

2020 WL 5867695  
Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Fourth  
Department, New York.

In the Matter of Michael CHURCHILL  
and Diana Stirling,  
Petitioners-Appellants,

v.

TOWN OF HAMBURG, Town of  
Hamburg Zoning Board of Appeals and  
Town of Hamburg Supervising Code  
Enforcement Official,  
Respondents-Respondents.

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CA 19-01995

Entered: October 2, 2020

Appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court, Erie County (Dennis Ward, J.), entered May 22, 2019 in a proceeding pursuant to CPLR article 78. The judgment denied the petition.

**Attorneys and Law Firms**

THE GARAS LAW FIRM, LLP, WILLIAMSVILLE  
(JOHN C. GARAS OF COUNSEL), FOR  
PETITIONERS-APPELLANTS.

FELDMAN KIEFFER, LLP, BUFFALO (ADAM C.  
FERRANDINO OF COUNSEL), FOR  
RESPONDENTS-RESPONDENTS.

PRESENT: CENTRA, J.P., PERADOTTO, NEMOYER,  
CURRAN, AND WINSLOW, JJ.

**MEMORANDUM AND ORDER**

\*1 It is hereby ORDERED that the judgment so appealed from is unanimously modified on the law by granting the petition insofar as it sought to annul the determination of respondent Town of Hamburg Zoning Board of Appeals

affirming the determination of respondent Town of Hamburg Supervising Code Enforcement Official and as modified the judgment is affirmed without costs.

Memorandum: Petitioners, who sought to operate their residence as an Airbnb rental, commenced this CPLR article 78 proceeding seeking, inter alia, to annul the determination of respondent Town of Hamburg Zoning Board of Appeals (ZBA) affirming respondent Town of Hamburg Supervising Code Enforcement Official's (CEO) interpretation that, under the Code of the Town of Hamburg (Town Code), such a "tourist home" is not a permitted principal use in an R-1 zoning district and that petitioners would therefore have to obtain a use variance before applying for a special use permit to operate an Airbnb rental. Petitioners now appeal, as limited by their brief, from a judgment insofar as it denied that relief.

We agree with petitioners that the ZBA's interpretation of the Town Code lacks a rational basis and that Supreme Court therefore erred in sustaining the ZBA's determination (*see Matter of Fox v. Town of Geneva Zoning Bd. of Appeals*, 176 A.D.3d 1576, 1577-1578, 110 N.Y.S.3d 169 [4th Dept. 2019]; *see generally Matter of New York Botanical Garden v. Board of Stds. & Appeals of City of N.Y.*, 91 N.Y.2d 413, 418-419, 671 N.Y.S.2d 423, 694 N.E.2d 424 [1998]). We therefore modify the judgment by granting that part of the petition seeking to annul the ZBA's determination upholding the CEO's interpretation of the Town Code.

Specifically, we conclude that the court failed to apply the clear language of the Town Code's relevant provisions. It is well settled that "[c]ourts should not ... interpret what has no need of interpretation" (*Marcus Assoc. v. Town of Huntington*, 45 N.Y.2d 501, 505, 410 N.Y.S.2d 546, 382 N.E.2d 1323 [1978] [internal quotation marks omitted]). Town Code § 280-31 provides that the uses and structures permitted in the R-1 District, where petitioners' residence is located, include the principal uses and structures permitted under section 280-24, which governs R-E Districts, except those specified in subdivisions four and five of the six enumerated subdivisions in that section. The sixth subdivision allows "[t]he following uses by special use permit authorized by the Planning Board: ... (b) Bed-and-breakfast establishments and tourist homes" (§ 280-24 [A] [6] [b]). A plain reading of sections 280-24 and 280-31 therefore unambiguously demonstrates that special uses are permitted principal uses, subject to authorization by the Planning Board (*see generally Matter of Sunrise Plaza Assoc. v. Town Bd. of Town of Babylon*, 250 A.D.2d 690, 693, 673 N.Y.S.2d 165 [2d Dept. 1998], *lv denied* 92 N.Y.2d 810, 680 N.Y.S.2d 55, 702 N.E.2d

840 [1998]; *Matter of Shepard v. Zoning Bd. of Appeals of City of Johnstown*, 92 A.D.2d 993, 995, 461 N.Y.S.2d 479 [3d Dept. 1983]).

Contrary to the ZBA’s determination and the interpretation advocated by respondents—i.e., that when sections 280-24 and 280-31 of the Town Code are read in the context of the Town Code as a whole, it is clear that special uses are not permitted principal uses and that the Town Board did not intend for special uses to carry over into other provisions—we conclude that the Town Code establishes that special uses are permitted uses in specific districts, but the burden is on an applicant for a special use permit to show that the proposed use is allowable within that district by establishing that the use has the requisite individual characteristics (*see* §§ 280-312, 280-313 [B] ). Our interpretation of the Town Code is supported by Town Law § 274-b (1), which defines a

special use permit as “an authorization of a particular land use which is permitted in a zoning ordinance or local law, subject to requirements imposed by such zoning ordinance or local law to assure that the proposed use is in harmony with such zoning ordinance or local law and will not adversely affect the neighborhood if such requirements are met.” Further, if the Town Board had intended for special uses to be separate from principal uses, it would have separated them into their own category as it did with accessory uses.

**All Citations**

--- N.Y.S.3d ----, 2020 WL 5867695, 2020 N.Y. Slip Op. 05356

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