of the Chatham Tennis Club. He concluded discussion of the logistics of the camp by stating that tennis courts at Thomas Road would not cause any negative impact to the area, particularly because there were no plans to construct additional buildings.

Slone also discussed aspects of taxation and other uses for the property. He previously agreed to pay up to 80% of the taxes once LSYF owns the property, while he currently still pays 100% of the taxes. He commented that his arrangement was highly unusual since non-profit organizations are exempt from taxes, but that he was still willing to pay the fair share. Slone also addressed a concern someone raised about his using the house as a second home. He admitted that when he first appeared before the Town six months ago, he was not aware that when LSYF took over the property, it would no longer be used as a residence.

Slone continued by speaking about the camp plans, that it would also be open to local children, while the primary focus would be for underserved kids from New York City and Boston in order to give them an opportunity to enjoy open air and sunshine. He emphasized, however, that local children who meet the camp requirements are certainly welcome. Slone spoke in regards to camp laws set by the State of New York and Columbia County and said that he sought to abide by all rules and regulations, including the hiring of individuals who have leadership experience, such as an executive director and trained tennis staff, keeping his role as one of oversight. He added that his attempts to follow all the laws to date have cost him over \$115,000.00.

Slone went on to speak of his hardship in this case, stating that no one could have imagined the venomous response of the Thomas Road Conservation Alliance against his plans. He explained that he was neither a Florida real estate developer nor part of a scheme to avoid paying taxes, but that he found those accusations completely offensive. Slone stated that he arrived to do something incredibly special for children and the Town of Chatham. He has sought to negotiate with the Town in order to make the plan work, reiterating that it is not often that people move to the area and are willing to pay taxes on a non-profit organization.

In conclusion, Adam Slone reminded listeners how a tennis scholarship in his early years turned his life around and explained that he wanted to do the same for children like him. He mentioned that he resented the attempts to demonize him while all along he had spent a tremendous amount of money to help children and point them on a path to success. Slone noted once more that the impact of his plan on Thomas Road was *de minimis* and, as he had outlined, his plans also included providing improvements to Crellin Park and benefiting recreational activities for all Town residents. He spent over \$1.2 million on the property. The Zoning Board had scheduled a public hearing on the tennis camp project but the moratorium stopped everything in its tracks and threatened his ability to move the mission of LSYF forward. He ended by stating that the costs spent to date could not be recovered. The moratorium only stopped his application. He requested that the process be allowed to continue before the Planning Board and Zoning Board.

Attorney Andrew Howard provided documentation to the Board, explaining that he felt that it was important for them to hear Adam Slone's vision, reasons for selecting the property, efforts toward professionalism, and ideas for children and community including local children. Howard emphasized that there was proof that an unnecessary hardship was being experienced and will continue to be experienced with the moratorium.

Howard presented the facts of Slone's case. First, the property cost \$1,000,000.00 (\$1.1 million), and at the time of the purchase, Slone researched the uses set forward in the Town of Chatham Zoning Code, which recognized a summer camp as a permitted use. At that point, Slone did not seek to take a gamble by filing for a variance or by convincing others he could use the property as a camp, but instead followed New York State law that required him to acquire a special use permit and began the legal process in the code. Howard emphasized that Slone has been extremely transparent in the past six months by filing the necessary orders, meeting the requirements asked of him by the Chatham Zoning Board, paying over \$117,000.00 for engineering and legal fees, opening an escrow account, preparing the engineer plans and necessary studies, submitting plans to show that the State and County are overseeing the camp activities, and more. After all of that process, Slone's application was scheduled for a public

hearing, only at which point, the moratorium discussion came up and caused his application to be delayed and ultimately stopped.

Howard restated the economic hardship by explaining that after Slone spent over \$1,200,000.00 (\$1.2 million) and the process was pushed to the point where the application was scheduled for a public hearing, the goal post moved. In addition, the money that was spent cannot be recovered, the valid use cannot be acted upon, and the foundation does not have a home to move its vision forward or to attract donors. Howard provided other information about Slone's application along with the concept of putting tennis courts at Crellin Park instead of on Thomas Road, and emphasized that, without a waiver, Slone could not move the mission of the Foundation forward since he spent all the money before the moratorium in good faith that he was proceeding with all the legal construct. Slone was simply asking for a chance to continue the process along the necessary conditions that would not frustrate the legitimate land use questions the Town may have. Howard also made some comments about the moratorium and its restrictions, stated that Slone's proposals did not frustrate the desire to prevent commercial development on unpaved roads and also explaining that under the restraints of the moratorium, Slone could legally build another large home on the property, large agricultural barns, or even tennis courts.

Howard mentioned the concerns of local residents about the fragility of Thomas Road, stating to the contrary that people often drive up on Thomas Road, park their trailers on the roadsides, and ride their horses. He explained that if the real worry is causing a deleterious effect to the road, the moratorium does nothing to stop that because school buses, milk trucks, construction equipment, and other large and heavy vehicles are permitted to operate on backroads. Howard noted that Slone agreed to a bond to ensure the safety of the road, but that when looking at the proposed activity along with the intent of the moratorium, allowing the variance would permit the plans to proceed without negative impact.

Howard concluded that he and his client are simply asking for fair treatment, along with the considerations that \$1,200,000.00 (\$1.2 million) was spent before the moratorium was put in place and the community would be able to express any legitimate concerns to the Zoning Board. In addition, a search of the records will show that this was the only application before the Board that the moratorium affected, so he asked that the Board recognize the extreme economic and social hardship upon Slone and the Foundation and then accept the request to grant the most minimal variance necessary for the project to continue.

The Board agreed that Adam Slone and Attorney Howard had 35 minutes of time left, which was allowed to be reserved for later on. **Supervisor DeGroot** noted that other comments had been received from Jack Boyd, Sally Veillette, the Planning Board, and the Zoning Board. As the two boards requested that their letters be read, **Attorney Rappleyea** read both letters as part of the public hearing process. Both letters are on file.

Supervisor DeGroot opened the floor to comments on the hardship application. **Attorney Jeff Baker** representing the Thomas Road Conservation Alliance stated that they had been blindsided by all this information and asked for a five minute recess, the Board agreed at 7:50 PM.

The Board reconvened at 7:55 PM. After discussion between some members of the public, Attorney Baker allowed a supporter of Adam Slone and LSYF to speak first.

Sally Veillette spoke before the Board while accompanied by her father Paul Veillette. They represent two out of the three members of the Veillette Foundation and wanted to speak regarding the matter. Veillette explained that she did not wish to address any technical aspects, even though she did have a lot of experience with the Zoning Board process since they purchased a former church in New Concord and converted it into use for their organization. Veillette read a letter that she had sent to the Town Board, which had also been published in the local paper, a copy of which is on file. Thereafter, Veillette noted that while Slone's idea to incorporate the tennis aspect of his camp at Crellin Park, she would personally like to see it all together on the Thomas Road property for the emotional safety of children, but recognized that it was Slone's decision to make. In addition, Veillette read a letter from Charlie Murphy, CEO of Partners for Youth Empowerment Foundation, to her mother, Frances Veillette. Veillette concluded that she and her family would be happy to help Slone and LSYF if such was deemed necessary.

Attorney Jeffrey Baker, of Young/Sommer, LLC, on behalf of the Thomas Road Conservation Alliance, stated that the Board was present for the question of whether or not Adam Slone was suffering an unnecessary hardship. He emphasized that the issue had nothing to do with the merits of Slone's goals or his desire to help underprivileged children, since it was about a camp and had nothing to do with who would attend.

Baker described the standards for granting a variance within the construct of the moratorium, and argued that the Board had not heard anything from Slone about that. In particular, Baker urged the Board to keep several facts in mind, that the property was owned by Slone and not LSYF, that LSYF was only incorporated after the purchase of the property, and that no information had been provided about LSYF including a budget and expenses. Baker added that Slone supposedly paid \$1,100,000.00 (\$1.1 million) for a property that would operate eight weeks out of the year as a camp and then use it for the remainder of the year as a second home. The attorney explained that Slone was not precluded from using a property for that purpose, but that Slone had not indicated the hardship since spending money on the planning process is normal.

Baker also addressed the comments provided within the Zoning Board's letter and noted that his clients had not been allowed to speak before the Zoning Board. He explained that the Town Board adopted a moratorium because of increased traffic on dirt roads and also said that suddenly Slone's application was dramatically changed, instead of plans for tennis courts to be built on the property, there were plans for things occurring at Crellin Park, which changed the impact on roads. In referring to the new plans, Baker said that, while there would be a lesser impact for construction vehicles, there would still be an impact when implementing the above-ground waste water treatment system and when widening the access road. He opined that the planned traffic generated would probably increase because of more trips going back and forth to Crellin Park. Baker concluded his discussion about the Town Board's concerns toward the road when they first adopted the moratorium, and moved on to say that there was no information provided, in terms of dollars and cents proof, why Adam Slone was denied use of his property.

Baker explained that Slone has a home, which can be used as a home or to keep horses, but there was no indication why he was being harmed by the moratorium. Again, he stated that there was absolutely no information provided that showed how Slone was impacted personally, particularly in regards to Slone's personal net worth and his means. Baker conceded that Slone obviously has a desire to engage in a philanthropic operation, but went on to say that Slone needed a plan for the camp and that Slone did not need to tie that plan to the property on Thomas

Road. Baker stated that there were other properties that could be used for the activities Slone wanted that would not run afoul of the moratorium, which would include playing fields for recreational activities instead of forcing kids to play on the side of the hill.

Baker stated that it was a simple fact that the property could not be used in a manner that Slone intended to use it. He went to talk about the outcome of the current proceedings for some time, concluding that while no one knows what the outcome would be, the delay detracts from Slone's ability to attract donors but that no information about what Slone has done to get a Board of Directors for LSYF and the whole ongoing enterprise.

Baker introduced other information that would be provided by the members of the Alliance. Karen Murphy would provide information from others who had been closely involved in running camps, including the enormous undertakings that needed to be properly funded, since camps were not a simple matter. Also, Baker claimed that there were significant questions about the allegations of the horse farm previously on the property, since the prior statements were simply untrue and only evidence given in an unsworn statement by the prior owner. However, the Alliance had an affidavit showing that the information was not true since the horse farm had a low level of activity for many years, and if Slone or the Zoning Board had proof that there actually was that level of activity, they needed to provide it. Baker concluded that it was premature of the Zoning Board to state what they did, and that Slone's application simply did not meet the legal standards necessary to grant the hardship. He ended by saying that if the Board was going to grant Slone a hardship without proof, they should be prepared and happy to give a waiver to anyone and everyone who came before them in the future.

Karen Murphy provided reading materials to the Board. She stated that she was not going to repeat what Attorney Baker said, but that the Board was meeting on a very narrow issue. Murphy told the Board that the legal principles had been provided for them, so they should review and apply them. She also stated that Slone kept repeating himself on his plans for the project, but that it was not the forum to do that since it was time to show the hardship with actual evidence. Murphy explained that the hardship was a dollars and cents question, and that the Board needed to review the financial aspects of the plan.

Murphy went on to describe details regarding Slone's personal proceedings and her opinions regarding the same. She stated that Slone was a very wealthy man who made the decision to proceed with purchasing the property while knowing that there was opposition to his plans. Also, Slone lived in the house on a weekly basis, though Murphy admitted that she did not know if Slone presently lived at the house. Murphy said that Slone's comments regarding not being sure how to recover lost resources was ridiculous because he could always resell the house, his property had not been interfered with one iota, and the mere delay of his plans was not a hardship.

Murphy continued by talking about LSYF and how Linda Ziskind would provide further information on particulars regarding Slone's plans. Murphy was adamant that there was no LSYF because the Alliance reached out to Slone via Kathy Cramer, who had experience with foundations and offered to help with fundraising, and that Slone neither had a recruitment plan nor a Board of Directors. Cramer had offered to help Slone form a Board of Directors along with the assistance of a Mr. Gibbs to find a suitable location for a tennis camp. Murphy claimed to also be in possession of an affidavit signed by Kathy Cramer with the above information, including the opinion that the Thomas Road location is not suitable for children and camp activities.

Murphy also gave her opinion about the Zoning Board's proceedings on LSYF. She stated that the Zoning Board's letter repeated several things that had been said before but that she wanted to keep the record straight and truthful. She told the Town Board that what they had been told by the Zoning Board and Attorney Howard had not been contested in a public hearing setting or tested by public debate. In particular, Murphy referred to the prior use of Slone's property, and stated that she wanted the Town Board to have the right information that it was a single family home with some horses but that there was no activity except for one or two cars a day. Murphy added that neighboring owner Amy Boll never saw anyone riding horses or leaving the property, so the idea that Slone was going to improve off of that activity was pure fiction.

Murphy also accused Slone and the Zoning Board of putting forth a host of fictitious information as the truth, including the plans for construction, the sound study, and being approved by the fire department. Murphy claimed to have three consultants who disputed almost every official statement that had been made about the site, and even Thomas Baird from Barton & Loguidice agreed that the sound study was fatally flawed and the tennis camp would be a dramatic and significant impact to the area. Murphy claimed that the Alliance even had the former fire administrator John Muller visit the site and provide information that directly refuted Attorney Howard's statements that Slone could build a fire access road, another house, or another barn.

Murphy concluded by accusing Adam Slone, Attorney Howard, and the Zoning Board of providing a lot of myths and misrepresentations, while saying that the Town Board engaged in excellent representation in deciding that the Comprehensive Plan needed to move forward smartly and properly. She added that while Slone may be delayed by the moratorium, he had to demonstrate a real hardship to the Board and he simply could not do that because no one could claim that a delay is a hardship. The dirt roads were fragile and critical to the Town and the tennis camp, as Attorney Baker said, would still negatively impact those roads. Murphy ended that without any proof of an economic hardship, the Board should not grant Slone or LSYF a hardship in this case.

Linda Ziskind gave more paperwork to the Town Board and opened by saying that she was at the very first Zoning Board meeting on 8-28-14 for Adam Slone. At the end of the meeting, one of the Zoning Board members voiced a concern to Adam Slone (Ziskind quoted from a tape recording she had made of the meeting) and said that when we approve this, you're going to build something that will be there for a long time. We need to think about what happens to the property after the camp is no longer there or it becomes someone else's camp will it become a white elephant? Is LSYF able to maintain the camp? It will have to raise funding to operate and maintain the camp. By requesting a special use permit Mr. Slone is in effect asking the Town, his neighbors and the community to be his partner in the project. Mr. Slone is asking to be allowed to place a camp in a residential and agricultural area that will require extensive mitigation in order to have the things he's talking about. It will require annual maintenance. Ziskind stated that Slone wanted everyone to take his word as an article of faith that his organization has the resources and expertise to accomplish this project. Ziskind stated that Attorney Howard again expects everyone to take a gamble. Furthermore, Ziskind said that Slone was asking the Town to be his financial partner, meaning Slone verbally agreed to pay 80% of the property taxes and he's asking us to subsidize the other 20%. She could not imagine that anyone would think it was a good idea to partner with a group that they had not vetted.

Ziskind stated that while the Alliance had put their concerns in writing before every Zoning Board meeting, including questions about a board of directors, advisors, business plan, and financials, there were no answers to be found. Ziskind researched Adam Slone and LSYF online and provided details that she deemed critical for public discussion at the public hearing. First, Ziskind said that she found nothing about LSYF, since it neither had a website nor was listed under Slone's LinkedIn profile. Then Ziskind confided that the Alliance had an affidavit from Kathy Cramer, a founder and 30-year board member of The Summer Camp in Maine, who phoned Slone and discovered that LSYF had only two board members—Slone and another he would not name. Ziskind accused Slone of not formulating any real plans for the camp, and that some of the decisions he had made did not comply with State safety standards, but she believed that the Alliance deserved to see evidence that Slone was up to the task to operate LSYF. Ziskind stated that she found that a property owned by Slone had been involved in a fraudulent business transaction, where the real estate lawyer handling the sale as well as the purchaser (also a lawyer) were disbarred and charged with various crimes. Slone was mentioned in the Wall Street Journal and New York Times article she discovered online that dealt with a real estate investment. Slone purchased the Thomas Rd. property with a clear understanding of the risks involved. It is not the Town's responsibility to make exceptions for Mr. Slone because he guessed wrong. It appears that Slone is not a real estate developer but a real estate investor. Ziskind also described information gathered from online, including some private details about Slone's personal life

Ziskind continued, mentioning two things that were very tiresome to her and the Alliance, particularly because they had not been given the opportunity to share their findings prior to this time. One, Ziskind stated that she was tired of Slone and Howard using a strategy of saying something frequently and with enough confidence that caused everyone to believe that everything they stated was factual. She addressed the specific issue of vehicles having the least impact on roads during July and August and produced a paper from NOAA that claimed that summer has the highest amount of rainfall. Two, Ziskind stated that she was tired of Slone and Howard's continuous attempts to discredit the Alliance and casting them as racists. She began to personally accuse Howard on several points and ignored the protests of others in the room to tell her to calm down, including telling Howard that he had not read the emails from the Alliance to the Zoning Board and the press, forcefully giving him a copy of all of their correspondence. Ziskind, speaking to Mr. Howard made reference to her family's African-American and Jewish heritage and made further personal accusations against Howard. At this point the discussion was shut down by the Board

Roger Mason provided the Board with a short story and a picture on his phone about a garbage truck that broke its axle and created a several-foot hole on Thomas Road the previous Thursday, stating that it would cost the Town a couple of thousand dollars to fix.

Heather Uhlar asked to address the road issue and claimed that horse trailers did not drizzle down Thomas Road and park on the curbs since there were gullies on every side. She explained that trailers were allowed to park on her property with permission or at the property owned by Mahlon Richards on Boice Road. Uhlar also mentioned the previous owner's traffic situation on Slone's property, stating that the details were poorly misinterpreted. Uhlar claimed that she had been told that the previous owner only saw one border every morning, but concluded that everything the Board heard about the property prior to Slone's purchasing it was a fabrication.

The Board told Uhlar to speak to the hardship waiver. Uhlar promised that her information dealt with the hardship and began to read an email from Adam Slone to the Town that she had gained from a FOIL request. Uhlar stated that she did not understand how Slone was permitted such a usage in an agricultural district and did not need a permit. She claimed that if she needed a hardship, the Board would only need to look at her bank account and Slone's bank account, since Slone's dollar amount would blow hers out of the water.

A letter from **Jeffrey and Regina Murdock on 209 Reed Road** was read before the Board in support of the moratorium. The letter stated that the Murdock's regretted their inability to attend the meeting and that their position on the moratorium had not changed. They believed that the moratorium was a first step in the right direction since the Town should plan for and prepare the zoning laws. The Murdock's were very sorry that the camp application had come up again since it appeared to be a major distraction from the situation at hand by negating the code and rendering it useless. The letter concluded by asking the Board to stay true to the intent of the law, make an effort to preserve the rural character of the area, and stand firm on the moratorium without exception.

Loretta Salvesvold from North Chatham read part of a prepared statement before the Board declined to hear further comment because of her choice of spiteful language. She stated that her understanding was that Slone purchased a single home in his name only and LSYF was not mentioned. Salvesvold asked how it was possible that a man with over a million dollars made slanderous accusations against the Town and then was able to sneak in the back door by playing the spoiled rich child. **The Board** interrupted her from any further comments and reiterated that they wished to focus on the topic at hand and that her choice of adjectives was not necessary.

Sally Veillette asked about the hardship that had come up to debate, whether the hardship was only for Adam Slone and his property or also in regards to the 30% of school-aged children who lived in the community. **Supervisor DeGroodt** replied that the hardship was confined to Slone and LSYF.

Attorney Howard made several statements in response to comments made by others. In regards to the standards the Board was looking at, Howard noted that they were analyzing whether or not there was an unnecessary hardship, according to the Local Law, the home rule law, and other laws that addressed variances. Howard mentioned that several people had talked about the money that Slone has and reiterated that they were all talking about an individual who spent \$1,200,000.00 (\$1.2 million) of his own hard-earned dollars to purchase a property and follow an application process that was referred to in the Zoning Board's letter in great detail as a permitted use. Howard further explained that the moratorium issue was not connected to the Comprehensive Plan, particularly because Slone was seeking to operate according to the law and his was the only application on file before the Building Department affected by the moratorium. Howard concluded that regardless of the demonization heard tonight, Slone came to the Board to make a variance request since he wished to partner with the Town recreation department, which was not an idle promise, but an actual unnecessary hardship on a moratorium against a single application to frustrate a permitted land use.

Adam Slone also made some concluding statements. He admitted that it was wild to hear people attacking him, but that he was not going to do what others did. Slone stated that he was not ashamed to have been successful in life, since he started a business, built houses and fixed them up, all because of a tennis scholarship. He continued that he was not ashamed for working hard and making a good living and employing many people over the years. Slone agreed that he did buy houses over the years, and that he also dealt with losses, and he did not know if others had done what he had.

Slone also talked about several details of LSYF, explaining that there was no website because they did not have a 501(c)3 yet and they were not prepared to start a presence online. He stated that there were a million things that had to get done, but that the camp could not open their doors until some of those details had been figured out. Slone said that LSYF was not a renegade camp, since they were following the rules and had been from the very beginning. He acknowledged that LSYF had an annual budget, as well as four board members, who were amazing people volunteering their time.

In regards to the idea that Slone could use the house as a second home, Slone admitted that he answered a question incorrectly at the first Zoning Board meeting and apologized that he was not an expert in such processes. He added, however, that it was very clear by State and Federal law that a foundation cannot use the house as a second home, and he had no interest in breaking the law. Slone concluded that if people want details about LSYF and ask for them, he would supply them, adding the thought that, for \$2,000.00, a person can sponsor a camper and provide their transportation, food, tennis rackets, and all other needs.

Supervisor DeGroot stated at this point that the Board was not interested in any other details except what pertained directly to the hardship.

Karen Murphy announced that it was the night to receive evidence and that if Slone had documents for evidence, they should go into the current record, since the hearing would be closed and that would be the end of it.

Judy Grunberg stated that she was feeling some déjà vu and that the moratorium was in place so that the Comprehensive Plan could be implemented. **Supervisor DeGroot** stated that they were not there to discuss the Comprehensive Plan, so Grunberg concluded by asking everyone to keep in mind the issue of whether or not a tennis camp would be an allowable use under the revised zoning laws.

The Board agreed that they wished to continue the public hearing and began to discuss when the next date would be. **The Alliance** wished to know why the hearing would continue. **The Board** explained that it was their prerogative to continue the hearing, that they were not at the stage where they felt comfortable in proceeding to a decision, and that they might have further questions to be addressed in another meeting.

Attorney Baker told the Board that they should establish their evidence and then go forward. He also mentioned a letter he sent on March 10th, that if Slone submitted any financial proof of hardship, the Alliance wished to know a week or ten days before the hearing. **Supervisor DeGroot** agreed to take that under advisement.

The Board agreed to continue the public hearing on **Thursday, April 16, at 5:30 PM**, with a meeting site to be announced at a later time.

Motion to Adjourn: Councilman Swartz moved to adjourn. Councilwoman Rohde seconded and the motion passed unanimously. The meeting closed at 9:00 PM.

Respectfully submitted by,

Elizabeth Horst, Deputy Clerk