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SCHALLER, J., concurring. Although I concur with the decision of the majority to reverse and direct judgment in this case, I agree generally with the rationale expressed in Justice Zarella's concurrence, which I join. I write separately to emphasize that the key term in chapter 60, article X, § 60-10.1 (B), of the New Canaan zoning regulations¹ is not " 'health-oriented' " standing alone, which can apply broadly to animals as well as to humans, but " '*similar* health-oriented' " which, in my view, restricts the permitted uses to human health-oriented applications. (Emphasis added.) Even if, as the majority asserts in footnote 9 of its opinion, the terms "medical" and "dental" are not strictly limited to human health purposes (although it would be unusual to refer to an office for *animal* dentistry), medical and/or dental offices for *veterinary* purposes certainly are not similar to human health care facilities in common parlance and understanding. I believe that a reasonable interpretation of the language of the regulation indicates that it is restricted to health-oriented offices for the care of humans. See *ATC Partnership v. Coats North America Consolidated, Inc.*, 284 Conn. 537, 545, 935 A.2d 115 (2007) ("[i]n construing a statute, common sense must be used and courts must assume that a reasonable and rational result was intended" [internal quotation marks omitted]).

¹ Chapter 60, article X, § 60-10.1 (B), of the New Canaan zoning regulations provides that "medical, dental or similar health-oriented offices shall be permitted" in a business A zone.