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1	INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF LAWRENCE		
2	BOARD OF APPEALS		
3			Village Hall
4			196 Central Avenue Lawrence, New York
5			October 9, 2013
6			7:35 p.m.
7	APPLICATION:		
8		97 Park Row Lawrence, New York	
9			
10	PRESENT:		
11		MR. EDWARD GOTTL Chairman	IEB
12		MR. MARK SCHRECK	
13		Member	
14		MS. ESTHER WILLI Member	AMS
15		MR. LESTER HENNE	R
16		Member	
17		MR. JOEL GANZ Member	
18		MR. THOMAS V. PA	NTELIS, ESO.
19		Village Attorney	
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CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. This is the Village of Lawrence Board of Zoning and Appeals meeting for October.

Welcome. I'm Ed Gottlieb. I'll be sitting in Mr. Kielson's seat during his absence this evening.

Mr. Ryder, may I have proof of posting?

MR. RYDER: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I offer proof of posting.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Thank you.

Mr. Pantelis, would you like to explain the operation of our Board, please, in brief.

MR. PANTELIS: I see a number of experienced attorneys and architects out there, so they should know the procedures. But essentially, you know, the Board of Appeals is empowered by Village Law to hear applications for variances. And one of the things it's very important in those considerations is the presentation that you make with respect to helping us understand the variances which are being requested and, of course, the reason for those. The Board has examined the plans and in just about every case has inspected the properties, and members make an effort to do that.

So I guess without further ado, Mr. Chairman, you may want to proceed with the first case.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Thank you. Before I do that, kindly silence cell phones; and if there's any side talking, please take it outside so it doesn't disturb the proceedings.

We'll start with the case of Gott. Will they or their representative step forward.

MR. CAMMARATA: Good evening, Mr. Chairman, members of the Board. Joseph Cammarata, 476 Coolidge Street, West Hempstead, New York 11550, representing Ms. Gott, 97 Park Row, Lawrence, New York 11559.

Good evening. We are here tonight seeking relief to maintain a rear-yard deck on Ms. Gott's property located on the northwest corner of Park Row and Chauncey Lane, also known as Section 41 Block 84 Lots 43 and 244. We are here seeking relief from 212-18.D for a minimum rear-yard setback of 20 feet, and Section 212-18.D(2) subsection (b) for maximum rear-yard setback to height ratio of one to ten.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Mr. Cammarata, before you get too much into your application, did you receive a letter today from a neighbor in

MR. CAMMARATA: Yes, sir.

MR. PANTELIS: And it was constructed without a permit?

MR. CAMMARATA: Yes, sir.

MR. PANTELIS: So at this point there's really no need for you to go forward tonight.

And I'd suggest that what the Board is thinking here is that they'd like to see some dialogue between your client and the neighbors before they consider the facts that you want to present to them.

MR. CAMMARATA: If that's the recommendation of the Board, then I see it.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: I tried to be as gentle as possible in my suggestion.

MR. CAMMARATA: No, I appreciate that, I appreciate that. We have just been through some things with the neighbors where Miss Gott has been as pleasant as possible. They said one thing to her and then they sent a letter with some misleading evidence that I have picture evidence to show in opposition.

MR. PANTELIS: You might also suggest that your client may want to be here if those are the circumstances.

MR. CAMMARATA: Okay, when Ms. Gott -- I'm sorry to speak over you. When Ms. Gott was here, the homeowners -- the husband of the couple that owned that property was actually home. I'm guessing he chose not to appear tonight. So we will work it out. Thank you for the Board's time.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Thank you.

(Whereupon, the hearing concluded at 7:42 p.m.

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

MARY BENCI, RPR

Court Reporter

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5	October 9, 2013		
6	7:42 p.m.		
7 8	APPLICATION: Kleinschmidt 284 Edward Bentley Road Lawrence, New York		
9			
10	PRESENT:		
11	MR. EDWARD GOTTLIEB Chairman		
12	MR. MARK SCHRECK		
13	Member		
14	MS. ESTHER WILLIAMS Member		
15	MR. LESTER HENNER		
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25	Mary Benci, RPR Court Reporter		

Kleinschmidt - 10/9/13

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Let's move on, and I believe it's the same representative for both cases, but perhaps we'll start with the Kleinschmidt application.

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MR. MEYER: Good evening. My name is

Gerard Meyer, architect. I practice and reside at

14 Covert Avenue, Stewart Manor, New York, and I'm

here representing Robert and Nell Kleinschmidt on

their property in the Isle of Wight. They are the

owners -- I apologize, I thought there was an

easel here. I'll refer to this diagram.

The Kleinschmidts are the owners of the premises known as 284 Edward Bentley Road,

Lawrence, New York, also known as Section 40,

Block J, Lots 8 and 711 on the Nassau County tax

map. The property lies in a Residence B zone and is also known to be located within the area designated as the Isle of Wight.

The premises is currently improved with a wood frame, two and one story single-family residence and an attached two-car garage which was originally constructed in 1963.

The structure generally remains in the same condition as it was originally built, with the exception of some minor one-story additions and

some interior alterations to upgrade the home. An application was filed for a construction permit to repair damage to the dwelling and the structure from Superstorm Sandy and to raise and lift the existing dwelling approximately four feet higher than it currently exists. This would mean going from a first-floor elevation of eight to an elevation of twelve to avoid potential damage from future storms and high water conditions.

The building received substantial damage to the first floor of the structure and will require significant repairs to restore the house to its former state and condition. The main two-story portion of the original structure and the two one-story appendages of the main dwelling will be able to be lifted intact, again, approximately four feet above their current location to the new higher elevation.

The two-car garage which is attached, and the breezeway which connects it will need to be removed and reconstructed as they cannot successfully be raised and lifted due to the manner in which they were constructed and the damage they received. They were originally built on a slab on grade construction. For those of you

that might be familiar with the lifting of the houses, they usually try to go in under the structure of the first floor and lift it up by the floor joist with all of the rest of the structure being intact. With this area being built as a slab on grade, we can't go in underneath the concrete, and it's very difficult to lift it by its roof structure and walls. So it is cost effective to remove that section and rebuild from scratch.

The aforementioned filed building permit application was denied due to noncompliance with Section 212-12.1 and Section 212.38.F of the Code of the Village of Lawrence in a letter from the Village of Lawrence Building Department superintendent dated September 3rd of 2013.

I will read each of the sections of the code that we were denied on as they were stated in the denial letter, and I will address them with the comments and practical difficulties that we see and that's why we're here for that variance.

The first section again was 212-38.F, states that the -- that in that portion of the Isle of Wight no front yard need be more than 15 feet in depth so no structure or portion of the building

shall be erected within 15 feet of said property 1 2 line. Due to the lifting of the structure 3 directly above its current location, we will need 4 to develop a larger and longer stoop at the front 5 entry area which will access the new raised house. 6 The proposed new stoop is deemed to be by the building officials of the Village of Lawrence a 7 quote "structure," end quote. Because it will be 8 9 more than eight inches in height above grade so 10 it's a built item, and the code refers to anything that is above grade by that dimension. 11 12 typically stoops and porches are permitted 13 encroachments, except when they get 14 extraordinarily large. Again, because we're 15 lifting the house that degree, I would have to 16 agree with the building officials that they deem 17 it a structure.

MR. RYDER: Thank you.

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MR. MEYER: And with it extending that far forward it will encroach into that 15-foot setback towards Edward Bentley Road, and so we're asking for a variance consideration so that it will be extended to not less than eight feet from that setback or seven-foot encroachment to that 15-foot thing.

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I refer a little bit to the drawings which were submitted with the Board. I just kind of circled and highlighted the location on Edward Bentley where the front entrance currently exists. There is a little portico there now and a small stoop. Obviously, we need to extend that out to increase those steps to the proper elevation.

The second circle indicates the next section of the code and the violation that we have there. That section, 212-12.1, schedule of dimensional regulations permits a maximum front-yard height/ setback ratio of 0.74 for a lot of 18,000 square The original house was constructed feet in area. in 1963 and predates the adoption of the height/setback ratio restrictions. The existing residence was made actually a nonconforming structure when that code was adopted. When the height/setback ratio chart was developed and added to the code, I believe in June of 2003, the existing nonconforming house currently has a height/setback ratio of 1.038 in the said area of concern. The proposed raising of the structure will further that encroachment and the level of nonconformity so that therefore we are requesting a variance from the maximum allowable front-yard

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height/setback ratio to not greater than 1.2. And the stoop is in the front. This portion of the house has a reverse gable peak.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: So that's page four you're on?

Basically, what I've done MR. MEYER: Yes. is I've taken the elevation and in red I've kind of highlighted where the roof currently exists. So again, basically, we're taking the house and raising it four feet. So if I were to adjust it to the grade elevation it would be where those red lines currently are. This is that reverse gable peak that comes out over the front, the portico and said steps. Here's our 15-foot required setback and as talked about we have our steps encroaching just a little bit, and the current setback ratio to that peak is a 1.038. requires 0.74. When we lift it the four feet, that same roof peak is now going to create a 1.2 ratio, and hence the request of our variance.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: In a different application I might suggest that you put a hip roof there which would probably mitigate that situation, but considering how much work you have to do, not by choice but by necessity, I won't

make that suggestion.

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MR. MEYER: I appreciate that. Basically, we've looked at this from many angles. When we realized that these were what I would consider fairly minimal variances, we looked for alternatives to reorienting the stair, if there was a way to adjust that or what might be required to that peak. Not trying to sacrifice the design of the house and the structure, we just figure in the original design that reverse peak, which is the high point of that roof, is not worth modifying to try and seek this code so we sought to get a variance.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: How much water did the house take on during the storm?

About three and a half to four MR. MEYER: feet of water within the first floor of the house.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: So this four feet raising it, I don't want to suggest you go higher, but is that sufficient? Is that per FEMA standards? Does that take you out of the flood zone?

MR. MEYER: That is correct. This area of the Isle of Wight and this property happens to be in what's known as an AE 10 flood zone. a freeboard code which is a state and FEMA

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regulation where when you're constructing that you need to be two feet higher than that base flood elevation. So if the minimum is ten, we need to achieve twelve. Currently the house is at eight, and so we are raising it up to twelve and that should be able to do that.

Just as a little aside, I also had the opportunity to design a new home around the corner before Sandy hit and we built to all the FEMA regulations, and they went through unscathed, but FEMA I have to say was fairly accurate in that the water, again, we addressed that two-foot freeboard so we were two feet higher than what was necessary. We kind of figured out that the water came within 26 or 27 inches of the floor. So their two-foot margin is actually pretty accurate and pretty much on the mark. And we hope that that was a once in a lifetime storm, but based on the numbers we are trying to achieve what they recommend.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: I didn't mean to interrupt you. I thought there was more, unless you're done.

MR. MEYER: I probably could skip a little bit of it. I was going to reiterate all the

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documents that were submitted as part of the petition, but I believe that they are listed in the requirement.

One of the items that I just did want to address as a part of that was the radius map and the list of owners. Apparently, there had been some recent concern. We had received all of that information from Nassau County tax maps and the Nassau County tax rolls for all the proper owners and addresses for all those. The mailing was sent out. That affidavit was submitted.

MR. PANTELIS: It's not an issue.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: It was a concern and you addressed it.

MR. MEYER: Appreciate that.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Do you have any support from neighbors? Or I'll ask you for that first, any letters of support from your neighbors?

MR. MEYER: We do not, although my next case or the two cases are literally across the street from each other. I've had the good fortune of doing a lot of work in the neighborhood. As I said, I did a new home around the corner and I worked on a number of other homes in that area, so I have spoken to a number of the people. It was

either a project that I had done previously. They had brought me back to discuss raising that.

Apparently, the majority of the people that I spoke to and the neighbors feel that it's something that needs to be done. They're not all ready to do it at this point, but I have a feeling that it's something that you're going to see a lot

of these applications come before you.

As a part of the submission package was a number of photographs of some of the adjacent properties. Not only are most of those homes unfortunately down at a very low level where they need to be raised in order to comply and conform, but they also have extremely similar situations in their proximity to the property lines and their heights being at or near the current code. So in lifting and raising them I think you're going to see a lot of applications before the Board.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: So this might be the first or second of this type since the super storm.

MR. MEYER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: But it seems as if almost all the houses in the Isle of Wight had a similar water --

Kleinschmidt - 10/9/131 MR. MEYER: Thank you. 2 MEMBER WILLIAMS: I'm glad we're going to 3 figure out a way to get you through the front door 4 even though you're raising the house. 5 MR. MEYER: Thank you. 6 CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: I have no further 7 questions. So with that, I will ask the Board to 8 vote. Mr. Ganz, would you care to start as our 9 first alternate. 10 MR. PANTELIS: Motion it. 11 CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Motion to approve the 12 application as submitted. 13 MEMBER GANZ: Approved. 14 MEMBER HENNER: I'm in favor. 15 MEMBER SCHRECK: I'm going to vote for. 16 MEMBER WILLIAMS: For. 17 CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: And I will vote for as 18 well. 19 MR. MEYER: Thank you. Thank you. Good presentation, 20 MR. PANTELIS: 21 Mr. Meyer. 22 MR. MEYER: Thank you very much. 23 CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: How much time do you 24 think you need to accomplish your endeavor?

MR. MEYER: As far as the actual lifting and

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lifted it, did everything else to it to get it 2 back down and now get involved in the 3 construction, it's a labor-intensive thing. CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Is that the house on 4 Causeway? 5 6 MR. MEYER: Yes. 7 CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Is it going to be 8 completed within the two years? 9 MR. MEYER: We hope so. I think they would 10 like to be back in the summer. 11 (Whereupon, the hearing concluded at 12 7:56 p.m.******* 13 14 Certified that the foregoing is a true and 15 accurate transcript of the original stenographic 16 minutes in this case. 17 18 19 MARY BENCI, RPR Court Reporter 20 21

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25		Court Reporter	

Wilson - 10/9/13

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: The next case will be the Wilson application. Will they or their representatives step forward.

MR. ARMENTANO: John Armentano, from the law firm of Farrell Fritz, 100 Motor Parkway, Hauppauge, New York.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: This will be part of the exhibit, part of the application?

MR. ARMENTANO: Yes, it's part of the record, and it's a supplement to our information. This is a similar application. It is the Wilson property. It's actually owned by the Lynn S. Wilson Revokable Trust. The property is located at 1 Albert Place, on the Isle of Wight in the Residence B zone.

As you can see from the information that has been presented on the application, it's a two-story structure located on the corner of Edward Bentley and Albert Place. That's Exhibit 2 in the information packet. I have with me Gerry Meyer here to discuss the fine points of the requirements here for the Zoning Board of Appeals.

As you'll see, the site is a two-story framed dwelling which as located is a pre-existing, nonconforming structure that predates the majority

of the zoning codes. For example, we have as

Exhibit 4 the property tax code from Nassau County
which shows the structure as it was in 1939. It
is generally in that same position, so the
majority of our variances tonight are because of
the need to raise the property to meet FEMA
standards. We are raising the elevation of the
property. That does trigger a lot of the code
requirements because of its nonconforming status.

We are proceeding under six variances. The Exhibit 5 is showing you a picture of the property as it currently sits. It will be raised roughly six --

MR. MEYER: Five feet above its current floor elevation.

MR. ARMENTANO: You will see the out building of the garage as well.

Exhibit 6 is an -- is the reduced copy of the site plan, which I think is informational for you at this point.

Exhibit 7 shows neighboring properties; one is also before you tonight for a similar variance. It just gives you a flavor for the area and the style of houses and structures.

Without going through a lot of detail which

Gerry Meyer will obviously get into, we are seeking variances from building area coverage, the Isle of Wight front-yard setbacks, the front-yard height ratio, the side-yard height ratio and the rear-yard side ratio as well as height plane requirements which are all generating because of the raising of the structure.

So I'm going to answer any technical questions of a legal nature, but Gerry will take you through the majority of the presentation.

MEMBER SCHRECK: There's a problem with water? You admit there is a problem with water in that whole area?

MR. ARMENTANO: Yes, we are in a low elevation.

MEMBER SCHRECK: By adding onto the building area aren't you going to be exacerbating the problem?

MR. ARMENTANO: Well, there's a need -- I think most of this is continuing the line of the house, and there was a need to expand -- it's a porch area which will be raised up, so you're not enclosing anything larger. We're actually reducing some of the physical structure of the property.

MEMBER HENNER: It's a pre-existing porch area that's being raised or a new porch area?

MR. MEYER: Actually, part of the proposal is a new porch area, but we are removing another -- a paved area that's on the ground on that. I'll get into that in my presentation a little bit more. But most of that, as John had just mentioned, has to do with the raising and creating stoops and access to and from the house.

MEMBER HENNER: The question was raised I think was whether or not you're doing -- what you're doing is exacerbating the water problem by adding the extra square footage. I think that was the question.

MEMBER SCHRECK: Yes, yes.

MR. ARMENTANO: I don't think you're making it worse the area of the house. Really, I think the net area of increase is 47 square feet. If you consider the movements on the site, it's really not a tremendous increase.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: You're talking about the actual livable, not the deck area?

MR. ARMENTANO: Correct.

MR. MEYER: Right.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: The deck area is where most

of the mass is.

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MR. MEYER: That's correct.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: But you're taking off the other deck you're saying?

MR. MEYER: There's a paved area at grade which we are removing, it's adjacent to the garage.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: How do you solve the water problem?

MR. MEYER: Again, there's a little bit of two different issues with the water problem. I think what you were referring to was storm water from the sky and accumulation on the ground. real reason for the raising of this structure is the groundwater situation and the location relative to the water table. This house, as opposed to the previous presentation, actually sits lower. The average -- the first floor is a little uneven, but the average elevation of the first floor is at elevation five. The ground outside is basically at elevation four, which means there's only one foot between the ground and the first floor of the house.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: This house is lower.

MR. MEYER: Very much so.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: That explains why, and that one ends at 30 feet. I couldn't figure out by visually looking at it. Thank you.

MR. MEYER: Correct. Also, while we're on that topic, I was going to get to it a little later in the presentation, but in the case of the previous application, there's a little bit of another thing in the law, and I think that

Mr. Ryder will confirm this, is that when you're going to spend -- there's a complicated equation -- more than 50 percent of the replacement value of an existing structure, then you absolutely have to conform to the FEMA codes and elevations.

In the case of the Kleinschmidt property, in order to raise this house because it's so substantial in size and repair the damage from Hurricane Sandy, they will be exceeding that threshold. So not only did they want to lift it to the FEMA required, that freeboard two foot higher than the elevation, but they will have to because of the code.

In the Wilson's property, basically, we're only raising this house five feet which will bring us to the floodplain level. Being that we're not spending more than 50 percent of the replacement

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value, because this is a huge and historic structure, maybe not classically historic that it's on the government regulation type of thing, but in an effort not to raise this house so high the Wilsons have decided only to bring it up to a point where they feel they're safe. We will actually be two feet shy of the FEMA requirement and we can do that because we're not going to be reaching that 50 percent threshold in the cost of raising, renovating, repairing and building. I commend the Wilsons on understanding that if we went another two feet it would actually not only exacerbate the codes and relief that we're looking for, but create a littlè bit more of what we're trying to avoid. And the whole reason that we have the Boards and the codes is trying not to raise it another two feet. So we're getting it to the point where we feel it will be out of harm's way and out of the general water situation.

By covering the property we're really not helping or hurting any of the normal rainstorm water situation. We think the little bit that we're increasing and what we are increasing it for, which is that outside raised patio, we can substantiate that and mitigate the storm water

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The actual house itself is really only situation. being expanded by about 50 square feet.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: Those little square-offs that you're doing in the two corners.

MR. MEYER: That's correct. Again, I'll get to it a little bit more. Basically, the original structure, as John had pointed out, goes back to the Nassau County card when they did their walk-around assessment in 1938. This structure was already there. According to the notes that are on the card, it was not accessible, so they spoke to the caretaker at the time. For those of you who are not familiar with how they did the assessment, they literally went property to property. If someone was home, they queried them and said do you know how long this building has been here; if not, they guessed at it or just put a question mark. If you look at the card where it says age, there's a question mark, which means they have no idea, only that it was there in '38 and assume that it well predated that.

If I have my facts correctly, I believe that this Village adopted their first code in '31. I believe that this house probably predated that, and so it predates all of the codes of the

Village.

When I say historic, it is reportedly a
Stanford White architect design. Those of you
that might not recognize that name, McKim, Mead &
White are very famous architects at the turn of
the century, probably more for federal buildings
and the like, prominent structures. And that is
one of the other reasons why the Wilsons are
trying to take so much effort in caring for this
structure and doing the right thing in raising
this house.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Mr. Meyer, I want to just

-- because I don't want to go back to it too late.

You mentioned that you're removing some surface

area so you have just in brief you have six

variances that you're requesting. One of them is

not surface coverage. So therefore, I'm not aware

that you're reducing any surface coverage. Can

you tell us how many square feet you're reducing.

MR. MEYER: Actually, there's a detached garage on the northwest corner of the property.

Immediately south of that is a brick, paved area, and it is roughly 13 foot by 23 foot currently, and that will be removed and taken up and it's a fairly impervious patio.

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MEMBER WILLIAMS: How much space will it be from the corner of the new deck to the garage?

MR. MEYER: About four feet.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: Only four feet?

MR. MEYER: Correct, to walk through. While we're talking about that, one of the reasons for this proposed raised patio area is the new first floor, if we are granted this variance and we can construct it, is going to be roughly six feet above the ground, so we're going from one foot to six foot. I'm a little shy of six foot, so the floor would be directly above my head.

We plan on removing a breakfast area that was one of the few and only expansions to this house which was accomplished in the year 2000. Because of the damage to it, and in a similar nature to the previous thing it was built as a slab on grade so it's very difficult to raise that. So we're going to remove and rebuild that. We're actually reducing or proposing to reduce the size of that area by roughly a foot and a half, not a lot, but reconfigure it.

That area currently has doors that allow access out to the ground area. Then there's a mudroom around the back of the house and actually

another door and entrance. One of the reasons for this proposed raised porch is rather than have a stoop and stairs here, a stoop and stairs there and another stoop and stairs there, we figured we would do just a little bit of a raised porch, have enough that you come out of the breakfast area, have a small table and chairs, and have one set of stairs that bring you back down to grade. So we felt a little bit of more lot coverage area, but we were reducing what we felt was an eyesore of a number of different stoops, railings, stairs coming out of the different sides of the house. That's really why we're proposing that.

As mentioned, that's really the bulk of the extra square footage that we're proposing. It's 447 square feet. If we were to do individual stoops, they technically would not be counted as if they were normal in nature and size. And I took the liberty of if we were to subtract that 44 -- 447 square feet from our overall lot coverage, we would be at 2,459.1 square feet, or only 119 square feet over the allowable, or only a five percent overage as opposed to the way the denial letter reads now as being 26 percent over the allowable. It's really the bulk of that raised

porch area.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: You said that pretty quickly, but I followed most of it. Usually, we don't confuse surface coverage with building coverage. In this particular case we know that the houses in Isle of Wight often take up a disproportionately large percentage of surface area. But when we see that you're giving back 300 feet which really you can't put that in the application, you're not asking for surface coverage. When you consider that versus you're asking for 567, what you're really asking for on surface coverage is about half of what it appears to be.

MR. MEYER: That is correct. Thank you, appreciate that.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: You should have hired him.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: I'm on the wrong side of the table right now.

MR. MEYER: We appreciate that.

Again, if I go back, don't mind my reading this because it gets a little confusing as you know with the codes, the application was filed obviously for a construct permit to repair the damages and raise the existing structure as I had

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mentioned earlier approximately five feet which brings it from a first-floor elevation of five to a first-floor elevation of ten. We basically were given a denial letter and cited several sections of the code. Again, I apologize, but for the record I need to get all of these on there. letter of --

MEMBER HENNER: Are you sure? Can you just submit that?

MR. MEYER: I'd be happy to.

MR. PANTELIS: The variances are of record. They are the ones that were advertised in which the applicant is addressing today.

MEMBER HENNER: Does he have to recite them? CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: There are six variances. Does he have to read each one of them?

MR. PANTELIS: No.

MR. ARMENTANO: I can truncate this a little bit. We can just summarize the issues, understanding that this is a fully submitted application.

MR. PANTELIS: Right.

MR. MEYER: The majority -- again, just quickly.

MR. PANTELIS: You have several sky plane

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MR. MEYER: This is correct.

MR. PANTELIS: Are these the result of the raising of the house or are existing nonconforming sky plane issues? If you could just briefly address that.

MR. MEYER: Yes. The raising of the house is going to create or further the existing nonconforming conditions, and they all are existing nonconforming conditions. Similarly to the other project, what I've done is to superimpose in a red dotted line where the existing roofs are, and I did it just for the two prominent sides that really explain everything. From my left here on the east elevation this would be Edward Bentley Road running perpendicular to the page, so this becomes a required height/setback ratio of 0.88. The existing structure is currently at 1.26 ratio. By raising it that five feet we're requesting a variance not to exceed 1.53.

MR. ARMENTANO: So the difference is what area?

We'll go from 1.26 to 1.53, even MR. MEYER: though the code is way below what exists from the

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nonconforming.

Edward Bentley is technically the way the code views it as the front yard of the house because it's the side with the least amount of frontage. So the opposite becomes the rear yard. Likewise, what we've shown is what's required by code is a maximum ratio of 0.74. The current house is actually at one even, just basically a 45 degree slope. By raising it five feet, we're asking for a request not further than 1.27 on the sky plane there.

On the westerly side we actually meet the sky plane because that's the largest yard, so we don't have any problems there. The worst and the tightest of all of them is along Albert Place because the current house is only 2.8 feet away at its closest point, and about 7 or 8 feet away at the two-story portion; the required setback code is 1.5 ratio. The existing house, again, because it's so tight is actually at a 4.74, and by raising it 5 feet we're asking for a variance to not further than 5.33.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: That's the side with the driveway.

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MR. MEYER: That's correct. The easterly side of the property along Albert Place. I'll go back to the site plane in a second. That is actually our tightest area of nonconformance. But again, it is all the existing roof and it has nothing to do with what we're asking, other than the fact that we are raising this house 5 feet higher than that plane.

Those are basically all the site ratios. One other -- there's another -- a little bit of a confusing portion of the code. One of the other sections is the required front yard. There's an unusual situation that pertains to the Isle of Wight where the pavement is not far enough away from the property line. They actually create almost like an easement effect and require an automatic 10-foot setback, and the required actual setback starts at that line of another 15 feet. So technically, the code is requiring us to be 25 feet away from the property line.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: There's not one house in the Isle of Wight that is.

MR. MEYER: That's correct. I think there is one, actually, across the street. Again, it affects an area of the house, the only

modification we're doing there is raising it that five feet. There is currently an open porch on that front or south side of the house with a roof deck area, all part of the original design that encroaches in that. Again, all we're looking to do is raise that up. The building officials thought it was necessary because we are affecting it that it then becomes another code issue.

MR. RYDER: Mr. Meyer, I have one question.

On that site plan could you just point out to the Board to clarify just exactly what is being added to the existing structure.

MR. MEYER: Yes. Thank you. Okay, basically, the only additions are there's currently a one-story vestibule which is a part of the original structure as far as we can tell, and it shows on the Nassau County property card. It is a very awkward little vestibule and entrance to the house. We're proposing a basic little four-by-ten addition to increase that, and I'll flip to the floor plan in a second, to try and make a little bit of a better entrance to the home. It's a nicely designed house with nice rooms, but the entrance area as you come into the house is very awkward. So by adding a very small

50 square-foot addition in the front we can actually change the way you come into the house and approach all the rooms, instead of just being dropped in the center of the living room.

MR. ARMENTANO: In Exhibit 5 you will see the lower picture shows that.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: What page, please?

MR. ARMENTANO: It's Exhibit 5 in the booklet. You will see the vestibule; it's in the lower picture. That gives you a concept of what we're talking about.

MR. MEYER: And on drawing one of the submission, which is the floor plan, you will see that there's an existing little vestibule here with a small closet. Again, we're just looking to expand that just slightly so we can open up that area and create a proper foyer.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: Is this technically the front door to the house, the first one you mentioned?

MR. MEYER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Where are you going to fit the stairs to?

MR. MEYER: There will be a small stoop that comes out from that with one flight of stairs that

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go down, but we're also tying that into the existing front porch so again to eliminate a second or third staircase possibility. So this will now serve as the front door and the porch. Whereas, if we left the existing vestibule, there would have to be another set of stairs there, a set of stairs up to the porch. So a lot of this was done in the economy of not having stoops and stairs and railings around every side of the 10 house.

> CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: How many steps will there be going up, nine?

> Probably ten. Well, one of the MR. MEYER: tricks -- I've done this in the other house around the corner. One of the things that we're doing as you immediately come out the door you step onto a small platform and then down onto the deck or the landing. So we're adding two more steps that are not perceivable from the outside ground. So we're actually eliminating two steps in the overall run of the stoop. So the whole flight of stairs will probably be in the order of seven or eight, but two more at the door.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Are handrails required on this?

I've met with the Thorntons, I've met with the Heaneys, I've met with the Paynes. I met with almost everybody within the radius of the block, and it does seem at some point I would say 60 percent of them are probably going to get around to raising it, and they're all going to have similar situations because of the proximity to the property lines, sky planes.

MEMBER HENNER: So you will be back.

MR. MEYER: Most likely. I hope you don't get tired of me.

MEMBER HENNER: No, to the contrary. I went to Lawrence High School in '67. I've been here for 50, 60 years. I didn't know this place existed. It's great.

MR. MEYER: And the one last -- I knew there was just one, was the overall height. Obviously, by lifting this five feet we're encroaching into and exceeding the maximum allowable building height to the point where we will not exceed 32 foot 6 inches.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Are there any neighbors who wish to address the application for or in support or against?

Mr. Meyer, I think this is the first time

you've been before this Board, I think.

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period of time.

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If I just may add to that. MR. MEYER:

MR. MEYER: Several years ago. Quite a

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: The Board is very familiar with the area. Even if we haven't been there in the past, each of the members of the Board did go and survey and visit the neighborhood and visit the surrounding blocks.

At first look at the application, you've got six variances, and they're rather substantial, at first look. Regarding surface coverage, you've got height/setback ratios from every corner of the house, from the rear frontage of the house. almost never go above 30 feet. This is a case where you're not asking for something that you want. This is a case of need.

MR. MEYER: Correct.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: And I think that has to be put in the record that this is not a situation of something that you desire, but something that you need to mitigate a circumstance that's beyond the control of humans, if you will. And that ends my little 30-second comment.

Although I know I've been longwinded already,

obviously, from an economic standpoint the Wilsons did labor back and forth on how to handle this. They did consider trying to fix the house from where it was, but in consideration of how much money would have to go back into fixing up that first floor where it is and as low as it is, and the potential of this happening again even with a lesser storm, this really became the only way, and as you say, it's really a have to, it's not a want to; it's a have to.

MEMBER SCHRECK: How long have the Wilsons been the owners of this property?

MR. MEYER: I'm not really sure. I apologize, I should know that, but quite some time.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Any other comments?

MEMBER WILLIAMS: How long is it going to take?

MR. MEYER: I would say that it's probably going to need two years.

MR. PANTELIS: Motion.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: I'll make a motion to approve the application as presented. And I will ask --

MR. PANTELIS: The conditions would be?

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CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Does that require an additional variance that they don't have to contain runoff water on-site?

MR. MEYER: It's technically not a code issue. It's not written in the code anywhere that that needs to be provided, so I believe technically -- counsel will probably have a better answer -- but it's not really a variance if it's not something that's required. It's an issue that Mr. Ryder and I have had several conversations on.

I was able on one of the others properties to create a situation where we could, but I'm at a higher elevation and it's a different situation.

This is actually probably one of the lowest properties in the Village as far as sea level elevation goes. And again, as the soil boring report shows, and that was actually at a good time where it was 30 inches below the ground. I have a feeling if we were to go back it would be worse.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Mr. Ryder, anything you would like to comment on or bring to our attention?

MR. RYDER: It's a concern. It's a concern throughout the Village as everyone sitting here

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knows. The applicant has presented evidence that
the surface coverage will be less. He's actually
putting in a deck that will have some sort of
additional absorption. It's really -- I turn it
to the Board to weigh that into their decision
making.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: What I find of interest, is that we're really not making the situation worse, as in most our applications we're adding on surface area, we're adding on building coverage. In this case we're not really adding on, but we do want every applicant to contain their own runoff water. I just think that in this case you're not changing it for the worse; it's just a situation that we like to have that covered. We like to have a situation resolved prior to giving an approval. But in this case where it's not getting any worse than it was, and they're actually reducing some of the surface coverage.

Do you guys want to say something?

MR. MEYER: And I have looked at it.

Mr. Ryder and I talked about this. I know it's a big problem in that area. But when I was just checking some of the numbers, on a 9,000 square foot site and roughly 3,000 square feet, I only

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have 6,000 square feet in order to try and lay out any kind of a tile. Obviously, dry wells will not work because of the depth. But even a tile field or a leaching field that they practice in some other areas, it literally would cover the entire rest of the property and really just keep the water right at ground level or, you know, in the same proximity. It wouldn't do anything except hold water. And I think that that would create a worst case.

So in this particular situation I agree with Mr. Ryder. It's a problem situation, and I do try to accomplish that in my other projects wherever we can. I think in this particular project it's just not possible. And I agree with the Chairperson too that we're not making it any worse.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: As you know, Mr. Ryder, we expect many more applications like this, and this is something we're going to have to come to terms with for the next several applications of this sort.

Okay, that's it. That being left unresolved as a resolution. Mr. Schreck, would you care to vote first?

MEMBER SCHRECK: I'm going to vote for. 1 CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: The motion remains. 2 3 Miss Williams. 4 MEMBER WILLIAMS: For. CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Mr. Henner. 5 MEMBER HENNER: For. 6 7 CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Mr. Ganz. MEMBER GANZ: For. 8 9 CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: And I vote for as well. 10 MR. MEYER: Thank you very much. 11 CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: We wish you good luck 12 with the project. 13 MR. MEYER: Thank you. Appreciate your time. 14 MR. RYDER: Mr. Meyer, Board of Building 15 Design and two years for the variances on this application as well. 16 (Continued on the following page.) 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

Wilson - 10/9/13That sounds good. Thank you all MR. MEYER: very much. (Whereupon, the hearing concluded at 8:28 p.m.) ****** Certified that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the original stenographic minutes in this case. MARY BENCI, RPR Court Reporter

1	INCORE	PORATED VILLAGE OF LAWRENCE
2		BOARD OF APPEALS
3		Village Hall
4		196 Central Avenue Lawrence, New York
5		October 9, 2013
6		8:30 p.m.
7		Central Sutton LLC
8	AFFLICATION.	160 Central Avenue Lawrence, New York
9		Lawrence, New TOTK
10	PRESENT:	
11		MR. EDWARD GOTTLIEB Chairman
12		MR. MARK SCHRECK
13		Member
14		MS. ESTHER WILLIAMS Member
15		MR. LESTER HENNER
16		Member
17		MR. JOEL GANZ Member
18		MR. THOMAS V. PANTELIS, ESQ.
19		Village Attorney
20		MR. MICHAEL RYDER Building Department
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24		Mary Benci, RPR
25		Court Reporter

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CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: I'm calling in Central Sutton LLC. Will they or their representatives please step forward.

MR. HOPKINS: Thank you very much. Good evening to everybody. My name is Michael Hopkins from the law firm of Hopkins and Kopilow, representing the petitioner in this application. With me is Mr. John Capobianco, the architect who has been doing all the work on the application.

I have some drawings of the proposed construction. I'd like to hand it up to the Board so that they can see what's contemplated for the property (handing).

MR. PANTELIS: We'll have these marked as an applicant's exhibit.

MR. HOPKINS: Yes, please, thank you.

I hope this presentation is more brief than the last one, just to make everybody's life easier.

The petitioner's premises is located at 160 Central Avenue, known as Section 40 Block 91 Lot 116. There is only one variance which is sought here, and the one variance which is sought here is building coverage, and nothing else.

If you take a look at the site plan, you will

notice that in every other aspect, every setback, aggregate, side, front, surface coverage, in every aspect we comply with zoning requirements. I would also just like to point out in advance that even with the requested increase in the building coverage we will still be within compliance of the surface coverage for the subject parcel.

I think the Board probably understands some portion of the history of this particular application. It's an unimproved parcel that had belonged to Temple Israel at one time and subdivided with the approval of the Board of the Village of Lawrence. If my memory serves me correctly, when it was subdivided it was permitted to have actually two single-family dwellings go up on that particular parcel. What is being proposed here, of course, is only one parcel — forgive me— one single-family dwelling going up on this particular parcel.

The reason for the design, the layout of everything that you see, the necessity for the relatively minor, I think it's about 18 percent over that which is permitted by code for the building coverage, will be explained by

Mr. Capobianco, I hope to the satisfaction of the

Board, as a practical proposition.

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I would point out one thing which I think is critically important on this particular parcel. Even if in theory the coverage were reduced in the rear, all right, that would be towards the temple side, as a practical proposition, away from Central Avenue, it's not going to have a reduction or a mitigation of the visual aspect, as a practical proposition, from Central Avenue which everybody on the Board is aware is a main thoroughfare. There's really nobody who is impacted by the variance which is requested here. I think there's a property that's developed as a single-family home to the east. You have the temple behind and to the side and then, of course, you have Central Avenue with very large, handsome structures all up and down Central Avenue, many of which I remember as a kid.

Now, there has been no previous application, as a practical proposition, for this particular relief, and with Mr. Capobianco now I'd like him at least to just go through briefly and explain what's being proposed and why.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: John Capobianco, architect, 159 Doughty Boulevard, Inwood.

Mr. Hopkins had pointed out correctly that the application does not require any other variances other than building coverage. The side yard to the east which is like 32.5 feet, the side yard to the west which is 22.67, more than comply with the side-yard requirement and aggregate, side-yard aggregate. The front yard which is also 52.67 and to the front porch 50 feet also complies with the required front yard. And the rear yard is approximately 79.25. All of these comply with the required sections of the code, other than the building coverage.

The house would actually look exactly the same if the house was reduced in depth by about three feet and comply with the -- close to comply with the 44,098 square feet that, you know, would be in compliance with the allowable building coverage that's permitted for this size property of 28,735 square feet. However, when you look at the property as 4,098 would represent about 14.2 percent of the land area coverage. And what we're proposing is about 16.9, which is about seven hundred -- I believe 730 some odd square feet over -- 780 square feet over the allowable 4,098 which is what we call 18 percent over what was the

allowable 4,098.

We feel that, you know, to make this comply would restrict some of the room sizes to a point where it would -- it would be very difficult to The kitchen size would be less than what would be needed for this size family. family -- the one-story addition that you see in the rendering that we've pointed out to the west is a guess suite which is for their elderly parents which need a bedroom on the ground floor. So that is only a one-story addition to the side of the house which is really in compliance with the side yard.

The height factor that you see is in compliance to the 30 feet. The building is a stately looking colonial dwelling which I feel is commensurate with the other houses in the neighborhood and in the area. We don't feel that the application presents any negative impact whatsoever on any of the neighboring properties, particularly the temple side and the Fulton Avenue residence which is the Fuchs' residence, I believe, which is also a very large stately looking house.

I mean, I don't want to go into too much in

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detail about the layout. I think it stands for itself. You have a copy of the plan in front of It's a center-hall colonial with living room, dining room, it has, you know, a library, a guest room, guest suite, two-car garage. I don't think it's anything that's over and above what was typical in a stately Lawrence residence. And, you know, if the Board has any

questions, I'm here to answer any.

MR. HOPKINS: I would just simply like to reinforce what Mr. Capobianco said, particularly the bump-out on the first floor it's only a single story which has to accommodate a pair of elderly parents, as a practical proposition. Everything else is in proportion. It is a handsome, stately structure. And bearing in mind that in theory I would submit that this fits much more comfortably and appropriately on this parcel than had there been two separate parcels and two structures going up, as a practical proposition.

And I also point out, and I know the Board is familiar with the property. I haven't been here in a couple of years. I know the Board is hot and goes out there and inspects. But you're right on Central Avenue. The only person theoretically

impacted by either the bump-out to accommodate the parents or the space in the back would be Temple Israel, which is here to speak in favor of the proposition, I hope this evening, but that will remain to be seen.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: They will have their turn.

MR. HOPKINS: Yes, thank you, sir.

So look, I believe, as Mr. Capobianco said, if you apply all the requirements of the Village Law for the purposes of granting the variance, I submit that in every sense of the word it complies. It certainly is in character with the community and the area. It doesn't detract from it in any manner, shape or form.

Indeed, I submit that had you had two smaller houses that that might actually be a variance with the large stately --

MEMBER HENNER: Can I ask you a question?

MR. HOPKINS: Of course.

MEMBER HENNER: I don't mean to interrupt you, but I felt like interrupting. I don't think I've served during any period of time that you've been here, but Mr. Capobianco has been here many times. So this Board any number of times has said

when there's new construction and people could start from scratch, that they really kind of expect them to build something that complies with code. It's not like you have to juggle things to make things fit. You could build whatever you want and comply.

What would be the reason for not doing that?

But number two, because I might not get another chance, this is a variance. You know the various tests better than I do.

MR. HOPKINS: Sure. I doubt that.

MEMBER HENNER: I'm sure you do. So one of those is necessity. I haven't heard anything -- I don't think I heard anything, but what's the necessity? I don't know anything about the applicant, and maybe it's not my business to know anything, but where is the necessity? Where are you showing the necessity? They need a variance. Because you also said something else early on in your presentation that it's only 18 percent. I'm sure Mr. Capobianco has told you there's been general reluctance.

MR. HOPKINS: Oh, I'm familiar with it.

MEMBER HENNER: Only 18 percent, I don't know that this Board in recent times has given anything

close to 18 percent. So when you minimized it, it's -- I think it's well beyond anything that this Board has given. So those are my questions.

MR. HOPKINS: All right, Mr. Henner.

The reality of the situation, whether it's new construction or existing construction, the Board exists for a purpose. You're the safety valve. You are the release as it were.

The family, as I say, and I think if we take a look at the petition that was submitted previously, and I'll quote from it: The petitioner is acting on behalf of a large family desirous of moving to Lawrence wherein they can serve the community socially, philanthropically and utilize their home as a cultural, social and charitable center on behalf of individuals and institutions.

You take that --

MEMBER HENNER: What did you say, large family?

MEMBER SCHRECK: What does that mean?

MEMBER HENNER: I don't know what we're talking about.

MR. HOPKINS: Well, there are three children. They are adult children; they have children in

You have an elderly couple, particularly 1 turn. 2 grandparents as I think it is. 3 MEMBER HENNER: All of the children are adult 4 children? 5 MR. HOPKINS: I believe their children are all adults with their own children in turn. 6 7 Is that correct, Mr. Capobianco? MR. CAPOBIANCO: 8 Yes. 9 MEMBER SCHRECK: They won't be living in the 10 residence. 11 MR. CAPOBIANCO: Yes. They are here tonight 12 and maybe the mom will tell you --13 MEMBER SCHRECK: How many people will be 14 living in the residence on a permanent basis? MR. WIEDER: Hi, good evening. My name is 15 16 Moshe Wieder. 17 CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Can you step forward so Mary can hear you clearly. 18 19 MR. WIEDER: Good evening. I'm Moshe Wieder. 20 I'm the owner of this property. We have two adult 21 children with their own children, and we have a

children with their own children, and we have a fourteen-year-old. So on a full-time basis we'll have two adults, my wife is here, and our son.

And that we have our children coming quite often, for weekends and the like. So that's the purpose

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of the house is to be able to accommodate the growing family. And there is an elderly parent; my wife has a mother who will need to be taken care of as she gets older. She's developed some health issues and we need to be able to --

MEMBER SCHRECK: Do your children live in the neighborhood or live in a different neighborhood?

MR. WIEDER: One of our daughters is moving out here and we anticipate the rest moving out.

MR. HOPKINS: By the way, Mr. Henner, I didn't mean to be rude before.

MEMBER HENNER: You weren't.

MR. HOPKINS: I have appeared before

Mr. Gottlieb, but I haven't been here in several

years, that I in fact acknowledge, and I have been

brought up to speed in terms of the mindset of the

Board with regard to this particular issue.

But I do also point out that the surface coverage, we are still code compliant with that. Yes, and in terms of the building coverage, it exceeds that which is permitted by code.

And the irony of the situation, which I think it renders it somewhat unique at least in theory, there could have been two-single family dwellings, if I recall the history of this parcel correctly,

1 that could have been put up.

In terms of the flow, the activity, how the rooms fit, appropriately or inappropriately, I would defer to Mr. Capobianco about that, why the increase of 18 percent, admittedly 17 -- forgive me -- 18.4 percent is requested in terms of the building coverage.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: That is correct.

The house is a center-hall colonial. As you see in front of you it's a foyer, to the right a dining room, to the left a living room, a powder room in between that, a family room directly straight ahead. There is nothing excessive about the use of the first floor. There's no additional rooms that would be excessive in terms of how the house would function.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Mr. Capobianco, I don't mean to cut you short, but Mr. Hopkins said he wanted to get out of here sooner rather than later. We've all seen the plan.

MEMBER HENNER: I would like to hear how many bedrooms it is.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: There's five bedrooms with one master suite. So a total of six bedrooms.

MS. WIEDER: Can I say something? My

daughter comes --

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MR. PANTELIS: Hold on.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: If you wish to speak, could you please step forward.

MS. WIEDER: Sorry. I'm Beth Wieder, the other half. The reason why we're moving to the Five Towns was because we needed a bigger residence because our children do come a lot. One son is thirteen, going to be fourteen, comes with his friends. My father died. I planned on both parents being in the house. My mother now will probably have to come, and that's that bedroom downstairs because she won't be able to do steps, I don't know when. My son comes a lot with his family, constant. And my daughter to the point that we go upstate and she comes the entire summer. My kids do come a lot. So each room is being used. I am not building extra rooms. room is being used.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Thank you.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: The second floor has five bedrooms and a master suite; nothing that's oversized in any way, shape or form. I mean, they're good sized rooms and they work and they're workable rooms, but there's only five bedrooms and

a master suite, which is six total on the second floor. But it is over on building coverage.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Mr. Capobianco, you designed a beautiful house, once again.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: I commend you. You only come for one variance, but you come for one substantial variance. And if I read these plans correctly, we have a 28,700 foot lot. You're building a 10-bedroom, twelve and a half bath with enormous common grounds in terms of living room, dining room, family room, libraries and other such rooms.

I, for one, and I'll just speak for myself, think that if you're buying a house with new construction you should build this within the parameters of the building code, which is quite generous.

I see that you may say, as Mr. Henner said before, 19 percent might not seem like a lot, nor 772 square feet, but I consider it to be quite a lot, and I think that our code is quite generous. Certainly taking into account what Mr. Hopkins says that if you build two houses there you would build more. So be it.

I can't change the code as it is, but I don't see a need for granting relief. I see a want. I don't see a need. You made a very clear point that there's a large family, lots of people come to visit. That's quite normal in our Village.

Most applications are with either parents or children coming to visit. Everyone wants a larger house when they can. This is 19 percent more than what's permitted. To me, this is not acceptable.

But I speak, unfortunately, for one.

MEMBER HENNER: Can I ask, is he right about what he said, ten bedrooms and twelve and a half baths?

MR. CAPOBIANCO: No, that's incorrect.

There's five bedrooms, one master suite on the second floor, a bedroom on the first floor which is a guest bedroom, so it's seven bedrooms total, and I believe there's six bathrooms.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: Three more bedrooms in the basement.

MR. PANTELIS: Well, in the basement you have a guest suite.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: Well, a basement is the basement. We do plan on putting additional bedrooms in the basement.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: Three more bedrooms. 1 2 MR. CAPOBIANCO: Yeah, it is a large 3 basement. 4 MR. PANTELIS: They are bedrooms or 5 potentially --They are bedrooms. 6 MR. CAPOBIANCO: 7 MR. PANTELIS: What's your ceiling height going to be in the basement? 8 MR. CAPOBIANCO: Nine feet. 9 10 MR. PANTELIS: So that would be another 11 floor, in effect. MR. CAPOBIANCO: Oh, yeah. Yeah, I mean, the 12 13 basement, the ground condition here is excellent. You know, there's no water -- the boring, if you 14 see the boring, it's one of the highest parts of 15 16 Lawrence. The groundwater is not an issue. 17 Drainage is not an issue. The ground is excellent. It's all bank run. I mean, we could 18 shrink the house down --19 MR. HOPKINS: I'm going to jump in and say, 20 21 Mr. Chairman, in order to address the concerns 22 raised by Mr. Henner and yourself, I think we 2.3 might be able to cut back on the scale of what's 24 being proposed if that would meet with your

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approval.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Without sounding sarcastic or rude or both, could you scale it back 772 square feet?

MR. HOPKINS: I don't think we have gotten to that point, I'll be very blunt as well, without being sarcastic or rude either. You know I'm not. Go ahead, Mr. Capobianco.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: Well, I think we could tailor it down to like 15 percent over the allowable building, you know, 15 percent over the 4,080. But, you know, I feel that if you start --you know, you don't have to shrink the width of it. You don't have to change the look or the appearance of it. You could cut the back off three feet and you achieve 300 square feet, which in itself is about, you know, four and a half percent right there, five percent. Every percent is twenty, you know, eight square feet -- I'm sorry -- 40 square feet.

MR. HOPKINS: I'll point out to the Chairman of the Board that the irony of the situation is if you pull it back even those two or three feet that Mr. Capobianco is talking about to the rear of the house, it really is not going to have any impact on that which is seen by the people in the

community, as a practical proposition.

But if something along those lines would meet with the approval of the Board, I will certainly speak to the --

MR. CAPOBIANCO: And fully understanding the new code and everything that was done with it, and I've always expressed this opinion even to the previous administration, that the zoning was changed in a way that they killed the fly with an elephant gun. I mean, before you had a 30 percent lot coverage. Now, in essence, you have 14.2 percent lot coverage. So, I mean, they more than cut the building size that you are allowed to build in half.

So we feel that, and I feel in terms of zoning that if you're constructing a building to comply with today's standard under the schedule of values where you have land area to building area, it equals about 14.2 percent. Whereas before you could have built 30 percent of the land area. So I don't think we would ever build 30 percent of the land area, but I don't think that it was a good judgment on the Board's part to reduce it that much or that drastically on this size property.

MR. HOPKINS: And also, Mr. Chairman, and I do understand the logic, I promise you that I do. I've represented Boards such as yourself before as well under similar circumstances, but I also simply point out that what's being discussed in terms of the physical appearance of the people on Central Avenue, as a practical proposition it is in fact keeping with, as a practical proposition. That the benefit to these applicants outweighs any disadvantage or detriment to the neighborhood, and I submit there is none, as a practical proposition.

Mr. Henner, perhaps you're right, 18.46 might be -- and I don't know historically what this

Board with this new code has allowed historically under certain circumstances in terms of building coverage in excess permitted by code.

I was given a briefing by Mr. Capobianco who's been before the Board extensively over years including with myself years ago that the code has in fact changed and it had been tightened up and fairly adjusted by a fairly dramatic amount.

But again, I want to point out to the Board that what's being discussed is the flow of the rooms and how the rooms meet and interact with one

another. And if it would meet with the approval of the Board to pare back towards the rear of the house, I would certainly discuss that with both the architect and with the applicants, if that would meet with your approval.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: I mean, I believe that it can be tailored down, you know, a few hundred square feet, but to come down the 780 square feet is an awful lot in order to maintain the requirements that this family needs on the first-floor level. That's the condition.

And I understand that you feel, and I know that this has been something brought up many, many times. Here's a person buying a new piece of property, brand-new, empty, vacant land, build a house according to code, and I understand where you're coming from 100 percent.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: I just need to clear up something. We had a difference of opinion in our counting. I still maintain that we've got ten bedrooms and twelve and a half bathrooms. Are you agreeing with that?

MR. CAPOBIANCO: Yes, because of the basement I am.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: We do count the basement,

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it is nine-foot ceilings, it's finished space. I wanted to clarify that on the record.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: That is correct. I was thinking that you were talking about the second floor, right.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Before we continue, I'd like to ask if any neighbors would like to speak to the application for or against.

I'll start with Mr. Rotenberg because you're closest. Mr. Rotenberg, state your name.

MR. ROTENBERG: My name is James Rotenberg.

I'm president of Temple Israel, and probably the only property that is directly impacted by this building by the Wieders.

Now, I don't have to repeat to this Board the history of this property and what's transpired over a period of two, three years to get this approval. We have worked closely with Mr. Capobianco and with the Wieders. They have appeared before our officers and Board of Trustees. We have looked at the plans. We have had the plans examined. And frankly, we're quite proud of the structure that's being built because it's in conformity with what we feel is the look of the temple. We were concerned that there might

be some, you know, glass and metal and more modern, but they worked very closely with us to make sure that there will not be a negative impact, including promising to put in some plant screenings and to take care during the construction period, because of our caterer that it's done properly and will not have a negative impact on the synagogue or our caterer or the JCC. They're lovely people. We're proud to have them as our neighbors.

But most importantly, the fact of the matter is what the BZA and others have done have forced us to go out and seek a private buyer. You all know what the price is of that piece of property, the price that was willing to be paid by both the JCC and the Peninsula Public Library if they were approved.

At first we thought we could only find a buyer and put two houses up there. The building of two houses would have a negative impact, we believe, on the temple and on the community and the way it looks. The fact of the matter, paying that much money for a raw piece of land our expectation was that there would be a larger house built in there and a variance might be necessary.

It was for that reason that we had the presentation similar to a presentation that you're airing tonight with regard to the building and the piece of property and the setback. We had our experts look at it. We feel there is either no impact or a de minimis impact on us by this building. At the same time we recognize what I would call the need of a family to build this size home based on the price they paid for that property; and therefore, we strongly support their application and we feel that they're going to make excellent neighbors.

We've met with them several times, they're wonderful people. We believe this family and this particular building and the way it looks will be a wonderful addition to not only the temple property but to the Village of Lawrence.

And most importantly, what I'd like you to consider is what would be the result if something else had gone there, the impact on both our temple and the Village of Lawrence. Thank you.

MEMBER HENNER: Don't go yet.

MR. PANTELIS: Well, one thing I'd note for the record that should be corrected is that this Board had no say over any other potential uses of

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the property, the library and so on. I know you came in and made a presentation to this Board about what the Board of Trustees and neighbors and other people might have thought, but there was never a formal application before this Board as I understand it to those purposes.

MR. ROTENBERG: It was a condition on the deed.

MR. PANTELIS: No, when we, the Board, granted this application, we did make it clear that it was only for --

MR. ROTENBERG: Residential purposes.

MR. PANTELIS: -- single-family residential purposes. There was a lot of consideration and thought that went into that, and I want the record to be clear that that was something that the temple accepted as a condition. You were able to go out and market the property reasonably.

Whether you sold it for one house or two houses is not especially relevant, and that certainly did not tie this Board's hands with respect to the granting or not to grant any variances in connection with the structure.

MR. ROTENBERG: That's absolutely correct, but without being sarcastic, I will say yes, we

accepted that condition with a gun to our head, and that should be for the record.

MR. PANTELIS: And I think we would object to that characterization.

MEMBER HENNER: Yeah, I -- you know, I agree with a lot of what you said up until like your last sentence or two, but that's okay, that's America.

MR. ROTENBERG: All I said was we felt that we had to accept that condition to sell the property.

MEMBER HENNER: I understand. I remember that evening quite well, as I hope you recall I was a vocal proponent.

MR. ROTENBERG: Absolutely.

MEMBER HENNER: Very vocal proponent of your application, notwithstanding there were dozens of people with petitions signed by hundreds of people opposed to it. And the record will reflect, because I read it every once in a while because I rather enjoyed that evening. But having said that --

MR. ROTENBERG: Sort of like going to the dentist.

MEMBER HENNER: Having said that, the concept

that there was a gun to your head, and since you said it on the record, I've got to say that I believe that's absolutely untrue, that you, the synagogue, came in hoping to have a commercial use. We made it plain that a commercial use was not going to go through. If you regard that as a gun to your head, then I suppose you can say it, but it's just not so.

And we said that the property which you estimated was worth X dollars, if it was commercial, was really worth zero because you weren't getting a commercial use.

So instead, you were able to sell, and you got a decent price I presume. And you're going to have a decent neighbor here. And I think things worked out pretty nicely for Temple Israel, in my objective opinion.

MR. ROTENBERG: It was not an estimated -
MEMBER HENNER: I understand, but be that as

it may --

 ${\tt MR.}$ ROTENBERG: That was the appraised value.

MEMBER HENNER: We're now here where we are.

And as I said, I agree with that. I can't speak
for anybody else here in terms of the concept of
having one home here instead of two single

families.

By the same token, as you know, and as everybody here knows, the Board doesn't just act on a single -- in the context of a single application. There's a Village here, okay. And if we just landed from Mars today and just looked at this application on paper, okay, you have a single family which, with all due respect to everybody's counting and visiting, and all the rest, every person in this room has people come and visit, okay. I have people come visit. I have one bedroom at the moment because of Hurricane Sandy, but I'm not complaining. If this gets built, maybe they will let me come in there for a couple of weekends.

But having said that, a single family with one 14-year-old child living at home and one elderly parent is asking for a variance to build ten bedrooms and twelve and a half baths, okay, and it's an 18 percent variance.

I'd like to think that there's very few people as talented as John Capobianco in this town or elsewhere, that somehow he might be able to come up with something maybe with ten smaller bedrooms, maybe with eight large bedrooms,

something, and maybe nine baths, instead of twelve and a half, that come a little closer than 18 percent or 15 percent or 13 percent. And so this way next month when on the calendar we have somebody come in and says why are you turning me down, I'm asking for 17 and a half percent, I have six kids, 22 elderly in-laws, blah, blah, blah, and you just granted it last month.

I asked before, and I still didn't hear it, and believe me I'm looking favorably towards this, but you've got to -- you've got to produce something here. Where's the need? Where's the hardship? You can't -- let me just finish. You can't just sit here and say we're the ones most impacted. I agree, you're the most impacted, and you're satisfied on your front that they're putting up a proper building worthy of being Temple Israel's neighbor.

But at the end of the road we can't sit here and approve a variance when every other person who comes in here -- tonight was unusual. We had three variance applications where nobody came in and said they had 22 grandchildren and 18 parents and elderly whatever, up until tonight, up until the last one. But in general that's what comes in

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here every month. If we grant 18 percent on new construction here for people who have one person living at home and an elderly parent, ten bedrooms, twelve and a half baths, when are we ever going to be able to say to somebody, well, you know what, you didn't meet the test. Where is the hardship here?

Right. What I ask is -- I MR. ROTENBERG: can't speak on need, but based on our review and our expert's review, we don't see any impact on sight lines either from Central Avenue, which is important to us because that would impact the temple or on the temple itself. So the issue to us, which I'm passing on to you, is that from our expert's standpoint and the temple's standpoint, this increase of 18 percent, whatever, has zero impact on sight lines and/or our ability to exist together with them and that seems to me to be the bottom line. Not how many people are living there or on need, but basically what the impact is on the Village and on sight lines on the temple, and that's all I'm saying. And we feel very fortunate as a temple, as I think the Village should be, is that we have a single-family house there that is being built along the lines of the way the temple

looks, which we have no control over if they didn't.

MEMBER HENNER: Exactly. Because if they came in with a glass structure that met code, you wouldn't have a lot to say about it.

MR. ROTENBERG: That's exactly right. So that's why I'm down here speaking so ardently on their behalf, because they worked with us to do this. And if the trade-off is with no impact to the Village, to the temple or sight lines, is to give them something that they want, I don't think that becomes a precedent for any other situation. And there are no other neighbors here complaining.

MEMBER HENNER: We're going to find that out.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Mr. Rotenberg, your point is extremely well taken. I think we understand that you don't have an opposition to it, but I can say that I bet the house can be built in very similar appearance and everything you just said and still come in without being overbuilt.

MR. ROTENBERG: Well, that's obviously your decision.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: I do appreciate you're coming down.

MR. ROTENBERG: Well, thank you for giving me

the opportunity to speak.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Our pleasure. Who wishes to speak next?

MR. NOVAK: My name is Alexander Novak. I live at 132 Fulton Street. This is in fact the third time I've been in front of the BZA on the same piece of property. I also have in my hand a letter from my neighbor Steve Schlam at 140 Fulton Street, who would like to put in writing and express his opposition, but he is at a wedding tonight, and I would then like to hand this thing up as to express his opposition also.

MR. PANTELIS: Just to be clear, where is Fulton Street in relationship to the subject property?

MR. NOVAK: Fulton Street -- the subject property is on -- is on Central. One side of it is Fulton Street, and the other side of it is Winchester.

MR. PANTELIS: Multiple copies of the same letter are being passed up.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Thank you.

MR. NOVAK: I will read, if I may, some brief history that I said before on two occasions when I was here talking about this piece of property.

The Board should recall that originally when the Temple Israel created certain structures in the back they were in noncompliance and they agreed to dedicate the front lawn as a grassy area that would remain as an open grassy area to compensate for the over-construction in the back.

About a year ago or I think maybe 18 months ago when the Temple Israel came again asking for an application to again use it at that time for commercial purposes, they also had the same feeling that there would not be a severe impact on the neighbors. However, the fact that at that hearing, which I was at, I think we had over a hundred people showed up and we certainly did present a petition. Four hundred people did feel that, unlike Temple Israel, that such an impact would be adverse to the neighbors.

We feel that any house that's there it should be looked at what the application is now and not a theoretical or hypothetical application like some other applications on what could have been.

What's before the panel is this application. This application we feel is oversized. There's no reason, there's no necessity when you're buying a new house to have anything other than compliance

with the rest of the neighborhood.

The Temple Israel itself is already over construction and while we agreed to it due to their circumstances to consent, they have -- I remember the request was did I represent at that time people, and at the second hearing I said we consent to such an application for a purely residential basis.

We are looking for -- the neighbors that I represent, myself and my other neighbor, are looking for a house to be built within the confines of the existing codes as they are.

That's why we are here. There's no real need. I don't mean to belabor the point. Make a smaller house. None of us have ten, twelve bedrooms. I have five bedrooms. I have lots of children, some married, some not married and living with me. I have elderly parents too. I think it could be a smaller house that would fit into the rest of the neighborhood, and I think particularly because Temple Israel takes up a lot of space.

So we are opposed to the application. We feel it should be done in compliance. It's new construction. Just make it differently.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: So Mr. Novak, from what I

understand, it's not that you object to anything being built there, you object to it being built over the code; is that correct?

MR. NOVAK: Yes.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Thank you.

MEMBER HENNER: Could I ask a question?

MR. NOVAK: Sure.

MEMBER HENNER: Unless I'm mistaken, there are other applications that have taken place or come from the Fulton Street area, and also across the street on Central Avenue, a number of variances; am I correct?

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Yes.

MEMBER HENNER: In the past year or so, I'm sure you're aware of them.

MR. NOVAK: I'm aware of some of them, sure.

MEMBER HENNER: I'm just curious, did you oppose those as well? I mean, on Fulton, there were any number.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Three.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}\xspace$. NOVAK: There was only one that I know of that was --

MEMBER HENNER: I think there was one on Fulton just a couple of meetings ago, and then the big house on the corner, I don't remember whose

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MR. NOVAK: Fuchs.

MEMBER HENNER: Which one is that?

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Fuchs is on one side, but there was another application.

MEMBER SCHRECK: Allen.

MEMBER HENNER: Right, on Fulton, and I think also across the street on Central right in the same area. I'm curious if you opposed those as well.

MR. NOVAK: I did not oppose them, and I am getting tired of the fact that everybody is building larger, larger houses on top of my head, so that's why. You know, once, twice you can take it, but I'm getting tired of it and now I've met it. That's it.

MEMBER HENNER: Not a good answer, but okay.

I don't think you opposed the other applications.

MR. NOVAK: That's correct, I did not oppose the other applications, but now I've had construction one after the another, everyone wants bigger, bigger. It's time -- certainly on a piece of property as large as the Central Avenue one, one can make a nice stately house that doesn't exceed your present zoning requirements and

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building requirements.

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MEMBER HENNER: As long as -- I'm sorry, I cut you off.

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house.

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MR. NOVAK: So I think you have a lot of property, you can make a nice sized house. don't think you have to make another mansion

MEMBER HENNER: I hear your frustration. Maybe you're better off having construction of one house instead of construction of two which could go on for longer, or whatever.

MR. NOVAK: I understand, that's just a thought. But that's not really what the issue is. They're asking for a variance for -- their variance now for the one house. And I think -and the necessity is that the temple did get their money that they're looking for and really the issue is not to, as we did in the past, accommodate the temple in economic needs but rather this is a new family moving in and asking them to make a smaller house. Thank you.

MEMBER HENNER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Thank you, Mr. Novak. Would anyone else care to speak?

MR. HOPKINS: If people are finished --

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Do you want to come back?

MR. HOPKINS: With your permission.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Absolutely, we wouldn't have it any other way.

MR. HOPKINS: Look, as pointed out by

Mr. Henner, there have been applications and

variances granted in the immediate vicinity, and

Fuchs is the property immediately adjacent and to

the east of the subject parcel, if my memory

serves me correctly.

I would just point out from a legal point of view the standards to be applied are in the law.

MEMBER HENNER: Are what?

MR. HOPKINS: The standards to be applied in either granting, or denying or granting with conditions, et cetera, are in the law.

Standard number one under 7-712-B of the

Village Law: This variance would have produced an undesirable change in the character of the neighborhood or be detrimental to nearby properties. I think in fairness and good faith to that which has been proposed and which is before you could never even be remotely construed as producing an undesirable change in the character of the neighborhood or be detrimental, in my

humble opinion. I would hope that you might agree, particularly since there is only one building going up, and not two, there are less curb cuts, there are less driveways, there are less vehicles, there is less activity taking place.

MEMBER HENNER: What do you think about the next one?

MR. HOPKINS: I'm going right there.

MEMBER HENNER: Oh, I'm sorry.

MR. HOPKINS: Mr. Henner, I'm going through them line by line. Another feasible method under B2, again, the architect has explained why it's very difficult for purposes of this discussion to build where the building coverage will be code-compliant.

Number 3, B3, is it a substantial variance which is being sought? You've described substantial. It is certainly not insubstantial. I'm not going to quibble the point. But again, and I point out that to anticipate or contemplate had there been two-single family homes going up in that particular parcel, as a practical proposition.

 ${\sf B4}$ talks in terms of adverse impact on

physical or environmental conditions. The answer has to be no. As I say, surface coverage is in fact code-compliant. There are no environmental problems that are being created or aggravated or incurred as a consequence of what's being discussed.

And then, of course, the issue of self-created. To that extent you may contemplate and consider that, quote, this is self-created in the sense that it is new construction and it's in excess.

MEMBER HENNER: What do you think? Forget about what we think. What do you think? Is it self-created?

MR. HOPKINS: Of course, by definition in that sense of the word it's self-created; i.e., this is new construction, as a practical proposition. But again, when you take into account this is one of the multiple factors to be contemplated, put into the mix the balancing, then analysis is undertaken, and then the benefit to the applicant versus the detriment as a practical proposition to the neighborhood in either the granting or the denying of the relief in question. So I submit it's a perfectly reasonable request to

be made.

I did pose to the Board previously that if we were to reduce the size from 18 percent to something less would the Board under those circumstances contemplate granting the relief.

I've talked to Mr. Capobianco, who in turn has talked with the petitioners, and Mr. Capobianco, correct me if I'm wrong, believes that he could reduce by his certain artistry that he is known for so that the variance in question rather than being 18.46 percent would be 10 percent. So you're virtually cutting it in half, or darn close to cutting it in half. If that would be sufficient to meet the concerns of the Village.

PS, I don't consider if you were to agree that this is any precedent setting proposition as a practical proposition because the property is really uniquely situated on a major thoroughfare with minimal residential neighbors impacted by this, as a practical proposition, particularly in light of the Fuchs, what I understand to be the Fuchs' property which I also go around and visit the property and the environment myself.

So if the Board would feel more comfortable by reducing by 10 percent -- forgive me to 10

percent from 18.46 percent, the building coverage --

MR. CAPOBIANCO: 18.86.

MR. HOPKINS: 0.86, I apologize. Taking that and reducing it to 10 percent, Mr. Capobianco thinks that he can do it from an architectural point of view, and the clients have indicated that they would be willing to accept that.

MR. PANTELIS: Mr. Capobianco, assuming that the Board were interested in entertaining that, just roughly how would you achieve that? Would it be a rear reduction and a width reduction?

MR. CAPOBIANCO: A slight width reduction and more rear front-to-back reduction which would bring it back down about 410 square feet.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Mr. Hopkins, just to mention, you referenced the Fuchs' house. I just want to state that their property size is nearly 50 percent larger than this lot size.

MR. HOPKINS: I understand, Mr. Gottlieb.

And again, any comment that I make to the Board I fully understand it is fully familiar with the locality, it is familiar with the property in question. And as I say, if the 10 percent would meet the concerns that you have, and Mr. Henner in

particular for some sort of precedent setting.

MEMBER HENNER: Listen, it's not me.

MR. HOPKINS: I'm not focusing on you. You raised the issue, I'm replying to it. I apologize. I don't mean to be your focus in any sense of the word. If it would meet the concerns of the Board at large to reduce it to 10 percent in the way it's been proposed by Mr. Capobianco in response to the inquiry by Mr. Pantelis, the clients have indicated they would be willing to accept that.

MR. RYDER: Mr. Chairman, if I may, additionally with the Fuchs' property, I would like to add not only was it 50 percent larger, but also that there was an existing structure on there. This is a vacant lot. There was never a structure on this lot. So change of character, absolutely big change in character. This is a visible difference from what was known in this Village for 50-plus years.

MR. HOPKINS: If I may, the change in character, Mr. Ryder, hold on for a nanosecond, the change in character that's discussed in law is the character of the variance. Admittedly, this is vacant land right now. There's going to be a

structure on it. The simple placing of the structure is a change in character by definition because before it was vacant, now it's developed. But it is in conformity with -- again, having grown up and gone to Hewlett and graduated in '67, I'm familiar with the area. This house as proposed is in conformity with the structures, the very handsome, stately, majestic structures on Central Avenue and in every sense of the word, and it does not materially alter in a negative way the character of this neighborhood, it simply does not.

But I repeat, if it would make the Board at large feel more comfortable at 10 percent, then the clients have indicated they are willing to do it.

MEMBER HENNER: You explained how he was going to mathematically do it. Physically, does it remain, is it ten smaller bedrooms, is it twelve and a half smaller baths? What's going by the wayside?

MR. HOPKINS: Since it's not anticipated that I'm going to be using the bedrooms or the baths, I'll let the architect.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: No, it would be shrinking

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the room sizes down. We would reduce the depth of the overall house by about two and a half feet and the width by about the same, and it would be bringing everything down in scale in terms of size, but the number of rooms will stay the same.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Could we caucus for a moment? Could we speak with counsel?

MR. PANTELIS: As to some of the legal issues before the Board, yes.

SPEAKER: There's still some people here who want to speak.

MR. PANTELIS: Oh, I'm sorry, we thought that was --

MS. SILVERMAN: I'm just a layperson. I've never appeared before this Board before. I don't really have anything intellectual to say, except --

MR. PANTELIS: Your name and address, please.

MS. SILVERMAN: My name is Judy Silverman, and I'm a neighbor across the street. And my concern is that this has been open property and it's been open grass area, and to have a very large structure, especially to go over, to disobey the rules that we all have been following in terms of any structures that we've made will change the

character of the neighborhood. None of our structures -- now, you talk about Fuchs, that's very different because his structure is not facing the entire Central Avenue that it's in your face. He smartly built it on the side so you only see part of it and it doesn't change the character of the neighborhood, and this will and that's what we're concerned about. I don't know anything about houses and how they should be built, but it's rather large and clearly sitting here it's not following the guidelines that you've set forth for most of us. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Thank you very much.

MR. KOLODNY: My name is J. Lawrence Kolodny. I live across the street.

MR. PANTELIS: Just repeat that, I'm sorry.

MR. KOLODNY: J. Lawrence Kolodny. I live on Boxwood Lane. I'm not here to speak for or against the application, but I was here last month with a friend of mine who was applying for an application, Mark Jacobowitz. And he came before the Board, it was also -- we managed to get rid of many, multiple, it was six or seven variances. We managed to shrink it down, shrink it down, shrink it down. And I remember hearing from Mr. Gottlieb

and Mr. Schreck. He wasn't -- he was there, but whatever.

MEMBER HENNER: We try to --

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MR. KOLODNY: You know, everyone plays musical chairs over there. I'm used to seeing Lloyd over there. But we were here and he had had the support of all the neighbors, and it was a situation where the Board and some of you very vocally against it had said no, no, no. not here to tell you what to do. But I do believe living across the street, having one of my neighbors about to demolish his house and build it, and he had brought it down substantially, even though he had the support of many neighbors, and Mark Jacobowitz who came and had the support of I believe every single neighbor of his and was also all for it, to have to cause every property come down and to change it for one property I'm okay with it, but I just do feel that there is a precedent being set.

Now, I was pretty vocal at the meeting when Temple Israel tried selling it, and I was against it because of what was there to begin with. And if anything that's going to change, we're all against it for the fact that this was just

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everything nice.

Now, I haven't seen the plans. It doesn't matter to me if they build the most beautiful place. I still think it's a loss for the community. That's what I said originally. they're entitled to do it, and it was all approved and it was a negotiated agreement between all parties.

However, at this point I just think that if there is going to be a change and it's going to be allowed, whatever variance it is, and again, it doesn't affect me, I'm not for or against, however, this has been an ongoing battle within the Village of either amending the Village Code so that it allows for all these things and it goes back to that, or just not allowing new variances for new construction.

I do believe that while this isn't the venue for it, I've spoken at a couple of Village Trustee meetings specifically about this, and I've been at certain Trustee meetings and I've spoken to Mr. Ryder about this ad nauseam, about the need to change the Village Code to allow for what seems to be the norm. Something like 90 some odd percent of all applications require variances.

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So while this isn't necessarily the venue for it, I do think that this is something that really needs to -- I mean, I love getting the certified letters or regular letters and having to go to the post office to sign for it, but I do believe there's something that has to give either with just granting variances as of right or being much more stringent and laying a foundation of not giving them, or a third thing, just making the code so that this -- this may fit within the structure. Again, just making sure that there's some uniformity. So like this one neighbor got eight percent. Another neighbor was forced to go down to four percent. My neighbor who came for a tiny variance was given -- was given a major argument, however he got it without an issue and I was here supporting that.

I've supported many variances. Samuels, my neighbor Samuels came for a variance to build something in the back.

MEMBER HENNER: Just out of curiosity, I remember the variance was granted on Jacobowitz.

Do you remember the size?

MR. KOLODNY: It was granted -- it was granted -- it was granted on a three-to-two vote,

and you were the deciding vote, as I recall.

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MEMBER HENNER: What percentage did he get?

MR. KOLODNY: I think he got seven. I don't know the exact numbers, but I do know that the numbers continued to change it and it seems like it's just a numbers game.

MEMBER HENNER: That's why they're called variances.

MR. KOLODNY: Like I said, I'm not taking a chance either way. I just think that to go for variances -- I'm just annoyed about getting letters, that's my only thing. I can't stand having to go to the post office. I'm not taking a position either way. I just think that something needs to be done within the Village.

MR. PANTELIS: Sir, you realize, I think you acknowledge the Board of Trustees is really the Board that changes the codes. We're only responsible here for administering.

MR. KOLODNY: I know. That's why I said it's not the proper venue, but sometimes you have to vent and that's all it is. Plus, I had to sit through three other people, you know, and I was like, enough, everyone is getting variances.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Well, maybe not everyone.

MR. PANTELIS: Is there any other public comment at this point?

MS. KLOTZ: Hi, Nancy Klotz. I live 110

Central Avenue. That's about a block down on the corner of Central and Richmond Place. I also just want to say this is my first time presenting here, and just from hearing everything I'm a little bit concerned as well about the structure of the new building in keeping with the character of the Village. We're talking about the character of the Village and also we're talking about being fair and being consistent with everyone. If everybody has to hold by the same rules with variances for hardship, for whatever reason, I have six kids, I have six bedrooms, and I have a father who lives at home, so I know what it's like to have a full, stuffed house.

Actually, I just made a wedding and I had sixteen people visiting my house for three weeks. But with that being said, it's something that we are a community and a Village and we should have rules, that's why we have them in the first place with a Board such as yourselves to decide when there are hardships and exceptions to be made.

And as far as the character of the Village,

I'm saddened by the fact that this beautiful open space will of necessity have to have a building on it and a home on it and, hopefully, we'll be able to interact with wonderful neighbors.

But that being said, this is a new and different kind of building because it's 18 percent, or they're proposing 10 percent larger than most of the other buildings in the area, and it's not going to be the same. I think it would be a blight on the Village as far as the way it would look, and I'm very concerned about how it would be in keeping with the character of our Village, which I actually take pride in. I've lived here for 23 years, and I love the way we look and we interact and how this Village feels. So I would definitely put my voice in to say that I am not happy with the way it would be if this would be approved.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Thank you very much for your comments. They are appreciated. If you would like to come back.

MR. HOPKINS: I just --

MR. CAPOBIANCO: I just want to clarify a few things. I don't think -- excuse me, this is what the house would look like (indicating). I doubt

it's a blight. But anyway, I was the architect for the Fuchs' residence and it was a brand-new house. It was not an existing structure. It was a house that we tore down and made a vacant lot and we actually enclosed a swimming pool, so the total of the two structures is close to 10,000 square feet and the footprint.

But just not talking about that, I was the architect for both houses and I don't believe that this house as it's designed comes close to, you know, dwarfing that house in any which way, form or shape or, you know, size. I think that it is in keeping with the vernacular of the area, and I don't believe this is a large house. You could actually cut this house down and comply.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: John.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: I don't think it's that large. You could comply 100 percent. I could build this exact same house and comply and it wouldn't even have to be this Board. I could build this house and comply; it just wouldn't have the room sizes that I would like or this client would like. But the appearance of this house, size, width-wise, height-wise, shape, form, whatever, could be exactly the same house as of

1 right. That's all I want to point out.

MEMBER HENNER: You know what, I agree with you. Maybe you can't tell, I've been trying to help you get to a certain point.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: I hear you.

MEMBER HENNER: But by the same token, when you say you could do all of that, and then it's just the room sizes aren't the size that your client would like --

MR. CAPOBIANCO: Right.

MEMBER HENNER: -- that's really the heart of the issue.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: That's it.

MEMBER HENNER: Because they haven't really to some people's thinking, and intuitively I just know it even though I haven't discussed it with them yet, they haven't shown a hardship case here. And just because you want to have a dining room that's 24 by 37, which I don't know what size it is, doesn't mean you have to have it, okay.

So, but on the other hand, I think you could build something if not exactly within where you don't need the variance, but certainly within a few percentage points, and it would be similar to Jacobowitz and it would be similar to Fuchs and

all the other guys who got variances from the Zoning Board, but they didn't get 18 percent.

And whether or not coming in everyone on your side of this room said we'll go in with the 18 percent, they'll get us down to nine or ten, you know, that's the way it goes, okay, then I understand that, but it's hard to justify the 18 percent and I'm trying to help you get to an area where you don't really need a variance or a de minimis variance because you've got a lot of building for very few people.

MR. HOPKINS: My only parting comment,
Mr. Capobianco, having taken all of my thunder,
practical difficulty, unnecessary hardship, it's a
lexicon really that's no longer employed. The
lexicon is the lexicon of 7-712-B3, and it's that
balancing test that we talked about.

And so I would just simply say and ask that the Board give consideration, as I know it will, that if the construction could be scaled back to 10 percent in the manner proposed by Mr. Capobianco, which would be by decreasing the width facing onto Central Avenue and taking some from the back of the house, which ironically is not visually cognizable to anybody, it's something

that my clients have indicated, Mr. Henner, that they would work with him.

MEMBER HENNER: If we go -- I'm sorry, I've been talking a lot.

MEMBER WILLIAMS: You're doing fine.

MEMBER HENNER: You're agreeing with me, I'm nervous already. If you would focus then on the part that you want to focus on or want us to focus on, the benefit to the applicant, what is the real benefit of the applicant that's basically at this point a family of four living there on a daily basis that they need to have ten bedrooms, twelve and a half baths by everyone's now agreed count? What's the benefit? I don't get it. To me, just let me answer for you for a second, it's a lot more rooms to clean. Since I do my own -- I'd pull my hair out. But perhaps one of those rooms is occupied by someone who will clean for them.

MR. HOPKINS: Mr. Henner, I didn't design the house. I'll let Mr. Capobianco explain why there's a benefit to the client in having the dimension and scale that's being requested.

MR. CAPOBIANCO: Well, I think that the house, if you forego the basement for a minute, which is a bonus for this client because of the

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ground condition being so good, I mean it could be just one giant playroom. I don't look at it as a ten-bedroom house. I look at it as a six-bedroom house; that's what the second floor is, it's five bedrooms, a master bedroom. I think it's somewhat commensurate with what's going on in the area. I don't think it's any -- it's not atypical of what's being built in the area. Certainly, Fuchs is that size as well; I laid it out, I designed it. I think that it's unfair to say it's ten bedrooms, 12 baths. I mean, the basement could be unfinished; then it's only a six-bedroom house with a guest suite on the ground floor, and that's for the elderly parents.

But I think that we could shave the house

But I think that we could shave the house down. We could reduce it significantly. I think we could keep it within the 10 percent increase. It's like adding 400 square feet to the whole house in lieu of adding 780 square feet. I think that would work for this client, and I can make the room sizes they have -- they need a large dining room. They sit 20 people around the table on Shabbas. They need the space, and I'd like to work it out if I can.

But, you know, this is the decision of the

(No response.)

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(Whereupon, a recess was taken.)

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CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: We're back on the record.

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MR. PANTELIS: Thank you for your patience, but it appears that most of the rest of the audience is gone.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: The Board has spoken amongst ourselves, and many of the members -- I guess I should speak to the two of you, Counsel and Mr. Capobianco. The Board has spoken with our counsel and it seems that some of the Board members would be pleased if you came back with a five percent overage.

MR. PANTELIS: Or reduce the overage to five percent, right.

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: Reduce the overall overage to five percent. You originally came in at nearly 19 percent. Is that something that you can do or would like to propose?

MR. CAPOBIANCO: So if I reduce it to five percent, I'm at 14 percent?

MR. PANTELIS: No, to. Thank you, John.

MEMBER HENNER: You know, the same way you miscounted the bathrooms.

MR. RYDER: Maximum overage not to exceed

CHAIRMAN GOTTLIEB: I will vote against this 1 2 So it does pass at four to one. motion. 3 MR. HOPKINS: Thank you very much. 4 MR. CAPOBIANCO: Thank you. Two years? 5 MR. PANTELIS: Yes, I'm sorry. 6 MR. CAPOBIANCO: Board of Building Design? 7 MR. RYDER: Yes, two years and Board of 8 Building Design. 9 MR. CAPOBIANCO: Thank you very much. 10 MR. PANTELIS: When you submit that plan, 11 highlight where you've changed on a separate 12 sheet. 13 (Whereupon, the hearing concluded at 14 10:03 p.m.) ********* 15 Certified that the foregoing is a true and 16 17 accurate transcript of the original stenographic 18 minutes in this case. 19 Mary Benci 20 21 MARY BENCI, RPR

Court Reporter

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