1	COURT OF APPEALS
2	STATE OF NEW YORK
3	
4	CAPRUSO, ET AL.,
5	Respondents,
6	-against- No. 102
7	VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT, (Action No. 1)
8	Appellant.
9	STATE OF NEW YORK,
10	Respondent,
11	-against-
12	VILLAGE OF KINGS POINT, (Action No. 2)
13	Appellant.
14	
15	20 Eagle Street
16	Albany, New York 1220' May 1, 2014
17	Before:
18	CHIEF JUDGE JONATHAN LIPPMAN
19	ASSOCIATE JUDGE VICTORIA A. GRAFFEO ASSOCIATE JUDGE SUSAN PHILLIPS READ
20	ASSOCIATE JUDGE ROBERT S. SMITH ASSOCIATE JUDGE EUGENE F. PIGOTT, JR.
21	ASSOCIATE JUDGE JENNY RIVERA ASSOCIATE JUDGE SHEILA ABDUS-SALAAM
22	
23 24	
24 25	

Official Court Transcriber

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24	Wantan Gabica (133)
	Karen Schiffmiller

1 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: We're going to start 2 with number 102, Capruso v. Village of Kings Point. 3 Counselor, you want any rebuttal time? 4 MR. BRICKMAN: If I may reserve three 5 minutes, Your Honor? 6 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Three minutes, 7 absolutely you can. MR. BRICKMAN: May it please the court, my 8 9 name is John Brickman for the Village defendants. 10 Your Honors, the Village purchased the great swamp 11 and trenches in 1927, with the design to create Kings 12 Point Park. And history shows that the Village 13 promptly and intentionally carved out a piece then 14 for nonpark purposes. 15 JUDGE READ: Does your - - - does your 16 argument, Mr. Brickman, depend on the lease 17 reservation or would you have - - - would you say you 18 win anyway, because you carved this piece out 19 initially? 20 MR. BRICKMAN: Judge Read, I would say we'd 21 win in either event. I think the lease renova - - -22 reservation and in particular, the action of the 23 Village Board at the June 18, 1946 public meeting 2.4 authorizing the lease reservation, each of that - - -

and the use for a decade or so before then - - - each

1 provides an independent basis - - -2 JUDGE SMITH: You - - - you say you carved 3 out a precise piece, 5.4 acres or something like 4 that? 5 MR. BRICKMAN: Yes, yes, Judge Smith. JUDGE SMITH: And when - - - what - - -6 7 what, other than the lease reservation, tells us that it was a 5.4 acre area that was carved out? 8 9 MR. BRICKMAN: Well - - - well, Judge, what 10 tells us what precisely the 5.44 acres was, is the 11 June 1946 Village board resolution, followed by the 12 July 1, 1946 lease amendment. 13 But I think Your Honor raises a rather key 14 point with respect to what the 1938 lease says. 15 if I may quote, it's at page 368 of the record, 16 paragraph 10 of the original - - - at least, the 17 original, in terms of the record - - - 1938's lease 18 says, "The lessor reserves the right to use the 19 dumping area in said premises for dumping ashes, 20 clean refuse and waste material from the Village of 21 Kings Point". JUDGE SMITH: Well, but apart from 22 23 everything else, how does that - - - I mean, you 2.4 didn't dump on 5.4 acres?

MR. BRICKMAN: No.

1	JUDGE SMITH: This isn't a 5.4 acre dump in
2	there.
3	MR. BRICKMAN: That's correct, Your Honor.
4	But 5
5	JUDGE SMITH: So I guess, I mean I -
6	apart from that, what what tells you that
7	that was the area that you said that those 5.4 acres
8	were nonpark?
9	MR. BRICKMAN: Judge, we don't know that,
10	and that's precisely why there has to be a statute of
11	limitations of six years.
12	JUDGE GRAFFEO: Well, how how does -
13	how does the language that you just read, using
14	it for dumping purposes, mean that it's still not
15	parkland?
16	MR. BRICKMAN: Because it's
17	JUDGE GRAFFEO: I'm I'm trying to
18	determine what's the basis for claiming that
19	that whatever the acreage is, that it's not parkland.
20	MR. BRICKMAN: Because the lease for use as
21	a park was from the Village of Kings Point to the
22	Great Neck Park District. The Great Neck Park
23	District is not like, for example, the New York City
24	Parks Department. It's a it's an entirely
25	separate and inde

1 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Yeah, but if it's used - - - if it's used for a different purpose, all 2 3 this time, assume it's parkland, everything except 4 the little strip that's actually been used, we're now 5 going to say it's not parkland because of the lease? 6 MR. BRICKMAN: No. 7 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: And that's consistent with the - - - with the public trust doctrine? 8 9 MR. BRICKMAN: What I'm - - - what I'm 10 saying, Chief Judge Lippman, is that the use was by -11 - - and this is where the term - - - precise language 12 of the '38 lease bears in. It was for use by the 13 Village of Kings Point for the dumping purpose. And 14 I - - - and I recognize Judge Smith's point, and that 15 is that there's some imprecision as to whether the 16 '38 - - -17 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: But what's happened 18 since the lease? What's happened up to now, in terms 19 of the use of the land? 20 MR. BRICKMAN: What's happened - - -21 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: The land in question. 22 MR. BRICKMAN: What's happened is that over 23 the years, the Village has added and used a pistol 2.4 range, a training facility for the Village Police

Department, a salt shed. And this all goes back - -

1 - the pistol range after 1946, the salt shed in 1988, a sand pit in the late 1970s - - - all of this is in 2 3 the record that I - - -4 JUDGE SMITH: Was it - - - was it legal the 5 first time you did it, when you - - - when you - - -6 the first time you dumped, or the first time you 7 built the salt shed? Or was that - - - or was that a violation of the public trust doctrine? 8 9 MR. BRICKMAN: I'm - - - I'm prepared to 10 agree for purposes of argument that it was a 11 violation. 12 JUDGE SMITH: So as you say - - - but - - -13 and the statute started running at that point. 14 MR. BRICKMAN: That's our argument, Your 15 Honor. 16 JUDGE SMITH: Why isn't it - - - why isn't 17 it analogous to an encroachment in the law of 18 trespass, where - - - where it's a continuing wrong? 19 MR. BRICKMAN: Because the cases that talk about the status of trespass or nuisance as creating 20 21 a continuing wrong with an ever regenerating statute 22 - - - statute of limitations really apply in 23 different circumstances. There's no definition of 2.4 continuing wrong that would fit precisely our fact

pattern. This is - - -

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: What is it - - - what is this, if not a continuing wrong? What - - - what's happening here?

2.4

MR. BRICKMAN: This is a use that has been in place for seventy-odd years, Judge. And - - - and if I - - I mean, and it's - - - it's a use that was inconsistent with the early conception of this area as a park. Whether it's a use that's been permitted to continue for that long, I think the - - -

JUDGE GRAFFEO: I have a more basic question, though. Why should any statute of limitations apply to land that's in public trust? Because doesn't - - - just the name alone kind of indicates that it's a forever, until the state legislature decides?

MR. BRICKMAN: I think there are two answers to that question, Your Honor. And the first answer is that there are all kinds of important public policies that we entrust to the state to vindicate. The laws against corruption - - - the laws against environmental pollution, and so on.

And yet, notwithstanding the value that we as a society place on those virtues, there's a repose that the law ultimately imposes. And from a conceptual prospective, I don't see this as any

1 different. I urge to Your Honors that it isn't 2 different. 3 JUDGE GRAFFEO: Well, but what about - - what about this specific proposal to build this 4 5 garage, that I guess the Village trustees first 6 announced, what, in November 2008 in that meeting? 7 MR. BRICKMAN: That was a - - -JUDGE GRAFFEO: Does that - - - does that 8 9 trigger any kind of statute of limitations - - -10 MR. BRICKMAN: I don't think under the 11 circumstances - - -JUDGE GRAFFEO: The residents that are 12 13 concerned about this, they have no right to bring any kind of judicial review - - -14 15 MR. BRICKMAN: I think that the - - -JUDGE GRAFFEO: - - - in a timely fashion 16 17 from that meeting? MR. BRICKMAN: I'm sorry; I didn't mean to 18 19 interrupt. The answer is, I believe, they do not. 20 These are people who have, in each instance, the 21 three plaintiffs, lived, not in the Village of Great 22 - - - in Kings Point, but in the adjoining Village of 23 Great Neck, since the 1990s, have walked the property 2.4 virtually daily - - -

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: So your view is

they're - - - they're - - - they've been on notice?

That's your - - -

2.4

MR. BRICKMAN: Well, I think that very clearly, they've been on notice of the use. The use is open. It's obvious. It - - - it goes on from day to day. They - -

JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: Well, if it's - - - if it's a change in the use, though, counsel - - - well, backing up a bit, according to your argument, even though they might have seen some nonpark use in the 1990s, since the statute of limitations is long over based on a 30s lease and something else, they wouldn't be able to challenge it anyway.

But the use appears to be different now.

This bigger garage would be very different than a seventeen-foot - - - square foot shed or anything else that you've been using. So why wouldn't they be able to talk about the change in the use?

MR. BRICKMAN: Well, I think first, the fact is that there was a withdrawal from park dedication or - - back in 1938 and that has to have some significance. But I think the overarching point is that notwithstanding the argument that the plaintiffs make, the proposed use is not all that significantly different from the existing use - - -

1 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: It's different in scale, isn't it? 2 3 MR. BRICKMAN: Moderately different in scale. The record - - -4 5 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Pretty big - - -6 MR. BRICKMAN: The - - -7 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: - - - building you 8 want to build, right? 9 MR. BRICKMAN: At page - - - well, it's a 10 bigger building, but at page 452 of the record, we 11 have Michael Moorehead, who is the Village 12 Superintendent of Public Works, who says, look I've 13 worked in this Village this 1988; I've seen all 14 that's gone on there, and I know what's been done 15 there. And the proposed - - - the majority of the 16 area - - - majority, that means more than half of the 17 area - - - on which the proposed activity will take 18 place already is used for these, quite obviously, 19 nonpark purposes. 20 JUDGE READ: So it's used, but there's just 21 not a 12,000-foot building there? MR. BRICKMAN: That's right. It's not a 22 23 12,000-foot building, Judge Read, but on the other 2.4 hand, it is a - - - a garage; it is - - - was fuel

pumps. There's a transfer station for waste.

1 JUDGE PIGOTT: Assuming you're - - -2 assuming you're right, do you have a - - is there a 3 SEQR obligation that's going to follow? Let's assume 4 we agree with you and you're about to construct all 5 of this. Do you have - - - do you have environmental 6 quality review requirements to meet? 7 MR. BRICKMAN: That's an issue I have not 8 confronted, Judge Pigott. And if we do, obviously, 9 we'll deal with them. 10 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: And what about - - -11 and what - - -12 MR. BRICKMAN: I can - - - my partner, who 13 is Village Counsel, happens to be sitting here, and I 14 suspect he's going to have - - -15 JUDGE PIGOTT: I saw the note coming. 16 MR. BRICKMAN: I'm told - - - I'm not sure 17 it's in the record - - - that we have met all of the 18 SEQR requirements. 19 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: And what about the 20 state legislature and the public just - - - trust 21 doctrine? No - - - no application here? State 22 legislature doesn't have a role to play? 23 MR. BRICKMAN: Not in our view, although I 2.4 will point out, that in 1967, as a result of a pickup 25 in the comptrollers office, the existing lease was -

- - was the subject of a - - - of a proceeding - - -1 2 of a - - of a bill, and - - - and an act which 3 enacted into law, which interestingly conferred upon 4 the Village the right to lease all or a part of the 5 full 173.3 acres. And in Section 2 of the legislation, the 6 7 legislature very specifically approved - - - I think the words were ratified, confirmed and approved, or 8 9 similar - - - similar verbiage - - - the 1958 lease 10 which, by its very terms, had the carve-out of the 5.44 acres. 11 12 JUDGE PIGOTT: When - - - when you say 13 "carve-out", so what we're talking about is - - - and 14 I - - - and I looked at the maps - - - you don't 15 dispute that this is parkland. It's not like you - -16 - you - - - the land was given to the Parks 17 Department and you kept 5.4. MR. BRICKMAN: Well, there's an argument we 18 19 did, but for purposes of this - - - the appeal, we 20 don't take the position that this was never, ever, 21 ever parkland. 22 JUDGE PIGOTT: And at some point, if the 23 lease expires, can they evict you? 2.4 MR. BRICKMAN: I'm sor - - - can they?

JUDGE PIGOTT: Evict you?

1 MR. BRICKMAN: Well, I'm the lessor. 2 JUDGE PIGOTT: Oh, you're leasing it to the 3 parks - - -4 MR. BRICKMAN: Yeah, we - - -5 JUDGE PIGOTT: I see. I got you. I was 6 looking at it the other way that they were leasing -7 8 MR. BRICKMAN: I wanted to - - -9 JUDGE SMITH: I'm still - - - I'm still 10 hung up - - - maybe you've answered it, but I - - - I 11 missed it. What - - - assume you're right, that you 12 got - - - that - - - that everything you did, the 13 statute of limitations has run on: the shed, the 14 shooting range if it were still there which it's not, 15 the dumping ground which you're entitled to do that. 16 How does that translate into a right to 17 build a new building on area - - - some areas that 18 are still green and have always been green? 19 MR. BRICKMAN: They may be green and always 20 green, but that doesn't mean they weren't carved out 21 way back - - -22 JUDGE SMITH: Tell me again, what carved 23 them out? How we know that an area, which has always 2.4 had - - - it never had anything but a tree on it, got 25 carved out?

1 MR. BRICKMAN: May I respond to - - -2 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Yes, of course, sure. 3 MR. BRICKMAN: Not only was there the 4 express description in the 1938 lease, in 1946, the 5 Village Board specifically approved an amendment to the lease; that was on June 18 of '46. And two weeks 6 7 later, the Village and the Park District - - - an 8 entirely independent agency that serves a much larger 9 of the Great Neck Peninsula, entered into a formal 10 lease agreement. 11 And I will tell Your Honors that it is at 12 page - - - I'll pick that up on - - - I'm sorry. 13 resolution to page 374 of the record, and the lease 14 amendment takes place at 377 of the record. 15 JUDGE PIGOTT: Is that a metes and bounds 16 lease? 17 MR. BRICKMAN: Yes. Very specifically what it has is an attachment that sets out the - - - the 18 19 original lease. It sets out the full metes and 20 bounds description. 21 JUDGE SMITH: So - - - so at that point - -- at that point, the Village essentially recovered 22 23 from the Park District 5.44 acres. 2.4 MR. BRICKMAN: I think that's accurate.

JUDGE SMITH: How does that make it not

1 parkland anymore? 2 MR. BRICKMAN: It - - - it may not make it 3 not parkland, but to the extent that it's parkland, that's a violation of the public trust doctrine. 4 5 JUDGE SMITH: You mean, just - - - just to 6 get it - - - even though you - - - even - - - why - -7 - why is it? I mean, assuming - - - let's say to 8 simplify things, that there's 3 acres there that you 9 never touched of those 5.4. I made that up. But 10 let's - - - let's assume that's - - - that's the 11 case. How - - - how did - - - how did you violate 12 the public trust doctrine by - - - by terminating the 13 lease and putting it in your own name? 14 MR. BRICKMAN: May I read you from the 15 minutes of the June 1946 board meeting? This is at 16 page 374 of the record. "Mayor O'Rourke (ph.) 17 advised that it's necessary that the Village obtain permission of the Great Neck Park Board to reserve a 18 19 strip of land approximately 400 by 600" - - - the 20 original - - -21 JUDGE SMITH: Which is about half an acre, right? 22 23 MR. BRICKMAN: What? 2.4 JUDGE SMITH: That's about a half an acre?

MR. BRICKMAN: No, no, that's - - - that's

237,000 or 240,000 feet and the 5.44 acres is 1 2 237,000. It's vir - - -3 JUDGE SMITH: Oh, that is - - - so that is - - that is the 5.44 acres. 4 5 MR. BRICKMAN: It's virtually precise; "at the southwest corner and " - - - so-and-so - - - "for 6 7 a pistol range and storage of highway materials and 8 supplies." So that whole area is cut out for Village 9 nonpark purposes. 10 JUDGE SMITH: Okay, but you're basically 11 saying, then, that by saying that in the resolution, 12 they started the statute of limitations running? 13 MR. BRICKMAN: I am, Your Honor, and that's perfectly consistent with what I think is the best 14 15 law out there, regrettably not a decision of this court, but the decision of the Second Department in a 16 17 case called Shapiro v. Town of Ramapo. What happened there in 2001, the Village Board - - - sorry, the 18 19 Town Board - - -20 JUDGE SMITH: They actually alienated the 21 land. 22 MR. BRICKMAN: But that wasn't the trigger 23 for the statute. What the - - - what the Second 2.4 Department held the trigger to the statute was the

action of the town board in approving the alienation.

1 And later on the alienation happens. And later on 2 there are applications for the various approvals. 3 And the Second Department in the face of 4 precisely this same challenge says, uh-huh, the time 5 - - - it's a six-year statute, and the time runs from 6 the action of the Village board. They're at a public 7 meeting here in our - - -8 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, counsel. 9 You're going to have rebuttal time. 10 Thank you, Your Honors. MR. BRICKMAN: 11 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Let's hear from your 12 adversaries. 13 MR. BRICKMAN: Thank you very much, Your 14 Honor. 15 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Thank you. 16 Counselor, has this plot of land been set 17 aside the whole time for this purpose? 18 MS. NOLL: No, Your Honors. The - - -19 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Why now, all of sudden, do we say, hey, you can't have this anymore 20 21 when it's - - -MS. NOLL: The Village - - -22 23 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: - - - seems to be 2.4 notorious for all this time? 25 MS. NOLL: The Village concedes this has

1	always been dedicated parkland at page 2 of the reply
2	brief. But Village
3	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Yes, but these 5.4,
4	or whatever it is, acres?
5	MS. NOLL: Exactly, that part that
6	the entire 173 acres of Kings Point Park have always
7	been dedicated parkland.
8	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Yeah, but they've had
9	a right to use it for other purposes, right?
10	MS. NOLL: The Village has
11	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Why can't they
12	continue to use it for the
13	MS. NOLL: The passage of time doesn't take
14	away from the legislature, its exclusive authority
15	under the public trust doctrine, to determine whether
16	a park should be used for nonpark purposes. This
17	court decides in Matter of Ackerman, in Matter of Van
18	Cortlandt Park
19	JUDGE READ: Well
20	MS. NOLL: that the equities
21	JUDGE READ: Well that was we
22	affirmed that in the decision below, right? We
23	didn't really discuss this issue ourselves.
24	MS. NOLL: In in Matter of Ackerman,
25	the statute of limitations wasn't raised as a

1 defense. But the court recognized the principle that the fact that those facilities were there for fifteen 2 3 and twenty-four years wasn't relevant to whether this 4 decision should be given to the legislature. 5 JUDGE SMITH: On your - - - on your theory, if they bui - - - if they - - - if no one had - - -6 7 no one had noticed and they went ahead and built the 8 new Department of Public Works building, and let's 9 say they occupied the whole 5.4 acres, paved it over 10 with cement. And it stood there for a hundred years, 11 literally a hundred years. Could then bring a suit 12 or your grandchildren bring a suit to - - - to make 13 them tear it down? MS. NOLL: Yes, but that can't extinguish 14 15 the public trust doctrine. But - - -16 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Does anything 17 extinguish the public trust - - -18 MS. NOLL: The legislature. 19 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: - - - doctrine? 20 MS. NOLL: The legislature has the role to 21 decide - - -22 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: It doesn't matter how 23 long this has been in place. It doesn't matter 2.4 what's on those 5.4 acres or whatever it is. Without 25 legislative approval, no good.

MS. NOLL: Well, the Village isn't out of time to ask for permission. If they had built the Department of Public Works facility there, the Village can ask for legislative approval after the fact. And I cited session laws in my brief, that show that the legislature does regularly receive requests for authorization after the fact.

2.4

JUDGE RIVERA: So - - - so - - - so they would take this action of building or otherwise using the land for nonpark purposes - - - I take it your argument is - - - at - - - at their peril, because first of all, you may come in a hundred years later or second of all, they may seek permission, and the state may deny it.

MS. NOLL: That's right.

JUDGE RIVERA: So if they - - - if they
move on the kind of action that is nonpark use, and - - in your position is they do that at their own
peril. And that's fine, because the law is very
clear and their on notice of that.

MS. NOLL: Right, and even adverse possession, which they now say they're not pressing, requires a reasonable belief that they can use this property, then they - - - that they have title to this property, without - - -

1	JUDGE READ: And you don't you don't
2	draw any distinction between what's there now and the
3	12,000-sqaure-foot building that's proposed?
4	MS. NOLL: That's right. There is a
5	there is a huge distinction. In any of that
6	JUDGE READ: You do draw a distinction?
7	MS. NOLL: Yeah.
8	JUDGE READ: I thought you said that both -
9	
LO	MS. NOLL: They both
L1	JUDGE READ: both were impermissible.
L2	MS. NOLL: They do they are both
L3	impermissible and the Village has the duty and the
L4	responsibility to request
L5	JUDGE SMITH: One's one's more
L6	impermissible than the other?
L7	MS. NOLL: They're both completely
L8	impermissible at this point, because the Village
L9	hasn't asked for permission for either as it
20	concedes. But in any event
21	JUDGE GRAFFEO: So what's the effect of the
22	leases? They're
23	MS. NOLL: The leases say
24	JUDGE GRAFFEO: They're void?
25	MS. NOLL: The leases aren't void. The

1	leases reserve to the Village a portion of the park.
2	That doesn't change the Village's duty to run this as
3	a park. They don't authorize nonpark use
4	JUDGE PIGOTT: But they own the whole
5	they own the whole thing, right?
6	MS. NOLL: They own the whole thing, and
7	the lease
8	JUDGE PIGOTT: So when you say that the
9	lease give them, you know, a portion of it, well,
10	they they've got it all. They're just saying,
11	this part we want to use for something else.
12	MS. NOLL: The lease gives them the
13	lease leaves in their hands the duty to run it as a
14	park. And, in fact, what they asked the legislature
15	for permission for was
16	JUDGE PIGOTT: So the the logic of
17	that would mean then that the carve-out was
18	meaningless, right?
19	MS. NOLL: The carve-out the carve-
20	out is what it is. What they told the legislature -
21	
22	JUDGE PIGOTT: No, but no, no. What
23	I'm saying is, if if what Judge Smith asked you
24	is true, which is that they can't, under any
25	circumstances, anytime, anywhere, period, use it for

1	anything but a park, unless they get Albany's
2	permission, that the carve-out was senseless. I
3	mean, it was it was a park.
4	MS. NOLL: They didn't try to carve this
5	out for nonpark purposes. In
6	JUDGE PIGOTT: So it's it was
7	senseless. I mean, it was a futile add
8	JUDGE GRAFFEO: The dumping was not okay;
9	the seventeen-foot shed is not okay. Anything
10	MS. NOLL: The dumping
11	JUDGE GRAFFEO: they've used it for
12	since 1938
13	MS. NOLL: As I I under
14	JUDGE GRAFFEO: is inappropriate or
15	inconsistent with
16	MS. NOLL: As I understand
17	JUDGE GRAFFEO: I'm trying to understand
18	your
19	MS. NOLL: Yeah, as I understand it, the
20	dumping area isn't in the western corner. And it's
21	not clear from the lease
22	JUDGE GRAFFEO: Well, let's talk about this
23	5.4 acres. Whatever they're doing there, is it
24	permissible or impermissible?
25	MS. NOLL: It's impermissible. The salt

1	shed that they have there now and the garage, we now
2	know, they've conceded are nonpark uses. Therefore,
3	it's impermissible without legislative approval, and
4	that's because the legislature's never out of time to
5	rule on it.
6	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: So so so
7	the bottom line is what Judge Graffeo asked you is
8	that the leases are of no effect whatsoever.
9	MS. NOLL: They have an effect, but it
10	doesn't change the
11	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: What effect do they
12	have?
13	MS. NOLL: The Village wanted to run it, so
14	whatever the Village wants to do there
15	JUDGE SMITH: And the
16	JUDGE RIVERA: You're saying the lease
17	gives the the District the right to run the
18	park, even if they hold ownership to the park? I'm a
19	little confused on this argument.
20	MS. NOLL: The Village
21	JUDGE RIVERA: What's the point of the
22	Village?
23	MS. NOLL: The Village holds ownership.
24	JUDGE RIVERA: Uh-huh.
25	MS. NOLL: And the lease grants the Park

1	District the right to run and manage it.
2	JUDGE RIVERA: To run and manage the park.
3	MS. NOLL: And
4	JUDGE RIVERA: So they carved out the right
5	to not only own it, but to manage and run the park.
6	MS. NOLL: Exactly.
7	JUDGE RIVERA: Is that what you're saying?
8	MS. NOLL: That's as much as it does. If
9	you look at the language
10	JUDGE RIVERA: Got you.
11	MS. NOLL: all it does is reserve to
12	the Village that portion of the park, and in the
13	legis
14	JUDGE SMITH: So it's just like any lease.
15	It affects possession, but not but it doesn't
16	affect the it doesn't change what's a
17	permissible use.
18	MS. NOLL: Exactly.
19	JUDGE SMITH: But you said
20	JUDGE PIGOTT: Well, wait wait, wait.
21	I mean, if it affects possession I mean, they -
22	they own they possess the whole thing.
23	MS. NOLL: It affects what they can do with
24	their possession.
25	JUDGE PIGOTT: They own the whole 173.

JUDGE PIGOTT: They own the whole 173.

1	They said, we're going to we're going to lease
2	it to you, but we're carving out 5.4
3	MS. NOLL: And that's it.
4	JUDGE PIGOTT: and you're saying that
5	there's absolutely no meaning to that carve-out,
6	because it's going to be a park, as the 169 acres are
7	a park, and the only difference is that the the
8	conservancy or whatever you call it, runs the 169,
9	and they run the 100 they run the 4?
10	MS. NOLL: Yes, but the evidence in the
11	record shows that the Park District was actually
12	running the entire park. And in 1967, it
13	JUDGE PIGOTT: But that let me then -
14	then
15	MS. NOLL: It's signif
16	JUDGE PIGOTT: Just tell me yes or no on
17	this. The carve-out then is meaningless, right?
18	MS. NOLL: It's not as far as the
19	public trust doctrine goes, yes.
20	JUDGE PIGOTT: No, no, no. Is is the
21	carve-out meaningful in any way, shape, or form?
22	MS. NOLL: Yes, it's meaningful, because it
23	tells you who runs that portion of the park.
24	JUDGE PIGOTT: So yeah, but all
25	you're saying it to me then, is that the Village who

1 owns the park and says to the conservancy, you run 2 169 acres; we're going to run the other 4, just as 3 you run the 169, but there's something special about 4 it, so we're going to - - - we're going to mow the 5 lawn; we're going to - - - we're going to look at the 6 trees, and we're going to - - -7 MS. NOLL: Right. The Village - - -JUDGE PIGOTT: - - - check the birds. 8 9 JUDGE RIVERA: Well - - - well - - -10 MS. NOLL: The Village has control. 11 JUDGE RIVERA: I take it what's going on 12 is, it's like a landowner who owns fifty acres and 13 leases out forty-nine to someone else, to farm and do 14 whatever they want on it, or otherwise pursuant to 15 the lease, but they say, but I'm keeping my one acre 16 to myself. You cannot come on this property without 17 my permission; you can't use it. 18 MS. NOLL: Right. JUDGE RIVERA: Is that - - - that's - - -19 20 that's what gone on here. 21 MS. NOLL: That all that it does. 22 JUDGE RIVERA: And that what has - - - the 23 difference here, or the difference of opinion, legal 2.4 or otherwise, is that they believe that they could 25 carve it out and use it for nonpark purposes, and if

1	no one told them otherwise, they could continue to do
2	that, and you say, no, they can't. And they do it at
3	their peril, if they don't seek the state's
4	permission.
5	MS. NOLL: Exactly. And they've carved
6	- they actually represented
7	JUDGE GRAFFEO: If we agree with you, can
8	they now go to the legislature and ask for a local
9	bill
10	MS. NOLL: There's
11	JUDGE GRAFFEO: a special act?
12	MS. NOLL: There's no time bar asking the
13	legislature for this permission.
14	JUDGE SMITH: That's a yes.
15	MS. NOLL: That exactly, that's a
16	yes.
17	JUDGE RIVERA: But again, at their peril,
18	that you might deny it.
19	MS. NOLL: The legislature might deny it.
20	JUDGE RIVERA: Yeah.
21	MS. NOLL: But the legislature can be
22	counted on to reasonably entertain reasonable
23	requests. This happens all the time and the doctrine
24	works. So
25	JUDGE RIVERA: Are they put in a better

1	position to make that request by building, or not?
2	MS. NOLL: That's for the legislature to
3	determine.
4	JUDGE RIVERA: But that's a political
5	choice, okay.
6	MS. NOLL: If there are reliance issues at
7	stake, then the
8	JUDGE RIVERA: Okay.
9	MS. NOLL: that's what the
10	legislature is entrusted
11	JUDGE RIVERA: Okay.
12	MS. NOLL: to determine, whether
13	these
14	JUDGE RIVERA: Okay.
15	MS. NOLL: longstanding reliance
16	-
17	JUDGE SMITH: You said you said a few
18	minutes ago that they didn't carve out the 5.4 acres.
19	What about that language that he pointed me to. It
20	says, that we reserve a strip, which I guess adds up
21	to 5.4 acres, for a pistol range and storage of
22	highway materials and supplies. Isn't that
23	MS. NOLL: In that's those are
24	minutes. That isn't in the lease. There's nothing
25	in the lease or in what they told the legislature in

the 1960s. 1 JUDGE SMITH: Would it - - - would it be 2 3 different if it was in the lease? MS. NOLL: It's not different, because the 4 5 legislature needs to give them permission to use it 6 for nonpark purposes. 7 JUDGE SMITH: I quess what you - - - I - -- if I understand it, you're really making two 8 9 alternative arguments. One is, that even if they - -10 - even if they shout and scream from the housetops, 11 we're taking this away and we're using it for nonpark 12 purposes, we're going to open a bar, even that would 13 not start the statute of limitations running, because 14 it's a continuing wrong? 15 MS. NOLL: Right. Even if there was a 16 statute of - - -17 JUDGE SMITH: But also - - - I mean, your other point is they didn't do that. 18 19 MS. NOLL: Right. Here the minutes show at 20 most an ambiguous statement of intent that they're 21 going to use it for nonpark purposes. To - - - so to 22 think that we should have come in then, and challenge 23 that act, is preposterous. 2.4 JUDGE READ: Well, there was - - - there

was an actual reservation of the 5.4 in one of the

1 leases, though, wasn't there? 2 MS. NOLL: It doesn't say that they're 3 going to use it for nonpark purposes. JUDGE PIGOTT: No, but did - - -4 5 MS. NOLL: And what they - - -I mean, wouldn't it be - - -6 JUDGE PIGOTT: 7 wouldn't it be - - - that's, I guess is getting back 8 to my point. I mean, logically, the Village knew 9 that they were carving it out for a purpose, and I 10 would think that the conservancy knew that they were 11 carving it out so it wasn't going to be used for a 12 park, because they talked about dumping and all of 13 this other stuff, right? MS. NOLL: Well, that - - - that gets me to 14 15 what they told the legislature in the 1960s. 16 they finally obtained permission for this lease to 17 the Park District, both the Village and the Park 18 District represented to the legislature that the 19 whole 173 acres of the park was being run and kept in 20 trust for the public, as a park. 21 So to the extent we're on notice of 22 anything, the Village represented to the legislature 23 that it was running the 173 acres as a park.

JUDGE GRAFFEO: And - - -

never told the legislature that it was - - -

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1	MS. NOLL: had reserved it for some
2	other purpose.
3	JUDGE GRAFFEO: What's the posture of the
4	state? Is this a continuing wrong so you can still
5	challenge it
6	MS. NOLL: Yes.
7	JUDGE GRAFFEO: or is it that no
8	statute of limitation applies under the public trust
9	doctrine?
10	MS. NOLL: No statute of limitation removes
11	a from the legislature, the responsibility and
12	the right to determine whether this should not go
13	-
14	JUDGE GRAFFEO: No, I'm asking you what
15	rationale you are asking us to adopt. Is it
16	continuing wrong or no statute of limitations
17	applies?
18	MS. NOLL: Both, both. And this court's
19	decisions that say that it's the legislature's job -
20	
21	JUDGE SMITH: Is there a difference or are
22	those different ways of saying the same thing?
23	MS. NOLL: Exactly. And the continuing
24	wrong
25	JUDGE SMITH: Well, no, no, no. Exactly is

1	not a possible answer for that question. Is is
2	there a difference between saying there's no statute
3	of limitations and saying it's a continuing wrong?
4	MS. NOLL: Is there a difference? Sure,
5	here's no statute of limitations, but the continuing
6	wrong doctrine cases explain the re help
7	explain the result.
8	JUDGE READ: What's the difference?
9	MS. NOLL: Well, if there's no statute of
10	limitations at all, then assume there were damages,
11	which there isn't in the public trust. Then you
12	count back to the time when the statute of
13	limitations
14	JUDGE SMITH: So so
15	JUDGE READ: Oh, so you're saying if there
16	are damages, you get the three years?
17	MS. NOLL: But in this case, that's
18	irrelevant. I mean, it's not a damages
19	JUDGE READ: Yeah, but that would be the
20	difference between the two?
21	JUDGE SMITH: So so and for
22	MS. NOLL: They are doctrinally different.
23	But even
24	JUDGE SMITH: But for for a
25	nonmonetary cause of action, there's no practical

difference at all.

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MS. NOLL: Exactly. And even - - - and this court's decision in Jensen explains that for injunctive relief, there's no time limit on when we can bring our action.

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, counsel, now we understand you exactly. Let's hear from your colleague.

MR. SUPER: May it please the court, my name is Reed Super, and I'm here on behalf of Daniel Capruso and the other individual plaintiffs. I'd like to focus in, since the court appears to be very interested, in the leases and the carve-out, I'll focus my remarks on that.

One point I'd like to make is that even if we were challenging the lease and not - - - not the use, the last lease was in 2004. In 1967, when the legislature allowed the Village to lease the park to the Park District, it said but for lease terms of no more than ten years. The most recent lease was in 2004, well within any six-year statute of limitations, so we don't see why, if it were a lease, it would be the first lease, and not the last lease.

Secondly, the Village and the Park District have not acted consistent with the carve-out that

1	they purported to make. The only a very small
2	fraction of the 5.4 acres
3	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: So what's the
4	significance of that, that they're not using all the
5	land?
6	MR. SUPER: It has been even if it
7	were somehow made not a park, and and we don't
8	believe that to be the case, it was rededicated as
9	parkland by
10	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: You mean, the
11	remaining part of the parcel, you mean?
12	MR. SUPER: Yes. The in the record,
13	at pages 442 to 444 are very good visual images that
14	show the limited area actually used. The area that
15	my clients and many members of the public use is
16	trails through a forest. Those trails are maintained
17	by the Park District; even though it's within the 5.4
18	acres, the Park District maintains those.
19	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: So they've been
20	notoriously in use as parkland.
21	MR. SUPER: They have been used exclusively
22	
23	CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Openly
24	MR. SUPER: Openly, exclusively as a park,
25	at least since my clients moved to the area in the

1 1990s. In fact - - -CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: And that's all they 2 3 And what about his argument that these - - know. 4 your clients walk the property all the time. They're 5 on notice as to what's been going on with all of this. 6 MR. SUPER: Certainly, they were aware of 7 8 the presence of the salt shed. What they did not 9 know was that that was illegal. They didn't know 10 exactly what it was used for. They didn't know the 11 exact boundaries of the park. They didn't know that 12 that - - - the salt shed was never authorized - - -13 JUDGE SMITH: But if - - - but if notice -- - if notice would do it - - - I'm sure you - - -14 15 you dispute that it does - - - but if notice of a 16 nonpark use creates the right, then you have lost 17 your right to get rid of the salt shed. MR. SUPER: I don't believe they were on 18 19 notice - - - first of all, I agree with you. I 20 dispute that notice is enough. But even if notice 21 were enough, the minutes - - -

JUDGE SMITH: Well, they're certainly on notice that a salt shed is sitting there.

22

23

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MR. SUPER: There's notice that it exists, but it's not reasonable to impose upon the public - -

- if a citizen is walking through any park, and all - parks throughout the state have some sort of
infrastructure. It's not entirely clear from looking
at it, from walking by it, whether that's serves the
park, whether it is - - - the boundaries of the park
exclude it or not, whether it's been approved by
Albany or not.

2.4

It's not reasonable to put that burden on citizens to know it's the Village who is operating the salt shed within lands that its own official map - - - the official map - - -

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: They just see what's on the surface, and don't - - - might not have a deeper understanding of what's going on.

MR. SUPER: Yeah, they don't have the critical facts needed - - -

JUDGE SMITH: Well, what - - - what about the - - - what about the Shapiro case. Suppose they had - - - suppose they had taken a piece of this property and sold it to Morton Salt Company. Have them put up a salt shed there. And they - - - and the salt - - - the salt shed is just as visible or invisible. The public knew just what it knew. The statute of limitations would run under the Shapiro case, wouldn't it?

MR. SUPER: That would present a harder

case for the court. Obviously, that is not - - 
that is not this case. Shapiro was decided two years

after the Second Department decided our first appeal.

And they didn't purport to overrule that. So the

Second Department must have seen that as a

distinguishable.

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In addition, Shapiro was really a SEQR case to Judge Pigott's question about SEQR. From reading the decision, one can see that the public trust doctrine was sort of an afterthought. It was alleged parkland. The lower courts said the public trust doctrine claim doesn't save the SEQR complaint. I understand that the Second Department ultimately found them out of time, but - - and it is distinguishable.

We think Shapiro is also wrong because there is authority. The Rodriguez case that we cite out of the Third Department, and in fact, this court's decision in Brooklyn Park Commissioners - - -

JUDGE SMITH: So - - - so if - - - if - - you're saying that if - - - if the City of New York
sells me a piece of Central Park today, and my greatgrandchildren are there in the late twenty-second
century, the City can come and take it back?

MR. SUPER: Well, that - - - that and your
hypothetical previously about a hundred years later,
those are certainly considerations the legislature
can - - can take into account. I understand the

2.4

merits - - -

JUDGE SMITH: Yeah, but it would be - - - be subject - - - subject to the legislative action, yes.

MR. SUPER: Subject to the legislative action, but - - - but that's not this case. This court could certainly find that when there's a true alienation - - - what the continuing wrong cases focus - - - focus on is whether the defendant maintains control of the instrumentality. That's the - - - the Bloomingdales case, 509 Sixth Avenue, all of the cases with an encroachment, the Suffolk County cases where there are jetties that are causing damage to - - - to shoreline properties.

If the defendant maintains control, and can abate the nuisance, or abate the trespass, then there is a continuing wrong. I - - - I believe that under the public trust doctrine, it's even stronger, and that the title continues to be encumbered even if it's sold to a third party. But that's not this case, where the defendant - - -

1 JUDGE GRAFFEO: So do we - - - we have to 2 identify a statute of limitations of some length in 3 order to apply continuing wrong, or we just say it's 4 a continuing wrong? 5 MR. SUPER: Well, because there are no damages in - - -6 7 JUDGE GRAFFEO: Do we have to say it's a six-year statute of limitations and you were within 8 9 four months of the November meeting, or do we just 10 say it's a continuing wrong? 11 MR. SUPER: No, Your Honor, I don't believe 12 you have to identify a statute of limitations, 13 because it is a continuing wrong - - -14 JUDGE READ: Do we have to identify an 15 accrual point, then, I guess? 16 MR. SUPER: Well, it - - - under continuing 17 wrong cases what the courts have said is that a new cause of action accrues each day that the - - - that 18 19 the wrong continues. 20 JUDGE SMITH: Would - - - as your co-21 counsel said, it would make a difference if there 22 were a monetary remedy being sought, then you would 23 need to decide the statute. 2.4 MR. SUPER: Absolutely, Judge Smith.

there were damages - - - in the Jensen case, it

speaks - - - Jensen v. General Electric from this court speaks to that exactly, that - - - because of the discovery rule which was applicable only to toxic torts, damages accrued and then the cause of action runs out, the statute of limitations runs three years later, but not for injunctive relief.

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CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, counsel.

MR. SUPER: Thank you very much, Your Honors.

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Counsel, rebuttal?

MR. BRICKMAN: I'd like to make, if I

might, Your Honor, three points.

CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Go ahead.

MR. BRICKMAN: First, in - - in response to a point raised by Judge Rivera. The rule that the plaintiffs urge here would put municipalities at significant peril, because - - and the argument why I think is set out more than amply in the brief amicus submitted by the New York State Conference of Mayors and Municipal Officials - - because what it would effectively do would be to compel every municipality constantly to be assuring itself that some piece of land within its border hadn't, by use - - because remember, parkland can become parkland not simply by expressed dedication, but by use as

1 well. 2 And it would put the municipality to the 3 burden of having to be certain that every greensward 4 5 JUDGE RIVERA: Okay, but - - - but this is express parkland. So what's wrong with following the 6 7 law, and doing it before you build, and risking that the state will not - - - will not let you - - - allow 8 9 you to use it for nonpark purposes? 10 MR. BRICKMAN: Well, I mean, that in effect 11 JUDGE RIVERA: Could we make a distinction 12 13 between express - - - I mean, this is express 14 parkland? 15 MR. BRICKMAN: Yes. I don't - - - I don't think one makes a distinction in this context. 16 17 mean, I - - - I go back again, and I'm to some extent repeating myself, but I go back to the fact that it 18 19 goes back to 1938. And - - - and that is - - -20 JUDGE RIVERA: What about his argument 21 about the 2004 lease? MR. BRICKMAN: All that did was - - - that 22 23 was consistent with the legislation, and what it did 2.4 was simply perpetuate the circumstance that had

existed in the - - - it was a lease from the 90s.

1 There was - - -2 JUDGE RIVERA: But isn't it - - -3 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: But why is it - - -4 why each time it's renewed, doesn't - - - if you had 5 a statute, why doesn't it start to run again? 6 MR. BRICKMAN: Because the wrong - - - if 7 there were a wrong - - - was the wrong that was - - that occurred back in 1938. 8 9 JUDGE PIGOTT: Is your peril point that if 10 you have a park and the city decides to lease a 11 portion of it to a ice cream stand or something that 12 they run the risk of having - - - of having that set 13 aside, because it's not park purposes? 14 MR. BRICKMAN: Well, I - - - I mean, that 15 is a whole other question, as they say, which Your 16 Honors have recently confronted, but there is - - - I 17 would go back to - - - my point about 1938, though, I think has resonance for the statute. If the question 18 19 were what was covered by the 1938 lease expression of 20 21 JUDGE RIVERA: Let's go to the 2004 lease. 22 You could upon renewal, of course, change the terms 23 of the lease. You could seek more property. You

MR. BRICKMAN: Yes.

could decide - - -

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1	JUDGE RIVERA: to allow the district
2	to have use of more than the five acres. I mean, you
3	can change the terms. So why isn't a new lease?
4	MR. BRICKMAN: Because I think it
5	JUDGE RIVERA: Why isn't he right about
6	this?
7	MR. BRICKMAN: Because I think if we'd gone
8	for more than 5.44 acres or had taken different land,
9	then I think Mr. Super's argument would have
10	resonance.
11	JUDGE GRAFFEO: This has been
12	MR. BRICKMAN: That's a new taking, as it
13	were.
14	JUDGE GRAFFEO: This plan was publicly
15	announced in 2008, so we're six years into this.
16	What what was the resistance to going to the
17	state legislature and getting this approved, to avoid
18	all of this? The building could have been built by
19	now.
20	MR. BRICKMAN: Judge Graffeo, as a
21	practical matter
22	JUDGE GRAFFEO: Is it because they want
23	land swaps, usually?
24	MR. BRICKMAN: Yeah, exactly.
25	JUDGE GRAFFEO: And they can't acquire

another five acres? Is that the problem?

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MR. BRICKMAN: The Village of Kings Point has virtually no buildable land left. Two acres, on which the current DPW facility sits is one of the last pieces. And - - - and it's a relatively small village. It's 3.3 square miles. There's just not land out there to be gotten.

If this case had been brought in 1943, five years after the 1938 act, or in 1951, five years after the '46 lease, I could have brought a hundred residents to testify at trial as to what activity took place, what went on, what happened. That's why, Your Honors, you need a statute of limitations.

JUDGE SMITH: Well, what - - - what - - - what could they have said that would make this not parkland?

MR. BRICKMAN: I - - - what they could have said was that, for example, what the carve-out in the 1938 lease was precisely the 5.44 acres. They could have said that the activity that's going on on that is not simply dumping refuse, but it's all manner of things. They could - - -

JUDGE SMITH: But your adversary's position is none of that would have made any difference, because parkland is parkland. And they can carve it

1 out all you want. You can do anything you want on 2 It's a - - - it's still a continuing wrong. 3 MR. BRICKMAN: Well, I mean, we have a very different view then there. And - - -4 5 JUDGE SMITH: I mean, if this - - - I mean, 6 in fact, you're admitting for purposes of the 7 argument, that the public trust doctrine was 8 violated. Well, on that assumption, if the lawsuit 9 had been brought the day after the cause of action 10 accrued, the plaintiffs would have won. That's - - -11 that's a truism. 12 MR. BRICKMAN: That's perhaps true, Your 13 Honor, but if they brought it six and a half years 14 afterwards, they would have lost, and I would have 15 had the evidentiary opportunity to prove my case. Eighty years later, I can't find a witness. 16 17 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Okay, counsel. 18 MR. BRICKMAN: Thank you. 19 CHIEF JUDGE LIPPMAN: Thanks. Thank you. 20 Thank all of you. 21 (Court is adjourned) 22 23 2.4

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CERTIFICATION

I, Karen Schiffmiller, certify that the foregoing transcript of proceedings in the Court of Appeals of Capruso v. Village of Kings Point (Action No. 1), and State of New York v. Village of Kings Point (Action No. 2), No. 102, was prepared using the required transcription equipment and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Hour feliffmille.

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