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1	INCC	RPORATED VILLAGE OF LAWRENCE
2		BOARD OF APPEALS
3		Village Hall
4		196 Central Avenue Lawrence, New York
5		April 6, 2016
6		7:37 p.m.
7	APPLICATION:	Popack
8		350 Longwood Crossing Lawrence, New York
9	2	
10	PRESENT:	
11		MR. LLOYD KEILSON Chairman
12	*	MR. EDWARD GOTTLIEB Member
14		MR. MARK SCHRECK
15		Member
16		MS. ESTHER WILLIAMS Member
17		MR. DANIEL HILLER Member
18		MR. KENNETH A. GRAY, ESQ.
19		Village Attorney
20		MR. GERALDO CASTRO Building Department
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22		
23		
24		Mary Benci, RPR
25		Court Reporter

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CHAIRMAN KEILSON: The next request for an extension, we have a letter again to the Board and to the Village regarding the Popack variance at 350 Longwood Crossing.

Mr. Castro, could you share some of the history on this project.

MR. CASTRO: In 2008, the house without this recently-purchased lot went for a variance.

Subsequently, there was a variance -- an extension granted. The extension lapsed. I believe in 2012 the new application was brought before the Board; different plans, different architect. Another variance was granted. An extension was granted after that, and so this would be the second extension.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: An extension on a second set of variances?

MR. CASTRO: On a second set of variances.

exhausted the good will of the Board in this regard, and it's going to expire on April 30th, so I think from the Board's perspective we'll vote on it, but I, for one, would not be inclined to extend it any longer, and let them come back with whatever the project is going to be at this point.

Popack - 4/6/16

1	They bought contiguous properties. Let them deal
2	with it as far as what the new plans may be.
3	So Mr. Hiller, your feelings.
4	MEMBER HILLER: Against.
5	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mrs. Williams.
6	MEMBER WILLIAMS: Against.
7	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Gottlieb.
8	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Against.
9	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Schreck.
10	MEMBER SCHRECK: Against.
11	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: And I as well. So you
12	will communicate that to counsel.
13	(Whereupon, the hearing concluded at
14	7:39 p.m.)
15	***************
16	Certified that the foregoing is a true and
17	accurate transcript of the original stenographic
18	minutes in this case.
19	
20	- Mary Bener
21	MARY BENCI, RPR Court Reporter
22	

1	INCC	RPORATED VILLAGE OF LAWRENCE
2		BOARD OF APPEALS
3		Willago Hall
4		Village Hall 196 Central Avenue Lawrence, New York
5		
6		April 6, 2016 7:34 p.m.
7		
8	APPLICATION:	264 Causeway
9		Lawrence, New York
10	PRESENT:	
11	6	MR. LLOYD KEILSON Chairman
12		MR. EDWARD GOTTLIEB
13		Member
14		MR. MARK SCHRECK Member
15 16		MS. ESTHER WILLIAMS Member
17		MR. DANIEL HILLER Member
18		MR. KENNETH A. GRAY, ESQ.
19		Village Attorney
20		MR. GERALDO CASTRO Building Department
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23		
24		Many Danci DDD
25		Mary Benci, RPR Court Reporter

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to the Lawrence Board of Zoning Appeals. Please turn off your phones, and please, no conversations. If you have a need to discuss anything, please take it out into the hall.

Okay, proof of posting, Mr. Castro?

MR. CASTRO: Chairman, I offer you proof of posting and publication (handing).

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Thank you very, very much. Mr. Gray, perhaps a short preamble.

MR. GRAY: Sure. This Board is what's known as a hot Board. They're very familiar with your applications. They are very familiar with your properties. In fact, they have probably visited each one of the sites, so they have firsthand knowledge of the current conditions of the houses and the residences. They have reviewed the applications. Obviously, they're going to ask you to present what you are seeking, but you need not regurgitate the entire application. They will probably have pointed questions directly to the issues in which they need some answers from you.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Thank you, Mr. Gray.

Okay, we have two requests for extensions on

Gateley - 4/6/16

	540010y 170710
1	MEMBER HILLER: For.
2	MR. GRAY: That was February 12th, 2017?
3	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Yeah.
4	(Whereupon, the hearing concluded at
5	7:37 p.m.)
6	*************
7	Certified that the foregoing is a true and
8	accurate transcript of the original stenographic
9	minutes in this case.
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11	Mary Benci
12	MARY BENCI, RPR Court Reporter
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1	INCC	RPORATED VILLAGE OF LAWRENCE
2		BOARD OF APPEALS
3		
4		Village Hall 196 Central Avenue Lawrence, New York
5		April 6, 2016
6		7:50 p.m.
7	A DDI TOAMTON.	Tagoba
8	APPLICATION:	60 Barrett Road Lawrence, New York
9		Hawrence, New 1912
10	PRESENT:	
11		MR. LLOYD KEILSON Chairman
12		MR. EDWARD GOTTLIEB
13		Member
14	,	MR. MARK SCHRECK Member
15		MS. ESTHER WILLIAMS Member
17		MR. DANIEL HILLER Member
18		
19		MR. KENNETH A. GRAY, ESQ. Village Attorney
20		MR. GERALDO CASTRO Building Department
21		Bulluling Department
22		
23		
24		Mary Benci, RPR
25		Court Reporter

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: The next matter is Jacobs, 60 Barrett Road. Would they or their representative step up.

MR. SCHAEFER: Would you like to swear me in?

I'm not an attorney.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Don't swear at us, and we won't swear you in.

MR. SCHAEFER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Tell Mary who you are.

MR. SCHAEFER: My name is Hugh Schaefer,

174 West Merrick Road, Merrick, New York, 11566,

appearing for the applicant who is also the

petitioner.

Good evening, Mr. Chairman and members of the Board.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Good evening.

MR. SCHAEFER: This application is for installation of a proposed pool which actually violates all three sections of 212-12.1, 212-48.B, and 212-48.C. This is an area that the proposed pool is to be installed in the rear yard having less than the rear side yard. And also the coverage, we're exceeding the coverage by 407 square feet. The proposed pool is a little over 500 square feet, and this is a standard

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16-by-32 fiberglass pool. It's prefabbed and it's made into sections.

I've been filing applications for Clearwater Pools for maybe 20 years already and throughout Nassau County, and that's why I'm here on behalf of the petitioners this evening.

There is an existing deck, and the rear yard proposed is 15, where it's required to be 20. side yard minimum requirement is 15, and proposed is 10. I know that we're concerned about drainage when I just heard the last case, but my client has drainage dry wells throughout all corners of the house, and the proposed pool has a dry well which is to be used for backwashing, which would be suitable for the normal backwashing of the pool. He has a deck which is open, and you still have percolation to the rest of the backyard area for any water runoff. And naturally, the entire roof system is going into dry wells on all four corners of the house. Many of the neighbors have pools of similar size, even larger. And it would be a hardship for my client to not be able to put the pool in or to put something in smaller. prefab and it's made to size. Therefore, I would respectfully request the Board consider granting

the application. There's no opposition from any 1 2 of the neighbors. They've all been notified. 3 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I quess the concern we have is this property was purchased in December of 4 5 2014. MR. JACOBS: Yes. Stuart Jacobs, and I'm the 6 current owner of 60 Barrett Road on whose behalf 7 the application is being made. 8 9 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Again, you know, we're sympathetic of pools. The problem is there's so 10 11 much coverage here already with the deck. MR. SCHAEFER: Well, the deck actually has --12 water goes right through it, so it's percolation 13 for it. It's only exceeding by 8.3 percent which 14 is 407 square feet. This is prefab. We just 15 can't cut it in size. It's all molded where, you 16 know, they all fit together each piece of that 17 18 pool. 19 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: You said 8 percent? 20 MR. SCHAEFER: 8.3. 21 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Are you speaking of the deck? 22 23 MR. SCHAEFER: Oh, the deck itself. 24 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: What is the 8 percent that

you're referring to?

MR. SCHAEFER: That is the lot coverage. In other words, we are exceeding it by 407 square feet which is --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: 12 percent.

MR. SCHAEFER: Well, I had 12, and then the Building Department had changed it to three, but my calculations were originally 12.

And another thing I'd like to mention is the other neighbors' pools are much larger. This is smaller.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: That's irrelevant, as you understand. It relates to the size of the property and what else is on the property. So I don't think the size of the pool is really dispositive of what's going on here. There is a question as to the overage on the surface coverage.

Gerry.

MR. GRAY: The applicant had put down on his code relief that it was 12 percent, but then your calculations modified that to 8.3 percent. The Chairman is just asking you to clarify.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: It's 8.3.

MR. CASTRO: I believe it was the patio around the pool was considered a walkway.

MR. GRAY: It's less than four feet? 1 MR. CASTRO: It is four feet itself. 2 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So it's 8.3 overage. 3 MR. CASTRO: Correct. 4 5 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Per your letter. MR. CASTRO: Correct. 6 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: That's one of the three 7 requests. 8 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Questions, comments? 9 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Are we in the flood zone 10 here? Is this property in the flood zone? 11 MR. SCHAEFER: I don't think we are, no. 12 my knowledge it's not the flood zone, and there's 13 no change of grade expected on this application. 14 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: My concern is that you back 15 onto Bayberry and both Barrett and Bayberry had 16 severe flooding during Sandy as the water came 17 across the golf course. 18 MR. SCHAEFER: Did you have any flood 19 activity during the storm? The flood zone -- do 20 you know about the flood zone? Maybe the Building 21 22 Department. MR. JACOBS: I don't know. 23 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: That's okay if you don't 24

I realize you are only in the house about a

year.

MR. JACOBS: I wasn't the owner then.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: You didn't have to live through Sandy.

MR. JACOBS: Thank God.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Does anyone in the audience want to address this, or questions?

They said all the neighbors approved.

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay. We go back to the same question of whether every yard and lot can accommodate a pool, and we're asking for encroachments and we're asking for overages, and I think we have to balance the benefit as opposed to all these detrimental factors. So I'll leave it to the Board to vote their conscience and how they're inclined on it.

Mr. Hiller.

MEMBER HILLER: I'm going to vote for.

MR. JACOBS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mrs. Williams.

MEMBER HILLER: Don't say thank you.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: I will vote for on this one.

MR. JACOBS: Thank you, Mrs. Williams.

1	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Gottlieb.
2	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: No, I'm sorry, I can't
3	approve this.
4	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Schreck.
5	MEMBER SCHRECK: I'm going to have to vote
6	against. I just don't feel there is enough room
7	for a pool.
8	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: And I have to vote
9	against, so it's declined.
10	MR. CASTRO: I'm going to clarify for the
11	record, the difference in coverage was strictly
12	due to just a miscalculation. The numbers are all
13	correct. For some reason it was calculated wrong
14	as a percentage.
15	MEMBER SCHRECK: I had a question about the
16	fence. There's a fence on the property?
17	MR. JACOBS: There's a fence all around the
18	property.
19	MEMBER SCHRECK: How tall is that fence?
20	MR. JACOBS: It's about at least 20 feet,
21	15 feet.
22	MEMBER SCHRECK: No.
23	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: No, the height of the
24	fence.
25	MEMBER SCHRECK: The white fence, how high is

that white fence? 1 MR. JACOBS: The fence is six-foot. 2 MEMBER WILLIAMS: Who put up that fence? 3 MEMBER SCHRECK: Did you get a permit for 4 putting up that fence? 5 MR. JACOBS: It was there when I purchased 6 the property. If I just may indulge your request. 7 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Yes. 8 MR. JACOBS: Would it help if I removed part 9 of the deck? I didn't want to deal with the 10 expense involved with removing part of the deck. 11 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So if you removed the deck 12 you might remove the surface coverage or reduce 13 surface coverage. 14 MR. JACOBS: Yes, because the deck is like a 15 bilevel deck. I can remove part of it. 16 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: But will you also be 17 bringing the pool in from the ten-foot side yard? 18 Would you be moving the pool closer to the middle 19 of the yard? 20 MR. JACOBS: I think I can move it a couple. 21 MR. SCHAEFER: We can move the pool to the 22 south and then gain the distance. 23 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I have a suggestion, all 24

right. I didn't gavel the decision down, okay.

So why don't you step out for a few minutes. 1 We'll take the next matter, and see what you can 2 do, okay. And then we'll be happy to look at it 3 again. 4 MR. SCHAEFER: Thank you. 5 MR. JACOBS: Thank you. 6 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So we'll leave it open. 7 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: We'll leave it open. 8 9 (Whereupon, a recess was taken; the 10 application was recalled.) CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Let's recall Jacobs. 11 MR. SCHAEFER: I think we've worked something 12 13 out here. 14 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Yes. Have you come to an 15 agreement with your client? MR. SCHAEFER: He has the one deck that is 16 17 closest to the pool. It's approximately -- it's 18 somewhere between 240, 250 square feet. remove that section of the deck and cut the 19 20 coverage in half, the overage on the coverage. 21 And by removing that deck and bringing the pool

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: For the side yard.

closer to the south, we can maintain the required

MR. SCHAEFER: The side yard.

15 feet, rather than the 10.

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The problem is the rear yard. The AC unit's there, the filter is proposed there. There are three AC units, and there's also a dry well that is being installed in that area, so that would be a hardship to have to relocate all of that to accommodate the 20-foot rear yard. So we would really seek the relief only for the rear yard at that point and not the side yard any longer.

MEMBER HILLER: What would the rear-yard setback be?

MR. SCHAEFER: Fifteen foot, instead of 20, but we can maintain the side yard of 15 feet, rather than the proposed 10. We're asking for just the rear yard, and the coverage we can gain probably another 240, 250 square feet by removing that section of deck.

MR. JACOBS: I think the overage would be about 158, 168. If the overage is 408, that upper deck it's like a bilevel deck. I would get rid of that and just keep the lower-level deck. That's about 240, 250 square feet. I would remove it. In fact, my kids wanted me to get rid of it. They think that it would overcrowd the pool.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: They told us.

MR. JACOBS: So it may be a blessing as it

turns out because they wanted it out anyway. 1 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: We're in the business of 3 giving blessings. MR. JACOBS: Thank you. 4 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: We do that too. 5 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Yes, yes. We're going to 6 have to quantify because we have to create a 7 record. So let's see if Mr. Castro, along with 8 you, can come up with the numbers so that we know 9 exactly what we're voting on, if that's at all 10 11 possible. MR. CASTRO: Can you repeat which portion of 12 the deck was going to be removed. 13 The closest section to the MR. SCHAEFER: 14 pool, that and all the steps. 15 MR. CASTRO: That would be the upper portion 16 17 of the deck? The upper, yes. MR. JACOBS: 18 MR. CASTRO: You mentioned approximately 19 240 square feet? 20 MR. SCHAEFER: 240, 250. We haven't done it 21 exactly, but it's approximately in there. 22 you rather go with the lower number? 23 MR. GRAY: Go with the 240. 2.4 MR. CASTRO: So removing 240 it's going to

1	drop it from 12 to 7 percent.
2	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: It wasn't 12, it was 8.3.
3	MR. CASTRO: I'm sorry 8.3 to 3.3. I think
4	it's a 5 percent reduction; 4.8.
5	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: You're using the 240
6	reduction or the 200?
7	MR. CASTRO: 240.
8	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: You're okay with that, the
9	240?
10	MR. JACOBS: Yes.
11	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: The excess is how much?
12	MR. CASTRO: To quantify it, 161 square feet,
13	161 square feet over.
14	MR. SCHAEFER: 161.
15	MR. GRAY: 3.4 percent.
16	MR. CASTRO: Yeah.
17	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So what's the final
18	verdict?
19	MR. CASTRO: So there's going to be an
20	overage of 161 square feet 167 square feet, a
21	percentage of 3.4 over permitted.
22	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay. So let's
23	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: I have a question. I'm
24	sorry.
25	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: By all means.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: The 15 feet, is that to the coping of the pool or is that to the deck around the pool?

MR. SCHAEFER: The coverage of -- it's four foot permitted just of pavers around the pool.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So are the pavers --

MR. SCHAEFER: That was included.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Right. Is the 15 feet to the pavers or the 15 feet to the coping of the pool?

MR. SCHAEFER: The coping of the pool.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Okay.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay. So what's before the Board, again, is the excess coverage, surface coverage of 167 feet, which equates to 3.3 percent overage or 3.4, depending on the calculator you're using, and then the request for the encroachment in the rear yard where you're required to have 20 feet, you're asking for 15 feet, okay.

So we're assessing the benefit to the applicant as opposed to any detriment to the neighbors and the community, and with that in mind we will vote. Mr. Schreck first.

MEMBER SCHRECK: Based on the reduction of the overage and the compliance with the side yard,

1	I'm going to vote for.
2	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Gottlieb.
3	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: I'm okay with this. I vote
4	for.
5	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mrs. Williams.
6	MEMBER WILLIAMS: I'm still for.
7	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Hiller.
8	MEMBER HILLER: I'm also for.
9	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: And I'm for as well. And
10	a year? How much time do you need? You're
11	putting it in this season, hopefully.
12	MR. SCHAEFER: As soon as the weather breaks
13	I guess we're ready to go. Yeah, we've been
14	waiting a while.
15	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Let's give you a year and
16	a half.
17	MR. JACOBS: Thank you.
18	MR. SCHAEFER: Thank you.
19	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Thank your kids for making
20	the modification.
21	MR. SCHAEFER: Thank you very much. Have a
22	good evening.
23	(Whereupon, the hearing concluded at
24	8:15 p.m.)
25	**************

Certified that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the original stenographic minutes in this case.

MARY BENCI, RPR Court Reporter

1	INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF LAWRENCE
2	BOARD OF APPEALS
3	
4	Village Hall 196 Central Avenue
5	Lawrence, New York
6	April 6, 2016 9:43 p.m.
7	
8	APPLICATION: Klein 183 Harborview North
9	Lawrence, New York
10	PRESENT:
11	MR. LLOYD KEILSON Chairman
12	
13	MR. EDWARD GOTTLIEB Member
14	MR. MARK SCHRECK Member
16	MS. ESTHER WILLIAMS Member
17	MR. DANIEL HILLER Member
18	MR. KENNETH A. GRAY, ESQ.
19	Village Attorney
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25	Mary Benci, RPR Court Reporter

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: The next matter is Klein. Thank you for being patient, Kleins. We wanted to get the easy ones out of the way.

MR. MACLEOD: Good evening. John Macleod, 595 Park Avenue, Huntington, New York, 11743.

I'm here representing the Kleins for their second appearance in front of you, the first appearance being in 2012 when we were granted eleven variances.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Eleven variances? What Board was sitting then?

MR. MACLEOD: It looks very similar, almost, not quite.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: I assure you it's not. We may look the same.

MR. MACLEOD: I have six letters of support from neighbors to put on the record (handing).

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: The Feldmans had 16.

MR. MACLEOD: For the Board members who were not here at the time that we did our first variance, basically, we've designed the same house, very similar, same footprint, same number of bedrooms and accommodations, same footprint size. It did have a lower level which would be like a walk-out basement, and that was part of the

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variances that were approved back in 2012.

Hurricane Sandy came shortly after that decision, within a few months, and we found ourselves in a position of being unable to get past the FEMA regulations at that point because the focus of FEMA was then concentrated on floodplains. And prior to Hurricane Sandy, as you know, not an awful lot of interest was taken in the FEMA elevation floodplains.

So what we have tried to do --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Hold on. Okay, continue.

MR. MACLEOD: So what we have done with this proposal that we put in front of you today is keep the exact same footprint and move the basement functions from the lower level to a potential third-floor level. With the exception, of course, of the garage, which we could not lift three stories in the air. And so on the previous design there was a two-car garage in the basement and we are requesting as part of this new reduced number of variances down to seven, one of those variance is for a one-car garage as opposed to a two-car garage.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Why can't you put the one-car garage at the first level?

MR. MACLEOD: If we did put it at the first level, we have tried that in different configurations, but it does take away a good quarter -- not a quarter, but another corner of the house which impacts the overall room sizes that are required and desired.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: How many variances would we drop?

MR. MACLEOD: We dropped --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: In other words, if you redesigned to accommodate the garage at the first level, would that eliminate the area coverage somewhat?

MR. MACLEOD: It would reduce the area coverage by 231 square feet which would go back to the original approved square footage overage which was 9.4 percent. We do recognize that the extra — the one-car garage does represent an 8.5 percent increase in building coverage.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So the increase in the building coverage is really attributable to that detached garage?

MR. MACLEOD: Only attributable to the garage. The rest of the house is exactly the same footprint. The exterior design changed a little

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in terms of cosmetics.

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coverage is attributable to?

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CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I'm sorry. Surface

MR. MACLEOD: The building coverage -- I'm sorry, I didn't say surface coverage. But the surface coverage is actually being reduced to be within the building code, the zoning code, whereas in the first go-round we did require a surface area variance.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So we've reduced the surface, there's no variance required?

MR. MACLEOD: There's no requirement; hence, we're only asking for seven instead of eleven this time. Ouite a few of the variances have disappeared because of removing the garage from the basement. One of the issues we had there was the side-yard setback distance to the garage door, like the turning curve that is required to get into the garage. That is no longer there.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So back in 2012 we had ten variances?

MR. MACLEOD: I believe eleven.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Eleven?

MR. MACLEOD: In the rejection letter there was eleven -- or in the approval letter there was

eleven.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay, ten or eleven, let's say, and now you're looking for seven?

MR. MACLEOD: We're looking at seven. And if you look at the code relief chart, what is presented I did add to it as requested the previously approved items which were approved and are relevant today in the existing in the new chart. So if you start at the top line on the chart that's dated 4/6/2016.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Yes. Everybody have that?

MEMBER HILLER: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay.

MR. MACLEOD: The top line is the first one which is the building area coverage, and as you go to the middle column you will see --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Hold it, hold it, hold it, hold it, hold it. This one. Okay, we're all on the same page.

MR. MACLEOD: Yes. You probably have a copy of the one that is dated approved 4/30/12.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: We're all on the same page.

MR. MACLEOD: Okay. The middle column is the previously approved column, and so you can compare

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that to what we are asking for now, and on that first line that is where we are asking for 17.9 percent which is an increase of 8.5 percent, all of which is attributable to that one-car garage.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Great. So let's maybe do one by one.

MR. MACLEOD: Okay.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Just by the numbers, you're increasing 1,876 square feet at ground level over existing 1,308. It's 143 percent larger than what you have now. Not to push the point, I think you've got to put the garage inside the house. I don't think the 18 percent is going to work for anyone, certainly not for me. So if there's a way to reduce that, at least to go back, at least to go back to where you were in the first application. And I mean, I just assumed as a new application, but I think the Chairman is more sympathetic to the fact that you were approved and that because of Sandy you couldn't build what you wanted to.

You can continue. That's my first point.

MR. MACLEOD: We recognize, you know, that we are asking for a substantial increase in

percentage of building coverage, but at the same time we have reduced our surface coverage substantially. If you would look on that other piece of paper --

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Respectfully, John -MR. MACLEOD: I'm sorry?

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Respectfully, we're not, so to speak, charging you for the ten-foot-wide driveway because you have a one-car detached. If you look at it in reality as opposed to what's permitted, there's another 500 feet of driveway which is surface that you're not being penalized for.

MR. MACLEOD: We understand that, which is why we did it.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: That's why he did it. Deftly done, deftly done.

MR. MACLEOD: It does reduce our variances, the variance items though, and I don't think we should be penalized for that.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: I can't penalize you for it. You're entitled to have it. But you're not entitled for 17.8 percent.

MR. MACLEOD: Can we come back to this item and just look through the other ones, because I

think that's going to be our sticking point.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Not necessarily. He may have others.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: We may have others.

MR. MACLEOD: So let's go to line number two, which is the rear-yard setback, and previously we were approved to a 37-foot-6 setback to the deck, where 40 was required, and that remains the same. So we'd like to maintain -- we would hope that you would maintain your approval on that item.

It's only to the deck, not to the house, and it was only projecting into that 40-foot rear-yard setback by two and a half feet.

The next item is the height/setback ratio for the front yard. We're permitted 0.74; we were previously approved at 0.8, and we are currently asking for 0.93, which is a minute difference between the two. It's probably, as I said in my previous case this evening, a few inches, possibly this amount of distance (indicating), which is not noticeable.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: De minimis.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}.$ MACLEOD: De minimis, and not visible from the street to the eye.

The next item is the rear-yard height/setback

ratio, which has a similar slight increase from 0.64 to 0.75, a matter of two or three inches.

The next item is the 27-foot requirement for a combination roof. We had previously requested 30 feet, and now that we are actually trying to get a third floor in that area, we are asking for a further two foot seven inches bringing it up to a total height of 32-7, and we were able to do that by not asking for more than two foot seven because we lowered the first floor of this proposed house down to the lowest level permissible in the flood zone, which is 12.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I assume the numbers on your streetscape are incorrect then. You show on the existing streetscape a height of 32-7 on your page A12. We can lend you one.

MR. MACLEOD: Okay. So the second house from the left on the top line is the proposed Klein residence. That is the proposed street scene and it does call out for 32 foot 7 from the average grade. And the house, the picture of the house below it, which is the existing house, it does have a dimension on there that says 32 foot 7, which is not correct. The existing house is actually --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: 37 -- 30 foot 7.

MR. MACLEOD: 30 feet 7, yes. So a typo.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So the third floor is being added with the impact of only two feet of height?

MR. MACLEOD: That is correct, to the overall, beyond the original request.

The next item is the number of stories, and again, we've explained the need for it. We are permitted to have two, we're requesting three, and that will be -- this house will be fully FEMA compliant with the -- and New York State compliant with a full sprinkler system throughout on all three levels.

The last item is coming back to the one-car garage. We're required to have two, we're requesting one, and requesting two would have even raised our building coverage even further by another nine percent, eight percent, which we knew was not a feasible request. So we have requested a one-car garage and which does have an effect on the first line, which we can come back to and discuss now, unless you have any questions about any of the other items.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Are you maintaining the

same side yards as current?

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MR. MACLEOD: Yes. The house did not move from where we had it before and --

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: It's nice to see the -
I'll just comment, it's nice to see the nice wide

side yards, the 15 and the 22 feet -- 16 and

21 feet.

MR. MACLEOD: Yes, we tried to comply -- well, we did comply with the side-yard aggregate.

And actually, the house, also the depth of the house it does comply with the rear-yard and front-yard setbacks as well. So the setbacks were not -- except for the deck, which is a two-and-a-half-foot request, we do meet all the required setbacks and we did try to center it as much as possible on the property to avoid any interference with neighbors' properties.

So this brings us back to the one-car garage. CHAIRMAN KEILSON: The sticky wicket.

MR. MACLEOD: Would it be -- would it be in any way acceptable to discuss not having a one-car garage at all?

MEMBER WILLIAMS: No garage?

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Put the garage on the third floor.

MR. MACLEOD: In truth, most of my clients use their garages for storage and not for putting a car in.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Then you really need a two-car garage. You have no basement.

MR. MACLEOD: We have a third floor, maybe.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: The interior ceiling heights are eight feet on the ground floor, seven and a half, and six feet; is that -- am I reading that right?

MR. MACLEOD: No.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: That's because I'm looking at window heads instead of --

MR. MACLEOD: If you go to drawing A6, the front elevation -- is that the page you're on?

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Yes.

MR. MACLEOD: So if you look to the left-hand side, nine foot six first floor, nine feet second floor, eight feet third floor.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: Say again.

MR. MACLEOD: Nine and a half, nine and eight. And the first floor you will see is at elevation 12, which is a few steps up, but we will reduce those steps impact by spreading them apart at the front door.

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1	MR. CASTRO: With a 12-inch floor in between
2	each one?
3	MR. MACLEOD: I have 12-inch floor system
4	between the first and second and the third, and
5	the upper roof will be a 10-inch framed roof,
6	flat-roof section.
7	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Any suggestions?
8	MR. MACLEOD: Another option for us to
9	consider if we are looking to
10	MEMBER HILLER: In your previous plan, the
11	one that was granted the code relief granted
12	4/30/12, how many car garage was there?
13	MR. MACLEOD: Two, it was a two-car garage.
14	MEMBER HILLER: Incorporated as part of the
15	house?
16	MR. MACLEOD: In the basement level.
17	MEMBER HILLER: I think you're going to have
18	to find a way to incorporate the one car into the
19	house.
20	MEMBER WILLIAMS: It was the basement level,
21	it didn't affect the first floor at all?
22	MR. MACLEOD: At the time the basement level
23	was the property had sub-contouring to it and
24	it was a drive-in level on the side of the house.
25	MEMBER WILLIAMS: So it wouldn't affect the

first floor.

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MR. MACLEOD: It didn't affect the first floor.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: And this would.

MR. MACLEOD: And this would. If you look again at the same drawing, A6, the front elevation, which has a very symmetrical look to it, and if you look on the right-hand side the grade is a little lower, that is the driveway side of the house. There's not enough room there to do a turnaround and come in, and we would need another variance, and actually we have 21 feet. I'm not sure if we could actually turn in 21 feet to do a side-entrance garage, and we would lose that whole front room and part of the center hallway because it's not 20 feet long; it's only 18.

So we would have to then approach this house directly from the front with a one-car garage on the right-hand side where those two windows are at a -- you know, at a grade type level, and aesthetically it would detract from the house.

I think that the way we have it set up now is an attractive looking house and it would be a shame to have to take away some of that symmetry

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that we have designed into it.

If we were looking to reduce our percentage overages a little bit, what I was going to suggest was we -- not that my client wants to do this, but taking a few inches out of the width of the house, I could reduce it down by one percent without it being noticeable. Maybe two percent at the most.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So you've heard me say this before, I think, that this falls under the category of new construction, since you're removing an old house, you're getting rid of the foundation and you're putting a new foundation in. And I like new construction to be done as of right, without variances. But you know what, we make exceptions, obviously, that's what we're here for. But 18 percent over, 143 percent more than what you have now is excessive. Given that it's -- I'm looking at the lot size, but I'm -- I don't have it in front of me.

MR. MACLEOD: How do you get the mathematics to work?

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Sure. You have now 1,308 feet. You're increasing it to 3,184. That's a difference of 1,876. 1,876 divided by 1,308 is 143, or something like that. It is what

it is.

MR. MACLEOD: You're comparing the existing house to the end product of this?

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Correct. I'm making the reference that you're not making it a little bit larger. You're more than doubling the size of the house.

MR. MACLEOD: But in terms of overages, we're --

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: No, you're still at the 18 percent.

MR. MACLEOD: The type of ratios that you're using is not the ratios that we used to do the zoning in the Village.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: It's not for zoning. It's just for relativity, to show you that you're not getting a little bit larger house. You're more than doubling the size of the house.

MS. KLEIN: Hi, Lisa Chavi Klein,
183 Harborview North, Lawrence, New York 11559.

I just wanted to say that we appreciate the fact that it's new construction and that we're asking for a significantly larger house. We asked for the same size house four years ago. We never -- you know, we admitted that we were starting

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over. We admitted that we were starting from scratch. We wanted to center the property. We wanted to give our other neighbor a little bit more room.

The overage, like, and I understand what it sounds like asking for 18 percent over, but it's not like we're coming in and saying can we make -- you know, it's been four years, and we decided we want a bigger house. We decided what you approved us for which you gave us which we were so excited about and so happy about, and then Sandy happened, you know, and I decided, you know, we want it bigger, we need more bedrooms, we need more bathrooms, we're not saying that.

We're trying to keep the house that we had.

Especially the first floor, as I'm sure you know,

it's such an integral part of the living space.

It's where the kitchen is, it's where the kids

play, it's where, you know, life and family

happens. So we're asking that we not have to give

any of that up.

So then the extra nine percent is the garage. So to me it's not 18 percent, that we're asking please make our house bigger, please, you know, again, make our kitchen bigger, give us more

space. We're just asking, please, can we build what you let us build four years ago, what if, you know, the weather had been different, or we had built it years before we would have had a totally different house. So we're just asking for you to allow us to build what you were approving, like what you approved us for.

And the extra percentage, it's not -- I mean, it's very, very specific and it's very specific to our unique situation, which is a one-car garage in the corner. So that we can keep our house. I mean, when we met and this was four years, it wasn't four years of us twiddling our thumbs. I mean, the first -- after Sandy till everybody got on their feet again it took quite a bit of time. And then we -- I don't think anybody was ready for us to build this type of house for the third floor. I think it took the Village time; it took us time.

And our kids are so happy here. We did entertain for a while moving somewhere else, you know, out of the flood zone; things would be easier. Our house is filled with children from the neighborhood. We laugh, we have the smallest house on the block and everybody wants to come

over.

So if you can look at it, and I know numbers are numbers and it is 18 percent. I'm not arguing that it's not. But it's not 18 percent just asking you for a bigger house. You gave us the approval. You let us build the house that we had submitted to you. We're trying to keep that the same. Four years later and it is new construction and it is a nice sized house, and we would like to build it and stay here and not hopefully have to move.

So that extra percentage just is the garage in the corner, and I know it might be difficult to look at it that way, but I mean, we're asking you, if you can, not to view it as one full number, but in this very, very specific case it's -- it's a very unique situation, and what we've gone through and what we've been through and the unique circumstances brought us here and just that's why we're here asking for what we're asking for.

MEMBER SCHRECK: We're sympathetic to you,
but you have to understand it may not be so unique
and there may be other applicants in the
Harborview area that are now going to come to us
and say you granted whatever it was before Sandy,

18, 20 percent, and our situation is unique, and we don't want to have the flood gates, no pun intended, opening.

MS. KLEIN: Right. And I understand it, I understand that. That was kind of why it took us this long to get here. You know, our plans were in the Village for a while, like it took us a while.

MEMBER SCHRECK: But if we do it for you, we have to do it for others, and then you're not going to like the way the Harborview neighborhood looks.

MS. KLEIN: Like, I mean, the way I see it, and again, I'm just -- you know, I don't see -- you see a much bigger picture.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I think that you make a compelling argument. I think we have to be overly sympathetic to the fact that you sat idle all these years while there was a lack of determination on the part of the State and the part of the Village until we come to this point. You know, it's been a long, drawn-out process. And so I'm not as fearful as my colleagues necessarily in terms of precedent here. There are very few matters waiting in the wings where people

were interrupted by Sandy. I can only think of one other across the street where you had not a too dissimilar situation.

I'm also concerned about the 18 percent, but
I'm not sure that it's precedent setting. And so,
I mean, everybody here is free to vote their
conscience in this regard. I'm not going to be
uncomfortable. I'd like to give back the two
percent that you've offered already, so that it is
evidence of some movement, but I don't think in
looking at the bulk of the house, and I agree it's
double the size, but in the streetscape it's not
as offensive as some others that we've seen.

I don't think it's offensive at all, particularly in that area of Harborview North. So at least, and I don't want to chill your opinion, you know, you feel strongly about it and you vote accordingly, but at least from my perspective I'm not uncomfortable proceeding. Especially with the lack of encroachments, you know, I'm not uncomfortable with it as portrayed, but I'd like to hear from the other Board members.

MR. MACLEOD: Could I also just add a little bit to what Mrs. Klein just said?

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: You could diminish rather

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than add. Go ahead.

MS. KLEIN: Wait, I have more to say before anybody votes.

MR. MACLEOD: I have just an aside which does illustrate that we were approved for a full basement which was the full footprint of the house. In trying to get those items up onto the third floor and because of the way the roof works, it has sloping sides, you can't use the absolute perimeter of the house, so you lose about five feet all the way around. So the square footage on that third floor is substantially less than the two floors below it, and some of that loss, you know, if you considered it to be a loss, is shuffled out towards that garage out on the side.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: But you had a two-car garage in the basement.

MR. MACLEOD: We had a two-car garage which was a full footprint.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Right. I understand you're diminishing the third floor. It's not an equal trade-off. You're not trading off the basement for the third floor. It's not equal. That's what you're saying.

MR. MACLEOD: Exactly, yes.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: It's less.

170 times five, it's going to be --

MR. MACLEOD: If we added our cumulative square footage on all three of those levels we would be less than, we would be less than what was originally approved, because the garage is only 230 square feet. But if you take five feet off of the whole perimeter of the house it's going to be

MR. GRAY: 850.

MR. MACLEOD: -- 850. It's going to be probably between 700 and 800, something of that nature. So the square footage that we're requesting cumulatively, and I understand you have issues with the building coverage itself, but the actual volume of space that we're requesting is seven, 800 square feet less than what was originally approved.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Did you have ten-foot ceilings on the ground floor in the first application?

MR. MACLEOD: I think we did have ten feet.

MS. KLEIN: We did. The ceiling heights were a particular issue for me; I'm tall, my husband's tall, we're tall people.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: You're not nine feet tall,

1	are you?
2	MS. KLEIN: No, I'm not, but as far as, you
3	know
4	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Relatively.
5	MS. KLEIN: Relatively, right.
6	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Does anybody else from the
7	Board want to comment?
8	MEMBER HILLER: No comments.
9	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: No comments?
10	MEMBER SCHRECK: No comments.
11	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Anybody from the audience
12	want to comment?
13	(No response.)
14	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay. So we're at the
15	bewitching hour. Let's get the final number that
16	we're looking at in terms of the building
17	coverage, so at least we know what we're voting
18	on.
19	All right, so let's quantify so at least we
20	know what we're voting on.
21	MR. MACLEOD: Before you vote, could I ask a
22	couple of questions myself?
23	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Of whom?
24	MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Schreck.
25	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: No, it's not necessary.

1	MR. MACLEOD: Okay.
2	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Can he ask me something?
3	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: It's 10:15.
4	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: It's early.
5	MR. MACLEOD: Okay.
6	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I was asking you to
7	quantify so Mr. Castro can put down on paper what
8	we're voting on.
9	MR. MACLEOD: We are looking at my client
10	would like to give one percent; I suggested two
11	percent.
12	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Right, that's what I
13	heard.
14	MR. MACLEOD: So two percent would represent
15	I believe 54 square feet. One percent on this
16	property represents 27 feet; is that correct,
17	Mr. Castro?
18	MR. CASTRO: Did you say 54 on two?
19	MR. MACLEOD: 54 on two.
20	MR. CASTRO: Correct.
21	MR. MACLEOD: So we are reducing the
22	footprint of the house by 54 square feet, but in
23	effect reducing the whole house by another
24	162 square feet, on three levels.
25	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So what are our numbers,

1	MEMBER HILLER: I'm persuaded by the
2	eloquence of Mrs. Klein and our Chairman, for.
3	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: And the Chair votes for as
4	well, okay.
5	MS. KLEIN: So what does that mean?
6	MR. MACLEOD: For.
7	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: It's two years, or do you
8	want more? I mean, I'd like to get it done
9	already.
10	MR. MACLEOD: We'll go for two years. Thank
11	you very much.
12	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Two years. Board of
13	Building Design, no doubt.
14	And I think we are going to take a motion to
15	adjourn. The motion is carried, we are adjourned.
16	Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.
17	(Whereupon, the hearing concluded at
18	10:18 p.m.)
19	*************
20	Certified that the foregoing is a true and
21	accurate transcript of the original stenographic
22	minutes in this case.
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24	MayBenci
25	MARY BENCI, RPR Court Reporter

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	INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF LAWRENCE
2	BOARD OF APPEALS
3	Village Hall
4	196 Central Avenue Lawrence, New York
5	
6	April 6, 2016 9:02 p.m.
7	
8	APPLICATION: Tessler 201 Harborview South
9	Lawrence, New York
10	PRESENT:
11	
	MR. LLOYD KEILSON Chairman
12	MR. EDWARD GOTTLIEB
13	Member
14	MR. MARK SCHRECK Member
16	MS. ESTHER WILLIAMS Member
17	MR. DANIEL HILLER Member
18	MR. KENNETH A. GRAY, ESQ.
19	Village Attorney
20	MR. GERALDO CASTRO
21	Building Department
22	
23	
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25	Mary Benci, RPR Court Reporter

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Let's go to Tessler first, the matter of Tessler. Welcome back, Mr. Bonesso.

MR. BONESSO: Good evening, Mr. Chairman,
members of the Board. William Bonesso, Forchelli,
Curto, Deegan, Schwartz, Mineo & Terrana,
333 Earle Ovington Boulevard, Uniondale, New York,
here on behalf of my applicants, Mr. and
Mrs. Tessler. They are the owners of premises
known as 201 Harborview South in Lawrence.

The property is a 14,280.1 square-foot parcel of property situated on Harborview South in the Residence B District.

By the way, I apologize, with me this evening are Mr. John Capobianco, the architect for the applicants, and Mr. Daniel Hyman, also from Mr. Capobianco's office.

As indicated, the property is in the Residence B District. It maintains 88.89 feet of frontage on Harborview South and almost 98 feet of water frontage on Banister Creek. The applicants have owned the property since 1989. With the exception of maintenance and upkeep, they've not expanded the house or changed the house significantly. But they're before the Board this evening seeking permission to demolish the

existing house and build a new house requiring variances.

We feel that there are legitimate bases and justifications for the variances that they are requesting. There are an array of variances being requested, including building coverage and surface coverage, height, number of stories, height/setback ratio variances for the front, side and rear, and also a parking garage variance, whereas we have a one-car garage as opposed to two.

First and probably foremost in terms of the reasons why the Tesslers are looking for a larger house is their present house, which is a two-story house with a basement, where they presently reside they've been residing since 1998, they presently reside there with their 27-year old son, they have reached a point in their lives where they would like to have the master bedroom suite, all of the living spaces on the first floor so that they're not having to traverse the stairs on a regular basis.

Additionally, while they live with one of their children, they have five other children, and of those six children there are a total of

25 grandchildren. So consequently, when they come to visit, and they all live within driving distance, and when they come to visit on a regular basis, it's very difficult to accommodate the needs of the family with the grandchildren. One child has seven grandchildren, another child has eight grandchildren. It's very tight. So they're looking to provide for a more comfortable home for their -- for when their family is present.

They're looking for a home to allow them to have more access to all of the things that they need and do on the first floor, and consequently, they're requesting the building coverage and surface coverage variances and the other variances which I'll get into.

Notably, there are no setback variances being required here. They meet the front, sides, side-yard aggregates and rear-yard setback variances, which I think the Board will agree particularly with regards to the front-yard setbacks and side-yard setbacks are important requirements in terms of what the visual impact of a dwelling appears, how a dwelling appears from the street.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Very commendable.

MR. BONESSO: So they fully comply with that.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Mr. Chairman, really.

MR. BONESSO: With regard to the surface coverage and the building coverage, they have overages of 11.98 percent and 12.84 percent respectively. The height to setback -- yeah, height-to-setback ratios for the front is 0.22 overage, or 30 percent; the side is 0.32 overage, or 21 percent; and the rear is 0.1 overage, or 18 percent.

The height of the proposed building is

34.5 feet. Because the Building Department has
characterized this as a flat-roofed house, which

I'll elaborate on in a few minutes, the
requirement is 25 feet. The Building Department
also considered the third level of the house to be
a third story; again, we'll address that. And
then as indicated, there's the one-car -- one-car
garage as opposed to the two.

As the Board is well aware, the Village law requires them to perform a balancing test in terms of area variances that are being sought from it.

And that balancing test takes into account the benefit to the applicant versus the detriment to the surrounding community. Well, I would put it

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to the Board that because of the pattern of development, the character of this neighborhood, of the nine houses on the south side of Harborview South which have frontage on Banister Creek, there is not a single property that is not developed to almost the same or larger building coverage, surface coverage, and in many cases height as the proposal that's before the Board.

Mr. Hyman has prepared an exhibit which shows the eight houses other than the proposed house, and a review of that will reveal, and we can provide the Board with smaller copies of this for the record, shows that with the exception of all but one dwelling, 171 Harborview South, every building coverage is over the 11.98 percent that my client is requesting. And as for surface coverage, every one of the other houses surrounding my clients' property, every one is over the 12.84 percent overage that my client is requesting. So in terms of pattern of development, in terms of character of the neighborhood, that is established with these large, stately homes which are occupying a great deal of space on the property. And I know and understand that Boards are always concerned about

precedent, setting a precedent that could be used for future matters. Well, quite frankly, if you will, if you're afraid of the domino effect, the dominoes have fallen already. This is the one domino that's left standing. So the fact of the matter is that there will be no precedential effect if the variances sought are granted, and as such it really will not impact the surrounding property -- the surrounding community.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I think you have to take note though that the Board's position on these types of construction has changed dramatically post Sandy. If you study the decisions of this Board over the last several years with the encouragement of the Village government and the concern for the water issues that now abound throughout the Village, the attitude of the Board has changed and our position and our disinclination to give some of these requests the type of approval that heretofore took place. I think we have to put that into context, rather than just looking at a mosaic of what buildings exist and when it happened, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera.

MR. BONESSO: I can appreciate that.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Good.

MR. BONESSO: But I would also argue in the alternative --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: No doubt.

MR. BONESSO: -- that the fact that this property is in the AE flood zone causes some of our hardship and some of our need for the variances, and that's not the least of which with regard to height. As indicated, this is in an AE flood zone. The current dwelling has a basement. We would not be permitted to put a basement in on this house as you were discussing on the case previously.

So consequently, what is proposed to be the third level is going to house the types of things that you would have found in the basement.

There's a mechanical room proposed up there.

There is a couple of extra bedrooms. There's a small den. There's a Passover kitchen. So the AE flood zone has created the need to, first of all, build higher; our first-floor level is going to be two and a half feet above grade. And the lack of a basement forces those areas that are described as the third floor -- third story up on that level on the third -- on the top of the

house.

I would also question, and with all due respect, the characterization of this house as a flat-roofed house. The appearance of this house from the street is that (indicating), and as much as there is a flat terrace on the third level, it looks like anything but a flat-roofed house.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: And therefore? And therefore?

MR. BONESSO: Therefore, the characterization of that as a flat-roofed house puts us in a requirement of 25-foot height as opposed to the 30 feet. If this was a more conventionally designed house with a gabled roof, we would meet the 30-foot height limitation as opposed to 25 feet. So in terms of the substantiality --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: You're not asking for 30 feet.

MR. BONESSO: Pardon?

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: But you're not asking for 30 feet.

MR. BONESSO: I understand that. We're asking for 34.5.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So why argue the 25 feet?

MR. BONESSO: Pardon?

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So why argue the 25 feet? Why?

MR. BONESSO: That raises us to 30. And then if you consider the AE flood zone having to put the first level at two and a half feet, or 12-foot above the AE zone, 12 feet, that raises us up even beyond that.

I would also argue, and this is elaborated on in my petition, that third floor, what is being called a third story, if you take a look at the design of that area, you find a central roof terrace and then you find in the curved roof lines the spaces that are the mechanical spaces, the bedrooms, the bedrooms and the den and the Passover kitchen. Again, if this was a more traditional house with gables, that would basically -- that could basically be considered dormers or attic space which might have qualified it as a two-and-a-half-story house.

So the visual impact of the three stories is really not noticeable because there are no windows facing the street from the third level. So it does not appear to be a three-story dwelling from the street or for that matter the side. The only real windows on the third level face the -- face

the creek. So from a visual impact it doesn't look like a three-story house and won't have any kind of change to the pattern of development and the character of the neighborhood.

I think I also touched upon the fact that those houses that are again very large and stately are also very tall. A number of the houses are as tall if not taller than the proposed house. So again, taking into effect the pattern of development and the character of the neighborhood, we feel that there won't be a negative precedent set and there won't be any harm to neighboring property values and neighboring use and enjoyment of homes.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: And to be accurate, only one house is taller; is that correct? I'm looking at your streetscape.

MR. BONESSO: No, no, no, I believe --

MR. HYMAN: The first house is definitely taller.

MR. BONESSO: The first house is taller. In fact, to the peak I think it's 40 feet. This house at 211 is the same height, I believe. The house --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: No, no, no, no.

1 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: 33. 2 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I'm reading your 3 streetscape. No houses are comparing in size 4 except for one. 5 MR. BONESSO: Yes, I'm sorry. 6 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: That's a sloped roof. 7 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I don't think you want to 8 argue from your streetscape. 9 MR. BONESSO: With regard to the --10 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Well, let the record 11 reflect that, unlike what you just said, none of 12 the houses are as tall or nearly as tall --13 MR. BONESSO: Well, one of the houses is. 14 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: -- except one far to the 15 left which has a sloped roof. 16 MR. BONESSO: Well, two of the houses are 17 nearly as tall. CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I don't know what "nearly" 18 19 means. That's not a term that we use on the Board 20 of Zoning Appeals. Do you want me to read them 21 all? You're not going to come out well. The one 22 to the right is 30. The one to the left is 29. 23 Bill, are those nearly?

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MR. BONESSO: 181. I'm sorry?

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I said the one to the

1 right is 30-foot. 2 MR. BONESSO: No, I understand that. CHAIRMAN KEILSON: The one to the left is 3 4 29 feet. Are those nearly? They all have a basement? 5 MR. BONESSO: They all have basements. 6 7 MEMBER WILLIAMS: Can I ask another question? The height of the --8 9 MR. BONESSO: I'm sorry? 10 MEMBER WILLIAMS: The height of the ceilings 11 in each floor it looks like the first floor is 12 11-6; is that correct? 13 MR. HYMAN: I believe it's 10 feet for the 14 first floor. I'm sorry, let me just check. 15 MEMBER WILLIAMS: I'm looking at page --MR. CAPOBIANCO: It's 11-6 from the first 16 17 floor to the second floor. 18 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: John, we have to work with 19 one person. If you want to be the person, I have 20 no problem. 21 MR. HYMAN: The first floor is ten feet. The 22 second floor is nine feet and it's one foot six 23 between the levels. MEMBER WILLIAMS: And how much is the third 24

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floor?

MR. HYMAN: The third floor is seven foot six, but then in the top of the vault is eight feet.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: Okay.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So go over those numbers again. The first floor is ten feet.

MR. HYMAN: The second floor nine feet, and then third floor is eight feet at the top of the curved space.

MR. CASTRO: I just want to make one comment. Earlier, the height of the roof, were you trying to argue that it could possibly be considered a combination flat pitched or a pitched roof when you argued the 30 foot?

MR. BONESSO: Well, I think I pointed out that because of the curved roof lines that it could possibly qualify as either. I understand that if it was a combined it would be 27 feet. If it was considered a gabled roof it would be 30 feet.

MR. CASTRO: Okay.

MEMBER SCHRECK: What about the impact to the adjoining houses in terms of loss of light?

MR. BONESSO: We have looked at and we have prepared a shadow study showing this particular

house as proposed and designed versus a house that is fully compliant from the standpoint of height, setbacks, building coverage, surface coverage.

And I think a review of it will reveal that there's --

MR. HYMAN: This would be a compliant house (indicating). And this is -- these two are in particular ones that would cast, you know, the strongest shadow at those times of day when the sun is setting or rising, and it's very, very close to the same place where the shadow falls in these cases.

MR. BONESSO: The differences are de minimis.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: Also, the side yards on both sides are compliant with the required side yards, so you're quite a ways from the adjoining neighbors from the sides. So I think that alley of light would still be adequate, more than adequate. It would be no hardship.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: I'm glad that you mentioned that, because I want to bring up height/setback ratios. Because we talk about the roof height and you're saying 34 and a half, you didn't use the word de minimis yet, but I'm just waiting for it to come up tonight.

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MR. BONESSO: I did with the shadow studies. MEMBER GOTTLIEB: But not regarding the

height. How deep is the house?

MR. BONESSO: How deep is the house?

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: The depth.

MR. HYMAN: The house is 58 -- 58 feet, 58.17 feet.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: How deep is the existing house?

MR. BONESSO: The existing house is not deep at all.

MR. HYMAN: It's closer to maybe 30.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So you're going almost twice as deep, if you will; you're doubling the depth. And there goes the height/setback ratio that you're saying 34 and a half feet is not substantial perhaps. I'm referring to bulk is really what I'm getting at when I'm talking about the depth of it and the height/setback ratio, and it may not look like much in your shadow study, but I know that it appears somewhat massive. You can interrupt.

MR. HYMAN: A number of the numbers are increased because of -- as you see right here this curve, when it hits this point that creates the

high number, whereas in most cases the roof is sloped back and aren't so high and pronounced as in the corners. So this point and also in the rear create an increased volume in one point, like right here there's an increased shadow there, but the rest of it isn't all at the same volume. So it's not like the numbers that are reflected in the height setback are the volume of the entire house. It's just one piece in that volume.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Let's take a look at the height/setback page to justify what you just said.

MR. HYMAN: It's on the first page. It's on the first page with the site plan. It's underneath, on the bottom under the zoning.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: A1, A2?

MR. HYMAN: It is N1. It's the very first sheet of the set, should be.

MEMBER SCHRECK: Are you sure it's N1?

MR. HYMAN: (Indicating).

MR. CASTRO: It's on the bottom left.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: This is N1, okay.

MR. HYMAN: So as you can see, if you were to look at -- in the case of the rear yard which is on the right-hand side of the diagram, the permitted line almost meets that curve, but where

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that one point hits the proposed is where that corner of the volume where this same kind of shape in the back has that higher point which is why the line is hitting straight up.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: You're talking about the right side of the photo?

MR. HYMAN: In this case, it's -- I'm talking about the rear but it's the same volume of --

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Is that the front of the house or the rear of the house?

MR. HYMAN: That's the front, but in the rear the same volume happens. Right here it is the same kind of shape and it hits that point and so it creates the number as high as it is, whereas --

MR. CAPOBIANCO: The whole center complies, actually; it's within the setback ratio.

MR. HYMAN: Right. It's just where that top of the curve in this point, and in the front, it's where those points are that creates the number, the extent of the height/setback ratio.

MEMBER HILLER: I want to know why in this huge voluminous house you have to reduce the garages down to one garage.

MR. HYMAN: It was ultimately a result of the requirements of the first floor having the master

suite, and balanced with the needs of the client not requiring additional garage space because they don't have lots of cars and they don't -- they didn't need the additional storage.

MEMBER HILLER: What's the size of the master bedroom?

MR. HYMAN: The master bedroom is 16 feet wide by 16 foot 3.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: All the company that comes that we need the house for come by foot?

MR. HYMAN: Certainly, the company doesn't park in the garage.

MR. BONESSO: But I would point out that as much as it's only a one-car garage, the driveway can easily accommodate another four or even five cars. The fact that there's a one-car garage is not going to push a lot of cars out onto the street.

MEMBER HILLER: But you could diminish some of the objections or some of the code relief that you're asking for by including the second car.

MR. BONESSO: We would, but we'd have to shrink other portions of the house; otherwise, we would be incurring a larger building coverage.

MEMBER HILLER: True.

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	MEMBER SCHRECK: You're doubling the depth of
	the house. I don't understand why you have to go
,	up so high.
2	MR. CAPOBIANCO: Well, the house is wider
	than this house also, the original house.
	MR. HYMAN: Right. It goes right up to the
7	side-yard setbacks. It goes beyond them. It's
8	like 10 feet on either side, or 12.
9	MR. CAPOBIANCO: What you have to understand
10	is the old house, which was not very deep but very
11	wide, so the square-footage difference what was
12	the square footage in the old house?
13	MR. HYMAN: It would be it's different.
14	It's 1,980 the current square footage.
15	MR. CAPOBIANCO: And what was the new one?
16	MR. HYMAN: The new one is 3,211.
17	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: 40 percent larger.
18	MR. CAPOBIANCO: It's like 1,200 square foot
19	larger.
20	MR. BONESSO: It's about 30 percent larger.
21	MR. CAPOBIANCO: It's not double.
22	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: 38.9.
23	MR. CAPOBIANCO: 38.9 percent.
24	MR. BONESSO: But again, as was shown on the
25	shadow study, a compliant house would still be

significantly larger than the existing house in terms of -- in terms of surface coverage, in terms of the shadows that it would create. If we're talking about shadows being created compared to the existing house, yes, this new house is going to generate greater shadows, but a compliant house could be placed on the property in such a fashion that would be completely compliant, but the impacts on the shadows that it would cast would be de minimis in terms of differences.

MEMBER SCHRECK: You mentioned six children and 25 grandchildren. How can you justify a one-car garage?

MR. BONESSO: Well, as indicated, the driveway can accommodate five -- four to five cars, if needed.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So let me tag onto this and ask you, very often we have applicants that have needs, they have young children, their family is growing, there's a need; they buy a house, it's small, and then they outgrow it. There are three people who live here year-round?

MR. BONESSO: Presently, yes.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So a couple and one of the children?

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MR. BONESSO: Yes.

MEMBER SCHRECK: Do they live their during the week or just on weekends?

SPEAKER: I live there. I live there full-time.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Bill, can we get an answer from you?

MR. BONESSO: Yes. The Tesslers share their time in the city and here, and their son lives there full-time.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Okay. I'm trying to establish some justification for a 35-foot house with eight variances, aside from that I like how it looks, I like how it feels. You're asking for eight variances, some are a little bit more substantial than others. You're giving up a basement. You want to recapture that space somewhere else, right? I'm trying to find the need here. Help me. Or maybe you can't.

MR. BONESSO: Again, we've touched upon the familial needs, the familial needs with regard to family when they're there and when they're visiting. The remaining aspects of the application are not necessarily based on hardship; they're based on the pattern of development, the

existing character of the neighborhood, and the fact that there is really not a negative impact on the surrounding properties.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So here's your issues. I think your petition speaks volumes. It's a beautiful design. It's a beautiful, beautiful design. Does it belong here in this location? And unfortunately, your streetscape speaks volumes against that. Just look at your streetscape and you can see how it doesn't fit into the neighborhood, as much as we'd love to grant it.

As you know, we are bidden to give a variance and take into consideration, grant the minimum variances that shall be necessary and adequate, and at the same time preserve and protect the character of the neighborhood and the health, safety and welfare of the community. That's the burden that we're facing. I love the house. It's a beautiful house. But does it fit?

MR. BONESSO: I presume the Board is telling us that we should consider adjourning the matter and looking at a potential redesign?

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I mean, there are five members here. I wish they'd all --

MEMBER HILLER: I think a redesign and maybe

something a little less imposing, and I would -MR. TESSLER: Wait a second. I have
something to say.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Please step forward, introduce yourself to Mary.

MR. TESSLER: Ladies and gentlemen, my name is Yitzchak Tessler, and I live in 201 Harborview South. When I came to America 19 years ago, that house was not in good shape. And I promised my wife that by next year or the year after I'll do a new house. In the meantime, it's 19 years, I've done probably 20 high-rises in Manhattan. I don't know how many apartments that is, several thousand. It's now the time for me to build the house because in two more years I'll be 70 years old and I want to live here.

I don't think that this is too much to ask to have a home where I can accommodate some of my children and some of my grandchildren. Because even if you grant me the full house, I still cannot accommodate my entire family, and it's not a crime to want that.

I also think it's a beautiful house. I showed it around to everyone in my neighborhood, and everybody liked it. There is one person that

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is objecting, my neighbor, that thinks that they will shade over their pool over a period of two or three months in the year when the people sit in the pool, and it's only late in the afternoon.

Listen, I cannot decide over there. That's why the Board is here for it, to see if this is a legitimate argument.

But I want to live here, it's my home, and I want to accommodate my family. And if anybody tell me what I want to do is wrong, then I say so what, what's wrong with it? Why should I not be able to accommodate my family? And if everybody likes the design and everyone says it's a beautiful design, so definitely is not going to push the neighborhood down. If anything, it will create value for the neighborhood.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Mr. Tessler, you just said you build high-rises?

MR. TESSLER: Yes, I did.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: You've been before various Boards in the City, right?

MR. TESSLER: Yes, I was.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: I imagine there must have been very tough Boards there?

MR. TESSLER: No, every time I got what I

wanted because I was reasonable, and I can tell you where and in which buildings. Yes, I did appear before the Board before.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: I'm sure.

MR. TESSLER: And other Boards as well. And I don't think that what I'm asking is crazy, because if you all agree that a two-floor house on top of a basement recommends 25 feet, I will say because I don't have a basement the three floor is legitimate. And therefore, it should have been 37 and a half feet high.

But I've been discussing it with some good people in this Board, and they have advised me that if I ask for 37 it will be an overreach. So I went with my architect and engineers, I reduced I think ten feet. The first floor is not too much high. I build them in the city apartments clear 11 feet high and penthouses six of them one on top of each other which are 18 feet high.

The standards have changed. You know, the children in America eat pizza and Coca-Cola and they're all six-foot-four high, and this is the shortest. I have higher than that, taller than that, I mean. So, you know, I don't think that the top floor being seven foot eight or something

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like that is like very high. Nine foot is also not very high. And ten foot is definitely not high.

So I don't think that I'm asking too much. I ask the minimum, minimum, and this is after we revised our drawings twice. Here is John, he can tell you. I can show you my original. I have discussed it with good people, Gerry, and other good people on this Board, and I have reduced two times, but this is like the bare minimum I can build, and I don't think it's any crime for you to allow me that.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Thank you very much.

MR. TESSLER: You're welcome.

MR. HYMAN: I'd like to make another comment about just the number of variances and some of their overlap. Just because the house has to be out of the ground so high, and in creating that space, the basement space kind of becoming the third floor creates overlap of variances that triggers all the height/setback ratios as well, so that it creates a lot more variances by having to adjust the height of the house with the flood zone.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: All right. As a general

statement, you know on new construction this Board likes to see people stay within the zoning regulations. Granted that because of some of the height aspects here, which we're not unsympathetic to, we're trying to work with the residents to achieve their needs; unfortunately, we can't accommodate everybody with everything that they would like to see. Irrespective of how they may feel about it or how the neighbors may feel about it, there are other people being impacted.

Does anyone else in the audience want to speak?

MR. BONESSO: I would like to submit, in keeping with what Mr. Tessler said, we do have a petition in support signed by eleven neighbors of the Tesslers. There is one signature belonging to the Septimus residence at 207 Harborview which is on here, but after signing it they alerted Mr. Tessler that they were withdrawing their support. So the eleven that I mentioned does not include the Septimus signature.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Okay.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Fine. Is there anyone else in the audience who wants to speak to the matter?

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MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Okay.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Fine. Is there anyone else in the audience who wants to speak to the matter?

MS. SEPTIMUS: I would like to.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Please step forward, identify yourself.

MS. SEPTIMUS: I just want to say --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Please introduce yourself.

MS. SEPTIMUS: Bonnie Septimus,

207 Harborview South.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: You are the neighbor --

MS. SEPTIMUS: Next-door.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: -- next-door to the subject property?

MS. SEPTIMUS: Yes. I just want to voice my concern once again for the fact that it's going to be a full story higher than my house and a flat roof, even though they claim that it's not a flat roof, but it is. It's definitely going to block light and sun to my property. I know this for a fact because in the summer when we sit in the backyard starting at around 3:00 we have to keep moving our chairs, chasing the sun, and that's with a much smaller house next-door to us. Now that they're going to come much further into the backyard and a full story higher, it will have definitely a more negative impact on sunlight, and that's my concern.

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CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay, thank you very much. Anyone else from the audience?

Yes, Mr. Bonesso, you want to make another comment.

MR. BONESSO: Just with regard to the shadows, again, I would point out that a house, a fully compliant house could be built, and based on the shadow study it would have almost the same impacts, in some cases better, some cases worse than what we're proposing.

If I can have one moment to speak to my client.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Sure.

(Whereupon, a recess was taken.)

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Ladies and gentlemen, please.

MR. BONESSO: Thank you for your patience, Mr. Chairman and members of the Board.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: No problem.

MR. BONESSO: We've discussed the present design and what we would like to ask the Board to do is to grant us an adjournment so that we can look at the design and perhaps some modifications that would be acceptable to both the applicant and to the Board.

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CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I think it's a wise 1 decision, and I think there's enough good will on 2 your part in terms of that which you have 3 presented already in terms of side yards and the 4 like which I think will speak well in terms of 5 accommodating everyone's needs without creating 6 any issues, so at least from my vantage point. 7 MEMBER SCHRECK: I would agree. 8 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So we'll adjourn to 9 whatever we're proposed for the next go-round. 10 MR. BONESSO: Thank you. 11 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Thank you very much. 12 (Whereupon, the hearing concluded at 9:43 13 14 p.m.) 15 ******** 16 Certified that the foregoing is a true and 17 accurate transcript of the original stenographic 18

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May Benci

MARY BENCI, RPR Court Reporter

minutes in this case.

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	INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF LAWRENCE
	BOARD OF APPEALS
4	196 Central Avenue
6	April 6, 2016 8:15 p.m.
7	
8	APPLICATION: Feldman 151 Harborview South Lawrence, New York
10	PRESENT:
11	MR. LLOYD KEILSON Chairman
13	MR. EDWARD GOTTLIEB Member
14 15	MR. MARK SCHRECK Member
16	MS. ESTHER WILLIAMS Member
17 18	MR. DANIEL HILLER Member
19	MR. KENNETH A. GRAY, ESQ. Village Attorney
20	MR. GERALDO CASTRO
21	Building Department
22	
23	
24	
25	Mary Benci, RPR Court Reporter

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: The next matter is Feldman. Would they or their representative step up. Okay, Mr. Macleod.

MR. MACLEOD: Good evening.

John Macleod, 595 Park Avenue, Huntington, New York 11743.

Good evening, members of the Board. This evening I'm here representing the Feldmans for their extension -- for alterations and additions to the Feldman residence at 151 Harborview South.

Before I describe the project to you, I would like to present 16 letters of support from the various neighbors.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I think we have a minimum of 20 required.

MR. MACLEOD: Would you like me to read them into the record?

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I'd prefer you don't. We'll take the submission.

Each letter is different or each letter is the same?

MS. FELDMAN: A lot of them are different.

MR. MACLEOD: So this project is basically an enlargement of the existing house to add the required accommodations for a growing family and

for weekend and family guests. If you looked at the plans and read the petition, you will see that we are here to ask for a few variances related to this project.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: How many is a few?

MR. MACLEOD: On the code relief chart that

you will find in the package, we have seven

variances requested.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Gottlieb has nine. So let's make sure we know what we're asking for.

MR. MACLEOD: Okay.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: I took the left side yard, right side yard and aggregate as three separate requests. I think you lumped them into one line.

MR. MACLEOD: Okay, thank you.

If we could look at each one. First of all,

I'd like to describe the project a little bit. It

is an existing house that was built in the mid

'60s, 1966. It's a two-story house with a

crawlspace, no attic, no basement, and part of the
second floor -- the second floor is only a partial

coverage of the footprint of the house. So there

are various roofs in the front and the back of the
house which we would like to build on top of to

gain an additional family bedroom and bathroom

space on the second floor.

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And then because of the lack of a basement or the possibility of a basement in the flood zone that we are in, which is flood zone AE10, we were looking to build a legal third floor on the house, which will accommodate some of the functions that a basement might otherwise be able to include, such as guest rooms, a bathroom, playroom, storage, mechanical room. And the height of the building after we have built the third floor, we will still be less than 30 feet on this particular house because we are not knocking down the first two floors which only have eight-foot ceilings.

Many of the houses that you see in front of you do tend to be a little bit higher than that because they are either new builds or the possibility is to have nine- or ten-foot ceilings to raise the height of the house. But because we are maintaining the two eight-foot ceiling heights and then adding a third eight-foot ceiling height, we are actually under with a modified roof; we are at 29 foot 10. That is one of the items on the list here. I will go through the list individually, if you like, but I would also like to address each one of the -- each one of the

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cited variance items individually as illustrated in the petition.

If we can start at the item three on the petition, which you don't have to look exactly at it, but basically this is asking for a building coverage variance, and we're not actually increasing the footprint of the house. We are 192 square feet over the permitted building coverage at this time and that number will remain the same. It does represent 8.1 percent overage, and we're basically asking to legitimize that existing variance item.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: The existing nonconforming.

MR. MACLEOD: The existing nonconforming building coverage, yes.

As I said, the second-floor additions are being built on top of current one-story areas so we have enough space on top of that footprint to accommodate the number of bedrooms required on the second floor, and bathrooms.

Regarding the side yards, we do have a side-yard requirement of 15, a minimum of 15 feet, with an aggregate of 30, and the existing house does have 5 feet 5 on the east side and 14 feet 9

on the west side, and the aggregate from those two is 20 feet 2 inches. Again, this is an existing number which we are not looking to change, and so we are asking to legitimize the existing nonconforming side-yard setbacks and aggregate.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So you're not tearing down the house foundation. You're just removing the second floor and then building up.

MR. MACLEOD: We are keeping the first floor. We are keeping a good portion of the second floor, and we are building around that to create the full second floor and then adding the third floor on top.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Okay.

MR. MACLEOD: The height/setback ratios which do occur on the front of the house, we are permitted to have 0.74 in the Residence B

District, and at the very front of the house where the house is L-shaped, you see there's a part projecting towards the street, the uppermost roof, which is a mansard roof on the third floor, at that point it has an 11-foot width and that is the only portion which requires a front-yard height/setback ratio. It is only 0.80, marginally greater than 0.74 permitted.

The total width of the house is 50 feet 2 8 inches, so the portion which does not comply is 3 less than a quarter of that. 4 CHAIRMAN KEILSON: The balance of the roof 5 complies? 6 MR. MACLEOD: The balance of the roof in the 7 front complies. 8 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: I'm looking at page A9. Is that the page that has the -- I just want to see 9 10 that I'm looking at the right one. 11 MR. MACLEOD: A9 has got the height/setback 12 ratios, yes. 13 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: And I'm looking at where it 14 says front elevation. 15 MR. MACLEOD: The lower drawing. 16 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: The lower drawing, okay. 17 MR. MACLEOD: The right-hand side of the 18 lower drawing is the front of the house. 19 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Okay. 20 MR. MACLEOD: And you will see there the two 21 lines 22 MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So in the code relief it says 0.80, but it looks like it's 0.88. 23 24 MR. MACLEOD: I believe that this was

adjusted upon review by Mr. Castro and --

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MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So 0.80 is the correct number?

MR. CASTRO: Yes.

MR. MACLEOD: 0.80 is the correct number and the permitted is actually 0.74. The line which says 0.81 as you see just clips the top of that roof, and that portion of the roof is only 11 feet wide, so it's marginally, marginally into the required height/setback ratio by a couple of inches.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: We like to consider it de minimis.

MR. MACLEOD: De minimis would be a very good word.

While we're talking about height/setback ratios, the existing side yards, particularly the east side yard, which is the left as you're looking at the house from the front on that same diagram, the existing height/setback ratio is 3.7, and we are looking to -- I'm sorry, the existing is 4.47 to the existing ridge of the house, and we are proposing to reduce that to 3.7. The diagram says 3.34; it was adjusted by Mr. Castro to 3.7.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So you're giving back.

MR. MACLEOD: We are actually reducing the

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height/setback ratio on the left side of the house.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Is that because you're pulling back on the second floor?

MR. MACLEOD: It's because the mansard roof slopes away from the neighbor's property as opposed to being a gable end which is vertical, coming back like this.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Got it.

MR. MACLEOD: The next variance item is the height of the building. A modified roof is supposed to be 27 feet, and we are requesting 29 feet 10 to accommodate a full eight-foot ceiling on the upper level, and on top of that there will be a slight sloping roof for full drainage of the roof.

The next variance item has to do with the valuation of the work. I'm sorry, I skipped one.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Yes, you did.

MR. MACLEOD: Yes, I skipped one. I just tried to slip in a third floor there.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Thought we wouldn't notice, huh?

MR. MACLEOD: So the third floor, obviously,

is something that the Village has not customarily reviewed. And we are asking this, in this occasion we are in a floodplain which does not allow any sort of basement space, so the functions which are normally able to be carried out in a basement need to be provided elsewhere, and we are trying to get that on the third floor where we will be able to have guest bedrooms, playroom, laundry, bathroom, and mechanical room.

So the mechanical equipment currently is in the back of the garage at elevation 9.4, which is under the floodplain, and although the house was not damaged during Hurricane Sandy, the water did not reach the house, we are going to relocate that mechanical equipment on the third floor in a mechanical room so it will never be flooded.

The house will also be fully fire sprinklered to comply with New York State code, which is a requirement for three-story wood-framed structures, and that will be sprinklers on all three levels.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: You are maintaining the two-car garage, correct?

MR. MACLEOD: We are maintaining the two-car garage.

And that brings us to the classification of substantial improvement or new construction. And when we designed this house, we did seek advice from the Building Department as to how to value the work to try to maintain less than 50 percent of the building cost value, and that number comes from Nassau County; that is a \$671,000 number.

And we are supposed to keep our construction costs at less than half of that.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Does the 671 include the land or is that just the structure?

MR. MACLEOD: It is just the structure. In your documentation there, you will find a piece of paper that looks like this (indicating). This is from the Nassau County Tax Assessors Office, and at the bottom right-hand corner you will see the second to last line says cost building value 671,660. So this is a number established by the Nassau County Tax Assessors Office based on -- based on the size of the existing property, house, and method of construction.

So what we did, we designed the house with a certain number of new square feet and a certain number of renovated square feet, and there is a letter attached to that, I believe, which is my

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letter describing the breakdown of spaces and times-ing those numbers by the Building

Department's recommended cost per square foot at the time that we designed this, and we come down with a total number of 327,980 which is less than half of the building cost value.

So based on this calculation and the recommended guidelines from the Building Department at the time that we designed and submitted this project, we are less than 50 percent, and so, therefore, do not classify as a substantial improvement. We would just be an ordinary renovation and addition. The reason that that's important is because, being in a flood zone, if you are a substantial improvement or a new building, you have to comply with all of the FEMA rules including having the first floor of the house at elevation 12 in this particular zone. We're in an AE10 zone. A new house would require an additional freeboard of two feet on top of that, taking it up to elevation 12. The first floor of the existing house which we intend to keep where it is, is at elevation 10.9.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So we're short by?

MR. MACLEOD: We're short by 1.1 feet. As I

said, the house was not flooded during Sandy. The water did not come up the driveway, did not touch the house.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: I understand everything that you've said, and nicely done, but --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Deftly, deftly is the word.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Mr. Chairman says deftly done, so it's deftly done.

What does FEMA use? Because your calculations are using Building Department numbers of \$60 per foot?

MR. MACLEOD: These are numbers that were provided to me by the superintendent of buildings when we were designing this project.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Okay. Let's talk reality, because I don't know what FEMA uses, reality or fantasy property.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, I asked the superintendent of buildings where he got his numbers from, and he said they were country averages and suitable for this purpose.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: We don't live up in the country. The reason I'm asking is there's no way this job will cost anything near what -- \$60 per

foot or what he's projecting. So my question is that just you don't want to build this and then find out you've done -- you know, FEMA is not going to approve this, or FEMA will hit you with a flood zone insurance change.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, my clients who own this property, they do not have a mortgage on it so they don't have to carry -- they're not required to carry FEMA insurance.

MR. FELDMAN: Correct.

MR. MACLEOD: Which casts a slightly different view on it.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: They still have to get insurance in a flood zone. In any event, \$60 a square foot is totally disingenuous. I mean, it's laughable.

In trying to, you know, slice the benefit from both sides, you want the benefit of the third floor, which we are inclined to assist in a FEMA situation, which we're giving to no one else because you cannot build a basement or crawlspace, attic crawlspace, okay.

Can they maintain the crawlspace?

MR. CASTRO: If it falls below the 50 percent threshold, yes.

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CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So there's no change. you have a crawlspace currently?

MR. MACLEOD: There is a crawlspace.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So there's no change.

MR. MACLEOD: No.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So then --

MR. MACLEOD: It's not a usable crawlspace.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: It's the same as it's been, as all the other houses nearby, correct? MR. MACLEOD: Correct.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Why should they be entitled to the third floor? If you were raising the house and eliminating the crawlspace and basement, I guess that's the argument.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, there's a big difference between a crawlspace and a basement. The crawlspace is literally two feet high and it's not used for anything.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Yeah, but we haven't given any of the neighbors third floors who have crawlspaces. The argument that you should be making with respect to this is that because you are in the flood zone you have to raise the house, and thereby you're eliminating any possibility of a crawlspace or basement. But you're not making

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that argument. You want to keep the crawlspace, and then you want us to give you a third floor which is in effect legislating in an area which the Trustees heretofore have not.

MR. MACLEOD: I believe that your description of crawlspace as usable space is incorrect. is no intention to use a crawlspace for anything.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So let me --

MR. MACLEOD: Let's define basement versus crawlspace.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: You're claiming a hardship. You have no basement. Where you normally put your laundry equipment and excess bedrooms, as you just described a few minutes ago, you don't have that luxury. You don't have a basement. You didn't have it before either. So you're not losing anything. You just want to put a third floor on because you would like to put a third floor on, which is understandable. But it's not because of FEMA and it's not because you're losing the use of a basement to comply with FEMA.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, if we were not in a FEMA flood zone, we would be able to excavate that crawlspace deeper and create a basement, underpin the foundations and you have extra depth.

because we are in a flood zone, there's no opportunity to do that under the code or practically speaking either. So the additional space --

MEMBER WILLIAMS: That's not how they bought the house.

MR. MACLEOD: I'm sorry?

MEMBER WILLIAMS: That's not how they bought the house. They bought the house with exactly what's there, correct?

MR. MACLEOD: Correct.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: And they haven't had to change that, correct? I'm talking about the sub first floor.

MR. MACLEOD: They haven't had to change that?

MEMBER WILLIAMS: In other words, it's not like they had a basement, and now because of FEMA they no longer can have a basement and, therefore, they lost a tremendous amount of space that they did have and, therefore, you're asking for it.

MR. MACLEOD: Correct. They do not have a basement. We're not losing a basement. We would like to have the functions that a basement would otherwise provide.

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MEMBER WILLIAMS: But it's not like most -what the Chairman was saying, is we tend to believe in the third floor if someone did have existing living space and now because of FEMA they no longer have it. That's I think what they're trying to say.

MR. MACLEOD: I understand.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: Correct?

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: That's what I was trying to say.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: Okay, I said it better.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: You're more deftly than I am.

MR. MACLEOD: So I think what this is coming down to is whether we're in the flood zone, whether we're classified as a FEMA -- are required to be FEMA compliant with the first floor or not. And if we are required to be FEMA compliant with the first floor, it would mean a very large expenditure on my client's behalf to actually raise this house, to detach it from the foundation, jack it up, disconnect all the services, build a foundation up and drop it back down again. Probably looking in the region of somewhere 75, \$100,000 to do that.

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CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Maybe you can get the same guys who build at \$60 a square foot at that price.

MR. MACLEOD: It is a specialty to raise houses, as you know, and that 100,00, \$75,000 would be a substantial hardship, and it's one of the reasons we're here.

MEMBER SCHRECK: But since they don't have a mortgage, perhaps they have the resources to do that.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Could we have Mr. Castro weigh in on this business of evaluation and what impact it might have in the case of an audit, be it for the Village, be it for the homeowner.

MR. CASTRO: Well, on the Village's end, the Village is part of a community rating system which gives overall the ability for residents to obtain flood insurance through the federal government. There's a rating system, and the rating system is based on documents that we collect, elevation certificates, cost construction analysis, which is all used to determine substantial construction. If they come in and feel that we are not doing or using the proper procedures or policies, they lower our community rating system which is a number anywhere from 1 to 10, I believe, and the

higher the number, the less percent, less discount that residents get to purchase the flood insurance.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So it impacts on other residents as well?

MR. CASTRO: Other residents as well.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Out of curiosity, do you know what that number is now?

MR. CASTRO: I believe we're rated as an eight. It's on the website. You can look up Lawrence's rating system.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So the concern is really more than just for the Feldmans, who we would like to do everything possible for, but it can impact on the neighbors as well if they look at it with the same jaded view that we're now looking at it.

MR. MACLEOD: Well, I would suggest that the Village comes up with a format for the valuation of this type of value and assessment. Right now there is really not anything written in the Village Code, and it has been up to the superintendent at the time to tell us what numbers we should be using, which is what we did, and we spent a long time doing so and we filed within the time that the previous superintendent was in

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administration, and so we feel that we should be viewed under those rules, under those guidelines that we were directed to follow, which we did.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Number one, we haven't had a single matter before us with this question arising, so it's new to the Board of Zoning Appeals. We've had matters related to the flood zone and FEMA, and all of those houses have been raised. So this is the first time that we're facing the question of a house not being raised, and trying to avoid the impact of that 50 percent number by deftly coming up with numbers that on their face, prima facie, are not realistic. And I don't know what numbers you're referring to and which superintendent, but that certainly is not going to hold for tonight to this superintendent or so it seems. We have to guide ourselves by the current superintendent. I don't know when the plans were submitted.

MR. MACLEOD: They were submitted September 15th last year.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Is it --

MR. MACLEOD: When Mike Ryder was the superintendent.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Did the property use the

numbers provided by the Village or did the property used the numbers the contractor provided as estimates?

MR. MACLEOD: Again, I was using numbers that were recommended by Mr. Ryder, and I had presented similar type letters to him in the past proving out less than the 50 percent rule, which he accepted, and at least one of those houses has been built, no name.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: With variances?

MR. MACLEOD: With variances in front of this Board. This question didn't come up. It was not quoted as a variance item because Mike Ryder -- we were following his guidelines. So we have a change in position now, so Mr. Castro has looked at this, obviously, and read it in a different way.

MEMBER HILLER: That was also a flood zone area house?

MR. MACLEOD: Yes.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Actually, perhaps it was a mistake.

MR. MACLEOD: Again, I can only follow the guidelines at the time presented to me by the Building Department, and if there is something

that is -- and I think it should be, that the Village should come up with direction for the architects and designers so that we can be all on the same page. The page that I was on was the Mike Ryder page.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Well, fortunately, we have 40 percent of the Village government here tonight, so I'm sure they're listening very closely.

MR. MACLEOD: And I'd be happy to contribute my time towards helping make some of those decisions, those guidelines.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: That is on the record.

MR. MACLEOD: That's fine.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Can we go into executive session? We're going to make a motion to go into executive session to talk with counsel.

MR. MACLEOD: May my client say a few words before you do so?

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: By all means.

MS. FELDMAN: Hi, Esther Feldman,

151 Harborview South. I understand the back and

forth about the basement. You're right, we didn't

buy it with a basement.

Coming from Brooklyn, I'll be honest, I did not realize what a big deal the basement would be

not to have. It is a hardship, definitely.

As far as, you know, all of the talk with the numbers and the 50 percent, we asked before, you know, we didn't want to even go ahead with the whole project if it was going to be moot from the start. We kind of waited. Our plans have been sitting for six months waiting to be rejected, so it would have been nice to know last year if that was the case.

But we would love -- I mean, listen, we love Harborview, we have nice neighbors, we would love to stay there, our kids love it. And we really, really tried with John also to limit everything. We didn't want to come sounding greedy, like we're asking -- we don't want to raise the height of the ceilings. We don't want to build a monstrosity. We just need space, and that's it.

MR. FELDMAN: I'm her husband. My name is

Avi Feldman. You know, when we bought the

property, my wife said we did not have a basement,

and at that point we didn't feel the need. But,

thank God, you know, we're a growing family, my

wife is expecting, and hopefully we're going to go

ahead and expect more kids, and to have a playroom

and to have, you know, extra space for storage and

whatnot is an extreme -- you know, an extreme need for us.

And my wife and I, as she said, we really love the area, we love our neighbors, and we -- if we can't really get the space, we're going to have to start looking elsewhere, and we really want to stay. You know, we really, really want to stay, and we worked with John for the past year or so to make sure to make it as tasteful as possible and to make sure to work it through to every detail to make sure to be respectful.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I think we're not unsympathetic. I think we're trying to deal with what may be impactful to the neighbors as well by granting a variance for something that on its face is very questionable. And that's why I'm asking for an executive session for a few minutes with counsel to at least guide us on the legal ramifications. Okay, so bear with us.

MR. FELDMAN: Thank you.

(Whereupon, the Board went into Executive Session.)

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay, we've reconvened. We're back on the record, Mary.

I think let's talk about all the other

1 variances, the nonconforming pre-existing, and 2 even the ones that you diminished and talk about 3 the third floor as well, which seemed to be the issues that we could at least for the moment go 4 5 less on and come to some sort of consensus. 6 I think, and I'll let everybody speak for

themselves, I think the Board is very sensitive to the fact that they've lived in the house for the period of time that they have. We understand that they haven't had the living space necessary until now in terms of the crawlspace and we are extremely sympathetic to all their requests.

The fact is that there's been a good-faith showing in keeping things pre-existing nonconforming, the garage as is and every area that you've laid out. I think you've done a deft job in preparing it, and I think we're very sympathetic to that. And I'll let some of the other members speak to that for the moment.

Gentlemen, want to weigh in on that? MEMBER GOTTLIEB: I don't. I think you've covered it.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I guess everybody is tired, all right.

So the sticky issue at this point is the

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question of the 10.9 percent. We cannot as a Board accept prima facie numbers that we're uncomfortable with.

MR. MACLEOD: The elevation you're referring to?

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: The elevation, correct.

So I think we're going to ask or suggest that you adjourn the matter for the moment. You explore with the Building Department a variety of ways in order to accommodate that with the approval of FEMA, or however it's done so that it doesn't impact. We can't walk out of here with the possibility of impacting on neighbors in terms of insurance rates and the like. We don't know where our Village rate stands at this time. I think that all has to be explored before we can give an approval of the nature that you're requesting. So with your indulgence, if you're inclined to accept the idea of an adjournment, I think that's the suggested way to go at this point.

MR. MACLEOD: Okay. We'll move to adjourn until next month perhaps.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: As soon as possible, as soon as it can be worked out.

MR. MACLEOD: And I will meet with Mr. Castro

Feldman - 4/6/16

1	to discuss the different options.
2	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Correct. Mr. Hiller,
3	okay.
4	MEMBER HILLER: Fine.
5	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mrs. Williams.
6	MEMBER WILLIAMS: I'm fine with that.
7	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Gottlieb.
8	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Very good idea.
9	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Schreck.
10	MEMBER SCHRECK: Yes.
11	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: And of course I agree as
12	well. Thank you very much for your understanding.
13	MR. MACLEOD: Thank you.
14	(Whereupon, the hearing concluded at
15	9:02 p.m.)
16	**************
17	Certified that the foregoing is a true and
18	accurate transcript of the original stenographic
19	minutes in this case.
20	
21	May Bena
22	MARY BENCI, RPR Court Reporter
23	Court Reporter

1	INCC	PROPRATED VILLAGE OF LAWRENCE
2		BOARD OF APPEALS
3		Village Hall
4		196 Central Avenue Lawrence, New York
5		April 6, 2016
6		7:39 p.m.
7	APPLICATION:	Bobo
8	COMPANIENCE CONTROL CO	76 Park Row Lawrence, New York
9		Hawlence, New Tolk
10	PRESENT:	
11		MR. LLOYD KEILSON Chairman
12 13		MR. EDWARD GOTTLIEB Member
14		MR. MARK SCHRECK
15	9	Member
16		MS. ESTHER WILLIAMS Member
17		MR. DANIEL HILLER Member
18		MR. KENNETH A. GRAY, ESQ.
19		Village Attorney
20		MR. GERALDO CASTRO Building Department
21		
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24		Mary Benci, RPR
25		Court Reporter

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: The first matter is a matter that we had at the last hearing date, that of Bobo at 76 Park Row. Will they or their representative please step forward.

MR. IGNATOW: Good evening. We shall be succinct.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: All right, identify yourself.

MR. IGNATOW: Richard Ignatow, landscape architect, 91 Green Street, Huntington, New York.

I won't belabor the point, but we've had no objections from our neighbors, and I'll leave it at that.

To get to the crux of the issue here, we were here last month. We have since that time reduced the paved areas because we were in excess of the required impermeable area.

Let me just say quickly that the reason for our request is the site is somewhat unique in that it's a flag lot. A good part of the flag in this land is driveway, and that sort of contributes mightily to our coverage, number one.

Number two, the house itself is a relatively modest house. There's a deck on it. The house was not overbuilt. I'm just making the point that

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-- our first point is it's a practical difficulty.

In order to put a pool of a modest size we go in excess -- we are presently in excess of 25 percent coverage. We are presently at 37.6 percent coverage, and we are trying to get -- we're not trying to -- we will end up, if granted, with a 43.8 percent coverage.

So again, I feel this is a somewhat unique situation causing us to have a practical difficulty.

The second issue is that the town -- the Village counts the pool as impermeable surface, and I'm not arguing that, but I can make a cogent argument that without the pool whatever rain falls in that area contributes to runoff which collects between us and the neighbor to the -- I guess to With the pool, although again it is the south. considered an impermeable surface, the pool itself acts as a reservoir during a rainfall, so it will retain three to four inches of rain before it were to go over the top. So rain that presently falls in that area now contributes to a drainage problem which we're all familiar with. Installation of the pool would actually reduce it. So yes, it's what causes us to go above the coverage number,

but in reality it reduces the runoff. And what would occur is as the pool were to fill up, eventually, after the rainfall stopped they would pump the water out into the dry wells which we are proposing. Dry wells are proposed to pick up water from the pool and from the surrounding area. So we feel this will not contribute to a drainage problem in the area, despite the fact that we're above the 25 percent.

We do not believe that this causes any adverse environmental or economic impact to the adjacent neighbors. That's one of the proofs that one tries to make when one is requesting a variance.

So what we have done in order to reduce the coverage from the last time, this is the old map, we've taken out paved areas here and here, reduced the size of the pool somewhat to come up with this, and that's reduced our numbers.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: I have a couple of questions.

MR. IGNATOW: Sure.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: You say the pool acts as a catch basin, but there's also the fact that by putting the pool there you're removing the area of

percolation. That's where that cubic footage of what could have percolated and caught the rainwater is now the pool.

MR. IGNATOW: Yes, but it doesn't percolate particularly well in the area, as you know, the soils are bad, and it drains down to here. So yes, I've removed area of percolation, but in reality I'm holding the water as if it were a reservoir and then letting it out slowly into the dry wells.

MEMBER HILLER: Isn't a pool covered about eight months a year?

MR. IGNATOW: That cover is porous and the water just drops down. You normally in the wintertime drop a pool. I've actually had a pool myself and I've never seen it overflow in the wintertime. So you drop it six inches below the inlets so you end up with ten inches of reservoir, what's called freeboard, actually. The cover is not a solid cover. Most pools have a Loop-Loc cover and the water goes through and the leaves stay on top. But again, I've never had a pool overflow in the wintertime.

MEMBER SCHRECK: Has this new plan been shown to the Friedmans?

Yes. Excuse me. Robin Bobo. MS. BOBO: 1 spoke with Mrs. Friedman this past week, and I 2 told her everything that we were doing, and she 3 was reluctant but was fine with everything we were 4 doing. Her concern is that our property would be 5 above hers, and although both of us have been 6 having all this runoff that something would change 7 and she would get even worse runoff, but we're 8 not. We are creating this, I guess, wall. 9 pool is level, but yet it's still graded down 10 towards her property. So it's not like we're 11 raising it above. Just that one area is above and 12 we're grading it down to her. 13

MR. IGNATOW: The grade is not changed by her property. Actually, this area beyond this small wall the grade doesn't change.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So actually, you're talking about grade. In the new application there's a change of grade.

MR. IGNATOW: Yes.

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MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Which we haven't addressed vet.

MR. IGNATOW: Well, our prior application had a deck around it, so the grade didn't change under the deck. Clearly, I can't have nothing when I

get out of the pool. You can't drop down two feet. So what we've done instead was to build an 18-inch wall, a 12- to 18-inch wall and fill in there. That still acts as a permeable surface, but the grade has been raised in this area and that's resulted in the additional request for a variance.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: And that's the 18 inches of grade change.

MR. IGNATOW: Yes. It's between the pool and that wall.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So when the water hits this, when the rain hits this, and it's a heavy rain, it doesn't run off the wall?

MR. TGNATOW: No.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: It runs through it?

MR. IGNATOW: Yeah, it would just run through it.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: It doesn't push onto someone else's property?

MR. IGNATOW: No, not at all. In fact, there are provisions to get the water to here and eventually into the dry wells.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: I think the issue we face is that not every property can accommodate a pool.

As much as we're a little bit favoring in trying to accommodate the local residents and understand the necessity and importance of a pool, but you begin with a situation where you're already in excess before you begin the project, and now you're introducing change of grade, and we look with great disfavor on change of grades without real studies being made as to the impact of the change of grade. So you sort of mentioned it passingly, but from the Board's perspective change of grade is probably one of the most significant things that we have to study, and we really are —we look hard and long before we approve changes of grade.

MR. IGNATOW: I understand change of grade could result in an adverse drainage situation.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Correct.

MR. IGNATOW: We believe that is not the case here. That, yes, it's a minor change in grade, but it will not result in an adverse drainage impact to the adjacent neighbors.

I think you had asked for a photograph, an aerial photograph of the properties. I had forgotten, but I had one in my folder. There are pools in front of us; there are pools around us.

And again, there's always concern from a Board like this that this is setting a precedent, and I believe this is a somewhat unique piece of property in that it is a flag lot. I know many towns no longer allow flag lots. I'm not sure if that's the case here, but there aren't going to be a lot more of them and this is an unusual situation. So much of this flag it adds very little to our area, but it certainly adds substantially to our impermeable surface because of the driveway.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Where does the runoff from the driveway go now? Does it just go --

MR. IGNATOW: I'm not sure. I assume it just goes off because there's another driveway on the other side, so I assume it goes here. This is somewhat higher than over here, so I don't think it goes all that far.

MS. BOBO: It just goes to the street. At the end of the driveway is a drain and it goes there.

MR. IGNATOW: On our property?

MS. BOBO: No, the Village.

MR. IGNATOW: So it pitches down to the street. I guess that's how it was done very many

years ago when that occurred.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay. Does anyone in the audience want to speak to the matter?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Any other questions from the Board?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay. In assessing any requests for variances we obviously have to take into account the benefit to the applicant as opposed to the potential impact on the neighbors, on the community. I think there's significant issues here that we have to, you know, deal with.

At least from my perspective, I think it would be a very adverse move at this point to introduce a pool over there, precedent or otherwise.

Mr. Schreck.

MEMBER SCHRECK: I'm going to vote for.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Gottlieb.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: I'm not ready. Maybe you can pass me by and I'll have an answer in a moment.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay. Do you want to discuss it?

4 5

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: You know, there's really no room for a pool. You just -- flag lot or not, move the flag lot, there's just not enough space to put a pool the way you want to have a pool. There's decking, there's a spa, there's a house, there's a long driveway. The more I talk myself through it, I guess I sort of came to my answer. I can't say yes, as much as I want to.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So you're voting?

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: I'm voting no.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mrs. Williams.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: I'm concerned with the fact with the information in terms of the grading and everything, and we have nothing done professionally to tell us that this won't be a problem. I'm just taking your word for it, and you're a little bit biased, so I guess I'll vote no because I don't have enough information.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Hiller.

MEMBER HILLER: As much sympathy as I have for people who want to have a pool, this lot does not come under the kind of area that, giving notice to the coverage that is in that area, so I'm afraid I have to vote no.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: And I vote no as well.

I'm sorry. (Whereupon, the hearing concluded at 7:50 p.m.) ********* Certified that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the original stenographic minutes in this case. Mary Benci MARY BENCI, RPR Court Reporter

1	INC	ORPORATED VILLAGE OF LAWRENCE
2		BOARD OF APPEALS
3		
4		Village Hall 196 Central Avenue
5		Lawrence, New York
6		April 6, 2016 8:00 p.m.
7		
8	APPLICATION:	Goldstein One Meadow Way
9		Lawrence, New York
10	PRESENT:	
11		MR. LLOYD KEILSON Chairman
12	9 *	MR. EDWARD GOTTLIEB
13		Member
14		MR. MARK SCHRECK Member
15 16		MS. ESTHER WILLIAMS Member
17		MR. DANIEL HILLER Member
18		MR. KENNETH A. GRAY, ESQ.
19		Village Attorney
20		MR. GERALDO CASTRO Building Department
21		bulluling beput ement
22		
23		
24		Market Description
25		Mary Benci, RPR Court Reporter

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: The next matter is Goldstein, One Meadow Way. Will they or their representative step up.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: Good evening, everyone.

John Capobianco, architect, 159 Doughty Boulevard,
Inwood.

MR. HYMAN: Daniel Hyman, architect, 159 Doughty Boulevard, Inwood.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Daniel Goldstein, owner of One Meadow Way.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Good evening, everyone.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: Good evening.

We've delineated a site plan to hopefully clearly show that we have a unique situation with the site in the sense that we have in the light green area here is a paper street which runs down as a continuation of One Meadow Way, and then the remainder of the property is 58,000-plus square feet, 941, and the thing that is so unusual is that this was considered a front yard, even though it's really a side yard, but we have a garage, a detached garage, three-car garage that was built in a front yard and we're seeking that variance.

The other variance, which is building coverage, seems like a lot, but when you look at

1 this hatched area, which is an existing terrace, which is about four feet above average grade, 2 3 because when we take the ten-foot interval around 4 the perimeter of the house we come up with an 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

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average grade where the terrace level, which is the existing first-floor level, which at the front of the house is two steps up, but at the back of the house the grade drops off significantly, about eight feet. But if you take the average grade, the terrace is approximately four feet above average grade. But that particular area, because it has living space under it, was considered building coverage. So I just want to point out that even though the building coverage seems high, it's really not all house. It's -- most of it, 700 square feet of it, is terrace. So the terrace, if it didn't count, we would be under the required building coverage area. CHAIRMAN KEILSON: What does it mean if it

didn't count?

MR. CAPOBIANCO: If it didn't count. just saying that because it's a structure that's four feet above the average grade and there is living space under it in some instances before we were able to not count it as building coverage and

some instances before we counted it as surface coverage on other applications, we did in the past, but I understand now --

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Is that any relevance to tonight?

MR. CAPOBIANCO: No, the only relevance that there is is that I'm just trying to point out that the building coverage is not all house. So that 700 square feet of it is terrace which is only four feet above average grade.

MR. HYMAN: And the space below is not really occupiable. It's had water damage over time, and even if that's kind of solved it's not space that's intended to be made house the way a regular house is living space.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: So my question is what is under the terrace?

MR. HYMAN: There's an unfinished basement that the previous owner had intended to perhaps finish. It was constructed as though it was going to have a house on top of it really in terms of the superstructure of it, but it's just a terrace and there's kind of rough rooms that have had water damage.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: But it can be finished?

MR. HYMAN: It could be finished. There's not the intention. I guess the only -- the space -- we're intending to convert the existing garage to living space to create a place for Mr. Goldstein's grandmother -- I'm sorry -- for his mother-in-law, and that space is immediately on grade and doesn't have this basement-like feel in an area that's really not close to the house and accessible.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: All right, you can finish it. John, can you just, for those who don't know, explain what a paper street means.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: Well, it's a street not used and it's not paved. It's not improved. It has no drainage.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: It doesn't look like a street when you look at it.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: It looks like lawn right now. But it means that the Village has the right at some point in the future, if they wanted to pave it and use it, they can, but I don't see that happening.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: There's no adverse possession because it's public property.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: There's no adverse

possession, even though there have been cases where paper streets have filed for abandonment of paper streets, not in this Village but in other places, municipalities, that paper streets have been purchased by the owners who border each side of it so because it was something that just went on in the tax roll. Right now it's just owned by the Village and not used. That's it.

MR. HYMAN: I wanted to submit a survey that has a correction. The rear lot was omitted from -- I think it was filed in the original and then somehow an error was submitted. So I just want to put that on record with the rear lot showing the 58.

MR. GRAY: It adds in the extra 12,000 square feet.

MR. HYMAN: All the numbers are in there and clear.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: So John, let's go over the requested variances.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: Yes. We're requesting a variance for building coverage of approximately, what, 12 percent?

MR. HYMAN: 12.43 percent building coverage, which includes the front porch area, because right

now you walk in and there's nothing over your head and you get rained on and the rain comes in the front door, as well as the area of the garage which is detached. And then the other variance is the garage in the front yard which is the front yard on the paper street.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay. Any further questions from the Board? Anyone from the audience want to speak to the matter?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay. So we have the excess coverage, but we have a huge lot, and we have some rationales from Mr. John so that there will be no detriment in terms of the any of anything relating to the community, et cetera.

Okay, Mr. Schreck.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Before you vote, I need to ask a question.

CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Please do.

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Mr. Goldstein, your name is very familiar to me. Have you and I spoken in the past about any real estate matters?

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Here?

MEMBER GOTTLIEB: No, outside of here. Your name is familiar. I just don't know whether

1	you're the Danny Goldstein that I spoke to in the
2	past. Whether you are or not, we have no business
3	relationship?
4	MR. GOLDSTEIN: Oh, I never spoke to you
5	before, never spoke to you.
6	MEMBER SCHRECK: We may have had a business
7	relationship. Does the name Schreck ring a bell?
8	MR. GOLDSTEIN: Schreck, no. The only one I
9	know is Jerry Schreck, but I don't know if he's
10	related to you.
11	MEMBER SCHRECK: He's my father.
12	MR. GOLDSTEIN: Oh, he's your father?
13	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: He's related by lineage.
14	MR. GOLDSTEIN: Then you have a nice father.
15	I've dealt with him.
16	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: I hope I didn't open a can
17	of worms. I just want to make sure that we don't
18	have a business relationship outside of this.
19	MR. GOLDSTEIN: No.
20	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Hiller, do you have a
21	business relationship?
22	MEMBER HILLER: Unfortunately not, but
23	everybody is doing very well over there.
24	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Okay. Having cleared that

up, thank you, Mr. Gottlieb, and muddying the

1	waters
2	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: It's what I do.
3	MEMBER WILLIAMS: Very well.
4	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: Here and there.
5	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Hiller.
6	MEMBER HILLER: For.
7	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mrs. Williams.
8	MEMBER WILLIAMS: For.
9	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Gottlieb.
10	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: I can very much live with
11	this, for.
12	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Oh, that's very kind of
13	you.
14	MEMBER GOTTLIEB: This one.
15	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Mr. Schreck.
16	MEMBER SCHRECK: For.
17	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: And I vote for as well.
18	And as far as amount of time, a year and a half.
19	MR. CAPOBIANCO: Two years.
20	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Two years, fine, give him
21	two years, so you don't have to come back and look
22	at this.
23	MR. GOLDSTEIN: Thank you very much, Board.
24	MR. CAPOBIANCO: This will have to go before
25	the Board of Building Design.

	Goldstein - 4/6/16
1	CHAIRMAN KEILSON: Of course, of course.
2	MR. GOLDSTEIN: Thank you everybody very
3	much.
4	(Whereupon, the hearing concluded at
5	8:09 p.m.)
6	***************
7	Certified that the foregoing is a true and
8	accurate transcript of the original stenographic
9	minutes in this case.
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11	- May Benci
12	MARY BENCI, RPR Court Reporter
13	Coult Reporter
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