STATE OF NEW YORK: COUNTY OF PUTNAM

TOWN OF SOUTHEAST

ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS

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                                    6 7 \text { Main Street}
                                    Brewster, New York 10509
                                    August 21, 2006
BEFORE B O A R D M EM B E R S:
    EDWARD COLELLO, Chairman
    THOMAS COSTELLO, Acting Chairman
    JOSEPH CASTELLANO
    TIMOTHY FROESSEL
    PAUL VINK
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    MR. COLELLO: Good evening everyone.
Welcome to the August 2006 meeting of the Town of Southeast Zoning Board of Appeals. My name is Ed Colello.

Allow me to introduce our Board members that are present. To my far left is Paul Vink. To my immediate left is Tom Costello, vice chairman. To my right Tim Froessel, board member and Jayne McGinley is our stenographer who will be taking our notes.

We have 13 items on the agenda this evening. Unfortunately, we only have four members that are present. I haven't heard that anyone is not going to be here. This causes a bit of a dilemma for us and we leave this up to the applicant to make the decision. For a variance to be approved you must have four votes. It's a seven person voting board and you must have four votes. So, that if we were going to vote on any decision tonight and only the four of us, which we can vote, you would have to go four for four.

Now, that's in my opinion -- our
opinion it's always been -- somewhat puts the applicant at a disadvantage. So that what we will do this evening is -- again, if we knew the other
members weren't coming it would be one thing, but we haven't heard from any of them. We will give the applicant the option, meaning if you'd like us to vote on your application this evening we will be more than happy to do that.

Okay. Now we have five. Joseph Castellano is present. So, now we have five. So now you only have to go four for five.

Let me read you the agenda we'll be following this evening. This is in the order we will be taking them. Number one is Prestige Petroleum, Inc., sign; Karl and Jean Lueder; 99 Route LLC Brewster Honda; George and Maryvel Lombardo; Bruce and Marilyn Martin; Robert Sechny; William Ratajack; Fiona Hollands; Michael and Elisa Anfuso; Frank DePietro; Ignacio and Inez Gomez; Joe Massimo and Valero Gas Station, Route 6 for the freestanding sign. Those are our 13 items on the agenda this evening and that's the order we will be following. So, let's get right into it, Prestige Petroleum, Inc.

MR. LIGUORI: Hi, Ed. Good evening.
Michael Liguori on behalf of Prestige Petroleum. I'm here with Frank Hessari. I'm sure you remember us. Ed, if I could just ask one question?

MR. COLELLO: Sure.

MR. LIGUORI: I think the Board's contemplation of our request for the freestanding sign may have some bearing on the requested wall sign. So, I was hoping that we could discuss this together even though we're split for the front of the agenda and the back of the agenda.

MR. COLELLO: So you want me to take the last thing on the agenda and move it to the front for you?

MR. LIGUORI: I think in the interest of the economy of the Board's time, it may speed things up.

MR. COLELLO: It's not the Board's time I'm worried about, it's all the other people's time. Let's see what we can do.

MR. LIGUORI: Okay. What we've done essentially is we've -- after the last meeting we decided to hold over going to -- let me just go back and just refresh the Board's recollection as to what had happened at the last meeting.

MR. COLELLO: Please.
MR. LIGUORI: We had made a request for an area variance to have a freestanding sign with a height of 12 feet and an area of 48 square feet. The area was denied by the Board. The height was
denied by the Board. We were granted a variance to permit a reduced setback to zero feet. The Board granted us an interpretation or made an interpretation, granted an area variance in connection with the fascia for the corner and I think that is everything.

MR. COLELLO: You know where the sign is going, you just don't know the height and the size.

MR. LIGUORI: That's correct.
MR. COLELLO: Right?
MR. LIGUORI: That's correct.
MR. COLELLO: Okay.
MR. LIGUORI: So, what we've done is
is we -- we'd like to continue our request to permit the additional wall sign. We do have the Valero sign that's on the canopy. We'd like to keep the sign that's above the door. Right now it says Savino's convenience and deli. We'd like that to read food mart. We don't want to change the area of the sign. That's 13 square feet. We'd like to keep that the same. So, there's a variance requested to permit that sign to remain.

And my later application, which I submitted, was to reduce the requested area for the
freestanding sign. So, we're going to stay with the eight feet that's permitted, if you are permitted a freestanding sign, and we'd like to have an area of 24 square feet which is reduced in half from the 48. We were able to get it with a -- we've asked for up to 24 square feet which would permit us to have the gas prices on that sign.

MR. COLELLO: The height no higher
than eight feet?
MR. LIGUORI: No higher than eight feet.

MR. COLELLO: All right. So, the first thing on the agenda is the wall sign? MR. LIGUORI: Wall sign. MR. COLELLO: The Savino sign? MR. LIGUORI: Right, that's this sign right here, convenience store and deli, and that would read food mart and it would be lowered to not be on the fascia because $I$ think we're going to run into an issue with having that on the fascia thereby making the fascia a sign.

MR. COLELLO: So it's going to go
right over the door?
MR. LIGUORI: It would be right over
the door, yes.

MR. COLELLO: And the sign to the right, is that to be taken down?

MR. LIGUORI: Everything is to come
down, Ed. The final plan, which I submitted in the applications, is the three signs to be permitted on the premises would be the Valero sign on the canopy, the food mart sign, which is this sign just lowered, and the freestanding sign.

MR. COLELLO: Can you see that?
MR. VINK: Yes.
MR. LIGUORI: We are permitted with the code to have the price signs on the pumps, though. That's something $I$ just want to make clear that we are permitted to do that.

MR. COLELLO: That's a law. I think it's a state law that they have to be there anyway.

MR. LIGUORI: I'm not exactly sure what the requirement is, but that's what we'd like to have and that would be our end product. So, we would get rid of this sign which is currently where our price sign is. We would take down everything, all the window decals which we previously mentioned and, I guess, we'd have to cover up the language on the icebox. We would probably have to paint that, but that's the plan.

MR. COLELLO: All right. Let's deal with that sign now, all right, as we go through on the agenda in fairness to everyone.

MR. LIGUORI: All right.
MR. COLELLO: Now we know what your whole game plan is, let's deal with that. Mike, you have to help us a little bit and what I need is, do you have your denial letters on that sign? Do you have a denial letter on that sign, or no?

MR. LIGUORI: We have our -- we have our denial from Ron in connection with our original application, but we don't have our denials from the Board as to the last meeting.

MR. COLELLO: All right. My problem
is that --

MR. LIGUORI: The letter from Ron
Harper?
MR. COLELLO: Yes, I am looking at it night now, November 16th.

So, what you're asking for, if I
understand this, is the only thing you need a variance for on the wall sign is relief from the rule that you can only have one?

MR. LIGUORI: That's correct.
MR. COLELLO: One sign.

MR. LIGUORI: One wall sign.
MR. COLELLO: Right. As far as
square footage it's not a problem?
MR. LIGUORI: No. We -- if that were the only wall sign, we would be under the minimum permitted of 18 square feet. So, we're at 13 square feet which would be less than the minimum permitted.

MR. COLELLO: Do you have any questions or thoughts or opinions from anyone in the audience with regards to this application? Go ahead.

MS. ECKARDT: Lynne Eckardt. It's
kind of hard to take these two apart and I'd love you to do them both so I can go home early. So, the relief on this is only due to the other wall -- the Valero sign on the canopy? I don't know. I think it really does kind of go part and parcel with the freestanding sign, but that's just my opinion.

MR. COLELLO: Well, I think it does.
I think it absolutely does. One of the big reasons I don't think it does to people in this room is they have to sit through -- you know, I feel uncomfortable moving number 13 to number one.

MS. ECKARDT: If we can move them to 13, I have to sit here anyhow, and he gets paid more.

MR. COLELLO: It's their call. I'm
not going to ask number one to move to 13.
MS. ECKARDT: No, I know. I just think it would be difficult for you. I mean, it's certainly difficult for me to make much comment because they are kind of -- it is all one --

MR. COLELLO: Make your comments. If you feel that you don't think that -- or you do think that this is a good application, say so.

MS. ECKARDT: Well, you know me, the
less signage is the better so I'm not exactly thrilled with food mart, you know. They have the Valero sign. I don't think that's --

MR. COLELLO: Well, look what's happened, though. We're getting rid of the Savino sign, not to knock Mr. Savino, but we're getting rid of the Savino sign, and it's the same size as the Savino sign.

MS. ECKARDT: Right.
MR. COLELLO: That white sign is
coming down.
MS. ECKARDT: Which would have to anyhow, correct, whether they get denied or approved tonight?

MR. COLELLO: Correct. Well, they're not asking to keep it, it's going.

Do you have your pictures, Mike?
MS. ECKARDT: Wouldn't it go anyhow
is my question?
MR. COLELLO: He could ask for a
variance for it, but he's not.
MR. HESSARI: Ron said it's been there, it's grandfathered, it could stay there.

MR. LIGUORI: It could stay there for
six years.
MR. HESSARI: That's why we're using
it for a price sign.
MR. LIGUORI: Which sign are we
talking about now?
MR. COLELLO: I'm talking about the
one over the ice.

MR. HESSARI: Yes.
MR. COLELLO: That is coming down?
MR. LIGUORI: That's coming down, yes, and all the writing, all the decals, that's all coming down.

MR. COLELLO: In my opinion, if
this Board feels fit to grant the variance for that wall sign, part of the stipulation would be that all of the writing, the decals on the windows and that white sign are removed, so it's really going to be
less signage on the building.
MS. ECKARDT: Right, but it's kind of a dicey gray area as far as whether or not that would stay or go or it could stay six years.

MR. COLELLO: Not if it's part of the stipulation in granting the variance and they agree to it. Would you agree to that?

MR. HESSARI: Of course.
MR. COLELLO: See what I'm saying, if it's in the minutes, it's real simple.

MS. ECKARDT: Get rid of all of the junk in six years. I don't know. It's just -MR. VINK: Of course, the rules may change in six years.

MS. ECKARDT: That's right. MR. COLELLO: Maybe I won't be here in six years.

MS. ECKARDT: It's a lot of signage.
I think it's a little bit difficult to consider without the freestanding, but -MR. COLELLO: Not to debate, but let me ask you one question: Don't you think they're going down in signage, to some degree? I think they're going down in signage. MS. ECKARDT: I don't know until I
see the freestanding thing all over again. I really don't know because that's where I have the real problem with is the freestanding. I'm more inclined to go along with this, but the freestanding, because of the grandfathering -- I have a letter to read when we get to number 13. That's what $I$ have more of a problem with.

MR. COLELLO: You have more of a problem with the freestanding than the building signage?

MS. ECKARDT: Yes, much.
MR. COLELLO: Even if it stays at eight feet?

MS. ECKARDT: Well, if that's what's going to be allowed -- no, they need a variance. It's 24 square feet that they need a variance for? MR. COLELLO: Right. But before they were going for 12 feet.

MS. ECKARDT: I know. What's
allowed, I guess?
MR. COLELLO: Eight, eight feet.
MS. ECKARDT: And how much --
MR. LIGUORI: 10 square feet.
MS. ECKARDT: So, they're asking for
more than double. I mean, it's very difficult for me
to say what's the lessor of both evils. I don't want to take a lot of time on this. A lot of people have a lot of stuff to talk about.

MR. COLELLO: Any questions, thoughts or opinions? Do we have any other questions of the applicant? Any other questions before we close the public hearing?

Would you like to make any final comments before we close the public hearing?

MR. LIGUORI: Just the comment that the additional wall sign really relates to the business on the premises. I mean, it's becoming difficult to distinguish whether or not you have just a gas station and -- you know, an accessory convenience store. In this case, we really have a full functioning deli with tables to sit down.

And I'd just like the Board to know that there really are two business here. I mean, there's a gas station here, but there's also a deli that operates and the wall sign does give us that additional advertising and it does let people know that we do have these two uses here.

MR. COLELLO: I have one last
question. I know it's going to be the same size, but what exactly is the size of this proposed food mart
sign?
MR. LIGUORI: It is nine feet by 1.5
feet, and that's the measurement of the sign currently.

MR. COLELLO: Do we know how big the white sign that's going down is, the one over the ice machine?

MR. LIGUORI: You know, Ed, I don't know the exact dimension.

MR. COLELLO: About four by four, or is that too big?

MR. LIGUORI: No. It's bigger than four by four because this is nine by 1.5.

MR. COLELLO: Six or seven by four by three?

MR. VINK: Three, four, three.
MR. COLELLO: 21 something, 25 square feet. Okay. Thank you.

MR. HESSARI: Also the wording on there, it goes.

MR. COLELLO: Do you think you've had a fair and adequate opportunity to state your case?

MR. LIGUORI: Yes.

MR. COLELLO: Very good. We'll close the public hearing. Thoughts, opinions?

MR. FROESSEL: I'll give you my opinion which is, you know, if all the other signage on the glass comes down, $I$ think it's a fair compromise to get rid of all of that signage to allow the one sign to remain.

MR. COLELLO: Well, yeah, I agree with you. And I also like the fact that the white sign is going down too because you're losing all the decal signage and the white sign, so technically less signage on the building which I just think it will look, personally, better.

MR. VINK: And it's a valid point that Michael made at the end that it's a separate business that you may not know it's there if there's no sign telling you it's there. I think that's a valid point.

MR. COLELLO: That's true.
I'll entertain any motions either in
favor of or opposed.
I would like to make a motion to grant the variance to have the existing Savino sign changed to a sign that will say food mart to a maximum size of nine feet by 1.5 feet with the stipulation that all the decal signs on the windows will be taken down and the white sign over the ice
machine, as noted in the maps, that is approximately 20 some odd square feet. Do $I$ have a second?

MR. COSTELLO: Before we finish the motion, could we make it clear that there will be no other signage on the windows, on the inside or outside, that's nonconforming?

MR. COLELLO: Absolutely. Do I have a second?

MR. VINK: Second.
MR. COLELLO: Seconded by Paul. I'll
address the criteria.
Whether an undesirable change will be produced in the character of the neighborhood; no, I don't think so. It's a business, first of all, it's not a residence. It's in a predominantly business neighborhood. There is a residence up the road a little bit, but it's predominantly a business neighborhood.

I think it's a better change in the fact that there's less signage. Again, this is one sign that's already there. It will stay there. It's the same size, but we are losing a lot of signage on the glass and another sign, so I think it's a win for all parties.

Number two, whether the benefit
sought by the applicant can be achieved by some feasible method other than a variance; the only other option is no sign. The applicant needs a variance if they were going to put a three by three or a two by two, or whatever sign. So, really the only other option is no sign at all.

Whether the requested variance is substantial; you could call it substantial in the fact that they're asking for an additional sign, but if you look at the business now and you look at what's already there, $I$ can't really, in my heart, call it substantial because the applicant is diminishing the amount of the signage that's there. Whether the proposed variance will have an adverse effect or impact on the environmental conditions; and I think the answer is no. And whether the alleged difficulty was self-created; well, you know, in almost every variance you could make an argument that the difficulty was self-created because the applicant wants a sign there. But, the applicant really is just trying to keep a sign -- change the wording of course, but keep a sign that's been there for a long time and, as I said earlier, diminish some of the other signs that are on the building.

So, with that we'll have a roll call

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vote. Joseph.
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MR. CASTELLANO: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: Tim.
MR. FROESSEL: I'm in favor.
MR. COLELLO: Tom.
MR. COSTELLO: Opposed.
MR. COLELLO: Paul.
MR. VINK: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: And I'm in favor as
well. So your variance is approved for the freestanding sign.

MR. FROESSEL: Not the freestanding
sign
MR. COLELLO: I'm sorry, the wall sign with the understanding, as we agreed on, right, that the window decals come down and that white sign comes down, all right.

MR. LIGUORI: Thank you.
MR. COLELLO: You're welcome.


MR. COLELLO: Okay. Moving on to number two, Karl and Jean Lueder. Again, this is a carryover.

MR. LUEDER: I see everybody got the drawings they were looking for.

MR. COLELLO: Sir, could you walk us through your application again? Give us the highlights of the application.

MR. LUEDER: I'm sorry. Well, you can see from the property the right-of-way in the road here. This is my garage. It's about 8.5 off the right-of-way. But, anyway, this is basically a private driveway up to the Carr residence. We have a house over here.

I am looking simply to put a deck behind my garage to get into some overhead storage space. It's behind the building so it won't even be seen. The maximum height is maybe seven feet and it goes into a hill. It blends right into a hill in the back so there's no drop-off. I think three or four steps to get up to the deck. I guess the design -these were supposed to be handed to all the Board members. I don't know if they were. I don't know if
they got it here, but they were made and dropped off to the town hall. That's it. Yeah. I think everybody -- everything is designed to specification and, you know, it's not to be -- it's not a residential space or anything that I'm making above there. It's just storage space. MR. COLELLO: We're more concerned, at this level, with the location. The building department will be more worried about your structural issues. Can I see that? MR. LUEDER: This? MR. COLELLO: Please. MR. LUEDER: This is the deck -- I mean, this is the walkway up to the house. The deck is going here, blending into a hill and then the steps are over here. I'm not getting into -- any closer into the front. MR. COLELLO: Do you have
measurements?
MR. FROESSEL: This is solely an expansion of a preexisting, nonconforming. MR. COLELLO: So, we really don't need to know the distance. MR. FROESSEL: The problem is the garage is in the front setback, but he's not going
any further forward.
MR. COSTELLO: You mean the
dimensions of the structure that he's adding?
MR. COLELLO: I have that, but I was wondering about the distance between here and the road. We don't need that.

MR. COSTELLO: No.
MR. COLELLO: You can have this back.
Do we have any questions from anyone
in the audience with regard to this application? Any questions of the Board members before we close the public hearing?

Before we close the public hearing,
is there any final comments you would like to make?
MR. LUEDER: No. I think it's pretty
much self-explanatory. If I don't get the variance, it would be -- just keep dropping off. I can't get into the storage space. It's fairly straightforward. As I say, you shouldn't even see it from the road. It's not a big grandiose type of thing. Okay. MR. COLELLO: Do you feel you've had a fair and adequate opportunity to state your case? MR. LUEDER: Absolutely. MR. COLELLO: Great. Please have a seat. Make yourself comfortable. Leave that there.

I'll give it to you when we're done.
Okay. Just so we all remember, the applicant is putting -- wants to put a deck, if you call it a deck, on the back of his garage and he has a problem because he's on a corner lot, if we remember, because he has two front yard setbacks to live with and his garage is already within the front yard setback. So, as Tim said, what he's asking for is a variance to expand a preexisting, nonconforming structure which extends into the front yard setback on Hillside Avenue.

MR. FROESSEL: I'll make a motion to grant the applicant a variance to construct the 10 foot by 12 foot deck on the rear of the garage that is currently within the front setback with the deck to be constructed as depicted in the drawings submitted to the Board.

MR. COLELLO: Do I have a second?
MR. COSTELLO: I'll second.
MR. COLELLO: Seconded by Tom. Would you address the criteria, please?

MR. FROESSEL: Yes.
Whether an undesirable change will be produced in the character of the neighborhood or a detriment to nearby properties will be created by the
grant of the variance; I don't think it's really any undesirable change at all. It's on the rear of the garage. It's really going to be not visible to anyone and it's -- you know, it's just serving a utilitarian purpose for the applicant so he can utilize the storage space in his garage.

Whether the benefit sought by the applicant can be achieved by some feasible method other than a variance; we could make him climb up a ladder I suppose, but that's not really too safe. So, I don't think that there's really a feasible method that's any less intrusive than what he's planning to do.

Whether the requested variance is substantial; no, it's not. It's just that he has to do a slight enlargement to a nonconforming structure.

Whether the proposed variance will have an adverse effect or impact on the environmental conditions in the neighborhood or district; no, it will not.

Whether the alleged difficulty was self-created; it was not self-created. The applicant bought the property with a garage already located in an area that was preexisting, nonconforming.

MR. COLELLO: Okay. Roll call vote.

We'll start with Paul.
MR. VINK: In favor.
MR. COSTELLO: In favor.
MR. CASTELLANO: In favor.
MR. FROESSEL: I'm in favor.
MR. COLELLO: And I'm in favor.
You're all set. You can take back this.
MR. LUEDER: That's the way it's
supposed to work. Thank you very much. What do I do?

MR. COLELLO: Go right to the building department and they'll take care of you from this point forward.

MR. LUEDER: Thank you. I appreciate
it.
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MR. ROSSI: All right.
MR. COSTELLO: I would like to remind your clients that they're still under oath.

MR. ROSSI: Yes. You're all under oath.

MR. COLELLO: Can I check one thing?
MR. ROSSI: Sure.
MR. COLELLO: I know it's been beyond 30 days, so I'm not losing sleep over it, but I don't know if we've heard from the county, but I know it's beyond more than 30 days. I would have hoped if they gave us a negative I would have been told. I don't know that so I'm going to proceed assuming that there's no problem.

MR. ROSSI: Okay.
MR. COLELLO: If they haven't
responded it doesn't matter, obviously.
MR. ROSSI: Right. And, again, while they're two completely separate matters, I'd just be surprised after the use variance. They specifically sent a letter on that one saying that they approved that application, but I know it's two different issues.

MR. COLELLO: Yes.
MR. ROSSI: I guess the little
discussion about the number of people that you have tonight caused us to start considering the odds on the Board. So, I'd like to know kind of -- maybe if I can go over with questions and then ask -- I know it's really kind of up to us, but whether the Board would allow us to defer until a time when you have a fully constituted Board.

MR. COLELLO: Let me answer that for you. What we have done in the past, Don, is if there's four members here, obviously, we give the applicant a choice. We have done in the past, if the applicant requested with five members, we have done that as well. If we have six or seven then that's not really an option, but we have five tonight. So, that really if you say I'd like to defer to next month until we have six or seven, it's your call.

MR. ROSSI: Okay. And I think that we would like to do it, but given the amount of discussion that we have had on this I'd kind of ask if the Board has any questions. I've been spending a lot of time thinking this out, taking a look at what's gone on and $I$ sat here and written out what my thoughts might be on the various factors. And I just -- if there are issues that the Board has that they think we have not adequately addressed, I know
there's been some issues about the site plan itself and I -- one of the things that in going over it myself that $I$ noticed that $I$ don't really know if it was clear previously was the -- was kind of the extent of the design changes that went on in the site.

One of the kind of driving factors that resulted in the need for a variance was in addition to the planning board wanting us to stay out of the controlled area was the fact that they wanted to have this 17 foot aisle in between the rows. So, that's really one of the things that kind of drove this to a great degree. We could get -- if we hadn't had that aisle, we would have been able to stay outside the setbacks, basically.

MR. COLELLO: Can I ask you a question about the 17 feet, and I'm no expert on this?

MR. ROSSI: Yes.
MR. COLELLO: Why did they come up
with 17 feet? Do you know why?
MR. ROSSI: Ed, there were a series
of comments. One from the town planning consultant's office, Graham Charleston's office, and another one from others, from Tom Fenton, that kind of focused on
the site design and really wanted to designate the aisles because, if you recall, the cars just used to be parked wherever we could put them in.

So, one of the earliest comments, and I have copies of all these here, $I$ can submit them to the Board. One of the earliest comments would designate how many cars could be kept on the site, the same question that you all had, I think in going back. So, they said designate the areas where they would be parked and designate an aisle area.

I can only say that as is always the case, and Bibbo Associates is the engineer on this. When they deal with Tom Fenton's office, they design to their engineering standards. So, I think because they -- we have two rows of cars proposed on one side. I just think that's what the engineers felt was an appropriate distance that would allow for cars to get in and out.

And also, probably most importantly, because I don't think the day-to-day operation of the business was as important to them as access for emergency vehicles. So, I don't -- in specific answer why 17, I don't know why it's exactly 17, but I can only kind of rely on the engineering review because when Bibbo Associates is asked to design an
access lane, they kind of pull out their manual and what's necessary for an access lane as far as emergency.

MR. COLELLO: Right. Here's what I look at, now I'm not comparing this to a junk yard, but I'm using a junk yard, in my mind, all right. I believe the rule is, in a junk yard in our town, that in the fence area the cars must be a minimum of 10 feet from the fenced in area. I believe that's the rule, 10 feet. I could be wrong. I didn't study it. Now, from a safety standpoint, if one of the employees gets into an accident back there, somebody is in trouble because that's Honda hitting Honda, do you see what I'm saying, that's not Ed Colello getting hit back there.

MR. ROSSI: That's right, no other vehicles.

MR. COLELLO: Just some guy moving a car backs into another so that's no one's problem, unfortunately, but Brewster Honda. And I understand about the fire trucks, for example, but I was thinking 17 feet, that's pretty wide and I don't know, you know.

MR. ROSSI: Brian is here. He deals with the operation and he was also at all of the
meetings before the planning board. I don't think there was anything other than design criteria that they applied, and I sat there too. I'm kind of surprised why not make that smaller, you then reduce the variance, but really the variance request is not for anything more than what's already out there.

I was out there again this morning because it's kind of been occupying a lot of my thoughts these weeks. If you look at the map along that bottom line is -- there's a dashed line. This is actually where the gravel area is now. It extends to this line. And really what's happened is when the planning board asked for us to show these lanes of cars, what happened is in squaring that off we actually are pulling back from where the actual gravel area is now.

So, it's kind of -- you know, kind of the squaring of things off and the drawing of lines and then doing things in accordance with, not the planning board, but the engineers, doing things in accordance with their rules. You know, they figure out how wide a space has to be for a car, how long it has to be. And in doing that they come up with this much more kind of organized look and actually pulling back some from where that gravel already exists to
get to this.
So, I hear your question. I don't
have an answer for it. I don't know what a fire truck width is. I don't know if anybody is on the fire department, but one of those big pumpers, you know, one of those big tankers must get off -- get around to be about 10 feet or so. And, I guess, they want to make sure that somebody could -- someone could, you know, have a heart attack while they're going back to get a car and they need to get an ambulance back there.

MR. VINK: It could be the turning radius for an ambulance to turn around.

MR. FROESSEL: It's got to be more
than 17 feet.
MR. VINK: I mean to do a three point turn, an ambulance would need more than your regular amount of car room to do that.

MR. ROSSI: Whatever it was and,
again, $I$ know this Board is not -- the planning board's determinations are not beholding on your Board. The only thing that I think is obviously important is that they do study it with the assistance of the town engineer in designing these things and this is --

MR. COLELLO: But that's not the A\&P parking lot, is what I'm trying to say.

MR. ROSSI: I understand.
MR. COLELLO: That's not me pulling
in to get milk and Tom pulling in to get something else and so on, and people pulling in and out. Those cars are there for maybe, I'm just guessing, days, weeks, over that time.

MR. ROSSI: Right.
MR. COLELLO: And, obviously, no one in this room, except Brewster Honda employees, are going to go in there and backing out.

MR. ROSSI: Right, except the
building inspector every once in a while. But, I just -- in just thinking out, I'm trying to get an idea of 17 feet width. A basketball hoop is 10 feet, so you're talking about that plus seven. Maybe the idea is they didn't see a need to -- a need for a turning movement in actually doing a K-turn, but to -- or a U-turn, but to at least allow a lot of elbow room for backing out because if a tanker has to go back in there and then they have to back out then, obviously, having some elbow room on either side is going to be important.

MR. COLELLO: Just to give you an
example, 17 feet is from that wall to that vent, okay, in the ceiling, the end of that tile there.

MR. ROSSI: Okay. Again, it's kind of like --

MR. COLELLO: It's big.
MR. ROSSI: -- it was requested of us and the engineers designed it and the town engineer accepted it and the board issued a neg-dec in connection with it. And, again, I'm sure you've all been out there to take a look at the site. This has gotten so much more consolidated from what the old area was and I think much more organized.

So, yes, if I think -- if I can think of where you might be going with the question, if that 17 was reduced and it went down to 14 or 15 , then we gain two or three feet that we can come out of that setback. But, just given the site back there, the topography, nothing new is going to be disturbed in this area and we'd just be pushing that two or three feet this way. We won't be gaining any more cars. We'd just have a little less elbow room. So, I don't think that's a significant difference if that got lessened. And God forbid, if anything ever went wrong, we'd probably be happy to have the extra feet there. So, that's one of the things in looking
at the design.
Another thing in looking at the factors is that we've asked for a variance to zero feet in the front yard, but as you can see and, again -- Paul, I don't know if you can see it, but we have these lanes where the planning board, in connection with its site plan approval, is saying this is where you have to park -- in these.

Originally, in order to be kind of erring on the side of completeness, this crosshatched area was included in the variance request, but the planning board is now taking a look at the site and said well, we don't want you parking cars there anyway, you have to park cars in these lanes. So, our request for a front yard variance to go down to zero is really a little bit of overkill and it's really more like eight to 10 feet instead of going all the way down to zero because this, in effect, is the access way in for which $I$ don't really think we technically need a variance, but since it was already gravel, that's what we went into. So, that was -you know, in thinking about is the variance request substantial, that's one of the thoughts. Another one was that while these numbers are going down to 15 or 16 feet on the side
yard, going down to zero or to eight feet in the front, those numbers could arguably be considered substantial, but one of the things about this site that $I$ think is very unique, since there's no buildings on it, is we're talking about a site that has -- there could be 45 percent coverage. There's only 20 percent proposed in this so I think that counterbalances like a substantial area.

Also, open space requirement on a lot is -- you can't have -- you have to have at least 55 percent open space. This is 80 percent without any buildings. So, to me that kind of reduces potential adverse impacts with the variance. So, I really was kind of looking at issues like that and looking at it from what $I$ know -- you know, the comments that the Board has had previously.

Another thing that's in the file is a letter from DEP. An issue had come up last time about impervious and pervious surfaces. There's a specific letter from the DEP where they say they have no jurisdiction of this and the only reason for that is because it's -- they consider it impervious, not pervious surface. So, I don't know if there's any other lingering issues that the Board might have, things that $I$ might be able to address on it.

It seems, especially going through the factors to consider, that this really does fit. You know, the benefit to the applicant versus impacts on the neighborhood, I think it's been pretty apparent there hasn't been, to my knowledge, anything submitted that shows any adverse impacts, and we have no comments from adjoining owners.

I think it's a use that's in keeping with the neighborhood. The only thing that's different about this use from other uses in the neighborhood is that you can't see it. So, that's kind of where we are.

I talked to the clients before and they would like to, if we could, defer it. I might summarize these things, if it's being deferred, just summarize it and just give it to you so that if there's questions you can go through it and let me know before the next meeting.

MR. COSTELLO: Don, I have a question. You seem to imply that one of the reasons for the need for the variance is the requirement for the access lane. If you hadn't been required to put an access lane in, would you have needed a variance?

MR. ROSSI: I don't have it -- we probably -- Tom, in order to stay out of the
controlled area, which is kind of the driving force behind this -- these green dashed lines are Jersey barriers, cement things to delineate this. It was a way that was come up -- it was worked out with the planning board to be able to not have to put a fence in. Instead of digging holes and doing that, these barriers would be kind of like glorified curb stops would be put there.

So, we -- in order to stay out of that, we necessarily moved this way. We also went this way. And in this corner we probably still need it. It's 35 feet. Subtract 17 from where we are, maybe it's getting pretty close in that area in the corner where we wouldn't need it, but we probably still need a variance going through maybe this center line. See where the 37 cars is listed, probably get us back to there a little bit further if we just take the 17 feet off, but it's balancing -- it's kind of balancing the width of the access line.

MR. COSTELLO: If you moved it down to, say, a minimum width, just to move a car through to eight or 10 feet, you would still need a variance? MR. ROSSI: I think so. MR. COSTELLO: You couldn't utilize the lot without some sort of access; right?

MR. ROSSI: That's right.
MR. COSTELLO: You couldn't just fill
up the space with all cars?
MR. ROSSI: That's right. We
couldn't because the planning board would not give us the site plan.

MR. COSTELLO: So with any access,
you're going to need a variance?
MR. ROSSI: Yes.
MR. COSTELLO: It's not being
required because of the 17 foot?
MR. ROSSI: No.
MR. COSTELLO: It was enlarged
because the 17 foot, but --
MR. ROSSI: I think the answer to
your question is yes. I should probably scale it out everywhere, but my feeling is is that if you look at that top line, this one, which is the edge of the existing gravel area, if we were going to comply with the request which -- it's funny, usually I'm before these boards arguing that we should be allowed to do things in controlled areas. But, in this case, I'm arguing that we should be allowed to come out of it.

I think if we're going to have a reasonable use of the site for the outside storage
use, okay, and I think 115 cars is what's currently designed for this which, I think, is reasonable on a lot of this size. If we're not going to utilize the existing area that's in the controlled area, and we come out of that, and we want to maintain that 115 number which, again, is down from 160 that had previously been there then, I think, we would need a variance along that stretch one way or another.

MR. COSTELLO: Just so it's clear, the decision to not utilize the controlled area for either driving or parking was a stipulation by the planning board?

MR. ROSSI: Yes.
MR. COSTELLO: Which you've agreed
to?
MR. ROSSI: Yes, and which formed the basis of a neg-dec by the board which we offer as, you know, proof that they accepted it.

MR. COSTELLO: Okay.
MR. ROSSI: There's copies of the
neg-dec. So, it's really balancing and weighing those considerations, get out of the controlled area, not encroach really into areas of the site that were previously undisturbed with the exception of this stretch here. So, this area -- again, Tom, I'm
showing you on the one in front of you. I'll show it to the Board. I'm happy to show it, but this area was lost. This area was lost.

MR. COSTELLO: Right.
MR. ROSSI: So, not only was the area closest, but this area also had previously been used for the cars, so that was lost, that was lost. That resulted in this extension of the area outside of the controlled area and up to the -- do you see to the right, 100 foot controlled area? So, we came to that, proposed installation of these barriers and that was all with the planning board's design input, and with both AKRF and Tom Fenton's input. So, that's what kind of resulted in this.

It's a pretty substantial amount of cars from 160 to down to 115. 115 I don't think, for a storage area, is a huge number and the variance is -- again, in our opinion, Tom, I don't mean to be speaking for the Board, but in our opinion, not substantial since it accomplishes those benefits of getting out of the controlled area without getting into an area that is having an adverse impact on the neighbor because the -- as is indicated on this, and when you see it in the field it's very dramatic. You're talking about at the bottom of the base, the
toe of a slope.
MR. COSTELLO: I've been down there
several times. I've seen it firsthand.
MR. ROSSI: So, making that 17 foot width, cutting it in half, would certainly lessen the variance, but I don't -- you know, respectfully, I don't think that that benefit to be gained by that is addressing a kind of deficiency because of the layout of the land there. It just tucks in there nicely. It maintains that distance. It's a very regulated site, by that very easy to determine that that 17 feet is being maintained and that's why -- you know, there's a lot of conflict about this, but I feel that it's a good design and it comes from sound planning.

And I looked at this as -- you know, always when applicants come before your Board there might be some degree of skepticism when the applicant stands up there and says we're doing this for this and doing this for this reason, but here you have a very interested town agency or a department that's saying we like this design, we think it makes sense and there's a need for some relief to be granted in order for it to go forward. So, that's kind of the feelings --

MR. VINK: Don, just so you know, in
making your request to put it over until next month, you may have five again next month because I'll be out of town on business. So, if someone doesn't show up you're going to be in the same boat.

MR. ROSSI: Well, I would love if we had a situation where we could poll a Board and see what you feel like and make a decision whether to go forward, but I don't know if you follow that process. I know some boards locally do that. MR. COLELLO: We don't. Do you want to hold over?

MR. ROSSI: I think so. Yes.
MR. COLELLO: All right.
MR. ROSSI: I appreciate it. Any
other questions, anytime, please let us know. I would like to summarize this thing.

MR. COLELLO: Do you have a question?
MS. ECKARDT: Yes. I would like to
ask my questions now in case $I$ can't be here next month. I plan to be here, but just in case I'm not.

I'm not clear, if no variances are
allowed, how many cars can be allowed on this site? I know that question was asked last month, but I just don't think it's been answered.

MR. ROSSI: There's two answers, and

I don't have the answers off the top of my head. One would be how many would be allowed if we went through the full permit process and sought approvals to park in controlled areas. In that case, and I do this without any -- the land out there is very level from the existing gravel area to the river. With appropriate sedimentation basins and alike that could be installed along -- within the controlled area, which is something that people tell me is not a good thing, but if we installed sedimentations and moved this out and enclosed it over here, I'd just say this off the top of my head, Lynne and the Board, I don't know for certain. I'd say we could double that area probably without any issues and we could go through the process, so that's one question. If we were in the controlled area, I would estimate that we could get about 200 to 250 cars.

MR. VINK: I think her question was, if you stay out of the controlled areas and you don't get a variance then it looks like to me you lose 37 cars.

MR. ROSSI: If they have to live with that 17 it looks roughly -- again, down in this corner, it might need a little recalculation, but I think it's safe to say we'd lose about --

MR. VINK: Lose about 40 cars.
MR. ROSSI: -- 37. Right. We'd lose about four down here, four or five. Remember, it's 35 feet so it's pretty -- it's one inch equals 30 feet. So, we'd lose probably a row of cars there and that's 37 cars, that would get us down to 78 cars.

MS. ECKARDT: And my follow-up would be, you won't get a negative-dec necessarily from the planning board, this will all have to go back to planning; correct?

MR. ROSSI: We have a negative-dec already.

MS. ECKARDT: If you want to go into the controlled area, where do we go is my question, because this Board, it's not their purview?

MR. ROSSI: If this Board denied -- I don't understand the question. If this Board denied --

MS. ECKARDT: You're talking about the controlled areas. You said it was a condition of planning board that you cannot be in a controlled area.

MR. ROSSI: There isn't a final
approval from the planning board. The planning board's MO is you go to them, you have referrals out
to other agencies, you have a public hearing. They adopted a negative declaration and then they say now we've adopted this negative declaration, what's needed, okay. You need a variance, go to the zoning board and get a variance. So, the neg-dec has been adopted.

If this Board says to us we're not going to give you the variance to do this then our administrative option is to go to the planning board and say the zoning board didn't like it, they kicked us back to you, we're sorry, but now we have to push the envelope and redesign the site. And once we do that and redesign the site then there would no doubt be a decision that they would change circumstances which would have them revisit SEQRA so that neg-dec would have to be reopened.

MS. ECKARDT: And that would in turn go to the new wetlands inspector because there's no more Conservation Commission; correct?

MR. ROSSI: I would have to research that, the ebb and flow of the wetlands situation. I think that that's correct from what $I$ know of what's occurred. In lieu of going to the Conservation Commission, we'd have to go the wetlands inspector and the town board.

MS. ECKARDT: Do you know, are there any violations? I do not know the answer to this. Are there any village violations or are you fine with the village?

MR. ROSSI: No. We're fine with the village.

MS. ECKARDT: And you had said that you could have up to 45 percent coverage, but you're at 20 percent; is that right?

MR. ROSSI: Let me just double-check.
45 percent development coverage. MS. ECKARDT: And so if you had -what would allow you to increase it up to 45 percent? MR. ROSSI: What would allow us? MS. ECKARDT: Yes. MR. ROSSI: If we double the size of the storage area. I mean, if we -- just, again, I don't mean, at all, to be antagonistic or sound overly aggressive. I'm just fielding these as they come.

If we had to go back to -- I'm
sensitive to everyone and I don't mean to be aggressive on this. If we don't get this variance and the clients decide to go back to the planning board and redesign, then we redesign the site and we
try to max out the number of places where we could store and we go and we get into a potentially contentious wetlands process and all sorts of gnashing of teeth ultimately for something that I think we probably could get a permit for.

Does that answer your question? I mean, that's where we go.

MS. ECKARDT: I'm going to call
Riverkeeper.
MR. ROSSI: That's okay.
MS. ECKARDT: And I have a letter I would like to read into the record for this month's session.

Dear Chairman Colello and members of the Board, I'm writing in regard to Brewster Honda's request asking for side and front setback variances.

As you know, Brewster Honda was granted a use variance within the past year. And according to this Board a use variance is a rare commodity, with fewer than three granted over the last 20 years. Now Brewster Honda is back asking for these additional variances. Where does it end?

The applicant says that these variances will allow them to stay out of the wetland buffer. But then as Chairman Colello so astutely
pointed out, one is supposed to stay out of the wetland buffer. Not parking cars in the controlled area is not doing the residents of Southeast or even the City of New York any favors, but rather complies with existing statutes enacted to protect our drinking water.

With the village a stones throw away and with Brewster's vision to become a model steward of the watershed it seems a shame that an even larger than presently zoned parking lot will be perched above the Croton River. For any of you who have taken a look, the river is beautiful here and still used by fishermen. And remember, without these variances and due to the unusual use variance Brewster Honda will still retain their property rights and indeed be allowed to park cars here, albeit fewer.

Since Brewster Honda completed their purchase of this property less than two years ago it should be obvious that the applicant knew exactly what they were getting into as far as variances sought. While we want our business neighbors to succeed, I am hopeful that Brewster Honda and the Southeast Zoning Board will respect the rights and desires of Southeast residents who want their water
quality protected and their current zoning laws enforced. The two are not incompatible.

Thanks in advance for your kind consideration.

MR. ROSSI: Who's that from? Is that yours, Lynne?

MS. ECKARDT: That's mine.
MR. ROSSI: So that's a personal
letter.

MS. ECKARDT: I can get it -- I
think, if it would have more impact, I certainly could probably have it signed by concerned residents of Southeast by next month which will have more impact than me.

MR. ROSSI: I just would like to say what Lynne just submitted is exactly what we have before you. A project that seeks to minimize the impact to controlled areas, protect the drinking water and not getting involved in any additional disturbance. I think this speaks for itself. The City of New York owns property surrounding this. They, as we all know, can speak for themselves. They've told us they have no jurisdiction. They've asked the planning board in their letter to please ensure that all steps are
taken to protect the controlled areas and the planning board said could you get it out of the controlled area guys and make sure we're not in it. So, I think this is very consistent and, really, I believe many of those things are things that have been before the planning board and decided.

You also have to make those
determinations. I think this kind of speaks for itself. And one of your factors is is something being done here that -- sorry, for leafing through these things -- whether the proposed variance will have an adverse effect or impact on the physical or environmental conditions in the neighborhood or district? The board with experts, the town's experts, not just ours, say this works. They've adopted a neg-dec under SEQRA, got no disturbances, no need to dig sedimentation basins, no runoff issues. That's a factor $I$ think for this Board to consider and I think it speaks for itself.

MR. COLELLO: You know, you were
getting to me until you said they were town experts, I'm just kidding.

MR. ROSSI: Ed, I think Tom Fenton and Greg Patrell's offices are found to be pretty expert.


MR. COLELLO: Okay. No other questions? We'll see you next month. MR. ROSSI: Thanks very much.



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It would be beneficial to the house. It wouldn't impact any of the area, and that's it. I gave everybody a copy of the plans.

MR. COLELLO: Okay. I think we're all pretty familiar, obviously, with his neighborhood because of upzoning and things like that. Virtually everyone has a problem with any kind of additions and decks even if they don't change the footprint and go straight up we still have problems, so we're very familiar with it.

Do we have any questions of anybody in the audience with regards to this application?

MR. COSTELLO: Do you have a diagram of the deck?

MR. LOMBARDO: Yes. I gave everyone a copy of it.

MR. COLELLO: No. No. I mean, how it's going to be sited on the property.

MR. FROESSEL: A survey.
MR. LOMBARDO: I have a copy of the survey. I just don't have it on the deck. It's going to be -- if you look at the way this is, this portion here, is this right here. And what happens is, I already have a five by five -- it isn't on here because when I bought the house there were elderly
people there and they let it deteriorate so it had just collapsed.

So, what happened was I went and got a rear porch and steps in the back. It was a five by five with stairs there so we could get out of the house. That was built there and this was done when I first -- on the first day when I moved into the house I had gotten this.

And the other thing was -- so what I
was going to do was -- there it is, five by five to here. But, what I'm doing is bumping this out just a bit so you can wrap it around in this area because the way the property is set up is it wouldn't interfere with any of the fields and stuff like that. It would be in an area where it's pretty much cleared where there isn't any type of underground stuff going on over there so everything will be all cleared to go over there.

And if you look at it -- if you look
at the plans it isn't something that's overbearing. It's a pretty modest deck and that's all it would be. It would just come out to this area right here and just sort of wrapping around and moving the stairs out. This would be the area right here. This is already -- I mean, even with the rear and side
setbacks, if you look on the plans, there's something like 67 -- over 67 feet going to the rear setback. Side setbacks wouldn't be interfered because it was -- would be going a little bit in from the edge of the property on both sides and it isn't even touching the 35 on each side so you would be well over the setbacks on that.

So, I mean -- and everyone in the
area -- so it's a little bit of an inconvenience going up and down seven steps, you know, to go out on the deck and everyone in the area seems to have one on the street themselves. And if you look at the site or my house, my house is -- there's other houses that are even closer to the street than mine are, but that's the way they built them back then, you know.

MR. COSTELLO: What is the dimension
of the deck?
MR. LOMBARDO: I think I have another
copy here. You can have that. I thought I handed out a few. It would only be 12 by 14,12 by 14 overall going out to where it wraps around to pick up -- the entrance door is over here and my wife didn't want to interfere. We have sort of a sun room there where there's a lot of windows, so she didn't want to take the windows down and put a sliding door here
which would have solved that problem. She wanted to keep the door there and since the stairs were already there, the porch, we just added four feet to that and the stairs would be in this area and just a wrap around so you can get into this area. This area right here.

And everything would be clear from all the -- if you look at the way the house is, the property is more longer than it is wider on the thing, so it would only be -- the actual deck, the seating area, would be 12 by 14 so it wasn't -- in terms of decks these days, $I$ think that's pretty modest, you know what I'm saying, just to maybe go out and enjoy a cup of coffee or something like that, you know, and just enjoy the house itself because as it is -- as it sits now, it's almost impossible to enjoy yourself going up and down steps and stuff like that and sort of supervising my son and my wife would be able to sit out there instead of going up and down there and it would conform with the rest of the area.

MR. COSTELLO: Thank you.
MR. COLELLO: Any other questions of
the applicant?
Would you like to make any final
comments before we close the public hearing?

MR. LOMBARDO: No.
MR. COLELLO: Do you think you've had a fair and adequate opportunity to state your case?

MR. LOMBARDO: Absolutely.
MR. COLELLO: Great. Have a seat.
Once again, just so we're all on the same page, Mr. Lombardo said, just to understand, the biggest problem they have is the relief from the front yard setback. It seems strange that the deck is going to the back of the house and they have the front yard setback problem and that's because of the fact that it's a preexisting, nonconforming building. So, he's not encroaching on the sides nor is he encroaching on the rear causing a problem. It's the front yard, believe it or not, that's the problem.

I'll entertain any motions either in favor of or opposed.

MR. COSTELLO: I'll make a motion to grant the variance requested for a 12 by 14 foot deck with a five by seven landing with a staircase.

MR. LOMBARDO: Excuse me, it's a --
if you look at the plans on that, just the --
MR. COLELLO: Mr. Lombardo, we'll put as depicted in the map.

MR. COSTELLO: As depicted in the
plans.
MR. COLELLO: Do I have a second?
MR. VINK: Second.
MR. COLELLO: Seconded by Paul.
Address the criteria, please.
MR. COSTELLO: Whether an undesirable
change will be produced in the character of the neighborhood or a detriment to nearby properties will be created by the grant of the variance; I don't think so. This neighborhood most houses have a rear deck of that size or maybe even larger, so I think it's definitely in the character of that neighborhood.

Whether the benefit sought by the applicant can be achieved by some other feasible method other than a variance; no, the house has been built a long time ago and to build a deck on the rear of the house is really an encroachment on the front yard setback and also an enlargement of a nonconforming structure, so it cannot be done without a variance of some sort.

Whether the requested variance is substantial; I would say not. His deck is going to be approximately 29 feet from the front property line where 35 feet is required, so it's approximately a 20
percent variance.
Whether the proposed variance will
have an adverse effect or impact on the environmental conditions in the neighborhood or district; I see no impacts there.

And whether the alleged difficulty
was self-created; it's self-created by fact that the applicant wants a deck, but $I$ think it's mitigated by the fact that the previous deck has fallen down and I think this size deck is a minimum required to enjoy a deck on the back of a house.

MR. COLELLO: Thank you. Roll call
vote. Paul.
MR. VINK: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: Tom.

MR. COSTELLO: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: Tim.
MR. FROESSEL: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: Joseph.
MR. CASTELLANO: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: And I'm in favor as
well. So, Mr. Lombardo, you're all set. Good luck.
MR. LOMBARDO: Ed, do I contact the
building department also?
MR. COLELLO: Yes, and we'll give
them -- we don't have the paperwork for you to take with you, but we'll notify the building department and tell them of our votes tomorrow.

MR. LOMBARDO: Okay.

MR. COLELLO: I'll call them so they'll be prepared, just give me two days.

MR. LOMBARDO: Thank you.

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MR. COLELLO: Bruce and Marilyn Martin. Once again, can you recap us again?

MR. COSTELLO: You're still sworn in from last month.

MR. MARTIN: That's correct.
We're looking to seek a variance for our home at Brewster Heights located Six Wilson Road to put an addition to our home.

MR. COSTELLO: Did you bring a survey with you?

MR. MARTIN: I have a copy of the
survey from the architect and the addition is drawn in.

MR. COSTELLO: Okay.
MR. COLELLO: So you're really not
getting any closer; correct?
MR. COSTELLO: To one road.
MR. COLELLO: To one road, correct.
MR. MARTIN: Yes. It's a corner lot.
MR. COLELLO: The rear setback --
MR. MARTIN: It's over 25 feet.
MR. COLELLO: And that's not
changing; correct?
MR. MARTIN: No.
MR. COSTELLO: Look, the rear is 35
required, he has 25 , so it's an enlargement of a nonconforming. He's not coming any closer.

MR. COLELLO: Right, because he's 25
feet there anyway.
MR. COSTELLO: Right.
MR. COLELLO: That's what I meant, I'm sorry. And the addition is going to give them 36 feet, but he's already 30 feet from the garage.

MR. COSTELLO: Right. Well, the front setback requirement is 35 so he meets that.

MR. COLELLO: Right.

MR. FROESSEL: On two sides because he has two front setbacks. It will still meet it with the addition on the second front setback.

MR. COLELLO: Do we have any questions of anyone in the audience regarding this application? Do we have any questions from any of the Board members?

MR. VINK: No.
MR. COLELLO: Do you have any final comments you would like to make before we close the public hearing?

MR. MARTIN: None.
MR. COLELLO: Do you think you've had a fair and adequate opportunity to state your case?

MR. MARTIN: Absolutely.
MR. COLELLO: Great. Have a seat.
We'll give you this back when we're done.
If you look at Ron's letter the applicant is denied because of the insufficient rear setback. Again, they're not encroaching the rear setback which, obviously, they need 35 feet. They're only 25 feet now, but the addition which will run parallel, so to speak, to the property line in regard to their existing dwelling, again, is an extension of a house or a dwelling that's already preexisting,
nonconforming. So, it's the rear setback is the problem with the application.

I'll entertain any motions either in favor of or opposed. I'll make a motion to grant the variance to grant the applicant relief from the rear setback where the distance requirement is 35 feet. The proposed addition which will be no closer than the actual existing dwelling will only be 25 feet from the rear property line. Do I have a second? MR. FROESSEL: Second.

MR. COLELLO: Seconded by Tim. I'll address the criteria.

Whether an undesirable change will be produced in the character of the neighborhood; I don't think so. A, it's a corner lot and B, it's really not getting -- as I said, it's not getting any closer to the rear property line. Again, we have a neighborhood where any type of addition does warrant a variance because of upzoning and not that that's a bad thing, it's something that the residents in that neighborhood have to live with. And I think that there have been so many additions being put up there, in a good way, and I don't think it will produce any change in the character of the neighborhood.

Whether the benefit sought by the
applicant can be achieved by some feasible method other than a variance; I don't see how because they're already 25 feet from the rear property line. So any addition, unless they put a very thin narrow addition that probably wouldn't be much of an addition, $I$ don't know if there's any other way to do it.

Whether the requested variance is substantial; well, 35 feet is required. They have 25 feet which someone might look at that at first blush and say it is substantial, but once again I'll go back to the fact that they're not encroaching the rear property line. They're not getting any closer than they are now. So, I don't think that has to have something in play with looking at the size of the substantiality of the variance.

Whether the proposed variance will have an adverse effect of impact on the environmental conditions in the neighborhood; I think it will have none.

And whether the alleged difficulty was self-created; again, the applicant wants to put an addition. They live in a dwelling -- a home that's preexisting, nonconforming so that anything they do will require a variance. So, I don't really
feel that you could call that self-created.
With that roll call vote. We'll
start with Joseph.
MR. CASTELLANO: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: Tim.
MR. FROESSEL: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: Tom.

MR. COSTELLO: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: Paul.
MR. VINK: In favor.

MR. COLELLO: And I'm in favor as
well, so you're all set. Good luck. Do you want this back?

MR. MARTIN: That's our last copy. MR. COLELLO: That's your only copy,
you better take that back. MRS. MARTIN: Thanks.

MR. COSTELLO: Just a reminder that you're still sworn in from last month.

MR. COLELLO: Okay. Can you give us, Mr. Sechny, your the treetop version, so to speak?

MR. SECHNY: Yes. We want to add a deck to the rear of our house, 14 feet by 20 feet. However, since it is an addition to a nonconforming structure our permit was denied. It does not impact the front or side setbacks. It would be visible from only two houses since we have no neighbors behind us, and that's really about all we have to say.

MR. COLELLO: Do you have a copy of the letter of denial? I don't have one. Do you have a copy of Ron Harper's letter? Thank you.

MR. COSTELLO: Do you have a survey that shows where you're planning to put the deck? This is an $L$ shape house and the deck is to the rear?

MR. SECHNY: Correct.
MR. COSTELLO: Do you see it?
MRS. SECHNY: There's woods in the back.

MR. COSTELLO: You'll get these back.
MR. COLELLO: Any questions or opinions from anyone in the audience? Do we have any other questions of the applicant?

Is there any final comments you'd like to make before we close the public hearing? MR. SECHNY: No, thank you.

MR. COLELLO: Do you think you've had a fair and adequate opportunity to state your case?

MR. SECHNY: Yes, I do.
MR. COLELLO: Have a seat.
MR. SECHNY: Thank you.
MR. FROESSEL: Another 138-11.
MR. COLELLO: Make yourself
comfortable. As Tim just mentioned, another 138-11. We should just be able to say this is a 138-11 variance and make life a lot simpler. MRS. SECHNY: Will it make it cheaper?

MR. COLELLO: I don't know about cheaper. It will make it faster.

I'll entertain any motions either in favor of or opposed.

MR. FROESSEL: I'll make a motion to grant the applicant a variance to construct a 14 by 20 foot deck as depicted in the survey that's been submitted to the Board.

MR. COLELLO: Any second?
MR. CASTELLANO: I'll second.

MR. COLELLO: Seconded by Joseph.
Would you address the criteria, please?
MR. FROESSEL: Yes.
Whether an undesirable change will be produced in the character of the neighborhood or a detriment to nearby properties will be created by the grant of the variance; it's certainly not an undesirable change in the neighborhood. Most everybody in Brewster Heights has a deck so it's very much in keeping with the character of the neighborhood.

Whether the benefit sought by the applicant can be achieved by some feasible method other than a variance; no, because of the fact that virtually every house in Brewster Heights is preexisting, nonconforming. The applicant really can't do anything without a variance.

Whether the requested variance is substantial; it's not. It's not encroaching on any of the nonconforming setbacks so it's not really changing the nonconformity of the property, at all.

Whether the proposed variance will have an adverse effect or impact on the environmental conditions in the neighborhood; no, there won't be any.

Whether the alleged difficulty was self-created; it's not self-created. It's due to the fact that Brewster Heights was developed at around the time the town was coming out with the zoning ordinances.

MR. COLELLO: Okay. Roll call vote,
Paul.

MR. VINK: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: Tom

MR. COSTELLO: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: Tim.
MR. FROESSEL: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: Joseph.
MR. CASTELLANO: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: And I'm in favor as
well, so you're all set. Do you have more than one copy of this?

MRS. SECHNY: Not with us, no.
MR. COLELLO: Can I have this?
MRS. SECHNY: Because?
MR. COLELLO: Because I'd just like
it to go to the application.
MRS. SECHNY: Sure. I thought we submitted one.

MR. COLELLO: I can't find it. I
could lie to you and say it's somewhere else. You can have that back. Let us keep this.

MRS. SECHNY: Okay. You got it.
MR. SECHNY: Okay.

MR. COLELLO: You're all set.
MR. SECHNY: Thank you.
MRS. SECHNY: Thank you.

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MR. COLELLO: William Ratajack. You don't look like Mr. Ratajack.

MR. GREENBERG: No, I don't. They're on vacation.

MR. COSTELLO: Could you state your
name for the record?

MR. GREENBERG: Joel Greenberg,
architect. I was sworn in at the last meeting.
MR. COSTELLO: You were, so you're
still sworn in.

MR. GREENBERG: So, I'm still sworn
in, yes.
MR. COLELLO: Can you give us again the treetop version?

MR. GREENBERG: Okay. How high?
MR. COLELLO: Eight feet.
MR. GREENBERG: The Reader's Digest version.

MR. COLELLO: A bush version.
MR. GREENBERG: Okay. This piece of property is located on Shore Drive right on Lake Tonetta. As you can see from the survey, it's a fairly large lot. The house is fairly close to the northern property line. And we're proposing to put a garage on the first floor and extend the master bedroom on the second floor.

Again, as you can see from the tax map here, the lot that's most affected by this is a public beach area, so that the nearest house, even to the addition, is over 225 feet from our addition to the next house. The other direction it's, obviously, quite far away.

The reason for the location, if you've been to the property, you'll see the road is pretty high. You have a steep driveway coming down and then it levels off by the house. The septic is
in this area over here. Again, the most logical place, because of the location of the garage and mudroom, is to have the entrance from the garage into the mudroom versus coming in where the living room and dining room is located.

Again, we feel by doing it this way, even though we need a fairly substantial variance, it is really not affecting anybody in the neighborhood. As you saw in the pictures from last month, this is the picture of the beach house next door. The area directly between the two properties is very heavily landscaped and woodened with trees. As you can see right here now, where the garage is going, is where they park their cars. It's already paved. It's already an impervious surface.

This was the extension of the master bedroom. This is what the house is going to look like extended. I think the architecture will look very nice extending the existing roof line with the two additional dormers and we're adding a nice front porch onto the existing house which I think will enhance the architecture of the house. Again, as I said before, it's a fairly large lot and where this addition is going it will not affect anyone in the neighborhood or adjacent property.

MR. COLELLO: Can I ask you a question? It's very nice facade, don't get me wrong, but are you sure that's what it's going to look like? I'll tell you why I say that, how many applications have we had where we looked at the facades of these buildings and say wow, that's going to really spruce that up, it's going to look gorgeous and boom, I drive by and I'm like that doesn't look anything like the facade we were looking at.

Is that carved in stone what it's going to look like?

MR. GREENBERG: Yes. I would say I've gone over this with the Ratajacks. This project started quite a few months ago and, again, this is what is there now so it really would not make much sense to do anything but sort of replicate what's there. To put something totally different here --

MR. COLELLO: Those are the windows that are there now?

MR. GREENBERG: This is what's there right now.

MR. COLELLO: Those are the actual windows now?

MR. GREENBERG: These?
MR. COLELLO: On the bottom.

MR. GREENBERG: Oh these, no.
MR. COLELLO: I have to tell you, I was there, and it didn't look like that to me.

MR. GREENBERG: It shows -- you can see the dotted line here.

MR. COLELLO: So that's going to be
replaced. The front door?
MR. GREENBERG: The front door is going to be replaced. This is a whole new elevation -- you asked me about the roof line and I'm telling you.

MR. COLELLO: No, I didn't. I said the facade. I said is it going to look like that.

MR. GREENBERG: Yes.
MR. COLELLO: I didn't say the roof
line.
MR. GREENBERG: I thought you were talking about the roof line.

MR. COLELLO: No. It is very nice, don't get me wrong. I would just love to see it end up looking like that, that's all I'm asking.

MR. GREENBERG: Absolutely.
MR. COLELLO: That's all.
MR. FROESSEL: Ed, before we get too
deep into this, just to be fair to the applicant, I
have to abstain from voting on this one because $I$ only recently found out that $I$ have to be a member of the community association next door to that. My wife apparently joined.

MR. GREENBERG: And didn't tell you?
MR. FROESSEL: Basically.
MR. COLELLO: She could have joined the Porch Club of America and not told you too, but that would have been a lot more expensive.

MR. FROESSEL: I probably would have noticed that in the bank statement.

MR. COLELLO: All right. So, now you have a decision to make.

MR. GREENBERG: We'll proceed.
MR. COLELLO: You'll proceed with four.

MR. GREENBERG: Yes.
MR. COLELLO: Okay. Any questions?
MR. COSTELLO: One of the criteria you need to consider is is this the minimum amount of relief necessary. What is the size of that garage or the addition?

MR. GREENBERG: The floor plan is basically a two car garage. These stairs, which go down to the basement already, exist. So, we've lost
approximately three and a half feet. So, the addition -- basically it's a 24 foot garage from the stairs to the end and it's 30 feet in the other direction. Again, front and rear are conforming already so they only need variances to the side. If the stair wasn't here we probably could have moved it over about three feet so we've lost three feet because of the stairs here. But, on the other hand, we're also having a side door here when this -- this can be used as -- you know, for boots and stuff like that so it actually serves as a dual purpose.

MR. COLELLO: And the big reason is you can't go right is because of the septic; correct?

MR. GREENBERG: Yes.
MR. COLELLO: You have to keep it
there?
MR. GREENBERG: Yes. Again, as you know, with the rules and regulation of the Health Department, any revision of a septic system, especially so close to the lake, will eliminate this basically. And, of course, the other problem is the well is up on top here so that we really could not move the septic system.

MR. COLELLO: I have one question. I
don't know if you can answer this for me. The day I was there $I$ didn't go on the property. I just parked at the top of the driveway. I could see from where I was everything I needed, but there was a lot of work being done up at the top in this area. Do you know what's going on over there?

MR. GREENBERG: No. The last time I
was there, which was several months ago, basically there was a turnaround here.

MR. COLELLO: Right. In that
turnaround, what is that a shed there?
MR. GREENBERG: Yes, an existing
shed.
MR. COLELLO: It looked like -- I
don't know if they were building a wall or something over there. I didn't want to bother them. They were deep in their job. Okay. I was just curious if you knew.

MR. COSTELLO: Do you have a site plan of the septic system? It seems to be somewhat loosely defined on your drawing.

MR. GREENBERG: Yes. I mean, I could
based on -- what's happening there is that the plumbing is in area. The kitchen is back over here. You've got the tank coming out like this. Again, the
slope is coming down this way and then you're coming out to several junction boxes and the fields are going in this direction like this. This is -- 10 feet from the house is the tank and the fields, as required by the code, are 20 feet from the house. MR. COLELLO: And they're straight
off?

MR. GREENBERG: Yeah. They go
basically in a north/south direction because what's happening, you always put your fields parallel to the grade. So the grade is coming across, down and then levels off so they're coming across this way.

MR. COLELLO: I didn't know that. MR. GREENBERG: Because if you think about it it makes sense because if you put it on the slope it will just go right down to the bottom. So, to finish answering your question, this would be obviously a tremendous burden to have to relocate.

MR. COSTELLO: How large is the lot? MR. GREENBERG: The lot itself, hold
on. Actually, I have the survey.
MR. VINK: It says 1.8.
MR. COLELLO: That big.
MR. GREENBERG: It's almost two
acres.
MR. COLELLO: I knew it was big. I
didn't know it was 1.8.

MR. VINK: From the street down the far side of the property because it's not quite square.

MR. GREENBERG: Don't forget on one side you have 466 feet on one side and 339 on the other side and plus the fact this a Lake Tonetta subdivision, it's actually five subdivision lots. And I believe, and you guys know it probably better than I, but I believe my client told me at one point there was some kind of clubhouse -- something was on here before this became a house and I don't remember exactly what it was

MR. COSTELLO: It was Clancy's Beach
House.
MR. GREENBERG: Beach house, so I
wouldn't too far off.
MR. COSTELLO: It just seems to me that a lot that's almost two acres that's building a brand new garage doesn't need to encroach that dramatically on the side set back.

MR. GREENBERG: Again, but look where the house is.

MR. VINK: Is there any reason you couldn't put the garage over here at the end of the driveway -- over on this side, off the porch?

MR. GREENBERG: Then I would have to ruin Ed Colello's front elevation.

MR. COLELLO: It's not mine.
MR. GREENBERG: I'm just teasing. Again, we certainly wouldn't want to block the front of the house, if you understand that. And the other thing is that, again, if you look at the upper floor plan, the master bedroom is extremely small and the other second purpose of putting it over here was to be able to extend the master bedroom. The master bedroom right now is 12 by 13.

MR. COSTELLO: So, it's not just a
garage. It's a garage with a master bedroom?
MR. GREENBERG: Of course, which is what I said in my initial presentation. I will say this, though --

MR. VINK: This is a double --
MR. GREENBERG: Two stories looking down.

MR. VINK: That impacts whether you put it there, too.

MR. GREENBERG: Yes. And the other
thing is going back to Tom, what you had said before -- actually, let me just check something here before I -- if the Board feels, you know, uncomfortable with the size of the addition and the closeness to the property line, you know, I think that with -- if the Board would like to see this back a little bit further, $I$ think we can certainly compromise with the Board in coming back a couple of feet and making this instead of 11.7 we could make it, let's say, 13.7 which would reduce it to less than half of the 20 foot requirement. We certainly can accept that as a condition.

MR. COLELLO: Any other questions?
MR. COSTELLO: Just as one Board
member, $I$ would like to see more explanation as to other sites that were considered on the property for the garage. A lot that's two acres to encroach that closely troubles me. You know, we see a lot of Brewster Heights applications and Tonetta Heights as well, but this is good sized lot for any neighborhood in our town and --

MR. GREENBERG: Yes.
MR. COSTELLO: -- just because it gives the most convenience to locate it there doesn't mean that the neighbor, even though it's a public
beach, should be impacted by having a garage built less than 10 feet or whatever it is.

MR. GREENBERG: It's almost 12 feet.
MR. COSTELLO: Okay, 12 feet. MR. GREENBERG: Okay. I'll answer
your question. Again, if you look at the impervious surfaces that are here, this is already an impervious surface. I mean, the goal, based on the New York City watershed regulations, is to try to limit impervious surfaces on a piece of property. So, basically, number one, we would not be increasing any impervious surfaces.

Putting it to the south, as I
mentioned, would encroach upon the septic system.
Putting it in the front $I$ think would basically destroy the architecture and the front of the house would be blocked, basically, if you put it at the end of the existing turnaround area over here.

And, again, even though this is a
beach area, again, based on the pictures for anyone who hasn't been out there, you would see that -- you can actually see it right over here that this is already very heavily shrubbed and treed so that even though it's fairly close to a beach area there's no one living here on a permanent basis. It's only used
several months out of the year during the warm season and, most importantly, it's not going to be seen. Plus, the fact that, again, as you can see, the cars are parked -- that's where they park their cars right now. So, all we're doing is basically covering up the cars that are being parked there right now.

MR. VINK: Well, there's a pretty large difference between parking cars and covering the cars with a two story building.

MR. GREENBERG: I understand that. I think that the fact that we were not increasing the impervious surface is an important factor in this case.

If there's anything else the Board would like us to look into, I'll certainly be happy to do that.

MR. COLELLO: Do you want anymore done?

MR. COSTELLO: I've asked for it, but
he doesn't seem to think he has to offer it.
MR. GREENBERG: No. I said if you
want us to actually, you know, draw several different concepts just so, you know, you can feel satisfied that is the only location, I said I would be happy to do that. That's not a problem.

MR. COLELLO: That would probably be a prudent thing to do.

MR. GREENBERG: Yes, that's why I'm
offering it.
MR. COLELLO: So, if I'm hearing you, you'd rather not vote on this tonight?

MR. GREENBERG: Yes.
MR. COLELLO: We'll see you next month.

MR. GREENBERG: Okay. Just so I understand it, what we'll do is actually draw to scale the septic system and then show you different ideas of putting the proposed garage in different areas and showing the pluses and minuses; is that a fair statement?

MR. COSTELLO: That would be fair. Thank you.

MR. COLELLO: And the first thing I would love to see you do is if you can put exactly where the fields are, where they stop and so on. I know you're probably close right now, but --

MR. GREENBERG: We'll draw it to scale so you actually see.

MR. COLELLO: Okay. That would be great.

MR. GREENBERG: See you next month.


MR. COLELLO: Fiona Hollands.
MR. COSTELLO: Just a reminder that you're still sworn in from last month.

MS. HOLLANDS: Okay. This is the letter I know you're going to be asking for it and I only have one copy of these photos.

MR. COLELLO: Thank you.
MS. HOLLANDS: This is a drawing that was prepared by an environmental consultant. It's the survey with the fence that we are seeking a variance for superimposed on it so you can see that and here I also got this so it's easier for you to see.

MR. COLELLO: It looks like Texas, a little smaller.

MS. HOLLANDS: Okay. I'm Fiona Hollands and I was here last month, if you remember.

I'm seeking a variance to put up a deer fence around our property at 76 Dingle Ridge Road. I don't know if any of you actually received a copy of a letter that I sent you since the last meeting. It's number -- it's the fourth from the back page in the package that $I$ just gave you. You did get it. The letter was just -- I know I can't make any demand about people going to visit the property, but it was just a request if anybody had the chance to go and visit. MR. COSTELLO: I live on the street so $I$ visit it every day as $I$ go by. MS. HOLLANDS: Did anybody have a chance to?

MR. COLELLO: I drove by it. I
didn't walk the property. I didn't get out. I'm familiar with the property and where it is.

MS. HOLLANDS: Okay. So any case, these photos here show the front of the property because I think that's the area of the greatest concern, but the front page of the package shows the property and the red outline is the -- is one type of fence that would basically be a deer fence with cedar posts spaced eight to 10 feet apart with a black wire mesh stretched across it. Although the front part -I didn't put it in a separate color because I was
running out of colors, but in any case the -- let me show you -- right here. This part across here is a 250 foot stretch would be an iron railing as opposed to the other kind of fence. You have that actually right on the bigger map is in red. The green part, the little stretch there is a preexisting stockade fence that -- I don't know who put it there. It may have been the town because it drops to the stream, a seven foot drop which would be a hazard for traffic on the road and then blue, we have a stream on the front of the property.

Lastly, on the front outline in pencil there's septic fields. There are two, a large one for the house and a smaller one for the cottage. They're more accurately on this map, but I find this rather hard to look at because it has so many things on this.

In any case, if I go through the points on the letter that I've written to you -- I just want to, first of all, give some background on the house and also the neighborhood which it seems some of you know quite well already. The property is 14 and a half acres and it is a section of the original 400 acre Ives Farm property. Our lot includes the main farmhouse and two associated dairy
barns and parts of these buildings date back to 1790, so we've been told. Most of the surrounding area has already been converted to residential property, although there is a horse farm behind us and 400 acres of empty lot in front of us.

Since we bought the property about three years ago we spent a great deal of time and effort restoring the farmhouse and separate garage and we've cleaned up a very littered landscape and a lot of the overgrown invasive species that have been developing there over the last 30 to 50 years.

We have recently obtained a wetland permit and building permission to rebuild the two barns and restore the stream area and replant the wetland area with appropriate vegetation. Also, over the last two to three years we removed very large numbers of dead and diseased trees from the property and many species of invasive plants and trees. And this year we began to replant the site. The letter is slightly inaccurate in the amount, 286 native and ornamental trees and shrubs that we've planted so far this year and many more perennials.

As I'm sure many of you know from the neighborhood, it's quite apparent that the excessive grazing of the native plant species by deer has
caused an imbalance in the plant population favoring the invasives over the native plants and trees. So, we're finding that whatever effort we're trying to make to restore the landscape is a losing battle against the deer and we are, therefore, seeking to create a barrier that is both deer proof and at the same time as aesthetically tasteful and as environmentally sound as possible and to do that we would need a variance to the existing code on fencing.

Just to go over what we are currently permitted to do, we could put up a perimeter fence pretty much from the side all around the back here and up to 100 feet from the road front. We are currently permitted to put up a six foot fence. As I'm sure you know, a transparent six foot fence would not prevent the deer jumping over so our only choice, we need to put up an opaque fence and we think that would be big a mistake both environmentally and aesthetically for the neighborhood. I think that would be really destroying the character of the neighborhood. It would also exclude more wildlife than a fence that would allow something to pass through or underneath it.
basically asking instead of doing a six foot fence whether we can do an eight foot fence because that will allow us to make it transparent and still stop the deer jumping over. We think that having an eight foot transparent fence would be a lot more appropriate to the neighborhood than a six foot opaque fence which is what we're already allowed to do without the variance.

MR. COSTELLO: Can you describe what a transparent fence is?

MS. HOLLANDS: Yes, I have actually -- I have these which gives specific details of the fence. I'll pass those out. The one that -- so the railing which is 250 feet that would be across the front would be the middle of the top up there, which is picket style. And then the other one would be cedar posts with a wire mesh and $I$ have a catalog here that shows a picture.

I was going to show you this picture anyway because -- it's not the exact thing that we're looking to do, but something that would give you a reasonable idea. So if you see this fence back here, it has the posts, we would not have the rails across it, it would just be the posts, obviously, higher and that kind of a mesh. One thing I'd just like you to
look at when you look at this, if you look at the top section here, you see the black kind of disappears because it's in the shadow of the trees and the bushes whereas the bottom part it's very light green, it's against the grass and you can see it much more, so that's what I mean. Here, of course, we would not have the split rails across. This would just be the posts with a mesh across it. Does that answer your question?

MR. COSTELLO: Thank you.
MS. HOLLANDS: That explains the part around the sides and the back. The road front and up to 100 feet back from the road, we have a bigger problem which is we're only permitted a fence of three feet at the property line. Obviously, that's very unlikely to prevent the deer jumping whether it's opaque or transparent.

If we wanted a fence up to eight feet
high around the front of the property we would have to move in 67 feet from the property line. So, we would be coming in -- this picture is probably easier to show it. Where is Dingle Ridge Road? Here. Okay. So, we would be coming in along here and cutting around here and along here. So, it give us a couple of problems
if we went 67 feet back. We've got septic fields on this part which we're not supposed to -- can you see? Septic field on one side and then we go across here and I forgot to color this one in blue. We have the pond. Actually, I actually measured it from 67 feet back and we would be going in through the pond here which we're not allowed to do.

We did go before the Conservation
Commission about the fence and they would permit us to put it at the edges where there's already a fence here so we would meet it at either end. And at the back we couldn't cross the water, but there is a grass bridge so we would be able to traverse it there. So, those are two places where we could cross the water without actually touching the water because it would go above the water.

So, as I said, the front I think we would have two choices under the current code. We could put a three foot fence right at the property line which, if you know the road, we have a stone wall here with a tree line behind it. So, we could put a fence right behind the wall here, between the wall and the trees and that would be three feet high. I don't think it would do us any great good in terms of keeping the deer out. It's possible that if we
have a three foot opaque fence there plus whatever is about three feet -- I think it's actually two feet, two and a half feet, it might help, but that doesn't help all the way along because it's only here that it's raised at certain point. The stone wall is actually at the level of the road and so we wouldn't get high enough.

Also, I don't think it would be that great to put something right out there on the road front. I also don't think it's going to look very nice. If you see here, this is looking from the house side, what the trees look like. The road is immediately behind it. So, we have the tree line and then it's lawn because of the septic field. This area is all clear and it has to remain clear for the septic area.

So, our proposal would be to not put the fence on the road front and not put it 67 feet in to the lawn because that makes it much more visible. And, as I showed you on that picture, if you put a fence against or that mesh against grass you see it much more clearly than if you put it against the trees where it pretty much disappears. The posts wouldn't disappear completely, the cedar posts. It would look almost like the tree trunks anyway.

So, we would like to see if we can put it closer to the tree line where you wouldn't see it from the road because the trees would be in front. You would see it in certain parts. There are some gaps. We're working with our tree counselor to fill in as much around the edges as possible. You'd see it less from the front because it wouldn't be sitting out in the middle of the lawn where it's very obvious and it wouldn't be right on the road front either. It would be behind the trees.

MR. COLELLO: From the road, it would be behind the trees?

MS. HOLLANDS: Behind the trees, yes. In fact, we want to see if we can get as close to the -- I mean, we'd try and follow the tree line because we don't want to damage the trees either. If we put it too close to the trees it's going to upset the roots so it would be between eight and 24 feet. I went around measuring sort of along there. So, again, not in the middle of the road -- not in the middle lawn, but where we think it would be least visible from the road front or from the other side or sides.

MR. COLELLO: Can I ask you a couple
of questions?

MS. HOLLANDS: Yes.

MR. COLELLO: It's none of my business. Obviously, this is a big undertaking, a very expensive undertaking, obviously, to put this fence in.

MS. HOLLANDS: Yes, the whole
property.
MR. COLELLO: Yes, absolutely. And the plantings have probably cost you a small fortune and continue to. But, I guess, my question is have you thought about trying to fence in -- if it's your concern about the deer and things like that, trying to fence in -- you've got a big beautiful piece of land, maybe sort of the 10 acres -- I'm just using a number -- 10 acres of it in the back, okay, as your own private arboretum, so to speak? Have you thought about doing that type of thing?

MS. HOLLANDS: We have thought about many different options. One of the problems, though, is -- first of all, we have the stream and the pond which gives us -- if we want to try and close in an area we have to exclude --

MR. COLELLO: Isn't that in the
front?
MS. HOLLANDS: It cuts across. Where
is the good one? You got the better one. I must have spent more time on this piece than the others, sorry about that. So, where is the -- let's put it here.

MR. COLELLO: Here's the road and your home is right over there?

MS. HOLLANDS: Right here.
MR. COLELLO: Right?
MS. HOLLANDS: Yes.

MR. COLELLO: I'm not telling you. I'm just trying to throw an idea at you. Where did you put most of your plantings? Obviously not over here because your septic is all grass over here.

MS. HOLLANDS: Well, right here we have them. I'll tell you one thing, we put a lot of plantings right in this corner because a dear neighbor who lives here actually used to own the house -- her parents owned the house and we're quite friendly with them. She didn't really want to see our house from her house. When we cleared a lot of the invasive species the view became clearer. So, she said, okay, do you mind when you start your plantings could you start over here. So, first thing we did was we put some evergreens down here and we put a lot of natives right in this corner. This is a
woodland area anyway. If you come up the road this looks like woods here and then it only starts lawn -MR. COLELLO: Have you thought about just, for example, fencing in these probably eight or 10 acres right in here as opposed to going all around the road frontage and so on?

MS. HOLLANDS: We have thought about that, but $I$ don't know if you had a chance to walk around the property.

MR. COLELLO: No.
MS. HOLLANDS: This is the most
boring part of the property, to be honest with you. This is one of the reasons $I$ made the request. It is an astounding piece of property from the point of view that it has many different sort of little ecological sites. There's a wetland area here. There's another sort of little wetland type area here. There is one along here where there's a tree line. This is basically open field and here is pretty much open field.

But, the kind of interesting features of the property are more around here, plus we have the house and we've obviously planted quite a bit around house and this is the cottage here. This is kind of like where we live, this part of the
property, and where we focus. You could say it's a good idea and we have certainly thought about that, but it would really -- as I say, this is the furthest away. We don't go there that often. MR. COLELLO: Let me just say this, everyone on this Board lives with the same problem and the fact that we've all planted around our home and we all have Bambi and his friends nibbling away at our plants.

MR. FROESSEL: I don't. I have two big dogs.

MR. COLELLO: Well, I have a little cowardly dog who pees a lot, that works well too. MS. HOLLANDS: Can we borrow that dog?

MR. COLELLO: Sure. Well, my first reaction is you can get a pack of wild dogs, it would be cheaper than all of this fencing. I mean, if you really wanted to, a couple of nice dogs with a big bucket of water would keep anything away. And I'm not trying to be facetious and I understand your passion about it and I appreciate what you're doing, but every one of us in this area lives with that problem of deer eating our shrubs. I mean, obviously, maybe not 14 acres of it and not to the
expansiveness of what you're trying to do, which I give you a lot credit for, but around our houses we all have that problem. I'm changing two or three shrubs a year.

MS. HOLLANDS: Right, but we've just
planted 286 of them.
MR. COLELLO: But that's your
decision, that's not mine.
MS. HOLLANDS: I understand, but it's your decision to do two or three. I do understand what you're saying. I think part of your consideration has to be that we are allowed to fence this property, in some fashion, in any event. So, we could argue about whether we should fence it or not fence it, but our intention is to some kind of fencing.

MR. COLELLO: Okay.
MS. HOLLANDS: So, maybe you want to consider about whether what we're asking for is a better option than what we might end having to do and I think that might be our neighbors' greatest fear that we put a six foot opaque fence around the sides and the back of the property and we really don't want to have to do that, but we are very serious about our efforts to restore the landscape. And I appreciate
that everybody here probably loves gardens, but I don't know that anybody else is as serious about it as we are and that's -- you know, my passion happens to be one thing, somebody else has a different passion for whatever.

So, with all due respect, I do think that -- you know, we've thought about setting people out all night with guns, it's not allowed. I mean, there are many different things. We have looked at a lot of different options. I would say that a fence is our last resort as well. There's chemical options, but we're not allowed to use chemicals in the wetland areas and that means this whole side of the property we're pretty restricted what we can do there. There are other areas even though they're not designated wetland areas officially, we wouldn't because we know that they are -- it's wet enough in these two areas that it would end up in the water.

MR. COLELLO: Okay.
MS. HOLLANDS: I think we are
environmentally conscious enough to know what we can do and what we should do are different things.

MR. COLELLO: Okay. MS. HOLLANDS: Can I go back to my
monologue?

MR. COLELLO: Go ahead.
MS. HOLLANDS: So, in any case, back to the front where we can only do three feet high, we thought the two options were three feet at the front which you'll see much more, 67 feet back which you would see much more and we have the problem with the septic and the pond. So, I guess, we're asking for a variance that would allow us to put a fence between eight and 24 feet from the front that would come in front where the trees are. It would basically follow the branches of the trees and around the sides and back it would be one to six feet from the property line. Again, depending whether there's a tree or a boulder, we'd have to leave room for the tree trunk expansion and so on, anyway.

Basically, we think putting a three
foot fence at the road front is going to be a lot more damaging to the character of the neighborhood than a fence that sets behind a tree line.

I hope you will forgive me if I'm not a lawyer, but $I$ do listen carefully at these meetings and I was hoping you wouldn't mind if I went through the five criteria that you use and borrowed your hats for a minute. Mr. Harper was kind enough to give me the list. And, of course, I may be thinking
completely differently from you, but I was at least trying to think through the issues. I think if I saw you at the town board meeting and I said, you know, if I just heard what I said the other night I would say no, and I would never give you this fence variance. So, I really think two things: First of all, you need to see the property to really get an idea what we're trying to do with the property and why we're asking for this. We thought long and hard about it and we're trying to do what makes the most anesthetic sense as well as practical sense.

The other thing is I thought I really have to think about it from your point of view, how do you go about thinking about these things and, of course, you have these five criteria.

So, the first issue is about whether an undesirable change -- you can grade me afterwards about how I do doing your jobs here. Is there an undesirable change to be produced in the character of the neighborhood or detriment to nearby properties? So, I think that back to my point about the fact that we're asking for a variance in order to create a fence that is not only effective in supporting our conservation efforts with a landscape, but it's a better option in terms of preserving the character of
the neighborhood than what is currently permissible under the fence code.

So, specifically putting the fence just inside the tree line, keeping it transparent is far more desirable than an opaque fence or one that's placed in the middle of open lawn. And it should be reconsidered that having a landscape repopulated with beautiful natives and ornamentals instead of the unsightly invasives that were growing up all over the property until three years ago, we think that will be a very positive benefit for the neighborhood.

And I think if you've been driving by, I don't know what you think, but I think most people have said to us that they think what we're doing with the property is quite astounding. The couple of people from the Conservation Commission came by to see what we were trying to do and they were very surprised -- pleasantly surprised of what we were doing.

So, the idea would be that protected vegetation would essentially obscure the fence in any case. So, I think that we're not just looking at whether the fence in itself is having an impact on the neighborhood, but what the fence is allowing us to do.

Going back to neighbors. I know I gave you that letter last time. We have contacted all the neighbors except the gas line company and then one newly arrived occupant down the road and all but two of them have voiced approval of our plan, appreciating that we are trying to restore the native vegetative landscape.

Since the last time I was here, I did contact Salem View Farms who are across the road and you may argue they're not there so why do they care, but they do have the whole strip of Dingle Ridge Road across there and they sent me an e-mail. The lawyer sent me an e-mail saying that his client had no objection to us putting up this fence, so that's one more person.

The two neighbors who are adjacent to us did say that they prefer not having any fence, at all, but they have agreed -- one of them specifically agreed that having a transparent fence would be better than an opaque fence. And then the other neighbor was very concerned about the loss of bucolic views. Again, if we have the opaque fence $I$ think you'll be a lot more disappointed than if we had the transparent fence.

I also last time gave you a list of
what other fences were in the neighborhood and showed you some pictures. I don't know if you want to look at those again. I can hand them around. Do you want to see them again or not really?

MR. COLELLO: Sure.
MS. HOLLANDS: The one that would be the closest to what we're doing is this one here. We wouldn't have the fence on top of the stone wall, but there would be cedar posts with this kind of mesh across it. And, again, all these fences are at the road front, at least the ones $I$ could see were at the road front. We're not talking about putting it at the road front. We're trying to put it behind the tree line. So, that fence, as you can see it, is not that visible even at the road front -- putting it behind -- although we do have that strip of -- right over here. All right. So, that was other fences in the neighborhood.

And then another point I'd like to make is from a historical point of view, Ives Farm, which encompassed 400 acres in the area, had many barriers to contain the dairy cows. We, ourselves, have removed many stretches of old barbed wire and wire mesh fencing from along the road front and along the stone walls and some remnants are still there,
but they're kind of rusted and trampled on so they don't really show from a distance. And we also, when we were cleaning up the property, found many internal fences that were used to partition the animals. So, I don't think, from a historical point of view, it's unusual to --

MR. COLELLO: May I say something, but that's when it was a farm?

MS. HOLLANDS: Yes.
It was actually answering a point that was brought up by Mr. Eisenberg that farmland area -- prior to being residential it was farmland area. So, I'm not saying --

MR. COLELLO: I'm not disagreeing with you. It's just not your best argument.

MS. HOLLANDS: It's not my best one.
I already thought $I$ was coming with a white flag anyway.

So, then the next criteria is whether the requested variance is substantial. This isn't my best argument either, by the way.

MR. VINK: I would imagine not.
MS. HOLLANDS: Okay. I think that around the back and the sides we're basically looking for two feet extra height on the fence. It could be
six, we're looking for two. But, I think that if you considered that we would have a six foot opaque fence versus an eight foot transparent fence it doesn't look so substantial. I think the hardest part is the front where we could, again, go three feet and then we'd be asking for a five foot variance on a three foot fence. And then the other way to look at it is that instead of being at a road front we could go 67 feet back, so we're asking for a variance from 67 feet to the $8 / 24$ along the road front and $1 / 6$ along the side.

I think that could be considered substantial, but then it must be weighed against the benefits of the neighborhood of allowing a fence that is far more aesthetically and environmentally friendly than what is already permitted.

Okay. The other point to make is that the property was established decades before any of these zoning codes were considered. So, the current zoning codes are just not compatible with the layout of the property.

MR. FROESSEL: The deer also predate the zoning code.

MS. HOLLANDS: They did indeed.
Actually, it's true that they did, but the sort of
imbalance that goes on now in terms of the natural predators for the deer did not happen some time ago. There are more coyotes around and other natural predators. So, I think the problem has arisen more recently. I don't know whether that was within the last 10 years or 20 years, but from an ecological point of view, the deer existed but not the explosion of the deer population.

MR. COLELLO: There are more deer now than when the Pilgrims came. Now, ask me how I know that, $I$ have no clue, $I$ don't believe any of the Pilgrims counted them, but that's what I read. There are more deer now than when the Pilgrims got here. How they know that is beyond me. I don't know.

MS. HOLLANDS: It's very well
documented that there's been a deer explosion in the northeast of America. Take even the instance of Lyme's disease, it's now getting into New York City they've found Lyme's disease.

MR. COLELLO: That's a bad rap on the deer, though. Check the field mice first. I'm going to protect Bambi and the friends.

MS. HOLLANDS: Are you going to
protect the trees?
MR. COLELLO: The Lyme disease, the
deer get a bad rap. Half the animals such as field mice and things like that --

MS. HOLLANDS: Right, but I'm not making an argument about Lyme's disease.

MR. COLELLO: Okay. I thought you said ticks.

MS. HOLLANDS: I was just talking about the deer explosion.

MR. COLELLO: Guinea hens would be good on this property, too. They eat the ticks. MR. FROESSEL: And Alpacas.

MS. HOLLANDS: Okay. Whether the proposed variance -- number four, whether the proposed variance will have an adverse effect or impact on the environmental conditions in the neighborhood or district; so I'm focusing here on the environmental things because, I guess, that's what I know about.

In terms of the animal life, smaller animals, rabbits, foxes, dogs, woodchucks and so on, they can get under the fence and they can very easily get through the iron rails. So, that's one of the reasons why we like the idea of the railing in front because they're wider spacings. Obviously, any kind of birds can fly or hop over.

Mr. Eisenberg did raise a possibility of an animal getting entangled in a fenced, he was concerned about that. But, I think most people will agree that usually that happens when the fence is not in good repair or if there are holes in it. So, I don't think -- I think this sort of fence is actually much more stable than a lot of the deer mesh fencing that's used. It's soft and they can walk into it easily and make holes and so on.

And that risk should be weighed against the benefits to the landscape and other forms of local wildlife, including insects by the way, of conserving the native trees and shrubs. Thus, by reducing the native trees and shrubs, you're changing the habitat for the existing wildlife. And I don't really want to get into a philosophical discussion about what's more important, whether deer or other animals are more important than plants, but it is an issue to consider, that protecting trees is just as important as protecting animals from an ecological balance point of view. I mean, balance is really what's key. In terms of plant life, I don't think there's any doubt that excluding the deer would be beneficial to restoring and conserving the native vegetation.

And I'll note again, I know the Conservation Commission is a separate board from yours and makes separate decisions, but they have approved our plan. And I would, again, point out that our proposed fence would not pose environmental hazards any greater than a fence that is already permitted and, in fact, less than the opaque fence that we would not want to have to put up. Did I cover that one adequately?

All right. Whether the alleged difficulty was self-created; we feel that our difficulty arises due to the application of a relatively, recently conceived ordinance to a property whose age and layout are incompatible with the restrictions. And the location of the existing farmhouse, the pond, the stone walls and the tree lines probably all predate the existence of Dingle Ridge Road as a public byway.

So, in summary, we feel that granting
us a variance would both result in relief from constraints beyond our control and a fence that is more environmentally friendly and aesthetically pleasing than any alternatives including those that we are currently allowed to do. And we believe that the benefits of the fence, from a conservation view
point, outweigh the downsides associated with it.
And I think that for anybody who's
actually looked around the property, they would see
that what we are asking for in terms of fence location does make the most practical and aesthetic sense. And if you hadn't had a chance to walk around I would really -- I don't know. I don't know what I can say to request that you do, but --

MR. COSTELLO: Ms. Hollands, I did come by to try to walk around, but you got a chain across the driveway most of the time.

MS. HOLLANDS: Only in the evenings.
MR. COSTELLO: Well, that's normally
when I'm off work and can do that.
MS. HOLLANDS: But you're welcome to
open it. It unlocks or you can pull in and walk over it.

MR. COSTELLO: Okay.
MS. HOLLANDS: But I thought somebody
might call first and then we would just left it open or we would -- I don't know if you'd like to be escorted around the property or rather look yourselves, but --

MR. COSTELLO: We tend to just walk
around on our own.

MS. HOLLANDS: Okay. Well, as I say, pull into the driveway and step over, but it undoes on the left-hand side. The reason there's a chain across there is the previously occupants put it there because a lot of people think it's Ives Farm Road. So, we get a lot of people turning and saying wait, is this a dead end, where's Ives Farm Road and it's the next turn.

MR. COSTELLO: Okay.
MS. HOLLANDS: I did also -- I'm not
going to bore you with it, I addressed all of Mr. Eisenberg's comments. I'm not going to go through them now.

MR. COLELLO: Hold on a second. Let's see if there's anyone in the audience that has questions.

Is there anyone in the audience that has any questions or thoughts or opinions in regards to this application?

MS. ECKARDT: Unless there's a neighbor here who wants to go first.

MR. COLELLO: Go ahead, Lynne.
MS. ECKARDT: I have a fence fetish. It's a problem. My question is first to the Board, is there something that distinguishes a deer fence
from any other fencing? So, in other words, someone could come along and replace this fence with an eight foot fence of some other type, that's my concern?

MR. COLELLO: You lost me. You mean if she's given the variance to go eight feet high?

MS. ECKARDT: Right, and putting in
fencing that's transparent, if another owner comes, because people do weird things --

MR. COLELLO: Sure, and wanted to put
a chain link eight feet?
MS. ECKARDT: Right.
MR. COLELLO: I got to tell you, I
don't know if we could stop them. We could put a
deer fence, but how do you define a deer fence?
MS. ECKARDT: Well, a chain link
would be a deer fence.
MR. COLELLO: Yes.
MS. HOLLANDS: I think the use of the
term deer fence is a functional term. I think you just consider it fence.

MS. ECKARDT: So the problem would be
that it could be replaced with stockade.
MR. COLELLO: Anything, stockade. It could be replaced with a brick wall. MS. ECKARDT: You know that's always
been my fence fetish is that someone comes along and puts up chain link, so that to me is a problem. I also think it's a little bit disingenuous to talk about a three foot fence in front of an opaque fence, it would be prohibitively expensive, which they may well be able to afford, but it's not going to keep deer out so it's kind of --

MR. COLELLO: Which one is not going
to keep the deer out?
MS. ECKARDT: Even a six foot is not going to keep deer out.

MS. HOLLANDS: Opaque it will, but not transparent.

MS. ECKARDT: You have a lot of property. They'll jump a lot of different things.

MR. COLELLO: My problem is you've got so much land, you may build this fence and you may have four deer in there hiding while you're building it, then what do you do when you got them locked in there?

MS. HOLLANDS: You know what, my son
asked the same question -- two of them, a nine year old and a seven year old -- mom, what are we going to if there's a deer in there and I said I think the fence is going to take a pretty long time to build
anyway.
MR. COLELLO: They may like it in
there. They may have their own little habitat.
Maybe they'll figure you're building a preserve.
MR. VINK: They'll be safe from the coyotes.

MR. COLELLO: Go ahead, Lynne.
MS. ECKARDT: By the way, if you want to know it's really from over development that's really caused the problem with deer. I had no deer here 28 years ago on my property and now $I$ have a lot, that's one answer.

Okay. And you can't go over the septic field with posts?

MS. HOLLANDS: You're not supposed to put anything over septic fields. I'm sure people do, but at the risk of backing up their septic system and damaging pipes.

MS. ECKARDT: And I would also
suggest too -- I mean, now it's a little late, but deer resistant plantings. But, my concern here is that, obviously, this property is really tasteful now and people seem to like it, but my concern is that the fence can be replaced later on.

And my one last question, and I'm
sure you won't do this, but $I$ have to ask. I have seen a lot of deer fencing where they use flagging tape, ribbon or cloth to -- you know, you have seen tied on to distract the deer or keep them away.

MS. HOLLANDS: Actually, we've got it on that little -- the chain along the driveway because people drive into it. But, no, we wouldn't do that.

MS. ECKARDT: So, my concern is that it could be replaced further on. And the town might want to look into a deer fencing code. I know -- I think Bedford and some other areas do have a code written in so that later on it can't be changed into something else.

MS. HOLLANDS: Would it be possible to write something that said this could never be replaced with --

MR. COLELLO: That would be very tough to enforce, wouldn't you think so, because you're getting a height variance, so to speak. You know, you're getting an area variance, but it's in regard to height is what you're asking for.

MS. HOLLANDS: But if someone wants to replace it they would have to go to the building department to --

MR. COLELLO: No, they wouldn't.
They just need a fence permit. They would just need a fence permit. If they have a variance that said they could put a eight foot high fence -MS. HOLLANDS: But does the variance go to the -MR. COLELLO: It stays with the property. MS. ECKARDT: The town board really should look into this and it will probably be more and more common, too.

MR. COLELLO: Michael.
MR. LIGUORI: You could make the variance, if the applicant consents, you can make it particular to the owner. If the applicant stipulates to it you could -- I just obtained a use variance in the Town of North Salem. We made it particular to the owner. I researched the body of law. It's out there.

MR. VINK: A use variance is different, though. Is that particular to use variances?

MR. LIGUORI: No. No. It's particular to variances.

MR. COLELLO: Do we have any other
questions from anyone else in the audience that wanted to say anything?

Okay. Do we have any other questions
of the applicant?
MR. COSTELLO: I'm just not
completely clear yet. You're proposing two kinds of eight foot fences, one is transparent and one is not?

MS. HOLLANDS: No. They're both
transparent.
MR. COSTELLO: One is steel?
MS. HOLLANDS: Yes, that has -- it's
picket -- steel pickets.
MR. COSTELLO: Can you show us where
the steel fence will be?
MS. HOLLANDS: Yes. On this drawing the red is the metal.

MR. COLELLO: The steel?
MS. HOLLANDS: The iron railing.
This is the existing stockade, the green, and then the blue is the other one.

MR. COSTELLO: So, what do you have proposed for the green, no change?

MS. HOLLANDS: It just stays there.
I don't know -- I think when it was put up there, I don't know who put it up. As I say, it's possible
even the town required it to be there because this is a seven foot drop right here next to the road. But, this does come close to the road so I guess we would just leave it. I mean, it's --

MR. COLELLO: All right. You're
asking for two different kinds of fencing then?
MS. HOLLANDS: Yes. MR. COLELLO: You're asking for an
eight foot -- what did you call it before -- around the whole property and the back?

MR. VINK: Transparent deer fence.
MS. HOLLANDS: Yes.
MR. COLELLO: And an eight foot
picket fence on the red in the front of the property? MS. HOLLANDS: They call them tubular pickets.

MR. COLELLO: Whatever. MS. HOLLANDS: This is a picture -- I don't really want to show this picture because this isn't what our property looks like. MR. COLELLO: I understand. Really the type of fence you're putting up is irrelevant. It's irrelevant to this Board in the fact that once the variance is given with the property then you could go home tomorrow and put something else up at
this point. I'm not saying you would, don't get me wrong. I'm saying you could or the next owner could. MS. HOLLANDS: I think I would be more than delighted to have something written that it could not be replaced with something else or that another owner wouldn't be able to -- we don't have any intention of selling the property. We wouldn't be investing this much if we were.

MR. COLELLO: I got to tell you my
personal opinion, Ms. Hollands, and this is where I have a problem with this application. We have already in the last 12 months, I'd say, made two homeowners rip down very expensive fences, very expensive wooden stockade fences. I guess you'd say were done in very good taste. They got bad advice. It's all different issues but, you know -- and not that every application doesn't stand on its own merit, but we try to be as consistent. We try to be as consistent as we possibly can and that's personally, I'm just telling you how I feel, that's my concern.

MS. HOLLANDS: Were those fences -were they trying to camouflage the fences behind a tree line? MR. COLELLO: No.

MS. HOLLANDS: Were they trying to put them on the road front?

MR. COLELLO: Yes, and they put it all the way around the back and they're beautiful fences and they spent a ton of money on them. And one of them, and I don't want to mention which one, but one of them looked beautiful, better than the other one. Okay. It looked like it should be there, but --

MS. HOLLANDS: Have they put
something up to replace it that's worse?
MR. COLELLO: I don't think so.
MS. HOLLANDS: I'm going to make a little bit of a metaphor here, but it might not work perfectly, but you know how you were talking about the people at the beginning, less signage is better than more signage?

MR. COLELLO: Yes.
MS. HOLLANDS: We haven't put up a
big fence at this point, but if we had an opaque fence up there and you went to look at it and we said we're asking -- if it was there already and we said we would like to replace this with a transparent eight foot fence, $I$ think you might look at it differently in the sense of saying that would be a
lot better than what's already there.
MR. COLELLO: I'm not denying it.
MS. HOLLANDS: And I think the
neighbors and Lynne -- you know, I do sympathize with the whole notion. We didn't want to put a fence particularly. We're putting a fence because we are very, very serious about our efforts to restore the landscape here. And we feel that the restored landscape will be a greater benefit than the detriment of the fence and we certainly feel that putting an opaque fence up is really a big detriment and I think the neighbors would think that. I think everybody in this room would agree with that. So, I think that's where the difference might lie between what you've had in the past and the situation here. MR. COSTELLO: I can tell you my recollection is, we did give a variance for an eight foot high deer transparent fence along the side and rear property lines.

MS. HOLLANDS: And then what did the client do at the front?

MR. COSTELLO: They brought the fence across from the side to the house, used the house as a barrier and that was far enough back that they didn't need a front variance, so all they needed was
a side yard height variance.
MS. HOLLANDS: We thought about that as well, but then we have the problem with the one side -- I did -- I thought about many options and this side we're really stuck on what we'd do here. There really are only two points where we would not be going through the water on this side of the house. On the other side of house we have to contend with this septic field. I'm trying to think about how it could work.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN: How deep is the water?

MS. HOLLANDS: How deep is the water?
It varies near the pond. It could be two feet. It could be eight feet deep.

MR. VINK: It could be done.
MS. HOLLANDS: What could be done?
Across the water?
MR. VINK: It could be done around the water on this side of the water. You're talking about the water over here or the stream over here? MS. HOLLANDS: You got this one here. MR. VINK: You could bring it in on the side of the stream and never cross it. I mean, it could be done. It could be done. You could just
bring it in on this side of the stream and you never get close enough to the road to need a variance. I mean, eight feet you still need a variance, but you wouldn't be within the front setback without crossing the stream. I'm just saying, it could be done. MR. COLELLO: I'm going to tell you, as a Board member, my biggest hang-up is the front. MS. HOLLANDS: That's ours as well. MR. COLELLO: That's my biggest problem with this is the front. MS. HOLLANDS: Do you have a better suggestion for us?

MR. COLELLO: Yes. My better suggestion is spend about one-gazzilionith the money, put an invisible fence underground and get two dogs. They'll never leave the yard and they'll love you and won't have a problem again. MS. HOLLANDS: Put an invisible
fence?
MR. COLELLO: Yes, the underground fence to keep the dogs in. That's what we have so our dog doesn't take off. Maybe Tim could rent you his dogs for a couple of weeks and you can try it out.
terminally ill.
MR. COLELLO: I'm sorry about that. The other one can, and you'll never have deer. I'm not trying to be facetious, but you're asking me what I would do, that's what I would do.

MS. HOLLANDS: Well, we'd have to find someone to take care of the dogs because we're not there all the time. Maybe they'll eat the deer.

MR. VINK: They'll scare the deer.
MR. COLELLO: They'll scare them away. Again, $I$ just feel -- again, we're spending a lot of time on this, but I'd feel uncomfortable personally -- this is me, not the Board -- with an eight foot high fence along the front of the property.

MS. HOLLANDS: What is it that makes you uncomfortable about it?

MR. COLELLO: Because when I try to look at the codes, I look at what was the spirit of the code and what were they trying to -- the writers the code were trying to do. They're trying to make it so the front of our properties don't look like prisons. I'm not saying that your property looks like a prison, don't misread this. But, again, we have to be concerned -- maybe not with you, but with
the next person that on the property line there's not an eight foot high metal chain link fence.

MS. HOLLANDS: Right. As I say, I
think if it could be written --
MR. COLELLO: I don't know if it's
enforceable. That's a real gray area there. Okay.
MR. COSTELLO: I can tell you from my point of view living on street, I cross your property -- in front of your property daily and I've often wondered why there's a stockade fence six foot high on top of a stone wall. And $I$ know it's been down in the last ten years because I've seen the pond behind it. So, it's been down and been reinstalled.

MS. HOLLANDS: Do you know why it was
there in the first place?
MR. COSTELLO: I do not. It always
appeared to me to be out of character because nowhere else do you see a six foot stockade fence on the front property line.

MS. HOLLANDS: Well, when we first saw it we said that's the first thing we're going to take down after the chain link fence we took down. That was the next thing and then we realized that there's this hazard from this drop in the road so we would be libel if somebody fell into our stream from
the road. I mean, I think you wanted us to take that down too and that was part of the problem. Do you find that fence offensive?

MR. COSTELLO: It just doesn't seem to be in the character of the town.

MS. HOLLANDS: Right, but that's
right on the road front and we're talking about putting something behind the tree line. Remember, again, even your suggestion it could be done and put it across here then you would see -- if you're coming up the road it would be far easier to see something that's set back -- we can't go there, but if it were in the middle of lawn -- than something that's right behind the trees. I think there are other fences -you know, when I was driving along Dingle Ridge Road, I think there are other fences that are behind the trees that you can't really see them.

MR. COLELLO: I'm sure there are, but they might be before we had the codes to say you couldn't put a fence there. But let me throw something out at you. I understand what you're trying to do and I appreciate your passion and all that stuff, and that's great. I know you want to do it right and I don't want to belabor this. We can vote on this tonight. I'm going to throw this out at
you. I'm going to suggest that you guys talk this out a little bit more and try to figure out where you can sort of draw a line and try to see if you can put the front part of the fence that's facing Dingle Ridge so that you don't need a variance so that you are 100 feet back and see if you can make that work. If you don't want to, you don't have to.

MS. HOLLANDS: It would be great if we could, but I'm trying to think -- I mean, in terms of the water we'd have to come inside.

MR. COLELLO: Well, let's not try to do it tonight and I'm not trying to be a wise guy. I really would love you to go home and think about this and really map it out.

MS. HOLLANDS: So your concern is
that you want it to be not on the road front.
MR. COLELLO: I would like it as far back from that road front as possible, way back, like 100 feet.

MR. COSTELLO: Whatever is required. MR. COLELLO: Whatever is required, that's what I'm saying. Is it 50 or 100 here? How far back to be that height? MS. HOLLANDS: Well, we'd be behind the house. We'd be like halfway through the house,

67, through here.
MR. COLELLO: See, the vast majority
of your property is behind your house, you know what I'm saying, that's the beauty of it, the vast majority of your 14 acres.

MS. HOLLANDS: But what's most
visible is the front in terms of the vegetation.
MR. COSTELLO: You're in a R-160
zone?
MS. HOLLANDS: Yes. We'd have to go
100 feet back or the 67 in from all sides which I don't think would look very good.

MR. COLELLO: I should have it here.
MS. HOLLANDS: So, Mr. Costello, when
you walked around, did you get a sense --
MR. COSTELLO: I didn't.
MS. HOLLANDS: Because the chain?
MR. COSTELLO: Yes. I'll come up.
MS. HOLLANDS: If I go and consider
it, would $I$ be able to request more people came around and took a look at it? MR. COLELLO: We'll do our best to get there. MR. COSTELLO: As you can tell, the biggest concern is the impact to the street.

MR. COLELLO: Personally, I don't need to see the back of your property. I'm sure it's beautiful. I don't need to see it. I'm more concerned with what people see from Dingle Ridge. MS. HOLLANDS: I think if you put it 100 feet back -- 67 or 100 feet back, you're going to see it more from Dingle Ridge because it's going to be out in the middle of the lawn.

MR. COLELLO: Then you may have to put some more vegetation around it. Another couple of hundred trees, you won't notice it's there, it will be gone.

MS. HOLLANDS: It's 100 feet if you want to be at the property line. It's 67 feet if you come -- if you come in like the -- if you came in -Ron even drew it for me. Here you go. Here are our two options. That's three feet and then six feet around or you have this, you know, the Texas and the small Texas version. The 67 feet back which cuts out the whole -- of course, we'd run into our septic field and the buildings and all the rest of it. MR. COSTELLO: What I'm thinking I'm hearing from Ed is that if the concern is not the side property lines, it really wouldn't be set back too far. It wouldn't create a smaller state of Texas
as that one shows.

MR. COLELLO: By the time it will be done it will look like Oklahoma. Let me see that. This is Dingle Ridge, correct, right here? MR. COSTELLO: Yes.

MR. COLELLO: So, I'm more concerned with this red line. I don't care -- and again, this is me. I'm not speaking for the Board. Personally, I don't care if the fence is out here. All right. I'm concerned with this one right here.

MS. HOLLANDS: And you don't buy the argument that putting it behind the trees --

MR. COLELLO: No.
MS. HOLLANDS: -- makes it less
visible?
MR. COLELLO: No. I buy the
argument, yes, that's true. I don't buy the argument, and I know you're not going to like this, that the next person is not going to be as user friendly with everything in nature as you might be. I don't know who's going to own your property in 20 years, okay. Maybe 100 years I don't know who's going to own the property. MS. HOLLANDS: My kids, hopefully. MR. COLELLO: Your kids, exactly
right.
MS. HOLLANDS: The trees will own the property.

MR. COLELLO: All right. So, would you mind doing that?

MS. HOLLANDS: I won't mind doing
that.
MR. COLELLO: I think that's the best decision for all of us. MS. HOLLANDS: Okay. MR. COLELLO: Can we take a short 10 minute break? (Whereupon, a short recess was taken by all parties.)


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MRS. ANFUSO: Yes.
MR. BOWLES: Yes.
MR. COLELLO: Can you give us a
little recap?
MRS. ANFUSO: I'm here for a
variance, 138 --
MR. COLELLO: Dash 11?
MRS. ANFUSO: Yeah.
MR. COSTELLO: Expansion of a
conforming.
MRS. ANFUSO: Expansion of a conforming. I need to have an exit from my sliding glass door and I would just like to put a small landing with stairs to an existing walkway.

MR. BOWLES: Show the picture.
MRS. ANFUSO: You should have it from last time.

MR. COLELLO: Personally, I didn't go by your property. Did anybody else see it?

MR. FROESSEL: Yes.
MRS. ANFUSO: We converted our garage into a family room. We have a sliding glass door.

MR. COLELLO: That's long done;
right?
MRS. ANFUSO: Yes.

MR. BOWLES: Yes.
MRS. ANFUSO: But we need approval --
MR. BOWLES: Can't get out.
MRS. ANFUSO: -- because they
approved our permit without this part.
MR. COLELLO: And you have a door
there, obviously?
MRS. ANFUSO: I have a sliding glass
door here and I have an existing walkway here and I
just want to make it so that I can step on to this
little landing and walk to the walkway.
MR. COLELLO: I don't understand
this.
MRS. ANFUSO: What?
MR. COLELLO: Is there a door on this
side?
MRS. ANFUSO: No. There's a sliding
glass door back here.
MR. COLELLO: Right. So, this
walkway is on the ground?
MRS. ANFUSO: Yes.
MR. COLELLO: Oh, it's on the ground.
MRS. ANFUSO: Yes.
MR. COLELLO: I'm sorry, I got you
now. And you want to step up three steps or so? How
many steps?
MRS. ANFUSO: Yeah, three steps.
MR. COLELLO: And then it will be
this big?
MRS. ANFUSO: Yeah. Four feet by
nine feet.
MR. COLELLO: And that's nine feet?
MRS. ANFUSO: Yes.
MR. COLELLO: So, the applicant is not expanding with this small deck any closer to the sides or to the rear setbacks. But, because the house is, once again, preexisting, nonconforming, they're short on the right and left sides by approximately three feet, approximately six feet and overall that's short total by about 20 feet, a little less.

Does anyone in the audience have any questions or comments regarding this application? Do we have any questions of the applicant?

MR. COSTELLO: No.
MR. COLELLO: Any final comments you'd like to make?

MRS. ANFUSO: No.
MR. COLELLO: Do you think you've had
a fair and adequate opportunity to state your case?

MRS. ANFUSO: Yes.

MR. COLELLO: Very good. Have a
seat. Again, a classic 138-11. I'll call this the Harper case. We should call 138-11 the Harper factor.

Anyway, I'll entertain any motions either in favor of or opposed to the application.

MR. FROESSEL: I'll make a motion to grant the applicant an area variance to construct a nine foot by four foot platform deck as depicted in the application.

MR. COLELLO: Do I have a second?
MR. CASTELLANO: I will second.
MR. COLELLO: Seconded by Joseph.
Would you address the criteria, please?
MR. FROESSEL: Yes.
Whether an undesirable change will be produced in the character of the neighborhood or a detriment to nearby properties will be created by the grant of the variance; no. It's essentially a very small deck that they're putting in to be able to access the back door. There's much, much larger decks than that throughout Brewster Heights so it's really not any type of change in the character of the neighborhood.

Whether the benefit sought by the applicant can be achieved by some feasible method other than a variance; no. It's obvious they need some type of structure there to be able to use that door to affix the elevation and really anything they do there is going to require a variance because of the preexisting, nonconforming setbacks of the house.

Whether the requested variance is substantial; $I$ would say it's not because it's not going into any of the already encroached setbacks. Whether the proposed variance will have an adverse effect or impact on the environmental conditions in the neighborhood or district; no, there's not.

Whether the alleged difficulty was self-created; my view is that it's really not self-created. It's more of a product of the fact that the house was built prior to the current zoning codes.

MR. COLELLO: Roll call vote.
Joseph.
MR. CASTELLANO: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: Tim.
MR. FROESSEL: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: Tom.

MR. COSTELLO: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: Paul.
MR. VINK: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: I'm in favor as well.
So you're all set.
MRS. ANFUSO: Thank you.
MR. COLELLO: Good luck.
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MR. COLELLO: Frank DiPietro.
MR. BUMGARNER: Craig Bumgarner, an attorney with offices in Carmel, 1717 Route 6. With me this is evening is Mr. DiPietro.

MR. COLELLO: I don't think he's been
sworn in.
MR. BUMGARNER: No. He wasn't here last time.

MR. COSTELLO: Raise your right hand. Do you swear that the testimony you're about to give is the truth, to the best of your knowledge?

MR. DIPIETRO: Yes.
MR. COSTELLO: Thank you.
MR. BUMGARNER: Just to give the Board a quick recap of the project, the property consists of 7.212 acres. It's located at 40 Guinea Road in the town's R-160 district. This district requires 160,000 square feet of lot area. We are proposing to subdivide a parcel of property that currently has one residence on it into two lots thereby creating one conforming lot with the full 160,000 square foot and one nonconforming lot that would have one roughly 154,100 square feet attached to it at that point.

We've sent out over 100 notices for our mailing. I think two people came to the last board meeting. They both reside in Holly Stream Condos. They looked at the map. They found out where we were and they were all set. Would you like me to go through the factors of the variance? I did that at the last meeting. Certainly, we can talk about it more if you'd like to.

MR. COLELLO: Does everyone understand what's going on? Does anyone need him to go through it again? Tom?

MR. COSTELLO: No.
MR. COLELLO: Tim.
MR. FROESSEL: It's up to him.
MR. COLELLO: It's up to you if you
want to.
MR. BUMGARNER: I mean, I can keep it real brief. The major factor that the Board will be considering is whether there's going to be an adverse change to the character of the neighborhood. Last time we were here we showed the Board a tax map with the surrounding properties most of which are -- hover between an acre and an acre and a half, you know, in total lot area so it is in keeping with the surrounding area.

Not to, again, to get into too much detail on this because we did talk about it last time, but in terms of the variance itself, it is pretty small in volume, roughly 3.85 percent of the total volume. I think we're only looking for a variance of -- what do we got here in square feet? It's only 5,860 square feet.

My client informs me that the property is completely surrounded by pretty thick evergreen trees and so there shouldn't really be a big problem with any of the neighbors there. Other
than that, I think the -- that's it in connection with the rest of the application.

MR. COLELLO: Do we have any
questions or thoughts from anyone in the audience?
Go ahead, Lynne.
MS. ECKARDT: What's the frontage?
Is the frontage fine as far as this goes for both lots?

MR. BUMGARNER: It is. MS. ECKARDT: And this was in front of the planning board, what, probably three years? MR. DIPIETRO: No, about a year ago. MS. ECKARDT: So, did the planning board forward this on?

MR. DIPIETRO: Yes, and they
recommended it for approval.
MS. ECKARDT: Thank you.
MR. COLELLO: They really didn't
recommend it for approval.
MR. DIPIETRO: Okay. MR. COLELLO: You know what I mean? MR. BUMGARNER: We talked about your referrals last time, more with an application prior to me. MR. COLELLO: Exactly, and I'm not
giving you a hard time.
MR. BUMGARNER: We understand
perfectly what that means and entails and so forth so...

MS. ECKARDT: Could I ask one more question? I'm sorry, I forgot.

Refresh my memory, are there wetlands
on this?
MR. DIPIETRO: No.

MR. BUMGARNER: No. None whatsoever.
MR. COLELLO: As I told you last
month, my concern is it's always hard for me is where's the line, you know. I mean, you're going to have a four acre lot and a 3.89, whatever it is, acre lot. Is that line 3.4 ; is it 3.2 , you know what I mean? Is it 4.0?

MR. BUMGARNER: I mean, I think it's
important to remember the -- really the most
important factor for the Board to consider is the character of the neighborhood. I mean, if we were looking at maybe four, five, six acre lots surrounding this then $I$ would be a lot more concerned. I mean, yes -- you know, these are all -it's supposed to be balancing test which means the Board should take all of these factors into
consideration.

In terms of whether it's substantial or not --

MR. COLELLO: It's not substantial. It's not. I agree with you. And what makes me feel better, personally, is the fact that you don't -- you have enough road frontage. You need one variance. You're just a little short on your overall size and you could have two 3.9 s -- I'm just using a number -or you have one 4.0 and one 3.8.

MR. BUMGARNER: We were actually -this piece of property years back was approved for a five lot subdivision.

MR. COLELLO: Yeah, I bet.
MR. DIPIETRO: Actually, seven lots.

MR. VINK: An acre each?
MR. DIPIETRO: Less than that, a half acre and then it went to one and a half acre zoning. We got caught unaware. We didn't realize that it was being upzoned because there's no property around us or near us except for the Gidusso property behind us that's this size and we were -- and we thought we're an acre and a half zoning.

This property was bought in, I think, 1985 or ' 86 by my grandfather. I purchased it from
him as basically an inheritance for what was owed on the property in 2002. And we looked into -- we grew up in Brewster. My brother was a big lacrosse star for the high school team. We've been living there all of our lives. So, it wasn't something like we're planning a major subdivision. It's just a house. We were unaware. We really thought it was an acre and a half.

MR. BUMGARNER: Again, $I$ think it's pretty telling that you can send out that number of notices and not really have a lot of objection. I mean, if it was really going to be a serious detriment to the character of the neighborhood, I'm sure those neighbors would certainly come here to be heard.

MR. COLELLO: Most of the those were in the condos, though; right?

MR. DIPIETRO: Yeah, mostly the condos.

MR. BUMGARNER: Yes. The condos were -- made the volume of it, but all of the surrounding neighbors were notified. In fact, even one of the neighbors called my office with a few questions. I told her how to look at the file and get maps and so forth.

MR. DIPIETRO: Have you been on the property?

MR. COLELLO: No, I did not.
MR. DIPIETRO: It's about 20 feet from the property line is evergreens. This is all cleared field. So, we're not taking down any trees except the driveway right here. It's flat space. MR. COLELLO: I usually don't go look at raw land. I usually don't, to be honest with you, only because -- you know, if there's real issues or it's real interesting type of tricky thing maybe, but I've never been good at walking property. My wife says I have no vision. I don't know. I have no compassion. I have no sensitivity. There's a lot of things $I$ don't have.

MR. COSTELLO: A sense of humor. MR. COLELLO: Do you have a question, sir? Could you state your name for the record, please?

MR. R. DIPIETRO: Rigo, R-i-g-o,
DiPietro. The entire property is surrounded by multi-family. On the south we have one acre lots and then the house right after ours is multi-family. Direct across the street is multi-family. To the other side of us, going to Salinger, is a
subdivision. The reason why there's some land in between there is because there's a huge gas pipeline going through and that's the reason why you have that vacant land there. All around us is multi-family and one neighbor, too.

In the rear of us, you probably know better than me, I think about 500 homes are approved over there and now they're involved in a lawsuit. So, you know, why is this house the only one that has to be four acres in the middle of all the multi-families, it just doesn't make any sense. Thank you.

MR. COLELLO: Do you have any other
questions of the applicant?
Are there any final comments you
would like to make before we close the hearing?
MR. BUMGARNER: I think that's it.
MR. COLELLO: Do you think you've had
a fair and adequate opportunity to state your case?
MR. BUMGARNER: Yes, we do.
MR. DIPIETRO: Yes, sir.
MR. COLELLO: Great. Have a seat.
MR. COSTELLO: And I tend to agree
with you in the fact that they only need the one
variance, which is a size, mitigates the impact.

They have the frontage and they have all the other requirements that are required for a legal lot. So, the 5,000 square feet of land on the one lot that they're proposing that is short is three percent, so I really think it's minimal.

And the other thing is the character of the neighborhood. Certainly, adding one additional house on a four acre lot is not -- almost a four acre lot is not going to be a detriment to that neighborhood.

MR. COLELLO: I agree with that. I look at this and I was just thinking about it. I think it's a win/win/win. I think it's -- obviously, if we grant the variance it's a win for the applicant because he gets to do what he wants to do. I think it's a win for the neighbors because I don't think it's going to matter to any of the neighbors.

And not that it's our concern, not that's what we do things for, but $I$ think it's a win for the town because, let's put the cards on the table, you get another piece of property on the tax map and the town is going to pick up tax money. That's not why we do things, but I look at it through the town's standpoint, the applicant's standpoint and everyone's standpoint.

MR. COSTELLO: It's going to increase the deer, though.

MR. COLELLO: Yeah, but so do condos.
I got to tell you, $I$ don't think he's going to put a dent in the school system nearly as much as that development that's around the back of him.

MR. VINK: Although at \$20,000 a kid to educate them, if there's two kids living there we're losing money on the deal.

MR. COLELLO: Good point.
MR. R. DIPIETRO: Taxes are \$15,000 a year for one house.

MR. VINK: So if there's two kids --
MR. COLELLO: Okay. I'll entertain
any motions either in favor of or opposed.
I'd like to make a motion to grant the variance for the applicant to allow the applicant to subdivide the property so that one of the lots in question remains 160,000 square feet and the second proposed lot will be 154,140 or approximately three percent short. Do I have a second?

MR. VINK: Second.
MR. COLELLO: Seconded by Paul. I'll address the criteria.

Whether an undesirable change will be
produced in the character of the neighborhood; I don't think it will, at all.

Whether the benefit sought by the applicant can be achieved by some feasible method other than a variance; sure, only one thing to do, put up one house. There's no other way to do this without a variance.

Whether the requested variance is substantial; I think that's the key, it's surely not substantial. It's three percent and it's one of the reasons I think it's a good idea.

Whether the proposed variance will have an adverse effect or impact on the environmental conditions in the neighborhood; I think it will have none.

And whether the alleged difficulty was self-created; yeah, it was self-created because the applicant is requesting to have two lots where there should be technically one. But, I think we also have to be cognizant of people in this town. We've had a few of these over the years who had approved building lots and with upzoning they've been diminished.

I can remember a bunch of them over the years where people have thought they had three
lots and then all of the sudden it's two and pretty soon it's one, et cetera. I'm not saying upzoning is bad. I think upzoning is pretty good for the town, personally. But, $I$ think we have to be cognizant of the fact that when you have upzoning you have to look at the -- not that the applicants that are trying to work the system, but the homeowners or the land owners who are just trying to build something, and I think that sometimes that plays in it.

Okay. Roll call vote. Joseph.
MR. CASTELLANO: In favor.
MR COLELLO: Tim.
MR. FROESSEL: In favor.
MR COLELLO: Tom.
MR. COSTELLO: In favor.
MR COLELLO: Paul.
MR. VINK: In favor.
MR COLELLO: And I'm in favor as
well. So you're all set.
MR. DIPIETRO: Thank you.
MR. BUMGARNER: Thank you very much.
MR. COLELLO: Do you want this map
back?
MR. DIPIETRO: Yes, please. Thank
you very much.

MR. COLELLO: Good luck.
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MR. COLELLO: Gomez. Hello.
MRS. GOMEZ: Hello.

MR. COSTELLO: Mailings?
MRS. GOMEZ: I think I gave that to you last month.

MR. COSTELLO: Which was the one that we only got one mailing?

MRS. GOMEZ: I didn't see that lady here.

MR. COLELLO: She's not here. She's this lady.

MR. COSTELLO: Okay. Just a reminder that you're still under oath.

MRS. GOMEZ: Yes. That's the denial
letter and we are applying for --
MR. COLELLO: This is the woman that
supposedly I told her she doesn't have to do the
mailings because they already got their approval from the co-op board. Do you remember me saying that last month?

MR. FROESSEL: No.
MR. COLELLO: I didn't think I did either, but supposedly somebody heard me say that, only her, I'm sorry.

MRS. GOMEZ: Yes. I'm applying for a variance so we can install a small above ground pool to the back and attach it to an existing deck. We don't have the required setbacks to my neighbor in the rear. We're short by approximately five feet and that's not counting the existing deck which is not considered part of the dwelling. We're okay as far as the side setbacks, but since the property is on a fork I've got frontage everywhere except for the rear of the property.

MR. COLELLO: I drove by your site -your house. I didn't get out of the car. I hit you and Mr. Ratajack, you're both right up from the street from each other.

MRS. GOMEZ: Right.
MR. COLELLO: And it was clear that most of your property is in the front of your house and you have very little in the back.

MRS. GOMEZ: And this was why we
offset the pool so that it would not extend beyond the corner of the house so you wouldn't see it until you actually pass our house, and that's why it's offset so that it will probably come to the edge of the house and then midway on the existing deck.

MR. COLELLO: Do we have any questions or thoughts or opinions from anyone in the audience?

Any Board members have any questions of the applicant?

MR. FROESSEL: I have a question. Mr. Harper's letter that says that the existing rear setback is 22.6 feet and that the proposed setback of the pool would be only 15 feet. You're putting up a pool that's only seven feet?

MRS. GOMEZ: No. The pool is 12 feet wide by 24 feet long. When I originally submitted the application, I explained to the lady in the town hall that I needed 35 foot setback on the property, but it was worded differently in the copies that you received.

MR. COLELLO: Okay. So, I guess, I'm going to ask the question: The net result is where do you want to put your pool? How far is that from
the property line?
MRS. GOMEZ: 15 feet from the edge of where the pool ends to this wire and wood fence. MR. COLELLO: That's your property line?

MRS. GOMEZ: Uh-huh.
MR. COLELLO: Your house is how far back?

MRS. GOMEZ: From?

MR. COLELLO: From the property --
can I see this up close?
MRS. GOMEZ: Sure.
MR. FROESSEL: If this is 22.6, a 12
by something foot pool and have 15 foot?
MR. COLELLO: If the pool is 12 feet
this way, so if this looks like -- I'm just
guessing -- going through the middle pool it would be six feet, so six minus the 22 would put you down -- yeah, that will work because if you look it's getting --

MRS. GOMEZ: It comes at an angle and that was another reason why we offset it because as you start getting further down it starts to narrow up in the back.

MR. COLELLO: So, if you look here,
this is 22, this might be 25 from the property line. MR. FROESSEL: Yes. MR. COLELLO: And then you got six feet, it really would be 21 then. MR. COSTELLO: No, it's not six feet. The pool is 12 feet wide.

MR. COLELLO: This line -- I'm
guessing, this line goes to the middle of the pool. MR. COSTELLO: What line is that? MR. COLELLO: This arrow. MRS. GOMEZ: Right. MR. COLELLO: No, you're right. I'm sorry. That line is not this arrow. That line is the property. So you're right, Tom, I apologize. So, that's where you are. So, it's 12 feet plus this, that's 27 feet; right?

MR. COSTELLO: 27, subtract the 12 foot width of the pool and it's 15. MR. COLELLO: And there's your 15. So, the measurements would be hypothetically 22 from this corner, 27 from the middle of the pool and 43 over here. That doesn't make sense. Then 43 is back from here.

MR. COSTELLO: From the deck.
MR. COLELLO: Okay.

MR. COSTELLO: Just to clarify, you're fairly certain that after you build the pool the closest point to the fence is 15 feet? MRS. GOMEZ: Yes. MR. COSTELLO: Because if we grant you a variance for that, if you come within 14 feet you're going to have a problem. MR. COLELLO: We're not trying to scare you. These measurements are good? MRS. GOMEZ: Well, my husband measured it. I don't know. MR. COLELLO: I'm not going to pass any judgment on that.

MRS. GOMEZ: Would it be possible for me to request something, maybe an extra foot? MR. COLELLO: Okay. I guess my question is how bad is your husband at measuring? MRS. GOMEZ: Well, he has problems with 45 miter cuts so $I$ guess it's not so good. MR. COSTELLO: When are you planning to install the pool?

MR. VINK: A month ago?
MRS. GOMEZ: Yeah, basically when I
came to the last meeting.
MR. COLELLO: So, what you're asking
for is a 20 feet variance?
MR. FROESSEL: And I'll tell you, I brought it up because I drove by. It just looks tight back there.

MR. COLELLO: So, do you want to
change your application to 21 feet?
MR. COSTELLO: She's saying 15 right
now; right?
MR. COLELLO: She's not 15.
MR. VINK: She needs a 20 foot
variance.
MR. COLELLO: Why don't you apply for
a 21 foot variance?
MRS. GOMEZ: Okay.
MR. COLELLO: If it's more than a
foot, I'm sorry, then you got a problem. It's not that he can't measure, don't get me wrong. The problem is, are you sure where the property line is? That's the issue.

MRS. GOMEZ: That I'm sure of.
MR. COLELLO: You're sure?
MRS. GOMEZ: That I'm sure of.
MR. COLELLO: Then I wouldn't worry about that then.

MRS. GOMEZ: Can I just play it safe,
though?
MR. COLELLO: Do you want to go for
21 feet?

MRS. GOMEZ: Yes. I'd rather go for the 21.

MR. COLELLO: It's late. I'm almost willing to say yes to anything at this point, personally. So you want a 21 foot rear setback variance?

MRS. GOMEZ: Right.
MR. COLELLO: Any questions from anyone in the audience? Any questions from the Board members on what we need?

Do you think you've had a fair and adequate opportunity to state your case?

MRS. GOMEZ: Yes.
MR. COLELLO: Have a seat.
The applicant is requesting a 21 foot rear setback variance to put in an above ground pool. Would anyone like to make a motion in favor of or oppose the application?

I'll do it. I'll make a motion to grant the applicant a 21 foot variance against the rear setback requirement of 35 feet to install an above ground pool as depicted in the application. Do

I have a second?
MR. CASTELLANO: I'll second.
MR. COLELLO: Seconded by Joseph.
Whether an undesirable change will be produced in the character of the neighborhood; no, I don't think it will be any, plus it's not that easy to see back there because most of the land is in the front of the house and it will be hidden behind the back.

Whether the benefit sought by the applicant can be achieved by some other feasible method other than a variance; you can't put a pool in the front of your house and even if the applicant put it to the side she'd still have a problem with the 35 feet.

Whether the requested variance is substantial; it is substantial, a 21 foot variance versus 35 foot requirement is substantial but, again, due to the nature in the corner of the lot there's not much the applicant can do.

Whether the proposed variance will have an adverse effect or impact on the environmental conditions in the neighborhood; I think it will have none.

And whether the alleged difficulty
was self-created; once again, you can say it was
self-created because the applicant wants to put in a pool, but due to the nature of that corner piece the applicant doesn't have a lot of options.

With that said, roll call vote.
Paul.
MR. VINK: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: Tom.
MR. COSTELLO: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: Tim.
MR. FROESSEL: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: Joseph.
MR. CASTELLANO: In favor.
MR. COLELLO: And I'm in favor as
well. So, Mrs. Gomez, you're all set.
MRS. GOMEZ: Thank you.
MR. COLELLO: Good luck.

This is our first new one of the night.
MR. MASSIMO: This is my first time.
MR. COSTELLO: Do you have the
mailings?
MR. MASSIMO: Yes, but yes with a
story.
MR. COLELLO: I got the story. I'll
read you what -- they left me a note; was to be the first new application on the August agenda, was given the wrong date from the town clerk's office, therefore, the mailings are incorrect. He understands he has to do the mailings again for the next meeting, but can you discuss his application as a work session item? He will be at the meeting.

Now, I'm surrounded by the guys who are going to make the decision. Personally, because -- and I know it doesn't really matter, but we, the town, blew it, right, giving him the wrong date. So, it's really not his fault that he put wrong date on them. Technically, we can't open the public hearing, correct, or could we?

MR. FROESSEL: No, we can't.
MR. COLELLO: We can't open the
meeting. So, we have to handle this as a work session even though it's 11:20 at night. Okay.

MR. FROESSEL: What's incorrect about
his mailings? They just weren't done --
MR. COLELLO: Wrong date.
MR. MASSIMO: They were done fine, but I was told the meeting was going to be next Monday, so on 42 letters that went out the next Monday is the date meeting.

MR. COLELLO: So, next Monday we're going to be swamped with people.

So, let's talk about it. Let me explain how we do things at a work session. They're very informal. You just tell us what you want to do so we familiarize ourselves with it.

MR. COSTELLO: Do you want this off the record?

MR. COLELLO: It should be off the record. A work session should be off the record. (Whereupon, an off the record discussion took place.)
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MR. COLELLO: Last but not least, Valero Gas Station. Okay. You're still under oath.

MR. COSTELLO: This is a new
application?
MR. LIGUORI: Yes.
MR. COLELLO: That's right.
MR. LIGUORI: Tom, the list of
property owners, they're across and they go in order. The original area that we requested was 48 square feet which was denied because it was too substantial and I think we really cut to the chase. We cut it in half to go down to 24 square feet. Obviously, the addition of a freestanding sign in addition to the extra wall sign bears -- has an affect on the variance.

But, I really think this application is what we're going to see in the next seven years. So, we're just six years ahead, I think, of everybody else because when the town begins the enforcement process, after the seven years are up, for all the businesses in -- virtually every sign -- I don't want to say every sign in town, but almost every sign in town is now rendered nonconforming.

So, I think what will happen is that
we'll see some mass settlement unless everyone takes
their signs down, but -- you know, we really are just six years ahead of everybody else. We just don't have our freestanding -- we just don't have a price on it, that's all.

And the substantial argument really is that -- what I think this really falls on is the most critical part of the application and we've discussed all the business concerns with having a price sign and to us to have a gas station to not have a price sign is a detriment to the business. Obviously, that's not one of the listed criteria when you apply for an area variance, but to the day-to-day operation -- you know, the conflict between the business owner and the zoning ordinance, this is the most critical thing.

MR. COLELLO: Let me ask you a couple questions.

MR. COSTELLO: The mailings are in order.

MR. COLELLO: Thank you. Once again, to recap we know where the sign is going. We know the height of the sign which is going to be eight feet which is great. Your first go around you wanted a 48 square foot sign? MR. LIGUORI: Yes. We had started it
at 18. We had lowered that to 12 feet. I submitted the application really before $I$ had a chance to read all of the various applications before the Board and it was very clear we would not be getting 18 feet.

MR. COLELLO: So, now we're at eight feet in height and the square footage in the proposed new sign is what?

MR. LIGUORI: We asked for up to 24 square feet and that would be six by four. So, it would begin two feet from the ground, go up six and be across by four feet. I'm six feet tall. So, two feet -- I guess you have eight foot ceilings, so four feet across. So it would be this big.

In relation to the site, $I$ don't recall the specific dimensions of the site, but if you look around at the various properties and you compare the signs -- for instance, the Subaru. I don't know if you guys take notice of the Subaru signs, but $I$ raise that because they have tremendous, tremendous signage. So, when compared to some of the other properties it's -- six by four is really not big.

In relation to the 10 square feet that's permitted, we don't think that 10 square feet is adequate, but that's what the town board deemed
appropriate for the district. So, we have, obviously, a head-on conflict when it comes to what's permitted and what we've requested. We've come down very significantly by reducing it to that size.

MR. VINK: What do you picture on the sign? Is it going to be another Valero identification or just prices?

MR. HESSARI: It's going to be the wording of Valero and the 24 square feet you can pretty much -- actually, then there will be three grades or four grades of fuel. So, if you figure out a foot of Valero, a foot of no lead, plus, super, diesel that will cover the whole sign.

MR. COSTELLO: If they're only a foot each then you only need four feet and you're talking about eight feet.

MR. LIGUORI: Well, we have to make room for the frame of the sign. The words would be 12 inches, Tom, but you may have some additional space. We're going to have to custom make a sign so...

MR. COSTELLO: You had some photos of signs.

MR. LIGUORI: We did -- we do. We had the book from Valero corporate which is the brand
distributor and they went all the way down to 32 square feet or --

MR. HESSARI: Right.
MR. LIGUORI: I think 32 was the smallest that you can get down to with their signs and I didn't see anything other than the 32 square feet.

MR. HESSARI: It has to be custom made.

MR. LIGUORI: But this one we have to make, but we still need to leave some room for the top of the sign and the actual frame of it.

MR. HESSARI: I think the
misunderstanding is the height of the sign is eight feet, the maximum height, overall height, but six by four so it would be six foot.

MR. LIGUORI: What Tom is saying is that each doesn't add up to six straight even.

MR. COSTELLO: Right.
MR. COLELLO: Do you need the
corporate name on the sign? I mean, you got the company name on the canopy. MR. HESSARI: Right. MR. COLELLO: Okay. MR. VINK: The corporate colors on
the facade we approved.
MR. COLELLO: I'm just one person
buying gas, okay, what makes me go into your gas station? Well, obviously, if I'm on E then I don't have a lot of options, but if I've got an eighth of a tank and I can get to my next gas station, what's going to draw me in? The price.

MR. HESSARI: Right.
MR. COLELLO: Whether it says Shell or Eddie's Chubby Fuel Guy, it doesn't matter. I'm going in there if the price is right, personally. I'm not saying I'm different.

MR. HESSARI: Of course. It's true.
MR. COLELLO: And your prices are very competitive, by the way. I just wanted to let you know that.

MR. HESSARI: Thank you.
MR. COLELLO: So, that wasn't a plug
for anyone. It was just a fact. What I'm saying, just as one Board member, the least amount of signage that you need to make it work works for all of us, all right. If you had a four foot wide sign and all you did was put the three numbers there -- I'm sorry, the four numbers, okay, for the four prices at a foot high each, that's four feet, okay.

MR. LIGUORI: Yes.
MR. COLELLO: And then maybe if you
didn't put the name, you could get a foot border.
I'm just saying, you might be able to trim it from six feet in height to five feet in height and still have a foot for all of the four prices.

MR. HESSARI: It's true, Ed, it could be done, but it's really not in the perfect science that a foot ends and another foot starts here. There's a gap in between.

MR. COLELLO: I know that.
MR. LIGUORI: We didn't ask for any additional height, but to have the eight feet -- to have the six by four and have it at the eight feet with the fence that's next door that's really part of the driving force for trying to hold on to some of the height is that we do have the six foot fence. It's state property. We can get the state to come and mow it and trim it down, but we have this blockage.

MR. COLELLO: It's still going to be at eight feet.

MR. HESSARI: Yes. It's not going to be visible. The fence is going to cover it.

MR. COLELLO: The fence is going to
hurt you some.
MR. FROESSEL: I hear they have this transparent deer fence so you can see right through it.

MR. COLELLO: I'm just trying to see, is there any way you can take it from being six feet of sign to maybe five feet of sign?

MR. HESSARI: It's doable.
Everything is doable. This is a custom sign. They don't have it in the book.

MR. FROESSEL: Bear in mind for us, one of the things we have to look at is how substantial is the variance. And 24 square feet to you may not seem like it's that huge, but when 10 feet is permitted, you're at 140 percent of what's permitted and we can't, with a straight face, say that that's not substantial.

MR. HESSARI: True.
MR. COLELLO: Just going to the four
by five, now you're at 100 percent, you're at 20 square feet. It's not perfect, but it's better.

MR. HESSARI: Sure. To answer your question about the Valero, they really like to see some word, just Valero, not big a V logo, but something on the top so that's why.

MR. COLELLO: Could it work, the five feet?

MR. HESSARI: Sure.
MR. VINK: Could it work at three and a half by five?

MR. HESSARI: You know, this -- the fact that they pass this law, my opinion, all the places that you go in this town they have more than 10 square feet so this is going to be a disaster in six years or is the law going to be changed or --

MR. VINK: The Mobil station has a small sign. It can't be more than 10 square feet on their post there. Granted it's higher than yours would be, but it's probably a two by five sign.

MR. LIGUORI: You can have a price sign made that's three feet by three feet. You could do it. We could have anything made. It's just designing a plan that we think it's going to look nice for the property, and that's really what it comes down to. I have pictures of every gas station in town. I don't want to drop the dime on Mobil, but they have about 100 signs.

MR. VINK: There are a lot of gas
stations in violation of the signage law.
MR. LIGUORI: Almost everyone is and
this is why I say we're kind of like six years in the future because here we are -- we're horse trading in saying look, we're going to take down everything. We know we have to take it down and I think that's what you're going to see is that Mobil is going to come in and say look, we know we have to take all of this stuff down, but here's what we really want to keep. MR. VINK: And maybe we'll be telling them to come back with three and a half by five because that's the precedent we set.

MR. COLELLO: Or maybe we tell them to go talk to you because you're the role model. MR. LIGUORI: We're hoping to have the best looking thing that's out there, that's the goal is to have the nicest -- I mean, when it comes down to -- I don't know if anyone drives by gas stations and says oh, that's a nice place, I'm going to go in there and buy gas. They look at the price unless they know somebody.

MR. HESSARI: Image is important,
too.
MR. COLELLO: I agree. We want it to
look nice.
MR. HESSARI: Hess does a lot of
business. It's nice and neat.

MR. LIGUORI: It just seems that
three and a half, four foot -- I get it, you get it down another five feet.

MR. COLELLO: And we're not trying to grind you. We're just trying to do the best that we can because that's our job to try to grant the smallest relief possible. It sounds like we're being -- kind of horse trading when Paul says can you live with three and a half feet, but he's right, can you live with three and a half? And then we'll trim some more off, so three and a half times five?

MR. VINK: 17 and a half.
MR. LIGUORI: If we could walk out of here with 20, I think this is a fantastic result for us and I think we can live with that.

MR. COSTELLO: we need a referral to the county, I believe.

MR. COLELLO: We do.
MR. LIGUORI: Why?
MR. COLELLO: It's on a county road. MR. LIGUORI: But we're not doing
anything in the county road.
MR. COLELLO: Anytime there's a
variance within 500 feet of a county road we have to refer it to the county.

MS. ECKARDT: Isn't that a state road?

MR. COSTELLO: State or county.
MR. COLELLO: Yes. You know how that works; right? Unfortunately, we send them a letter and they have 30 days to respond and which the vast majority of the time they say we don't have a problem.

MR. LIGUORI: I get it. It's just my blood is boiling because that's why I submit nine applications and I check within 100 feet of a county road. I mean, that should have been the first thing -- the whole project is within 100 feet of a county road. Every variance -- everything we've asked for when we submit it to the clerk, that's why we submit nine applications.

MR. COLELLO: We don't have a secretary and this is probably my fault again.

MR. LIGUORI: Could we recheck that?
I have to look at 239M, or is it $N$ ?
MR. COLELLO: As far as what, the county?

MR. LIGUORI: The referral for the variance.

MR. FROESSEL: Some subsection of the

General Municipal Law 239.
MR. LIGUORI: $M$ or $N$, one or the
other, I forget. I submitted back on February 23rd so there had to be a possibility -MR. COSTELLO: But this is a new application, that's the problem. MR. LIGUORI: Right. MR. COLELLO: This is technically your first time here in front of us on this application.

MR. LIGUORI: Right. MR. HESSARI: So the procedure is -MR. COLELLO: That means we can't vote on it tonight. We'll put you ahead to next month.

MS. ECKARDT: Since I waited until
11:30 tonight can I say my two cents?
MR. VINK: Is next month even 30
days? That's assuming you get the letter out immediately, I'm saying.

MR. COLELLO: I'm not trying to give
you a hard time. Can you call in tomorrow?
MR. LIGUORI: Who?
MR. COLELLO: Call the town.
MR. LIGUORI: Yes.

MR. COLELLO: Because they're not going to send this out unless you give them the address and everything and all the particulars. Remember the last time you did this --

MR. VINK: It still won't be 30 days.
MR. COLELLO: But they might respond to us pretty quick.

MR. LIGUORI: Well, who's got to sign the letter to the referral? Because, what I can do is, I can draft that for Ruth Mazzei to sign and say please respond within two weeks and follow it up with a phone call.

MR. COLELLO: Call Mary.
MR. LIGUORI: Mary Rhuda?
MR. COLELLO: Yeah. Call her and say look, Ed says this has to go out.

MR. COSTELLO: The county referral
letter goes to Lynch.
MR. LIGUORI: Paul Lynch?
MR. COSTELLO: That's who it used to
go to if he's still there. John Lynch. And normally, if there was a situation where you want to definitely vote next month on it you'd follow-up with them and make sure he gives you a copy of what he sends to us so you know that he's responded in time.

MR. LIGUORI: Okay. We had a referral from the applicant. I must have been confused because one time he said you need to do your referrals so I opened up the code to the referral section and $I$ get a nasty letter back saying we don't take referrals from the applicant. So, I'll talk to Mary Rhuda.

MR. COLELLO: She'll do it for you.
MR. LIGUORI: If it comes from me then it's not going to --

MR. COSTELLO: No. No. It comes from the town and then she's got to attach a copy of the application and then they'll review it and they'll make a form letter back.

MR. LIGUORI: Okay.
MR. COSTELLO: Usually it's approved as submitted.

MR. LIGUORI: Okay.
MR. COLELLO: And think about it in the next 30 days, the smallest possible sign that you possibly could live with. But, before we do that, Lynne, you wanted to say a few words?

MS. ECKARDT: Yes, very briefly.
I'll turn in the letter because $I$ knew something bad was coming. But, I think you're really only ahead of
everyone if you only comply. I think it's kind of disingenuous, unless you comply with the 10 square feet, that's the way you're ahead of the curve.

MR. COLELLO: Can I say something to interrupt you, and I'm not trying to debate with you? I don't think that's really true because --

MS. ECKARDT: Because they're cutting
down?
MR. COLELLO: Because of the eight
feet. Nobody is at eight feet.
MS. ECKARDT: Right. So we're half. MR. COLELLO: Yeah, I agree with you, but nobody is at eight feet. Your sign is not even eight feet. Is your sign eight feet at the top? MS. ECKARDT: It's much shorter. MR. COLELLO: See, you're ahead of the curve.

MS. ECKARDT: I'm just concerned that whatever is granted here is going to -- I think it's going to be what everyone else is going to go after because it will be greater than the 10 square feet, that's all. So, obviously, the smaller the sign the better off we are in six years. It does set a precedent.

MR. LIGUORI: Can I just say one
thing? I'm not going to argue the precedent.
Everybody knows that if you get something someone is going to come and ask for the same thing we did, there's no denying it.

MR. COLELLO: Well, here the facts are different than other places. I'll tell you how they're different. He has that fence to deal with. He has that blockage over there from the state -whatever you call that piece of land there.

MR. LIGUORI: The right-of-way. MR. COLELLO: Yes, the right-of-way, that's a problem. That's a problem from people coming from the village to see his sign there.

MS. ECKARDT: So, in other words, it could be argued six years down the road that that's the only reason that this was granted a variance successfully?

MR. COLELLO: That they got more than
10 feet?
MS. ECKARDT: Yeah.
MR. COLELLO: Maybe, because they
lost half the sign.
MR. VINK: And they brought their sign down to eight feet.

MS. ECKARDT: Which is where it
should be.
MR. COLELLO: If you take Mobil right up the block, Mobil, they don't have any problems with vision, nothing is blocking it; right?

MS. ECKARDT: Here come the pictures.
MR. LIGUORI: They have some high
signs. But anyway, I think that one of the most important things here is to recognize the spirit and the intent of the sign ordinance. And I think the town board -- I think they know secretly, and they never say it for political reasons, but they know that there is a possibility that no one will comply with the sign ordinance. But, they know that they've accomplished so much by getting gas stations like ours to get all the stuff off the windows and to come in with just a neat plan. They've accomplished their goal.

MR. COLELLO: I don't think they
have. I don't think they look at it that way, Michael. I think they're really stuck on this, and I don't blame them. I think they're committed to this eight feet.

MR. LIGUORI: But the 10 square feet?
MR. COLELLO: I don't think the 10
is -- I'm guessing, this is a guess. The big thing
is they don't want these huge signs. I get gas, because he's my friend, and coffee at this place every morning. Okay. Now, I'm looking at every sign. I went there the other day and I started actually laughing.

MR. VINK: Bill's signs are huge. MR. COLELLO: Huge. I go Billy, you got everything up there from logs to firewood to gas, numbers that are bigger than me, you know what I mean? I said you're a nightmare. And I think that's the big thing, but you're right, I think it's the height that they're focusing on, personally. MS. ECKARDT: It would probably be a lot better just to concentrate on the price than fitting in another Valero sign. I mean, to me that would make the most sense because people do buy price and I think the Valero sign is really visible on the canopy. I notice it every time I drive by.

MR. COLELLO: Well, the price is the big thing.

For some reason, I don't want to be in this job when this all ends, but $I$ want to be here when Home Depot comes by because that could be fun. Well, you can only go eight feet high. MR. VINK: And that's just the $H$.

MR. FROESSEL: It's kind of ironic because most of their merchandise is 20 feet off the ground.

MR. LIGUORI: I think what you'll see, no kidding aside, is a giant HD. They'll just cut it down to two letters. I think that will be the trend.

MR. VINK: And they will still need a variance.

MR. LIGUORI: Yeah, they'll still need a variance. Well, it's obvious what to do so we'll get that done and that will be it.

MR. COLELLO: All right. We'll see you next month.

MR. LIGUORI: Thank you guys.
MS. ECKARDT: Can I just hand this
up?
MR. COLELLO: Yes.
MR. COSTELLO: Is this your letter?
MS. ECKARDT: Yes, so you have it.
MR. COSTELLO: Do you want to put it
in the record, Lynne?
MS. ECKARDT: Yes.
MR. COLELLO: Off the record.
(Whereupon, an off the record
discussion took place.)
MR. COSTELLO: I'll make a motion to
close the meeting.
MR. COLELLO: Go ahead.
MR. COSTELLO: Seconded?
MR. COLELLO: Seconded. All in
favor?
(All in favor.)
CERTIFICATION
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THE
FOREGOING TO BE A TRUE AND ACCURATE
TRANSCRIPT OF THE ORIGINAL STENOGRAPHIC
RECORD AS TAKEN IN THIS MATTER.
JAYNE MCGINLEY
Court Reporter

