## Fcb 6, 2007 (decision) 153 "Vecision Transcript" We also have, Mr. Chairman, an

And has a very short

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CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent.

Thank you very much. Thank you all very much.

We do appreciate it. Thank you for the clarification today and I'm glad we were able to get through that.

absentee ballot from another participant who

comment, but his vote is to approve the

application which would give a resulting vote

is Michael Turnbull.

of five to zero to zero.

That being said, we have one more case at the morning's public meeting. Why don't we move ahead to that.

MR. MOY: The next and last case for decision is Application No. 17553 or Naun Segovia, pursuant to 11 DCMR 3103.2 for variances from the building height and storage limitations under Section 400 for variance from the read yard requirements under Section 404, a variance from the open court requirements under Section 406 and a variance

from the prohibition on enlarging a structure devoted to a nonconforming use under subsection 2002.5 to allow the expansion of an existing apartment house from 20 units to 34 units in the R-4 District at premises 1327 Euclid Street, NW. That's in Square 2861, Lot 4.

Staff notes for the record that the application was amended on January 23rd, 2007, to remove the requested relief from 2002.5, as well as the application being amended to include Lots 76 and 77.

On January 23rd, 2007, the Board completed public testimony, closed the record and scheduled its decision on February the 6th. The Board requested additional information which was filed by the Applicant on January the 30th, 2007. That is identified in your case folders as Exhibit 37.

The Board is also in receipt of a supplemental report from the Office of Planning which is dated January 29, 2007, and

1 that is identified as Exhibit 36. 2 And, finally, staff notes that 3 there is a letter in support from Jim Graham 4 a Ward Council Member which is identified as 5 Exhibit 38. And the staff is just going to 6 stop here and that completes the staff's 7 briefing, Mr. Chairman. 8 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent. 9 Thank you very much. I appreciate the opening 10 I think that clarified exactly the remarks. 11 relief that was being sought. 12 This is complicated а case 13 obviously. There's numerous aspects to it. 14 One and the most important being 15 the reinvigoration and reanimation of existing structures. 16 Obviously, we heard numerous 17 requests for a variance. This has an even 18 particular and more interesting -- well, a 19 couple of particular uniqueness to it. 20 One is is how it was actually 21 created in the R-4 zone district and there is 22 in the record that was provided by the Office

1	of Planning the history. The fact that this
2	was granted a variance back when it was built.
3	And then we have the element of
4	maintaining the affordable rental units and we
5	had kept the record open to fully address the
6	element of practical difficulty in fully
7	complying with the zoning regulations as it is
8	trying to meet that laudable program goal of
9	maintaining at the existing rent level those
0	units which would be returned to the existing
11	tenants.
.2	Let me open it up for deliberation
.3	from the Board and comments, questions as we
4	proceed.
.5	Yes, Mr. Etherly?
.6	MEMBER ETHERLY: Thank you very
.7	much, Mr. Chair.
18	I'll agree with your opening
L9	statement with regard to this case that at the
20	outset there was perhaps I don't want to
21	use the word consternation, but there was
22	perhaps, I think, a little bit of a challenge

in terms of getting at precisely the aspects of the variance test as required under the zoning regulations.

I think the additional submission of some data that speaks to some of the financial aspects of this property have helped to, if you will, round out, I think the file in this particular case.

As it relates to the issue of the physical kind of characteristics of the property and what, if you will, kind of represents the hardship the orunique circumstances, clearly the Office of Planning continues to have some difficulties or some challenges, if you will, with regard to the property.

As you noted and has been discussed in the Applicant's submittal, I think there is, if you will, a confluence of factors here that do speak to a satisfaction of the first part of the variance test as was discussed in our initial hearing on this

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1 matter and as my colleagues will recall, we're confronted with, as if the case in many 2 3 the District of Columbia, aspects of 4 neighborhood is community, that in а 5 transition as was identified by the Applicant in its written submissions and also with 6 7 respect to some of the photographic submittals 8 that were provided. We're seeing a changing 9 neighborhood where additional architectural 10 changes coming about existing are as 11 properties are reinvigorated, galvanized, if 12 you will, for today's marketplace in terms of 13 rental income, in terms of condo conversations 14 and others.

But with that being said, as I looked at this particular case, I called to mind one of our kind of staunch precedent cases, if you will, and that is the Gil Martin case that speaks to the issue of a confluence of factors, if you will.

And as I look at this particular application again, at our initial hearing I

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struggled with trying to, if you will, patch together the uniqueness, that first prong of our variance test. But as I look at the record here, taking into consideration the existing property that we have itself, taking into consideration the surrounding properties, the types of renovations and modifications that have been done with regard to the exterior of many of the properties surrounding this particular subject property. I think the Gil Martin's case language with respect to the issue of a confluence of factors, if you will, is somewhat instructive here.

Again, the Office of Planning identified or I should say felt that it could not identify, if you will, an adequate ground for what was unique or extraordinary or exceptional with regard to the site characteristics here. But as I read the Gil Martin cases and in particular as I come to that language with regard to looking at a confluence of factors, I think there are

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clearly a number of factors here that have moved the Applicant in the direction in which he is trying to move.

As you move to the issue of peculiar and practical difficulties, again, the Office of Planning in its most recent submittal that being Exhibit Number 36 dated January 29th, noted that there was not any documentation provided by the Applicant speaking to the issue of economic hardship, if you will. And as my colleagues are aware, we were provided with -- let me find that. Thank you very much, Mr. Chair. At Exhibit Number 37 some documentation which I believe begins round out the record, if you will, to regarding the costs that are to be incurred by the Applicant under two scenarios.

And the scenarios that are identified by the Applicant involve the renovation of the existing 20 units and returning only 13 of them to current market rents resulting in what would be essentially

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1 an ongoing loss and that would be probably describing that scenarios generously because 2 3 even that scenario would require a very, very 4 generous loan rate. 5 With the application as it's 6 currently proposed, renovation of the existing 7 20 units returning 13 of them to current 8 market rent and the construction of additional 9 14 units, we do see the return on investment 10 that the Applicant is seeking to get here. 11 I see this information as being 12 helpful with regard to rounding out the case 13 with regard to the economic aspect of the 14 argument that the Applicant, I believe, was 15 endeavoring to make at our first but perhaps 16 with a little bit of difficulty. 17 I'll stop right there, Mr. Chair, 18 and just kind of highlight some of those 19 preliminary thoughts as thoughts that I have 20 regarding potentially moving forward on this 21 case.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS:

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Excellent.

Thank you.

VICE CHAIR MILLER: I found this a difficult case because I think what the Applicant is proposing is a good thing for the community. The project would maintain affordable units that were renovate a dilapidated building.

Others?

It's a very positive thing but then what we're charged with doing is to make sure it actually passes the variance test.

So, I agree with Mr. Etherly that with respect to the first prong, I could see that perhaps a case for exceptional circumstances here and the picture that they painted was one of a building that was becoming obsolete because of the changes surrounding it. And that they had to change. And I can accept that.

My problem and maybe, Mr. Etherly, you can help me out on this, but my problem was with the practical difficulty test. And

that's where I was hoping that the Applicant would make a stronger showing when we invited them to address that test more fully in posthearing filings.

I think they made a very good

I think they made a very good showing that they have to renovate this building, that it needs to grow, they just can't renovate it, that the figures show that they would operate at a loss. And so they have to change.

My problem is there is a gap between -- they said, here's the renovation figures as is and we're operating as a loss. And then here are the figures for the project as proposed.

What they didn't show and what I was hoping they would show is why they have to difference đò such great from the regulations. Such a great deviation. It's It's 69 six stories. feet high. It's doubling the height and that is what OP has such a concern with.

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1 And at the hearing was saying can 2 you show us, you know, why you can't do less 3 and not need such great variance relief? And 4 I didn't really see the rationale in their 5 papers. And so maybe I missed it. But that's 6 where my problem is. I think they didn't show 7 why they had to do such a great deviation. 8 With respect to substantial 9 detriment, which is the third prong, I think 10 there are aspects on both sides. I mean, 11 Office of Planning felt this was detrimental 12 because it was so out of proportion to what 13 the regs require. And that it was there for 14 a contrary to the intent of the R-4 District. 15 On the other hand, the Applicant 16 was painting a picture that it was actually in 17 line with what was being built around it and 18 that this certainly was a positive effect with 19 respect to the affordable housing aspect. 20 So, for me, I just have problems 21 with the practical difficulty element.

GRIFFIS:

CHAIRPERSON

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What's

fascinating in terms of looking at this. And both of you started to address it is obviously the variance test is set up so that the first threshold that needs to be met is uniqueness. So, that if you look at this and it was granted the variance, it could not walk down the street and on assumption be granted again.

And so I think in some of the difficulty that I have in looking at this. absolutely agree that this is great development program, but having some difficulty in finding how it meets the test of the variance itself in terms of what it's being -- what relief is being requested an dhow that relates to the uniqueness of the property and the practical difficulty complying with those.

I think if you look at what Mr. Etherly is saying as I understand it, is that there is a confluence of elements of which Gil Martin does set precedence for us to look at. And it is practically speaking utilized

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1 numerous times because all projects don't 2 break out easily into kind of the legál 3 language of our regulations but rather are 4 real and complicated. 5 And here is one that may well be. 6 I think it does strike one as a huge addition 7 to an existing building and maybe that's 8 another element that's being really weighed 9 for us is that the magnitude and essentially 10 the cost benefit is what's being asked for related to 11 directly the uniqueness 12 practical difficulty. 13 MEMBER ETHERLY: Yes. I would 14 definitely agree with that, Mr. Chair. 15 again, there was no shortage of difficulty on 16 my part at the outset of this case with 17 respect to potentially moving in a different 18 direction here. 19 What I am perhaps caught between 20 is when you look at the photographic evidence 21 that was provided by the Applicant. And I do

not have an Exhibit Number on this particular

exhibit. But my colleagues will recall that the Applicant provided a series of photographic shots, if you will, of some of the adjacent properties in the immediate vicinity.

As was indicated by Mrs. Miller, the Office of Planning on page 2 of its January 29th report did express a concern with regard to the intent, purpose and integrity prong of the variance analysis as related to the zone plan in the public good.

I am perhaps, however, enlightened by the fact that as was indicated I think both in the verbal testimony and photographic evidence, that the immediate neighborhood does, in fact, contain and I'm reading directly from the Applicant's burden of proof statement which is -- and, again, I apologize for not having an Exhibit Number for that but it is the white binder that was included in our original file submittal.

The Applicant describe the

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immediate neighborhood follows: as The neighborhood immediate in contains the immediate proximity of the property structure erected before 1958 that currently exceeds zoning, height and story limits. Structures on each side of the property already exceed the current height limitation of 40 feet and an apartment building directly across street exceeds 40 feet in three stories.

Again, I am very, very well enlightened by Mrs. Miller's comment because I think it does beg the question which is, where do you perhaps draw the line, if you will.

I'm perhaps being a little soft in saying that I'm happy I don't have to answer that question with regard to this particular case, but I think as we look at again the Gil Martin case, which spoke to one, a confluence of factors being relied upon for the issue of answering that question of, what's the uniqueness? I think when you also look at the

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economic data that's been supplied here, I think that helps to further buttress the case as it relates to the issue of the second prong of the variance analysis which is that peculiar practical difficulty.

The Gil Martin case does rely on the peculiar practical difficulty prong. And in discussing the issue of economic harm, and I apologize for not having that particular cite handy. But as I look for it, Gil Martin does note at one point that at some point economic harm becomes sufficient when coupled with a significant limitation on the utility of the structure.

To me, that is, I think, kind of the crux of the argument that's been put before us with regard to this particular property. We have a property that's falling below the standard of surrounding properties. One, given the photographic evidence and just given the development of the market and we have an effort here to move that property back

into not only a productive stance, if you will, but also a competitive stance. I think the economic data that's been provided helps to buttress that particular case.

With respect to the third prong as identified by the Office of Planning, I am perhaps not as swayed that it is significantly as out of step with the intent, purpose and integrity of the zone plan in public good as the Office of Planning has presented in its analysis.

We will recall as we looked at other cases dealing with, while this is not a traditional case of in-fill development if you will, the effort to bring more housing -- affordable housing in some respects back onto the marketplace I think is indeed a good thing and one which would be supported by the zone plan.

I will definitely not hesitate to acknowledge that, again, I started off this case and started off the close of our last

1	hearing not, perhaps, being where I am today.
2	But I think the data that's been provided
3	helps to strengthen the record in this
4	particular case from my standpoint.
5	Thanks, Mr. Chair.
6	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Thank you
7	very much.
8	VICE CHAIR MILLER: I just want to
9	say, you know, I'm almost there, Mr. Etherly.
10	I wish that they had supported the economics
11	better for us to come to that conclusion.
12	I saw one sentence in their
13	report. And I'll read it. It gave me cause.
14	It gives me cause, but to me that's enough to
15	make your case on economics that you have to
16	do so much. And this is what they said and
17	maybe this means more to you and you can say
18	it proves their case.
19	But basically they said, adding
20	only a single floor will be unfeasible as the
21	entire construction of structural engineering

and an addition of a five-stop elevator will

have to be borne by market rents for only six additional units above the renovation costs which have been demonstrated to result in a significant operating loss.

I mean, again, I'm stuck with,

I mean, again, I'm stuck with, okay. I know that just renovating is a significant operating loss. But I just -- and I wanted them to be able to show me this because I think it's such a good project. But as far as meeting our tests, I just -- I'm not sure how it does that.

Often when we've seen some of these cases they say, well, you know, we could do this but then we need a variance for this kind of relief or we could do that. And we end up with, okay. This is the appropriate relief. This is what you need to do and doing anything else would cause other problems.

But here we just -- this is the renovation and this is the cost of in-profits for our proposal. So, there's kind of a gap here as far as I can see.

1 Maybe it's there but they just 2 haven't given it to us. 3 MEMBER ETHERLY: And I would agree 4 with that. I think definitely the difference 5 between our two positions is I've crossed that 6 bridge a little more easily than perhaps you 7 are. 8 As I read through the Gil Martin 9 case, let me offer a little bit of language 10 where Gil Martin talked about some of the 11 economic -- the economic costs, if you will, 12 as it related to that practical difficulty 13 prong. And, perhaps, indicate a little bit of 14 how I'm making that walk. 15 In discussing two previous cases, 16 Barber and 1700 Block, this is what Gil Martin 17 discusses economic costs economic or 18 arguments, if you will. 19 In both Barber and 1700 Block and 20 difficulties practical were ones that 21 increased costs and reduced enjoyment of the 22 property, yet it was clear that in the latter

1 the costs were far larger and the restrictions 2 upon use were far greater. 3 In 1700 Block, moreover, there was 4 feasible alternative that would have no 5 complied with the regulations whereas Barber there were different designs that would 6 7 have been in compliance with the regulations. 8 I'll pause there because I think 9 it gets right at your argument, Mrs. Miller. 10 And that is, if I perhaps see a scenario where 11 you simply did a matter of right, help me 12 parse out what the economic aspect of that is, 13 whereas, I'm arguing or I'm suggesting that I 14 think the economic case has been 15 satisfactorily. 16 The language in Gil Martin moves 17 on to read that it is for the BZA in the first 18 instance to weight carefully the claims of 19 potential difficulty advanced here in light of 20 these two cases anid other applicable 21 precedence.

for example, it reads that

Só,

Barber suggested a substantial increase in the cost of an intended improvement coupled with some loss and the overall utility of the property was not a practical difficulty that

merited an area variance.

On the other hand, 1700 Block indicates that at some point economic harm becomes sufficient at least when coupled with the significant limitation on the utility of the structure.

So, my argument with respect to supporting the finding of extraordinary and exceptional conditions, peculiar practical difficulties and no harm to the intent, purpose and integrity of the zone plan is that the economic harm that's been demonstrated by the Applicant coupled with the Applicant's argument that the utility of the building as currently structured in this marketplace and, in particular, in this immediate community does have a significant limitation that they are attempting to address by the project as is

currently proposed.

It is a walk, I will grant you in terms of the analysis here. But I think the Applicant has done it satisfactorily. Not easily and I will definitely grant you that. But I think the Applicant has made that case, given the information that's been provided on the record.

VICE CHAIR MILLER: I just want to say. I mean, I would really like to support this application, but I think in most cases, I think it's the no feasible alternative that I'm getting at and that's what you said.

And I think there's a line in Gil Martin that says that BZA failed to address the feasibility of locating the parking space or part of it within the structure of the Carriage House in order to comply with the zoning regulations or whether such an alternative was in the circumstances of the instance case, a practical difficulty.

And, I guess, that's my problem

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1 It's like they didn't show that they 2 couldn't do anything else. There was no 3 feasible alternative to such an increase in 4 their belief. 5 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent 6 discussion. 7 Two big things that I don't think 8 addressed we've that actually I find 9 persuasive in this application and I think --10 let me step back. I think the discussion that we've 11 12 just had on the Board is actually a consensus 13 of the Board that we want to support this 14 application based on program and that there is 15 some difficulty in seeing how it meets the 16 test requirements. And this is where I see 17 myself to thing over to it actually making the 18 test for the variances as requested. 19 And then the two elements that 20 we've discussed briefly but generally. 21 that is, one, maintaining the rental scenario. 22 We had, in fact, the legal representation of

the existing tenants saying that there was a legal binding agreement that they were moving back in at the levels of rent that they were charged with. It goes really to what Mr. Etherly I think is pulling all together in the Gil Martin case is the fact that there's a confluence of issues and elements coming to play here. And one of those major ones, it's a whole other agency than Zoning. It's a whole other restrictive and that's the rent control and the legal aspect that they've brought together.

So, if we break down generally and I will note that we asked the Applicant to provide us general parameters of the economic difficulty and that they did provide that. And I look at it from the general perspective. First of all, we're not dealing with condos which the Board has become very, very familiar with in terms of economics and putting together and the difficulties often times that arrive out of that. And that is a one-shot

deal. You know you're going to make a certain amount at settlement. A rental where I'm getting at with this one and what they've put together successfully. The rental is an ongoing maintenance. It's an ongoing cost. And those costs, as we all know in real estate don't go down, but they increase.

So, there is a certain amount of threshold that they have to reach immediately in order to make this a successful project based on, one, the unit aspect of the history, the zoning history of this property. But also in the unique aspect of the requirements of the rental rates and the tenants moving back in.

So, what does that all say? I think you can look at the general parameters of what they've put forward and they have accepted the fact that if you maintain the 13 units, you need to build a certain amount of units onto this property that can then support that and support the entire building.

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There was some question in the hearing about, well, the elevator if you bring it up one more floor there's a certain added cost to that. To me, I was more -- to be direct and honest. The most difficulty I had was that top level, that penthouse level which were two more units. And I spent a lot of time looking at the plans and a lot of time looking at the economics. And frankly I think we may not have had any problems if that wasn't there. However, it's there. does support, in fact, I think the assertion of the that economically they need to have -they need to show a certain percentage of return.

Now, for a condominium regime, we could say, okay. We've heard the persuasive arguments that the bank won't finance it unless there's a certain profit that can be shown and projected out. But that's not our situation here. There's a reality in the rental that I think we can rely upon which is

provided here that there's a certain amount of return that has to come, one to pay off for the construction, the base renovation of the building and the addition and then the

maintenance as they go forward.

And it seems to me I don't thing, one, that this Board has the -- frankly, the expertise to get into the minutia of whether 12 units or 14 units or the actual market rate for those units to really get down to dissect the elements that have been provided. However, I think we do have the expertise to assess and judge whether this is a proper representation of reality as they've forth.

And I find that for those reasons as they are presented in terms of the income and the rent, the expenses which they break down and also the projected revenue based on the debt service that's going to be required but also based on the ongoing maintenance and the maintenance of the rent control units that

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this does lend to what Mr. Etherly has put forth as a confluence of elements that go to the uniqueness of practical difficulty and complying with the regulations.

And in terms of the last piece of the test that goes to the fact of whether this would impair the intent, integrity of the zone plan or of the public good, again that gives me some cause. The Office of Planning is fairly strong in their discussion and position that, you know, in an R-4 how can you allow this percentage of increase? And, you know, there is some great logic to that and there is some, I think, support for that in my own mind.

But then you look at actually, Ms. Miller, where you were going with in terms of the character. You also look at the fact that this was zoned at a time at which it was developing and developed outside of the parameters of an R-4.

And so if you look at whether this

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would impair the zone plan or map really what that has to go to is say if you were to grant this would this somehow be so outside of the scope of what zoning anticipated or provides for this area? I don't think it really as you get into the specific and unique aspects of this, I don't think it fails on that test.

And then if you go to the public good -- well, frankly, that's where all the support is coming from. I mean, I look at the support of Council Member Graham and I'm -- I applaud him for being a participant in this and for putting this in. I don't find his letter went to the actual legal tests of the variance. I don't find that the ANC did either in many respects. However, they do go to the last aspect of the public good and what would be, and I think we all -- I know I am think we've all said would be and I agreement with it in terms of provision of very high element and aspect of the good.

That's all I have to say on the

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1 application and I'll open it up for others. 2 VICE CHAIR MILLER: Mr. Chairman, 3 sometimes you have the skill of actually 4 painting the Applicants or another party's 5 position more clearly than they paint 6 themselves. And so I just want to clarify 7 because I had read that one sentence out of 8 the statement by the Applicant regarding why 9 they couldn't -- why adding only a single 10 floor would be unfeasible. 11 Is it your readings that these 12 figures make the case that they have to have 13 that number of units in order to make the 14 project feasible and that's where that height 15 is coming from? 16 CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Right. And 17 that's an excellent question. I think there's 18 two answer to that. 19 First, yes. Once you break the 20 roof open and you start restructuring to add 21 on two units, four units on that 22 a certain base level cost.

economy of adding more obviously is a lesser cost. So, the more you add, the less it is.

And then the other aspect in answer to your question is. What I was saying is, I don't know that am putting the expertise into assessing whether 12 or 14 is right or 10 and 16 is right. However, in looking at their assessment and what they've done is project out the base level that they feel comfortable that, one, they can pay for the construction which was \$2.3 million, I believe, if I recall correctly. I put it away now. And then the ongoing maintenance of it, that that puts it into the realm of reality for me in assessing that that was required.

Again, I had difficulty in going to that last level for those last two units. However, if you look at -- so what is the impact? The impact would be, you know, the height on it. And you know, in the initial application they called it a penthouse. It clearly wasn't a penthouse. It's a story

because it's animated. But in the same respects, a penthouse would be allowed at 18 feet and 6 inches and the mechanical units would all go there. In fact, the walkout for the decks that they are providing could be there.

So, again, I'm looking at, well, I have to assess in terms of the confluence of all the elements coming and then the impact of what that means. Because really what OP is going to is that this is so outside of what should improved. The impact of just approving it is devastating.

Well, now that's a perfectly logically argument. Then I have to look back at, okay. Now we're charged with looking at this uniquely. What specifically is in this project and in this property and in this application that lends me to understanding why that's happening. And so to me that aspects of the massing one on the top level, the top story, which is essentially what they call the

1 penthouse story, it could be there with a 2 walkout and the roof decks. 3 They've added on much more. I'm 4 saying it's not, you know, not just 5 penthouse. They've added on a lot more. 6 it goes back then into the fact of if I remove 7 that for me, what would the calculations of 8 the economies be? I think they've been to the 9 level we requested persuasive that those two 10 last units do set them into a comfort zone in 11 terms of the payment of the debt service and 12 the maintenance. 13 And the debt service I should say, 14 in my mind, I clarify, is that it's the 15 financing that's pulling this. But the debt 16 service is really underwriting 17 affordability of the units that will 18 maintained. Because really that's what has to 19 do when -- well, there it is. 20 Others? Questions? Comments? 21 Yes, Mr. Mann. 22 MEMBER MANN: I'd agree that this

1	is also a very difficult case and it's a great
2	benefit to hear each of you argue your
3	positions on these. But at the end of the
4	day, I still find that I agree with OP's
5	position that the practical difficulty case I
6	don't think was made effectively enough to
7	make me want to support this application.
8	In addition, even though the
9	Chairman went to some length to perhaps
10	disagree with OP's position regarding the
11	impairment of the intent, purpose and
12	integrity of the zone plan and public good,
13	also I think tend to agree with OP in their
14	position that that prong of the test is not
15	met either.
16	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent.
17	Well, said.
18	Any other comments or
19	deliberations at this time?
20	Is there action proposed by the
21	Board?
22	MEMBER ETHERLY: With what has

been excellent discussion, Mr. Chair, I would perhaps fancy the desire to move approval of Application No. 17553 of Naun Segovia pursuant to 11 DCMR 3103.2 for variances from the building height and store limitations under Section 400, a variance from the rear yard requirements under Section 404, variance from the open court requirements and a variance from the prohibition on enlarging a structure devoted to a nonconforming use to allow the expansion of an existing apartment house from 20 units to 34 units in the R-4 District of premises at 1327 Euclid Street, NW, and would invite a second.

CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Second.

much, Mr. Chair, for that second. I think out discussion has been extraordinarily detailed and full and I am very cognizant and aware of the concerns that have been identified by some of my colleagues.

Again, I acknowledge that it is a

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1	difficult case that does not fit easily within
2	our variance test. But, fortunately or
3	unfortunately, rarely do any of them, if ever.
4	I think the test has been met in
5	this case. I think it is consistent with the
6	precedent and the analysis that's been sent
7	forward in other cases that this Board has
8	handled over the years. But, again, I
9	acknowledge the challenge and the difficulties
10	that my other colleagues have identified.
11	Thank you, Mr. Chair.
12	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Excellent.
13	Thank you very much.
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14	Others? Anyone like to speak to
	Others? Anyone like to speak to the motion?
14	
14 15	the motion?
14 15 16	the motion?  Very well. If there's no further
14 15 16 17	the motion?  Very well. If there's no further comments or deliberation, we do have a motion
14 15 16 17	the motion?  Very well. If there's no further comments or deliberation, we do have a motion that's been seconded.
14 15 16 17 18	the motion?  Very well. If there's no further comments or deliberation, we do have a motion that's been seconded.  I'd ask for all in favor to

	MEMBER MANN: Opposed.
2	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Why don't we
3	record the vote.
4	MR. NYARKU: Staff would record
5	the vote as three to one to zero on the motion
6	of Mr. Etherly to approve the application,
7	seconded by the Chair, Mr. Griffis. Also in
8	support of the motion Ms. Miller. Opposed to
9	the motion, Mr. Mann.
10	Mr. Chairman, we also have filed
11	absentee ballot from Mr. Greg Jeffries who is
12	also participating on the case and his vote is
13	to deny the application which would give a
14	final vote of three to two to zero.
15	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Quite a way
16	to end the morning.
17	Anything else for the Board in
18	this morning's public meeting?
19	MR. NYARKU: Not from me, sir.
20	CHAIRPERSON GRIFFIS: Very well.
21	And hopefully not for us either as we've got
22	other business to attend to for the afternoon.

1	With that then, thank you all very
2	much. Obviously, people are showing up for
3	our afternoon session. We've had a lengthy
4	decision-making this morning.
5	We're going to take a short break.
6	I will reconvene at 2:30 and we will call the
7	first case of the afternoon.
8	Thank you.
9	(Whereupon, the above matter was
10	adjourned at 1:32 p.m. to reconvene at 2:30
11	p.m.)
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