

plans marked so we don't interrupt him?
MS. PRICE: Well, I think I'd like him
to identify them, Bob, for the record --
MR. REGAN: Okay. I have A-5 as the
next.
MS. PRICE: -- if that's okay.
Right, A-5 is the next.
(Whereupon, "Site Plan Exhibit," dated
May 11, 2022 is marked as Exhibit A-5 for identification.)

MS. PRICE: And I also wanted to note
that at the board's request we met with --
particularly at Mr. Skrable's, we did meet with the county planning board and addressed the issue of road widening to improve the width of the road right past the church and these plans do show an improvement for Old Tappan Road.

And we also addressed the concern of one of the neighbors that we heard regarding the crown in the road and some drainage that came off the crown from existing conditions, nothing that we're doing, but existing conditions that were providing some negative drainage impacts for her property since her property sits all the way down at the base of the roadway across from our site.

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> So these plans propose that work in addition to the road widening and Dan will take you through those as well.
> So Dan...
> Mr. Regan, he's been sworn.
> MR. REGAN: Previously sworn in
> February and remains under oath.
> D A N I E L S E H N A L, PE
> 245 Main Street, Suite 110, Chester, New Jersey
> 07930, having been duly sworn, testifies as
> follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. Dan, maybe we can identify the plan right away so we can mark it.
A. Good evening, again, Chairman, Members of the Board.

Again, Daniel Sehnal, principal of the firm Dynamic Engineering.

Just for the record, my license remains
in good standing from the last hearing.
And my first exhibit this evening, I
will mark as A-5 with today's date. It is identified as "Site Plan Exhibit," dated May 11, 2022. And, essentially, what it is is just a colorized version
of the rendering that -- or of the site plan that was resubmitted recently to this board.

So just briefly I want to take you through our improvements that we've made since our last time before this board.

If you do recall at the end of the hearing last time, we mentioned, as Ms. Price mentioned, they're trying to set up a meeting with the county to discuss the width of the roadway.

So at that point the county had already reviewed our site plan. They have issued comments. There was only a few outstanding comments in regards to requesting for an easement. They never requested an actual widening. They just wanted an easement to maintain their sidewalk.

So we were under no obligation to widen the roadway, but we understood the concerns of the neighborhood, your board professionals and your board and we met with the county and discussed the potential for widening and they did agree that they allowed us to do this. So this would be our applicant under our dime widening this roadway.

Essentially what we'd be doing is the roadway is wider in front of the church property, which is the property directly to the east of us. We
would be essentially connecting at their property line and we would expand the roadway approximately 15 feet, so it would equal the width of the roadway that's in front of the church and we would carry that width all the way to, essentially, our proposed driveway that's associated with the home that we propose to relocate.

At that point, we would then take a curb line, we would begin to taper it back down to meet the existing curb line in front of the residents that's directly to the west of us.

So we have agreed to widen the roadway, which we are willing to do.

Additionally, as Ms. Price mentioned, there was concern from one of the residents on Holbrook Court, which is opposite of our entrance that under heavy rain events stormwater tends to make a left-hand turn and go down Holbrook Court directly towards their residence.

Again, this isn't an issue that is resulting from our property. It wouldn't be intensified under proposed conditions, but hearing their concerns we were more than happy to discuss that with the town or with the county and we looked at the topology -- topo in the roadway and realized
that there is the crown is a little -- a little screwy where the stormwater, rather than staying along the curb line on the northern side of the street, it was going across the street and going down Holbrook Court.

So what we're doing is we're regrading the roadway in front of our site to fix the crown, meaning the high point will be in the center of the road and what that's going to do is prevent that stormwater that's heading in a westerly direction down Old Tappan Road and keeping it on the northern side of the site to help prevent it from going down Holbrook Court and, hopefully, alleviating some of those issues of the stormwater going down Holbrook. So we'll absolutely do that as well.

Additional improvements, we also followed the recommendation from one of the members of the fire department in town and we are now proposing a reinforced turf driveway that is essentially extends the dead-end portion of our circulation to the east of the building back to Old Tappan Road. What this will allow us to do is a fire truck in the event of an emergency that it needs to get to the eastern side of the building, rather than having to turn around on site, that reinforced turf

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will allow the truck to drive over the grass and get back out to Old Tappan Road. So, essentially, it's green space. It will remain grass, but it's just reinforced from below. There's stone beneath it and some geo textile that will support the truck to allow it to get back out to Old Tappan Road. So that's accomplished by keeping it green still, because green space we're not increasing impervious surface coverage, but it's a safer practice to allow the truck to get directly back out to the roadway.

We also located deed information for an existing easement that was put into place in December of 2020 on Block 1606, Lot 4, which is the church directly to the east of us to the grantee or the benefit of our lot, which is Lot 3.

What this easement does, it allows us to make a stormwater connection directly to the stormwater system that is located on the church property. So this is an easement that is located at the northwestern corner of the church property directly adjacent to our northeastern corner where we previously had our over land proposed stormwater discharge.

So now what we're doing, rather than having that stormwater discharge over land entering
the townhome property and then into an inlet, we are now having an underground connection that goes directly into the church property where it will connect into an existing inlet and then, ultimately, discharged out to the townhome property.

Additionally, we researched an existing easement that is in place on the townhome property to the benefit of the church that is directly to the east of us. This easement was put in place in November of 1991, which allowed the church property to have a direct underground stormwater connection to the Lakeview townhome property.

There was two contingencies that were required with that easement to put in place. One of which was that the church installed a detention system, which they did. It's an underground detention system in the parking area of the church and they also had to reduce their stormwater rates to, essentially, what was the equivalent to the new stormwater regulations, what they were in place back in 1991.

So the stormwater regulations have since been updated, but the church was compliant with those two requirements and that we will be utilizing our easement to connect into the church's stormwater
system, which ultimately discharges out to the Lakeview townhome property.

I 'll get into more stormwater shortly. Additionally I know some of the neighbors may have seen some additional earthwork taking place in the rear of the property. We did send our geotechnical engineer and team out there and they performed some infiltration testing.

What that means is they went out, they dug test pits and they studied how the soils' properties are, essentially, absorbing groundwater back into the site.

We studied one of the depressions where a lot of the stormwater is collected today, as well as two locations within our proposed detention system to the northern end of the property. We used that information to, essentially, implement into our revised stormwater design to determine how much water gets back into the ground under both existing and proposed conditions to determine, essentially, how much stormwater ultimately leaves the site under proposed conditions.
Q. Dan, let me just ask you one question.

There was some conversation since the last meeting that there may have been development work going on
relative to soil movement and testing. There was no development work going on, correct?
A. No development work whatsoever and the disturbance was less than 5,000 square feet, so there wasn't any permitting that was necessary for those test pits and they were restored back to the way the geotech team found them.
Q. Thank you.
A. Also, I just wanted to note that after
we made those revisions to the county roadway widening, we resubmitted back to the county, they did review and they issued a new comment letter.

All the comments are relatively technical in nature, and we plan to fully comply with their comments to address their concerns.

But there were no concerns with the roadway widening or the stormwater that's associated with the site.

Additionally we did resubmit back to the soil conversation district. They recently issued us three very minor comments, all of which we will comply with, and their certification will be forthcoming.

So that, essentially, touches on the revisions since my last hearing or since our last
hearing. The one item that we stopped on before the last hearing was stormwater. So now, kind of, move into our proposed stormwater design, how we got to where we are today.

So as far as stormwater, the site was designed to meet the New Jersey Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Standards, as well as the Borough of Old Tappan and the state standards, which are N.J.A.C.7:8. The development meets the definition of a major development due to disturbance greater than one acre, as well as increasing the regulated motor vehicle surface by more than a quarter of an acre.

So in order to comply with the stormwater regulations, there's three main things that we look at. We look at stormwater quantity, we look at quality and we look at groundwater recharge. So we start by analyzing the site under existing conditions. We studied the topography associated with the site, determine where the water goes under existing conditions, then we studied the soil properties, how the soil's ability to absorb water due to the cover that's associated with the land on the site and then we use this information to establish existing runoff rates for the design storms. The design storms are standards that are
used in the state. They're established for each county. They're essentially rainfall rates based upon historical data.

Those storms are the 2-, 10- and 100-year design storms that we're required to design our proposed system to comply with.

Then we also look at the groundwater recharge. We study how much groundwater gets back into the soil under existing conditions and we need to deign for that under proposed conditions.

So once we have our existing parameters, we use this information to design the proposed stormwater management system to meet all of those local and state level requirements. Again, stormwater quality, quantity and groundwater recharge.

So the proposed design runoff that's generated by the roof area of the site, as well as the parking area will be collected by various inlets, roof leaders and then it ultimately makes its way to the northern end of the site where our proposed aboveground stormwater basin is.

Once it's in that basin, there are two, what's called, four bays, essentially stone square areas where the stormwater gets discharged into and
those four bays are used to capture large particulate, there's leaves or floating garbage or anything like that, it will be captured by the stone areas to be able to be cleaned out, and then there's a sand filter at the bottom of the basin. Essentially just a layer of sand, which allows stormwater to percolate through the sand, it gets cleaned from any sediments, oils before being infiltrated back into the ground.

As I mentioned, being infiltrated back into the ground, that water will get back into the ground, we have to maintain the same amount of groundwater that is getting into the site under existing conditions, under proposed conditions. We have to make sure we're maintaining that same amount for groundwater recharge.

For large storm events, the stormwater will be held back via outlet control structure, meaning that the water will fill up, kind of, like a pond, it will be held out and be released at a slower rate to be discharged to the northeastern corner of the site, which would make its way to the stormwater system associated with the church.

So, again, quantity is one item that we need to address, that's being addressed by
essentially they're infiltrating the water back into the ground or it is being detained and released at a slower rate.

So we look at the rates under existing conditions, we have to take those and we have to reduce them to 50,75 and 80 percent of the existing stormwater rates for the 2-, 10- and 100-year design storms.

So we have to make sure that the rates are less than existing conditions leaving the site, so pre-developed conditions. We look at that stormwater, we figure out how much is leaving the site under existing conditions and then even after the site's proposed with more impervious surface, we have to make sure the stormwater is leaving the site at a slower rate than it is under our undeveloped conditions.

As far as quality, again, we have to meet a particular quality rate where the water is cleaned. We're accomplishing that by the sand filter that's associated in that basin, so the water is cleaned before it's discharged off the site and then finally, again, I mentioned the infiltration capabilities, we're recharging the groundwater to make sure that we're putting back the same amount of

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groundwater that we're taking away.
The practices that were implying to do this, they are considered green infrastructure standards. They comply with the updated stormwater regulations that were released about two years ago, so we're fully complaint.

It's important to note that to the townhome property, we're reducing the rate, as well as the volume that's going there. So while the water is getting back into the ground, we studied that with our additional testing, so under proposed conditions we're actually reducing the amount of stormwater that leaves the site by infiltrating that back into the ground.

So Ms. Price, unless I missed anything, that was essentially the items that I wanted to touch on.
Q. Well, I want to just ask you on those
three things that you look at when you design, have you reduced your findings and your analysis to a report that was filed with the board?
A. Yes, absolutely.
Q. And had you done an initial report
before submission of the revised plans?
A. Yes.
Q. And that initial report was filed with the application back quite a while ago, right?
A. Yes, it was.
Q. Okay. So --
A. One other -- actually one other item I wanted to note now that you remind me of a revision, when we studied the stormwater and to determine how much water is getting back into the site and included that within our updated analysis since we did additional testing, what it allowed us to do is actually shrink the size of our basin a little bit and what that does is it gives additional buffer to the townhomes behind us.

So we originally only had a buffer of 40 feet. Now we're up to 46. So you get an additional 6 feet, which our landscape architect will touch on as well. He was able to provide some more plantings back there for the buffer that's behind us.
Q. Can you just, with your engineering scale, point out on the rendering the area that you're referring to?
A. So directly to the north, the northern property line, which is shown on the screen as well.

So you have that light green area, the tan area and towards that back black property line,

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that is an area that's now expanded. It will be buffered heavily with new plantings by our landscape architect.
Q. Okay. The report that I was directing your attention to is entitled "Stormwater Management Report"?
A. Yes, ma'am.
Q. And the initial date is May 2021 and revised through March 2022; is that the last version?
A. That is correct.

MR. REGAN: Do you want that marked
A-6?
MS. PRICE: Yes, please, A-6.
(Whereupon, Stormwater Management
Report Revised through March 2022 is marked as Exhibit A-6 for identification.) BY MS. PRICE:
Q. And just take me through one more time the direction of the water flow that you just referred to in terms of reduction of flow onto the townhouse -- townhome community to the rear.
A. Absolutely.

So the site, the stormwater generated by the majority of the site is transferred to the basin that is directly to the north of the rear
parking area. That is collected, detained, either infiltrated back into the ground or released to the northeastern corner of the property. There was once an aboveground stormwater outfall there that has since been revised and now we have a single pipe that goes underground and connects to the stormwater system associated with the church before being discharged back into the townhomes.

So under existing conditions, the stormwater still goes towards the townhomes, but it's being collected via existing inlet, which is just to the left of the north arrow on the screen.

You can see those bold words right where the cursor is where she's zooming in there and then there's a rectangle right next to Number 15, that's an existing inlet.

So right now under existing conditions, the stormwater flowing through the site onto the townhome property and then making its way into that inlet before discharging downstream.

Under proposed conditions, it still
goes there. It's just going at less volume and at a slower rate. So it's an improvement when considered compared to existing conditions.
Q. And one other thing on the emergency

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services upgrade for the fire department, just explain that again and also utilize your engineering scale when you're referring to the plan.
A. Yup, absolutely.

So I assume you mean the generator
area.
Q. No, on the access for the fire department.
A. Yeah, so directly to the southeast corner of the building there is a hatched area to the southeastern corner, which is a separate driveway that goes back out to Old Tappan Road.

Again, that's reinforced turf, it will be green space, grass, natural grass, but it's just stronger to be able to support the weight of a fire truck.

MS. PRICE: Okay. I think that's everything, but I may have redirect after the board asks questions, the board's professional and the members of the public.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Tom.
MR. SKRABLE: I just have one comment
for now. I don't know if it's a question or a comment and it was in the e-mail that I hope you got today eventually. Sorry about that, it was intended
to get to you before your meeting yesterday and sat in my mailbox.

MR. REGAN: Tom, do you want that marked?

MR. SKRABLE: I guess we should.
MR. REGAN: Okay. That would be B-1, Mr. Skrable's e-mail of today, 5/11.
(Whereupon, E-Mail of Mr. Skrable, dated $5 / 11 / 22$ is marked as Exhibit B-1 for identification.)

MR. SKRABLE: So the concern is it's twofold, but it's, kind of, the same issue.

I think by bringing all the drainage to the back and then using the easement going through Lakeview property, one, we're potentially starving the wetlands a little bit. So I'd like you to talk about that, if you can.

And the second part of that same issue is water from this lot clearly got onto the Lakeview property historically, but it was a vacant wooded parcel, essentially, and I'm not arguing with your numbers that you're reducing the runoff and/or the volume or both. It just doesn't seem right to me that Lakeview doesn't have the ability to, at least, renegotiate that easement. All of this water is
entering their property. I just don't see how -- I realized it's mostly a legal issue, but from an engineering standpoint, how that seems fair.

MS. PRICE: Well, I think I can answer from a legal perspective and Dan can certainly answer engineering-wise, but we've been through the easement documentation and there are no caveats that provide an exception or a requirement for renegotiation.

The '91 easement provides for Lot 4 and Lot 1 and then the 2021 easement is made specifically for the benefit of Lot 3 to tie into that easement and as Dan indicated, there was the provision that you could not exceed the stormwater requirements for the regulations than in effect for the 25-year up to the 100-year storm, which taking that forward in the most conservative way, we are under those regulations in terms of compliance.

So I hear you, but we've been around this and around it and there's nothing in the easement documents to indicate that there's a step required on that note, Tom.

MR. SKRABLE: And I'll just say one more thing and then I'll stop because I realize it's not my expertise. I compare it to if, let's say, I've got an easement across my neighbor's property to
my driveway goes across a piece of their property and I've got a single-family house on my lot. And then I sell my lot and the next owner builds a shopping mall on it, do they still have the right to go across my neighbor's property with their driveway? I would say no.
MS. PRICE: Well, the easement does provide that you cannot build a structure on top of it or otherwise impede with a structure. So that -your hypothetical would be taken care of under that scenario, that is covered, but in terms of utilization of underground pipe, there is nothing, because the whole thing is underground. It's not aboveground where anything would be impacted, but on your example certainly you couldn't go over the easement and negatively impact it that way.

MR. SKRABLE: Again, I'll stop.
MS. PRICE: And I'm happy to address it with board counsel if we need a memo on this, I'm happy to address it.

MR. SKRABLE: So, Dan, how do you feel about the wetland issue?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, I apologize, in my
testimony I, kind of, skipped over the portion, but when I was discussing studying the existing
conditions and establishing essentially our point of analysis and where the stormwater goes under existing conditions, there are two points of analysis that are associated with this property. The main one, the largest one is one that generally most people are concerned with is the amount of water that's flowing towards the townhome property to the north. That's what we have identified as our point of analysis, number one, for the largest amount of stormwater goes under existing conditions.

However, there's also a point of analysis two, which includes the western portion of the property, which is our wetlands area that we're not touching, as well as the southern frontage of the property. The southern frontage of the property drains out to Old Tappan Road where it's collected by the county stormwater conveyance network and then ultimately discharges back to the wetlands.

So under proposed conditions, we have to make sure we're maintaining the same drainage patterns. So while we're reducing the rates and the quantity of water going to the townhomes, we're also making sure we comply with the stormwater regulations of the point of analysis number two where we're essentially still maintaining drainage to the
southern portion of the property that's essentially a small undetained area along our frontage, as well as stormwater that's generated by the home that we proposed to relocate, which I want to mention it is being treated as well before being collected and then that portion of the site also discharges via underground connection or an over land flow back to Old Tappan Road where it's collected by the stormwater conveyance network and then discharges back to the inlet or to the wetlands.

There is a very small reduction of stormwater that is exiting the site as one of the ways to the comply with the stormwater regulations by making sure that we are below the time for hydrographic curve under proposed conditions, but we still are providing water back to the wetlands and also on that point by correcting the crown in the roadway and not directing that water back to Holbrook Court, a little bit of water is going to be collected by the inlets within the northern side of Old Tappan Road, which ultimately discharge to the wetlands.

So I feel we're not depriving the wetlands of any water that's going there today and also the western portion of our site, that's being undisturbed and that water will continue to flow just
over natural sheet flow back down to the wetlands area.

MR. SKRABLE: I'm sure you haven't really studied the Holbrook Court thing yet, I wouldn't have expected you to, but just round numbers, what would you say the reduction is to the wetlands, like for the 2,10 and 100 ?

THE WITNESS: I can give you the exact.
So for the 2-year storm, it's about a thousand cubic feet and all the way up to the 100-year storm, it's about 7500 cubic feet.

So large numbers, it sounds big, but under existing conditions going to the wetlands for the 100-year storm there's about 48,000 cubic feet of stormwater and under proposed conditions, we're about 41,000 cubic feet. So it's a small reduction in stormwater terms.

MR. SKRABLE: It's 15 percent, something like that?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, yup.
MR. SKRABLE: And you're just staying under the hydrograph, that's why you're --

THE WITNESS: For that point of analysis number one -- number two, correct.

MR. SKRABLE: All right. Thank you.

MR. SZABO: I just had one question, when I reviewed the revised plans, I noticed that the building envelope really not much has changed.

Can you confirm that there's no intensification or changes to the relief that's been requested as a result of your revision to the plan?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, that's correct.
MR. SZABO: I can confirm that, Mr. Chairman, with the engineer with the exception of the buffer area in the back, which will be testified to by your landscape architect.

THE WITNESS: That's correct.
MR. SZABO: I have no further
questions.
MR. MAGGIO: Yeah, I want to hearken back to your testimony from three months ago regarding zoning, but it takes on a new light based on the announcement that was made earlier today. The subdivision of the property created some variances, I imagine. What variances would go away if it was not subdivided and it was one big property?

THE WITNESS: It would be the impervious surface coverage variance, as well as the lot coverage variance would both go away. That was with -- that would be -- so the lot coverage variance

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would go away just by removing the subdivision, but the lot impervious coverage would go away if we removed the subdivision and both the house and barn.

MR. SZABO: And the setback for the house.

THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. MAGGIO: So that would be three?
MR. SZABO: That would be three
variances.
MR. MAGGIO: Three variances and there's something like eight, if I recall. That's the only question I had.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: I don't know how
anybody could read this report and be able to understand it, except a real professional and I'm hoping that our professionals down at the other end of our dais here will understand more about this than I possibly ever could, because it's obviously very complex.

Just a couple of things. In the sand, you said there was some kind of sand filtration system. Is that sand then removed and replaced with new sand like when it's part of the drainage and then it runs through that sand barrier? Does that sand get as a maintenance program get replaced?

THE WITNESS: Absolutely.
So as a condition of any approval, we will be required to produce an operations and maintenance manual, which is now also required under the new stormwater regulations of the state. That operations and maintenance manual is required to be deeded to the property. It follows the owner and provides an outline of a maintenance schedule and requirements to report back to the borough to make sure that we're maintaining that system.

MR. REGAN: And that's recorded and put on record.

THE WITNESS: That's correct.
And it essentially requires the owner of the property to make sure they're maintaining their drainage system, inspecting it routinely and if there's an event where, like you said, the sand filter gets clogged up or things start growing in it that shouldn't be there, it would a requirement to remove and replace and make sure it's functioning.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Now, is that a requirement of our borough to do inspections of this or is this voluntary for you to provide to us that you have a maintenance program and now we're -- you know, we're allowed to come in and do inspections.

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THE WITNESS: Correct.
So it's, essentially, a requirement of the property owner to hire a civil engineer to inspect and report to the borough the findings on, I'm not sure if these would be quarterly or biannually basis, but it is a requirement that would be --

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Right.
So then our borough is responsible then to confirm what you're providing to use and we would need the expertise of maybe our state department of environmental protection or how can we read -- how do we understand what you guys are providing if our board engineer, he claims it's not his expertise and certainly he has a lot of other expertise, but probably not stormwater?

How does our borough protect our citizens and such for purposes of understanding what you're doing?

THE WITNESS: I would honestly defer that to your engineer, but there's a requirement that the state could audit a borough to make sure that they are, essentially, collecting our reports that are required to be issued to the --

MR. SKRABLE: Just so it's clear, I was
not an expert in the legal aspect of the easement.

> MS. PRICE: Right.
> (Laughter.)
> VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: In that either.
> (Laughter.)
> VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Hey, Tom, what
are we paying you for.
(Laughter.)
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: My other one
other question is stormwater, if you're accumulating it and you're filtering it, are you able to recycle it and use it for watering and any other maybe uses on the property?

Is that something that
environmentally-sensitive people want to do?
THE WITNESS: It's certainly feasible.
Practical, probably not so much, but I mean it's something --

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Is it something that like you have a -- you have an overage of the water that you -- that needed to -- I, sort of, heard you say that you needed to, like, dispose of the water, what do you -- how do you dispose of water, except flush it down the toilet.

THE WITNESS: It's, essentially, the
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same amount of water that falls on the site today is going to fall on the site under proposed conditions. It's just a matter of how we manage that.

We'd have to make sure the same amount is getting back into the ground and we have to make sure that our rates are not -- the speed that the water leaves the site, we have to make sure that's not exceeding existing conditions. We actually, in fact, we have to reduce it to be less. So it's not that we're creating more water that we don't know what to do with. It's just a matter of managing that and making sure it either gets to where it's supposed to be being back in the ground to to maintain our level of groundwater recharge, which will help sustain the wetlands or making sure cleaning it from any oils and particulates from the site before it ultimately discharges out to Lake Old Tappan.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Is that where it gets discharged, to the lake?

THE WITNESS: That's where the -- I
believe the townhome properties ultimately discharge to that stormwater conveyance center.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Tom, is it something that we would be interested in, in having them recycle the water and not have it flow through
either other properties or to the lake?

I mean, is it something that were moving as a board and as a town and a community, that we want to do that?

MR. SKRABLE: The problem is you -it's the big storm that really these systems are designed for so that nobody gets impacted by the big storm and during that big storm, even the 2-year storm, that's something that's a real significant rain event, you're not going to be recycling anything at a rate that even approaches the rates were talking about during these design storms.

So once the pond fills up for a period of 72 hours, there's some water in it, could you then recycle some of that water, but it's literally a drop in the bucket compared to what's going through that system during the big storm. So it's not very meaningful.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Okay. And for the neighbor across the street that was worried about their runoff or something that might not been caused by this development, but they do feel that water goes across the street and down that, I don't recall the name of the street, but I know it's like right --

MR. SKRABLE: Holbrook Court.


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t profile-wise and layout-wise.

So they're just going to work on that to make sure the water doesn't cross the crown and impact Holbrook Court.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: All right. Buddy and Mike both said it was a big tree from when they were growing up in the neighborhood.

MR. ALESSI: Whoa, whoa, whoa, how old do you think I am?
(Laughter.)
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Well, you heard
your grandparents talk about it. All right, I'm done.

MR. ALESSI: I'm going to roll up my sleeves.

Okay. First question considering the drainage for Holbrook, what if you straightened the gooseneck entrance driveway straight so it would half way between Holbrook and Leonard?

THE WITNESS: It's not the safest traffic engineering design. Our traffic engineer, when you hear from him, he's not here this evening, will give you the reasoning on why we always like to position our driveways directly opposite of another roadway. It's just a safer design.

He can give you better reasoning than I could, but that's, essentially, the reason why it was part of his design and recommendation.

MR. ALESSI: So I have to wait for him to ask my fire truck question?

THE WITNESS: If it has to do with turning and truck movements, likely, yes.

MR. ALESSI: And then one last fire question.

As my colleagues said, I'm swinging from a tree, I see here existing fire hydrant, that tiny little dot. Where are the existing fire hydrants on Old Tappan Road and do you have a yard hydrant planned.

THE WITNESS: We do not have a yard
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hydrant planned. I'm sorry, I'm questioning myself.
Yeah, not currently. I'm not sure
where all of them are on Old Tappan Road, we would maintain their locations, but if you have a recommendation or requirement to place them on site for a remote hook-up for the fire department, we can work with you on that.

MR. ALESSI: And thank you for the road in the back, that's helpful, so I appreciate that and I have no more questions for the civil engineer.

MR. ELLER: I just have one question. I had a note from the last meeting, we were talking about the generators. You had repeatedly mentioned that it was a diesel generator.

Do you have -- is there any alternate fuel in there, national gas or --

THE WITNESS: Yeah, so there's a reason
we can't use natural gas, because it needs to be uninterrupted service due to mechanical equipment that's inside the building, which our architect can touch on. So that it is a diesel generator. It has a tank that's capable of providing about 48 to 72 hours of runtime.

We did investigate a larger tank to provide up to a week of runtime. However, that would
be probably an 8- or 10 -foot tall tank, which would require additional DEP and EPA permitting, which is very difficult to get and also diesel fuel breaks down over time. So it's hard to maintain even with adding additives to it. So it becomes a maintenance issue. They would have to continually clean that tank out, repurpose it.

So we're maintaining these 48 to 72 hours worth of run time. However, Capital Senior, our applicant does have a company that they work with that they're under a contract with.

So if there is a power outage for a prolonged period of time, there's essentially a remote hook off that this company would bring a trailer generator to the site and would be under contract with the developer to hook up the building and run the building in the event that the run time of the generator exceeded a power outage.

MR. ELLER: So I understand what you're saying with regard to the fuel tanks, but as far as the uninterrupted service, what would be -- what is -- can you just explain that a little more, because the reason I'm asking the question, in the past -you keep talking about big storms, Hurricane Sandy, we had major problems like everywhere else. All the 44
other -- a lot of the other homes, senior homes around here, the nursing home in Rockleigh, the Jewish center, even the buildings in town hall here running on diesel generators, we were scrambling trying to keep the lights on, you know, machines, everything, health equipment and that was a huge -that just added to everybody's -- in that whole couple of weeks coming out of that.

So I know in the past we've talked about it too in making sure that that's a -something that all the new facilities have so that we don't have that issue.

THE WITNESS: Absolutely.
So natural gas would need a direct connection from the service within the roadway. However, very, very unlikely that natural gas service is interrupted. We can -- the providers won't provide a letter.

So, essentially, the utility company wouldn't be willing to provide a letter saying that they would provide uninterrupted service, because in the very rare event that there's a gas main break and they can't provide service to the site, then they're in violation of that letter.

MR. ELLER: Oh, well, the reason I was
asking is a dual fuel. I don't mean either/or. I mean, the option -- it's the option either way. You know, generators can run on both, you can get either/or.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, I would like to defer that, because that's kind of out of my expertise for the dual fuel options. I just know why we're choosing the diesel in this case and the fact that the DCA will not approve the construction of this building with a natural gas generator just because of the potential for interrupted service.

MR. ELLER: Well, if you guys could, I would at least like you to look at it and consider if it's a possibility.

MS. PRICE: I can also tell you that CSH has under contract in other locations companies that they are under formal contract with and they've designed with an actual connection for the building itself.

So those companies come in and then just connect right to the building. So if that's a concern of the board, we can do that and I can give you examples, and our architect can as well, of other locations where we've actually effectuated that.

So it would be in addition to the, you
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know, 72-hour run with the generator, then we would be able to have the direct connection into the building.

MR. ELLER: Sure.
I can certainly appreciate that, but in a situation like that, it's this place, every other building up and down the street and those companies all get tapped out too. So at some point they start figuring they have a lot of contracts out and they're not expecting all those buildings to go.

MS. PRICE: Maybe they have a lot of contracts out, but contractual, you know, comes first in terms of that, so --

MR. ELLER: Number of trucks is the number of trucks.

MS. PRICE: No, no, no, I --
MR. ELLER: I'd just like to make sure that the building is self sufficient and having a third backup if we have to.

MS. PRICE: Absolutely.
We need it to be safe as well for sure.
So I'm happy to have Mark, when he testifies, give you those examples and we can provide further information.

MR. ELLER: Sure.

I would like to see if you had -- I'm not going to beat a dead horse, but I'd like to see if you guys can look at it and see if that's -- the dual fuel thing is an option for you, if you can consider doing that on the site.

I understand the DCA is not going to give you permission to do it solely with natural gas, but if you were to run that as a backup, that's now three different fuel sources you have. You have your backup trucks, natural gas an diesel, because like I said, in the past, we spent days trying to get trucks to come in to all these other homes around here and it was an absolute nightmare.

I'm not going to beat a dead horse, but I mean, you understand where I'm coming from.

MR. MAGGIO: I have a follow-up question to you, Dan, and I don't know the answer to this, but I thought I -- I thought I understood that there was an NFPA requirement that you had to have 96 hours of fuel on-site or a plan for 96 hours of fuel. Is that something that you can confirm? Because I think that would probably respond to Mr. Eller's question.

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure off the top of my head, but we can certainly look into that.

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MR. MAGGIO: Somebody can check into that?

MS. PRICE: Yup.
MR. MAGGIO: Thanks.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: And this generator is going to take care of 100 percent of the building?

THE WITNESS: No. Our architect will speak to that. I think it's life-support systems essentially.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Life what?
THE WITNESS: Life-support systems, so, you know, emergency lighting and our architect can give you a little more information on what it will actually power.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: And we don't know the size of the generator or the capacity of the oil tank?

THE WITNESS: It's 48 to 72 hours of runtime.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: What size is the tank?

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure.
MS. PRICE: Just hold it until I bring up the architect and then I think we can get more specific answers.

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. | 1 | MR. KEIL: Eighteen inches? Okay. |
| 2 | Who else? | 2 | MR. SKRABLE: You can only use a sand |
| 3 | MR. KEIL: So I think most of my | 3 | filter if the underlying soils have a certain |
| 4 | questions were answered during this little | 4 | permeability. |
| 5 | question-and-answer period, but, Tom, I guess I have | 5 | MR. KEIL: Gotcha. |
| 6 | a question for our borough engineer. | 6 | MR. SKRABLE: Yeah, they've got to meet |
| 7 | As I was looking through the stormwater | 7 | a standard for permeability. |
| 8 | report, noticed that the stormwater calculations are | 8 | MR. KEIL: That's fine. |
| 9 | based on modeling that is done and here you -- the | 9 | All right. And again, in the course of |
| 10 | model you used is called "urban hydrology" for small | 10 | the discussion I think I understood the stormwater |
| 11 | watersheds. Is that -- the last time I looked at | 11 | system and I had the concern that Tom did that the |
| 12 | this, this was not an urban area. | 12 | development of this land would possibly starve the |
| 13 | Is this the correct model that they | 13 | wetland of the water it needs to survive. |
| 14 | should be using? | 14 | Now I think I understand that water is |
| 15 | MR. SKRABLE: Yeah. | 15 | going to be discharged to that northern basin during, |
| 16 | There's only a couple options the state | 16 | you know, normal rainfalls, low rainfalls. Any |
| 17 | allows and that's one of them. It's a strange name, | 17 | larger rainfall events, that water is going to be |
| 18 | that's all. | 18 | channeled through the structure that the church |
| 19 | MR. KEIL: Okay. I just wanted to be | 19 | presently uses. |
| 20 | clear there. | 20 | THE WITNESS: Correct. |
| 21 | So you had mentioned that some test | 21 | MR. KEIL: And just so I have an |
| 22 | pits were done over the course of last few months. | 22 | understanding what that structure physically looks |
| 23 | THE WITNESS: Yeah. | 23 | like or is and what it's capacity, can you describe |
| 24 | MR. KEIL: Is that -- is there a report | 24 | that? |
| 25 | available that can be shared with the board here with | 25 | THE WITNESS: Yeah. |
|  | 50 |  | 52 |
| 1 | photographs so we can see what kind of soils you | 1 | So where it's connecting to is an |
| 2 | encounter there? | 2 | existing manhole that's to the rear of the church |
| 3 | THE WITNESS: Yeah, absolutely. | 3 | property and within that manhole there's an 18-inch |
| 4 | MR. KEIL: Do you have -- for the | 4 | pipe, which is actually larger than the pipe that is |
| 5 | northern part of the site where the filtration basin | 5 | feeding the stormwater from the church property. |
| 6 | is, do you know the depth of the groundwater there | 6 | So just based on evidence of looking at |
| 7 | roughly? | 7 | the design, it is evident that the pipe was put in |
| 8 | THE WITNESS: That is also within the | 8 | from that manhole in the church property before it |
| 9 | report. We're required by the stormwater regulations | 9 | goes to the Lakeview townhome property to accommodate |
| 10 | to meet a -- it's a separation distance in the bottom | 10 | future development, because they upsized that pipe |
| 11 | of our basin to the groundwater, which we meet. | 11 | before it left the actual property. |
| 12 | MR. KEIL: And what is that distance? | 12 | MR. KEIL: So there's no treatment |
| 13 | THE WITNESS: You're required to have | 13 | capacity of that pipe, that's just a complete |
| 14 | 2 feet of separation. | 14 | transfer of water from one site to another then? |
| 15 | MR. KEIL: And is that separation going | 15 | THE WITNESS: Correct, but it's |
| 16 | to be filled with stand that will act as your filter? | 16 | portant to note that we are reducing the amount of |
| 17 | THE WITNESS: No, it's a -- because you | 17 | water that's going to there today. So if there's |
| 18 | actually need separation from the bottom of your | 18 | capacity in it today, there's going to be more |
| 19 | stand filter to that seasonal high groundwater | 19 | capacity under proposed conditions. |
| 20 | elevation. So it will be natural underlying soils | 20 | MR. KEIL: Okay. And from that pipe, |
| 21 | that's there. | 21 | where does it go? I heard it ultimately ends up in |
| 22 | MR. KEIL: So what would be the | 22 | Lake Tappan, but -- |
| 23 | thickness of the sand filter that's going to be above | 23 | THE WITNESS: I don't have the mapping |
| 24 | that 2 foot -- | 24 | on it, but it does traverse through the townhome |
| 25 | THE WITNESS: I believe it's 18 inches. | 25 | community and ultimately discharges towards -- |

MR. KEIL: Okay.
So it's likely a stream or a culvert and, again, no treatment on any of that water, just all stormwater as it's coming through.

THE WITNESS: Correct.
Yeah, under existing conditions, no treatment; under proposed conditions, it would be treated.

MR. KEIL: Okay. All right.
So, yeah, if you can get us that test pit report, that would be great.

Also, in your January testimony, I think you had mentioned there was a threatened and endangered species inventory taken there?

Is that -- I think I may have -- I
don't know if I had a chance to ask for a copy of that at the last meeting, but if that's something that's available, I think the board would be interested in seeing that.

THE WITNESS: Absolutely.
That was reviewed by the DEP as well when they issued the Letter of Interpretation, they confirmed that they had not found any on the site, which is way gave the wetlands the resource value that it has.

MR. KEIL: Do you know what time of the year they did that inventory?

THE WITNESS: We -- I can get you the date. I believe it's in the Letter of Interpretation. It might have been in August that they were out on-site.

MR. KEIL: I think that's all I have right now.

MS. LOULOUDIS: Okay.
I basically have two questions. The reinforced turf that you have for the -- I don't want to call it emergency exit, but is that considered pervious in your stormwater counts?

You're using that for stormwater reduction? Is that kind of what I heard before or --

THE WITNESS: It's not incorporated with our stormwater design. It's pervious, it's grass. It's not --

MS. LOULOUDIS: But you're not using that for the reduction credit?

THE WITNESS: No.
MS. LOULOUDIS: It's not in those numbers at all? Okay.

And is that somehow maintained by, like, pervious pavement has, like, a vacuum truck?

THE WITNESS: Completely different systems. Pervious pavement is actually incorporated within stormwater design. This is strictly just to be able to support the weight of the truck but allow grass to grow.

MS. LOULOUDIS: Okay. And then I'm sorry, I don't recall if you talked about sanitary the last time, but can you just give us an idea of, like, how much gallons per day you're expecting from this?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, absolutely.
So we are required to submit to the DEP for TWA approval, which is Treatment Works Approval. That's required whenever a proposed use generates an additional 8,000 gallons a day or more of sanitary sewerage.

So for a site like this, we follow the New Jersey code for sanitary sewer demand and base the calculations within their Code 5 requirement for this type of use. This type of use generates 100 gallons per day per bed. They're anticipating a maximum of 100 beds, which results in 10,000 gallons per day.

MS. LOULOUDIS: Okay. And then the pipe that's discharging all of that is 6 inches,

## right, at 1 percent?

Is that enough capacity for the flow?
THE WITNESS: Absolutely.
MS. LOULOUDIS: Thank you.
THE WITNESS: But we will -- willing to
work with your board engineer as well. One of his comments was to confirm capacity essentially
downstream and we'll do additional analysis to confirm that as well.

MS. LOULOUDIS: Thank you.
That's it.
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: They've asked all the smart questions. I just have one question.

In your plans there's an indication
that there would be two charging stations for electric vehicles in 46 spots.

Is there an ability to add more and make them available for public use?

THE WITNESS: They're available for use of visitors that will essentially be coming to the site to either work or visit a relative that's in there.

Currently we're actually exceeding the new state requirement for EV charging spaces.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Yeah, I read that, but

I just wondered if there would be a willingness to put more.

I mean, even if you look out 10 years, the employees in the site are going to be driving electric vehicles.

THE WITNESS: We can install the conduits for it and if the operator determines the need maybe if more employees, more visitors are starting to have more cars, they can install more at the time, but right now we're proposing the two.

I think they'd be more than happy to install conduits for them in the need of adding an additional space or two.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Okay. That's all I have.

MR. HOLLOWAY: Pretty much all the smart questions were asked.

So Mr. Keil answered my questions regarding the wetlands and the drainage, so I think I'm covered with that.

MR. BEDIAN: Yeah, I have three questions, they're not smart ones.
(Laughter.)
MR. BEDIAN: Are you going to connect to the manhole in the church property? Does that

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require, like, digging or you're going to connect to a pipe? I wasn't clear with that. That's question number one.

Question number two, it's to do with the pavement crown, you know, for the property, how are you going to fix that? Is there going to be milling and paving? So that's the second question.

Also, the third one is to do, I heard, like, reinforced lawn area in the corner. Is that going to be marked so the trucks they know that they can park over there, they don't -- you know, so these are my three questions. You can answer, you know, in any order you want.

THE WITNESS: Yup, I got it. So the proposed stormwater connection would be an underground connection.

So, essentially, that portion of the church property is just open space right now, landscape area. So it would be as simple as trenching, just digging a trench and laying the pipe and --

MR. BEDIAN: What size pipe is that?
THE WITNESS: Our proposed connection, I believe, a 18 -inch pipe.

MR. BEDIAN: Eighteen?

THE WITNESS: We're connecting into an 18 -inch and you, essentially, just cut a hole in the existing manhole and you slide the pipe in to cover it back up, restore it back to natural conditions.

It worked out well, because we don't need to disturb their parking lot and I know the board planner actually in his updated report mentioned that there's two mature trees that are near the corner of the property and we would be willing to shift our pipe a little bit to make sure we wouldn't impact those trees, so those mature trees can continue to stand and act as a continued buffer. That was request by your board planner, identifying those trees, we'll make sure to --

MR. BEDIAN: How deep are the pipes? How deep do you have to dig.

THE WITNESS: I would have to take a look at our grading plan, but it's probably no more than 5 -feet deep.

MR. BEDIAN: Oh, okay.
THE WITNESS: Just to connect to the existing invert.

Your second question regarding the crown of the roadway, it most likely would be accomplished by just milling and repaving. If it
needs to go down deeper, obviously we would have to dig down a little bit deeper if we had to really dip down the northern side to fix that crown and then you would have to, essentially, restore the pavement to the full pavement thickness as specified by Bergen County. So whatever their requirements are, we'll absolutely comply with.

And your last question regarding the reinforced turf, which is at the southeast corner of the property, generally identify that by two bollards with a decorative chain across it that the fire department will have access with a lock or we can work with the fire department to identify it in whatever means that they would see feasible, but it won't be delineated like a parking space.

So it won't be inviting for people to pull in and park on. It will still be, like, a 4-inch curb, so it will look like a parking lot, grass growing through it. So you won't even know it's there, other than the fire department knowing that the ability is there for access. If there's a way that they want us to identify it before that, we can do that.

MR. BEDIAN: I have one more question. I don't think it's an engineering question. What I
heard is the town is not in favor of preserving the two existing buildings.

So that's -- obviously that cost, you know, there is a saving. Are you willing to -- I
mean, I guess it's for the counsel. Are you willing to entertain any offsets by the saving if we're not going to preserve the two properties.

I don't know if I'm confusing
everybody, but that's -- I think that's what I heard, you know, the town is not in favor of preserving these two properties.

MS. PRICE: Not in favor of preserving
the house and the barn.
MR. BEDIAN: Yes.
MS. PRICE: Right. And the first time
I heard this was tonight. So I had mentioned that
I'll discuss everything with the client.
MR. BEDIAN: Obviously, to move one of them and, you know, improve the property, you know, there's a lot of cost in doing that.

So now all of a sudden you may have a saving, if that's where we're going to go, so maybe you can propose something in return to the town.

MS. PRICE: Well, I'm going to talk to the client about everything that we heard tonight and

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we have to be cognisant of the law.
MR. REGAN: Yeah, I don't think it's really a topic for discussion.

MS. PRICE: Right.
MR. BEDIAN: I'm done.
MS. PRICE: If I can just give you your answer on the inspection time from the DEP. It was August, the month.

MR. KEIL: Okay.
MS. PRICE: I just wanted to give you
that while I had the book open.
MR. KEIL: We'll still get a copy of that?

MS. PRICE: Yes, yup.
MR. ALESSI: Everybody keeps asking
questions about the fire access row with the impervious rocks.

If you go to Sunrise, Sunrise has the exact same thing on the Aurora side of the property. So I guess that would be north.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: South side.
MR. ALESSI: South side.
If you're looking at Sunrise, the main entrance is to the left, the fire access is to the right. You can't even see it. Only the fireman know
that it's there.
So Dan said with the bollards and the chain and there's no cutout. It just looks like grass. Everybody drives by that a thousand times a year. You can't see it.

So what they're proposing you can't see. It's just the safety of a fire truck.

MR. HOLLOWAY: What happens in the winter time if they plow that area?

MR. ALESSI: Bigger tires. No, the town trucks --

MR. HOLLOWAY: Would plow the grass area?

MR. ALESSI: Would plow it for us, just like they would do for the inlets.

MR. HOLLOWAY: Okay.
MR. ALESSI: In the case of an emergency.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Dan, I have a question, have you -- I don't see it in your plans, but any kind of proposed or supplemental plans for the implementation of solar panels or anything that's more environmentally acceptable and the move towards that way in the future?

How would you be able to maybe
crossover into that realm of --
THE WITNESS: Absolutely.
I would like to defer that to our
architect, because he's had a little more experience working with this developer. I don't think they're against it.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: In the
engineering part, you didn't -- it was never considered as part of their plan to --

THE WITNESS: For us currently, no, because we wouldn't want to occupy any space on the site to put them, but sometimes architects place them on the roof, which I would defer to him. He would have some more information.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Okay, good.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else have any questions?
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. Can we have a motion to open the meeting to the public.

MR. ALESSI: Motion.
MR. ELLER: Second.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: All in favor?
(Whereupon, all present members respond in the affirmative.)

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Just so everybody knows, the questions -- one question directed to the gentleman who just spoke. No other comments or other questions not regarding, you know, the engineering. Okay?

Go ahead, the meeting is open to the public.

Yes, sir. Come up, state your name and address.

MR. CIRILLO: Yes. My name is Joe Cirillo, president of the Lakeview Association Condos.

Also, landowner of a property that's contiguous to the wetlands right behind adjoining their lot and our lot.

And I'm concerned about --
THE COURT REPORTER: Sir, please spell your last name for the record.

MR. CIRILLO: C-I-R-I-L-L-O, 6 Lakeview Drive, Old Tappan.

THE COURT REPORTER: Thank you.
MR. CIRILLO: You know, they talk about
100-year storm. Well, things have changed, climate's
changing, the rainstorms, there's flooding all over the place and it's great to have all this management,

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water management, but will it be affected?
Supposedly, we're getting less water.
I can only tell you, I guess, Lakeview was built
somewhere in '94, '95. We just spent in excess of 275,000 replenishing and redoing the pond, the detention pond.

Unbeknownst to me personally that water was coming, whether it was from the church area or their property, Lot 2 or 3, coming into our pond. That's where it goes, by the way. From their property, it goes into a detention pond and from there it goes into the reservoir. Okay?

And the reason why we had it, it was done for functionality. The silt kept on rising all these years and that's because of a lot of water going in there, because of that it does dug out by a local -- Hewitt Landscaping did all the stonework and everything and it looks beautiful, did a great job, but it cost money.

Now, I envision, and it's all great to talk about 100-year storm, we may be talking about 150-year storm in another five years. We don't know that.

The point I'm making is, you know, we just went through -- I'm putting the money aside, I'm
thinking about the problems, the problematic situation of stormwater, handling of this water. Okay?

I also know looking out on my deck, the -- my wife always wanted a waterfront. I used to live on Stokes Farm Road overlooking the lake, had a great backyard, fabulous. Well, it took me six years to have a -- for us to move from there to Lakeview. I said to her, honey, we have a water view now, because it's getting bigger and wider and more water right there, because it has to go somewhere.

Now we're improving supposedly and we're increasing from 8,000 to 80,000 of impervious property. Okay? Whether they have all kinds of lines going, you know, 18 -foot conduits, 18 -inch conduits --

MR. REGAN: Sir, with all due respect

MS. PRICE: Mr. Chair, I didn't want to interrupt, but --

MR. REGAN: I didn't swear you in and you're getting involved with testimony.

MR. CIRILLO: Okay. You haven't heard a question.

MR. REGAN: It's really only for 68
questions.
MS. PRICE: And he hasn't been sworn in. So all of this --

MR. REGAN: He's giving testimony.
MR. CIRILLO: I swear in, because
everything I say is true.
MS. PRICE: I'm not doubting that. It's just for the record.

MR. CIRILLO: I'll swear in.
MR. REGAN: Well, we really need -this is time for questions.

MS. PRICE: This is questions.
MR. CIRILLO: Okay. I'm voicing my opinion here, I understand that and obviously the other side doesn't really like that.

MS. PRICE: No, no, no. I just want to follow procedure, that's all.

MR. CIRILLO: Well, I'm concerned about the water runoff. Okay?

And I'm not sure if that's been -- I'm
not satisfied with what was said, okay, because we don't envision the future.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Raise your right hand.

MR. REGAN: Do you swear or affirm that
the testimony -- raise your right hand, please.
MR. CIRILLO: Sure.
JOSEPH CIRILLO,
6 Lakeview Drive, Old Tappan, New Jersey, having
been duly sworn, testifies as follows:
MR. REGAN: Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you'll give in this proceeding shall be the truth, so help you God?

MR. CIRILLO: Absolutely, yes.
MR. REGAN: Now make a statement.
MS. PRICE: Or a question.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Do you have
anything else to say?
MR. CIRILLO: I have a lot more to say.
MS. PRICE: Is there a question for
this witness?
MR. REGAN: This is the time for questions of the engineer, not for testimony.

MR. CIRILLO: Okay. Well, I'll just
state we have hired our own engineer and also an attorney and so forth, okay?

The question is: You mentioned all the functionality of what -- how you're going to manage the water, okay, and it's just so hard for me -- it's hard for me to fathom the idea of all the water we're

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talking about eventually if not serviced by your plans gets involved with Lakeview.

Lakeview, we have 120 residences there, 120 homes that I feel we have to protect that, that's a question.

What you said sounds great. I'm not an engineer, you are and, you know, once again, the future is unforeseen, we don't know. The plan, but what happens if it doesn't work? We're going to have a water problem at Lakeview.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Sir, why don't you get the name of the engineer that your community hired and put him in contact with this end and Tom Skrable.

MR. CIRILLO: We will. Okay, that's all I have.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. Thank you. MR. SCOZZAFAVA: But I have a question
now.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else wish to
be heard?
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Mr. Chairman, when we talked about the water runoff, I don't think you told us exactly where it went. You said it kind of goes
into Lake Tappan eventually, but do we know exactly once you put the new system in whether or not it's going to go directly there or will it make it into a retention pond?

Do you know that for sure as to how it's going to work?

THE WITNESS: What I know for sure is we need to design our site for what leaves our site. Where it goes from there is honestly, with all due respect, not our concern.
(Audience Outburst.)
MALE AUDIENCE MEMBER: We live behind you.

THE WITNESS: We have to design our system to look at our existing conditions, how they leave our site and we have to design our proposed design to comply with what we're required to comply with when it leaves our site. Where it goes from there, we are not required to --

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: So you don't know if it's going to go to Lakeview's retention pond or some tributary to get to the lake?

MR. HOLLOWAY: Just let him answer the question.

MALE AUDIENCE MEMBER: He doesn't know 72
the answer.
THE WITNESS: It discharges to the stormwater system that's associated with Lakeview. The gentleman that came up testified that it goes to their retention basin and if his testimony is truthful, that's where it goes.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Okay. We need to know that, so I'm glad I asked the question.

MS. PRICE: Well, and just for the record, it goes into an existing 15 -foot easement that was approved by a board in Old Tappan when the approvals for Lakeview were issued, because it's part and parcel of the approved site plan drawing that was the official record, so, but that easement --

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: When it was undeveloped property.

MS. PRICE: No, no, no, the easement that was granted from Lot 4 to Lot 1 was part of that development.

So and it doesn't say it has to be -it has to go here, it has to go there. It's an open easement that goes into the 15 -foot strip from the church lot into Lakeview and then in 2021 it was amended for the benefit of Lot 3.

So it basically is just a pattern from

Lot 3 to Lot 4 into Lot 1 and we've traced that title-wise with the recorded easements.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: You've made that clear, that's a legal --

MS. PRICE: No, no, no, but that's what we've done and --

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: I understand.
MR. REGAN: The planning board approval of the Lakeview development, I think was around 1992 that referenced the 1991 easement.

MS. PRICE: It -- I don't know, Bob.
MR. REGAN: Diane, I'm going to ask if you can check the borough records to see if we have a copy of that resolution that might be helpful. I think it was around 1992.

MS. PRICE: And it's the Hubschman site plan.

MR. REGAN: It might have been '91. I know they were marketing the units in 1992, if I remember.

MS. PRICE: Because the easement, itself, is 1991, so that's when the approval was.

MR. REGAN: The application was probably '91.

MS. PRICE: Yup.

MR. SKRABLE: Bill, are you saying that
the pipe from Lot 3 was there before Lakeview was developed and that's why an easement was required?

MS. PRICE: No, the easement -- no, no, no, the easement from Lot 4 into 1 is ' 91.

Between 1 and 4 is 1991 and then 4 granting for the benefit of 3 was 2021.

MR. SKRABLE: So the church property got an easement from --

MS. PRICE: Correct, from 1 for the benefit, so, and that's referenced on the Hubschman site plan from 1991.

MR. SKRABLE: Thanks.
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: I'm not exactly
sure about how this easement is working between these lots, but was it in anticipation of a project such as this to be developed on this property that would have this kind of runoff that could then affect the properties next to it with or without an easement? That's what I'm -- I think they're trying to understand, the residents --

MS. PRICE: I know.
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: The residents are -- so they give an easement to allow something to happen in the future, but in anticipation of a
three-lot property to maybe build three homes on it that might be only releasing water from three homes, not 100-bed facility that's going to be releasing 100,000 gallons of -- oh, no, that's going to be into the sewer system, whatever it might be.

So I'd like you to maybe explain that part of it, because that, I think, could put into perspective what everybody's concerned about with the water, that, yes, when it was an undeveloped lot, it had three buildable acres, yeah, the runoff could go onto there, we'll give them an easement, it goes into the pond and it's not a big deal.

Now it seems to change, so maybe there needs to be something.

MS. PRICE: There's nothing in the easements that indicate that.

MR. REGAN: There are no limitations or conditions, that's the concern.

MS. PRICE: There are no limitations or
--
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: If I had a law degree, I would understand more about easements, but I don't.

MS. PRICE: Right.
There are no limitations as Bob has

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indicated, as your counsel has indicated. There's no limitations or conditions other than in the 1991 easement that there be compliance with the then applicable stormwater regulations, which now we have designed to be more restrictive and more conservative than what was in application then.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Which maybe your development and your proposed plan would do. I mean, you know, I guess we would all find out.

MR. REGAN: It doesn't even reference compliance with existing zoning.

MS. PRICE: Right.
MR. REGAN: It's wide open.
MS. PRICE: Right.
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: So that's maybe a shortfall of what they might have done years ago, right? I mean, it's --

MR. REGAN: I wasn't involved.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Everybody's done?
MR. ALESSI: No, one last question.
Didn't you say in your testimony that
it's going to be, if built, less runoff than it is
now that is going through Lakeview?
THE WITNESS: That's right.
MR. ALESSI: So then that would be less
silt or whatever in the retention pond. So you had said 15 percent less runoff then it is now?

THE WITNESS: That is correct.
Again, we're -- look at the existing conditions, the site that it is now, all trees, wooded, one small house that exists there. We have to analyze and determine how much water is leaving the site under existing conditions as it is now, both rate and quantity and then we design our system under proposed conditions, the water is leaving the site slower and in this instance less stormwater is leaving the site and it's getting more back into the ground.

MR. ALESSI: So in layman's terms, right now 100 gallons of water is leaving, 15 percent less would be 85 gallons at less of a speed?

THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. ALESSI: Okay, thank you.
MR. SKRABLE: Can I have a follow-up on that?

I think it's really important to stress the volume part of it, because in most cases, and correct me if I'm wrong, you're required to reduce the rate based on the stormwater regs. You're not necessarily required to reduce the volume.

78 is just less than it was under preexisting condition, but it extends over a much greater time. So there is a negative impact on people downstream to some extent depending on what is the impact.

What they're testifying to is they're reducing the rate, they're also reducing the volume so that it won't be expended over a period of time where it could then possibly meet the peak of the water that's getting in from Lakeview's property and create a problem for them.

So based on the testimony, I feel much better about it than I did a couple of hours ago.

THE WITNESS: And that's why we went
and did that additional infiltration testing so we can determine the property with the soil and capabilities to get water back into the ground. We knew it would help support the application being able to show that we have less water leaving the site after we built this than it does today.

We're cleaning the water, so even if, you know, part of the silting issue of their pond is generated by all of the undeveloped land right now and stormwater is rushing off our site taking soil
with it and silting up their pond, under existing conditions we're filtering that water before it discharges. So we have potentially a less potential of silt getting downstream into their pond.
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. Not under existing, under proposed.
A. Under proposed.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: One more question.
Isn't it possible to drain out the front instead of going to the rear?

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure if the elevations would work, but then we technically wouldn't be complying with stormwater regulations by sending more water to a spot where it's not going today. We have to make sure we're maintaining drainage patterns under existing and proposed conditions.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: The shopping center that's been existing there since the mid-1950s, where does it drain to? I think we should find out, because the new shopping center just to the north of that is draining out the front down to Dorotockey's Run.

MR. SKRABLE: And just to be clear on what you just testified to, if you were to bring the
stormwater to the front, you would just have to have -- probably have a bigger basin and reduce the rate further to match the existing runoff that's leaving the front.

THE WITNESS: Yes, but then we'd have additional volume going to the front as well and less volume than going toward under existing conditions. We should be trying to maintain the same amount of water going in the same direction under both existing and proposed conditions and if we put it all to the front, that water is no longer getting to the rear and it could deprive wetlands downstream somewhere else.

MR. SKRABLE: But it's not that you couldn't -- you couldn't -- it's not that you couldn't comply with the standards and come out the front, it would just be a different design than what you're presenting?

THE WITNESS: I'm honestly not sure, because the site slopes to the rear and that's why a majority of the water goes to the rear today.

So I'm not sure how, if it would be possible to take that stormwater that's collected and allow it to flow to the front of the site without, you know, significantly potentially raising the site
and having more impact. do a little more investigation. and local requirements. investigate a little more. Okay? plaza, where does it go? Okay? application? that connection, Mr. Chair.
following the connection?
it goes out the front. look at everything. little longer. public wish to be heard?

Yes, ma'am.
live at 16 -gentleman.

16 Lakeview Drive.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: I think you got to

THE WITNESS: We're complying with the regulations that we have to comply with under state

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: I'm not going to say yes or no. I'm just saying maybe you should

THE WITNESS: I hear you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Maybe you should investigate that stormwater detention pond. Okay?
The pipe goes to there and then where does it go from the stormwater detention pond? Okay?

And the other thing is, where does the, you know, huge runoff that's created by the shopping

MS. PRICE: Relative to this

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Yeah.
MS. PRICE: On the shopping center?
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Yeah, absolutely.
MS. PRICE: Okay. I'm not following

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: You're not
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MS. PRICE: With the shopping center.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Because I believe

MS. PRICE: But the grade on the shopping center is totally different than our grade.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: I beg to differ.
MS. PRICE: Okay. Well, we'll take a

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: I've lived here a

Okay. I'm sorry, anyone else from the

MS. CHO: Hi, my name is Jane Cho. I

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Please come up, state your name and address and one question to the

MS. CHO: Jane Cho, living at

Do you need clarification?
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Go ahead.
MS. CHO: I'm going to pose a question.
Have you done capacity testing or studies of the
current retention basin that you will be utilizing, which is in Lakeview?

Because you mentioned the 18 -inch pipe, you don't know where it goes.

I know exactly where it goes. It goes
into our current retention basin and it was already
clogged up and it was already overflowing. And that's why we spent over a quarter of a million dollars --

MR. REGAN: You're getting into testimony. I'm going to have to swear you in.

Can you pose a question, please.
MS. CHO: So have you done studies and how will it take more water?

Because right now there's no piping going through there and now you're going to take over 20 stormwater drainage systems all around that impervious building --

MR. REGAN: I'm going to have to swear you in.

MS. CHO: Okay.
MR. REGAN: Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you will give in this proceeding shall be the truth, so help you God?

MS. CHO: Yes, I do.

## JANE CHO,

16 Lakeview Drive, Old Tappan, New Jersey, having been duly sworn, testifies as follows:

MS. CHO: So when I read the survey, there was over 20 storm drainage systems that is all being collected to your retention basin at this time and that's being fed through an easement, which connects to the church and then to our Lakeview retention pond.

So actually it's just a segue into our retention pond that goes into Lake Tappan.

So have you done testing, a study of how much can Lakeview's retention pond handle? Because we obviously have to handle this, your development?

THE WITNESS: No.
MS. CHO: You have not done the study, okay.

THE WITNESS: Of your property? No. We studied our property. We're reducing, less stormwater to your property.

MS. CHO: You just fed an 18-inch pipe into our system, which did not exist before.

So I don't know how mathematically that is less when you've just added an 18-inch pipe into a
retention system that did not have an 18 -inch pipe to your development.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. Ma'am, that's it, that's your one question. We will make sure that we get an answer. Okay?

MS. CHO: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: You're welcome.
Yes, sir.
MR. FERNANDEZ: Joe Fernandez, 10
Leonard Drive.
THE COURT REPORTER: The address again
please?
MR. FERNANDEZ: Yes, 10 Leonard Drive.
MS. KNARICH: Did you say Lemon?
MR. FERNANDEZ: Leonard.
MS. KNARICH: Leonard. You're talking
fast.
MR. FERNANDEZ: I'm going to change direction here from stormwater. I think we're watered out.

I'm going to reference some information on the drawings.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Questions.
MR. FERNANDEZ: Questions, yes.
How many square feet is being affected
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by this area right now as proposed, square feet?
THE WITNESS: You're saying disturbance of the site.

MR. FERNANDEZ: Please.
THE WITNESS: It's 3.8 acres. The site is 5.46 acres.

MR. FERNANDEZ: And in square feet?
THE WITNESS: Disturbance is 166,002
square feet.
MR. FERNANDEZ: And you're giving back probably 20 percent. So it's about 125,000 square feet.

On Drawing No. 6, the data shows that it's basically a balanced site. You're taking off as much as you're bringing back almost. There's a nominal difference of about an average of 1 foot across the entire area. So if you take the foot, you got 125,000 square feet, you have 125,000 cubic feet, convert that into cubic yards, 4,630. Okay? It's a lot of yards. So how many yards are in a tandem truck?

THE WITNESS: It depends on the size.
I believe they're about 30 yards.
MR. FERNANDEZ: In that area, because of the street, then you're talking about widening,
right?
So that's about 463 trucks coming off. The calculation doesn't include spoils or cuts, major cuts. Conservatively we could say probably it would double it based on the spoils. So add another 400-some-odd, that's 900 trucks coming off of this site into a pinch point in Old Tappan Road, which you've all established is the thinnest point of the road.

A tandem truck is about how wide?
THE WITNESS: Ten feet.
MR. FERNANDEZ: About 11 feet. How wide is the road?

THE WITNESS: That drive lane is 14 feet.

MR. FERNANDEZ: So it will be critically taking down Tappan Road during the time of taking material off the site, closing down that road virtually every time trucks go down that site because you can't load onto the site. You can't get trucks onto that site, machines would be on all the trucks. Trucks will be staged on that road, I'm assuming.

So we've got 900 trucks coming off of that road. How many trucks a day on a typical site this size get offloaded from your management? 1 manage construction.

MR. FERNANDEZ: About five.
That's 185 days of trucks coming off of here. That's a lot of police presence. That's a lot of disruption to schools. It's a lot of disruption to traffic that's already packed in that area.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Sir, are you going to make a statement or --

MR. FERNANDEZ: No, I just kind of ended it, that's it.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Yes, sir, in the back.

MR. ARDITO: I'm Pete Ardito. I live in Harrington Park, 57 Glen Avenue East.

I'm a member of the board of directors of Bergen SWAN.

And I would like to ask your permission, Bergen SWAN, I am part of the Watershed Property Review Board, which is a state section entity that is part of -- has membership from DEP, from the state attorney general's office, Hackensack Riverkeeper, Bergen SWAN, among others.

I have five questions I would like to
ask. They are to the point and with respect, may I have that permission?

MR. REGAN: To the witness, sure.
MR. ARDITO: First question: Will you be using pervious asphalt where you do pave?

THE WITNESS: No.
MR. ARDITO: Any reason why not?
THE WITNESS: Just not required.
MR. ARDITO: Okay. It is recommend by
the state.
Wetlands protection, the vernal pond that exists. You have said that it will not be affected.

Can you provide a little bit more detail about that, please? I understand there's going to be a retaining wall along the slope. There's about a 30 -percent slope right now, if I'm correct. How would that not be affected if you put a retaining wall there.

THE WITNESS: First of all, there's no justification that it's a vernal pond. It was identified in the LOI with a 50 -foot resource value, but we are not -- we're completely outside of the required 50-foot transition area, we're not disturbing that and the retaining wall will be
another 10 feet past that 50 -foot setback.
MR. ARDITO: Just so you're aware the federal government has determined that it's a vernal pond just so you know.

MS. PRICE: Can I just -- again, I don't think he's sworn in.

MR. ARDITO: I'll be happy to swear in.
MR. REGAN: I'm going to have to swear
you in.
MS. PRICE: Just for the record.
MR. REGAN: Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you'll give in this proceeding shall be the truth, so help you God?

MR. ARDITO: I do.
PETE ARDITO,
57 Glen Avenue East, Harrington Park, New Jersey, having been duly sworn, testifies as follows:

MR. ARDITO: I would like to make two points brief to my -- to lead up to my next question, and that is, the US Forest Service estimates that on average tress can absorb between 10 and 150 gallons of water daily depending on the size of the tree.

You will be removing, from my understanding, about 210 mature trees from this lot?

THE WITNESS: I didn't provide tree
testimony.
Our landscape architect will be.
MR. ARDITO: From what I have read in what was furnished to the board, it's about 210 trees that are being removed.

In that fact that a director from the northeast regional climate center Cornell has studies -- has a study that says that --

MS. PRICE: I'm going to object.
MR. REGAN: You're getting involved in hearsay.

MS. PRICE: Yeah, and I was going with it and now we're way off.

MR. ARDITO: Number four, if the plans for development were to reconfigure placing the parking under the building occupying what would now currently be the first floor, would you be able to reduce the amount of impervious coverage and storm runoff?

Would that not be better overall and that you would not have as much parking area on the outside, it would be underneath the building, which means you would have to worry about less runoff?

THE WITNESS: We did not analyze the site to propose underground parking, so I cannot
answer that question.
MR. ARDITO: Just in general, you would not be able to -- that you would have less storm runoff if there was less impervious coverage for a parking lot, you can't determine that?

THE WITNESS: If there's less impervious, yeah, I'm sure there's less stormwater runoff, but I'm not sure if a concept like that would generate less impervious.

MR. ARDITO: Okay.
And, finally, should your current calculations prove incorrect post construction, what responsibility will you have to correct any resulting flooding and/or pollution or damage to the vernal pond or wetlands?

THE WITNESS: I would defer that to your township professionals, borough professionals.

MR. ARDITO: Okay. Thank you.
THE COURT REPORTER: Sir, can you please spell your last name for the record?

MR. ARDITO: A-R-D-I-T-O.
THE COURT REPORTER: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else wish to be heard?

Yes, sir.

MR. GABOR: Hello, my name is Tamas

I live at 14 Elena Drive.
THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, 14?
MR. GABOR: Yes, 14 Elena Drive,
E-L-E-N-A.
THE COURT REPORTER: Spell your last name.

MR. GABOR: My last name is G-A-B-O-R.
THE COURT REPORTER: Thank you.
MR. GABOR: So my question is regarding
this report that they did for determining how much
runoff you're getting under existing conditions and after the proposed conditions.

When they -- I'm not sure what this
report entails. Do they -- you're removing a lot of trees and as the other gentleman before me had stated, trees absorb water.

So I'm just trying to wrap my head around how it is possible that you removing all these trees, you're going to end up with less runoff than under existing conditions? Like how is that -- -

THE WITNESS: By the use of our infiltration basin that we propose, that we put testimony on. It has a sand filter. We tested the
soil infiltration capabilities.
MR. GABOR: I'm sorry, maybe my question wasn't direct.

So this report that they do when they check for the existing conditions and the amount of runoff, do they take into consideration the removal of trees and how that affects --

THE WITNESS: Absolutely.
We have to model existing conditions based on the ground cover, what's there today, the same thing under proposed.

It's obviously, as everybody has stated, more impervious surface, more water is not getting into the ground, moving quicker versus wooded, it moves a lot slower, is able to get trapped and infiltrated back in the ground, but that's why we proposed our basin in the back with nice infiltrated capability soils to get that water back into the ground.

We're required to maintain the same amount of groundwater recharge under existing conditions and under proposed, so the same water at a minimum gets back into the site.

So we still have that recharge capability for the aquifers and the wetlands on the
site.
MR. GABOR: All right. Thank you. CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else? MS. PRICE: Can we get a break for the court reporter?

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Yes, please step forward.

MS. PRICE: After this one?
MS. FONOROW: Hi, my name is Cherie Fonorow, F-O-N-O-R-O-W, 256 Old Tappan Road.

THE COURT REPORTER: Thank you.
MS. FONOROW: Thank you.
I'll try to be very brief.
So to follow up, are you saying cutting down the existing trees, removing all those trees won't create more additional flooding and can you guarantee that the change in the topography of the land, as well as the clear cutting of the trees is not going to cause not only problems with flooding with Old Tappan Road, but flooding with the wetlands and the neighbors to the west? There's been no mention of the neighbors to the west and their property.

THE WITNESS: That's why we have designed our stormwater management system to mitigate
for the loss of the trees and the reduction of wooded area.

MS. FONOROW: Well, you mentioned -I'm just curious, I do a lot of model data. You said it's kept -- the amount of water that's been estimated that the trees and the topography absorbs, that's all based on model data, correct?

THE WITNESS: Correct.
MS. FONOROW: So is there a report of that model data that you could provide to the counsel or is that already in the paperwork?

THE WITNESS: Yes, that's our stormwater management report.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. So that's all provided.

Can I ask --
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: One question.
MS. FONOROW: Can I ask if CHS [sic] has looked at any other locations in Old Tappan for this project that would be more appropriate?

THE WITNESS: I'm not aware.
MS. FONOROW: Okay. I was curious about that.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Ma'am, I'm sorry, we can't have 10 questions being asked.

MS. FONOROW: One last question. I was just very curious, I understand -- because I live by the wetlands and they do flood and it's not like a stagnant situation.

So CSH is not the current owner of the property, correct?

THE WITNESS: I believe they're a contract purchaser, I'm not sure.

MS. FONOROW: Okay.
So I'm curious, is it true that the current owner bought the church and 244 Old Tappan Road at the same time.

MR. REGAN: That's irrelevant.
MS. FONOROW: Oh, is it irrelevant.
MR. REGAN: Totally irrelevant.
MS. FONOROW: Well, this is just -- I'm asking, this is about the easement.

MR. REGAN: This has nothing to do with his testimony.

MR. ELLER: It's just the wrong person you're asking the question of.

MS. FONOROW: So I can't ask about the easement?

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: No, ma'am.
MS. FONOROW: Okay. Thank you.
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MR. ALESSI: Anyway, before anymore
questions about the retention pond, actually right
next to Elena Court, the new apartment complex,
they're building the retention ponds right behind the fence off Central Avenue.

So if anybody wants to go there and see
how it's going to be done, that's what it is. The retention pond is just to hold the water until it goes downstream.

So the ones on Central Avenue are going to retain the water on Central Avenue. When it gets to a high enough point, it's going to drain like the overflow in your sinks, it's going to drain underneath Central Avenue to that stream that's in front of the high school.

So all the questions about retention pond, retention pond, retention pond are all redundant.

Dan has answered those questions. It's going to be less water through Lakeview. It's only for the 100-year flood, the 150-year flood where it fills up and Tom even agreed, it goes through slowly.

So it seems to me everybody keeps asking the same questions in a different manner of how the retention pond is going to work, how it's
going to flow, how it's going to -- we have a lot more testimony to go through.

So just please listen to the testimony and take your notes and then ask those questions.

The 18 -inch pipe is already there. It was put in when the church was built and when Lakeview was built. All they're doing is there's a hole, just like they're building on Central Avenue, that leads into this. They're going to clean it up, dress it up, make it look nice and except less water.

So I just please ask the people to listen to the testimony. I know it's long and drawn out, but we've had the past, but except for Joe Fernandez, we had all the same questions about water retention and where it goes. They're around town.

The Pearson property, nobody's asking about the Pearson property. Their retention ponds are actually cisterns underneath the road system. A cistern is just a big, giant tank underneath the road. So nobody is going to question that, because they're not going to see it.

Dan and the rest of the group are taking what's there and making it better.

MR. SKRABLE: Mr. Chairman, what I would suggest is -- I'm sorry, I didn't mean to --

MR. ALESSI: It's okay.
MR. SKRABLE: I would suggest since
Lakeview is hiring their own engineer, the three of us sit down, we'll go through the report. I can't imagine there will be more than a couple of items we disagree on and we can highlight those and hatch those things out, rather than, as you said --

MR. REGAN: Do you have the name of Lakeview's engineer?

MR. SKRABLE: I do not yet, but we'll figure that out.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else wish to be heard?

We're about to take a break. You know, it looks like we got a half a dozen people that still want to -- so we're going to take a break right now, five minutes. I'll bang the gavel down and we'll start up again.
(Whereupon, a brief recess is held.)
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Are we all ready?
Who else would like to speak?
Yes, ma'am, please come forward, state your name and address.

MS. WALSH: Mary Walsh, Conservation Chair, North Jersey Group, New Jersey Sierra Club.

So, sir, I'm not sure who I should direct my question to. It has to do with the wetlands.

MR. REGAN: The engineer.
MS. WALSH: So you said the wetlands will not be without water?

THE WITNESS: We're not changing the patterns.

MS. WALSH: So the water that's going into the wetlands is from the stormwater pipe.

Is that correct?
THE WITNESS: Under existing conditions there's a little bit that comes from the Old Tappan Road. It gets collected via inlet, it's a county inlet in Old Tappan Road, it discharges to the wetlands, as well as obviously the raindrops that fall directly on top of the wetland area on our site.

MS. WALSH: Okay. So no water that falls onto the impervious surface will go into the wetlands?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.
We're collecting all of that from our
-- the building is being collected by roof leaders.
We're collecting all the impervious -- all the water that's generated by our parking lot, it's collected

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in our inlets and then it goes out to our basin in the back where it's collected. It's either infiltrated back in the ground, it's clean or for the higher storm events, it fills up higher in that basin and then it goes out an outlet control structure and heads towards --

MS. WALSH: And when it's cleaned, it goes through that sand?

THE WITNESS: Correct.
MS. WALSH: Okay. So you're not removing any impurities that might be collected from the stormwater, because when the stormwater, as you know, rains on impervious surfaces, it collects a lot of crap, it's not cleaned rain.

THE WITNESS: Absolutely, which is why we have the sand filter. The water goes through the sand, it's -- we have to design for what's known as the water quality storm. The water quality storm is essentially 2 inches of rainwater that falls over a given period of time. So it's the most common storm. It's your normal thunderstorm or normal rainstorm. It's, essentially, the first flush of stormwater that goes through the system.

So it flushes all the grit and grime off the parking lot, it goes into the inlets and
that's the first stormwater to get treated.
So it goes through the sand and it goes back in the ground, all that particulate comes out.

MS. WALSH: But you're not doing anything particular to clean out the contaminants, which if they ended up in Lake Tappan would cause contamination and pollution of that water.

THE WITNESS: That's the intent of our sand filter. That's why we have to comply with our water quality requirements.

MS. WALSH: So the sand does the job?
THE WITNESS: Correct.
MS. WALSH: Okay, thank you.
MR. SKRABLE: Dan, can you just explain how that -- that's dead storage, the water quality storm?

THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. SKRABLE: So the pond fills up to a certain depth and none of it's going out yet. So it does settle out, that's the concept. You're supposed to remove 80 percent of your total suspended solids, something like that, that the standard.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Yes, who else?
Yes, this gentleman right here, come on up.
FATHER JACOB: Good evening, Chairman, 104
Members of the Planning Board. Father Jerry Jacob from the church that we're all referring to.

I have a concern and the question is, when we are talking about stormwater, currently we all know about the storms that we had this past year. We moved here last -- December '21. Since then we've -- Old Tappan has had many rainstorms, heavy rainstorms. We've had a lot of collection of water in the back of our parking lot, 6 to 7 inches of water on a heavy rainfall event, water that's supposed to be flowing to Lakeview. It's not flowing, obviously it's very slow.

So my question is: If we have a structure that's built here with all the stormwater that's going to be running off through the Lakeview lines or whichever lines we're referring to, that means water on -- in our parking lot is only going to get even more bigger.

How are you going to control -- my question, again, the question, how are you going to control that water when we're already struggling with the water flow going to Lakeview?

THE WITNESS: We did take a look at your property as well. There is an existing stormwater management system and from the sound of
your testimony, it sounds like it might not be functioning properly. So you might want to have that looked at, but it has a basin, it's supposed to be detaining that water and then releasing your water at a slower rate as well.

Our proposed property, we're collecting our stormwater. Again, we're collecting everything that's, essentially, falling on impervious surface coverage. We're obtaining it in our basin and we're releasing it slower and less downstream your system. So essentially it would not add to your issue that you're currently having.

FATHER JACOB: So our sewage lines in the rear of the parking lot, those tanks and everything, those lines were all cleaned out right as we moved in.

So since then, we've still remained to have problems. Water does not flow in a heavy rainfall, we have 6 to 7 inches of water that sits in the back of our parking lot. It does not flow through Lakeview. So it takes days before -- before it passes through Lakeview.

So now, if you're adding more onto that, how is that going to --

THE WITNESS: We're adding less. If

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you need a civil engineer, I know a decent one.
(Laughter.)
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Father, what I
would suggest is that you hire -- not to spend the church's money, but maybe you hire an engineer or someone that's knowledgeable about stormwater drains
and have them contact Dan and his organization
Dynamic Engineering and of course contact our board engineer and make this part of a concern of a neighbor that we are very concerned about on your behalf.

So if your engineer could determine that there's either an existing problem that they might solve by doing what they're doing, then that would at least provide you with some assurance that you're going to have a better, you know, result after they do what they do.

FATHER JACOB: Almost every rainstorm we've had --

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: But that's with the current system that they have now, which is nothing, right.

MS. PRICE: Right.
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: So you might find that this project could be good for you, it
might not, but why don't you have someone take a look at that also and then provide us maybe with a report or some testimony that you can bring back at one of our next meetings.

MS. PRICE: And we're happy to meet.
FATHER JACOB: Are they changing the system there or are you just tapping into a line?

THE WITNESS: We're improving what's there. All of our stormwater right now is heading towards that and I'm trying to explain --

FATHER JACOB: But when you're saying you're improving it, I mean, I've heard several times you're tapping into a line.

MS. PRICE: But under.
Dan, just explain it's not on top of the --

THE WITNESS: Right now under -MS. PRICE: Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: -- under existing conditions all of our stormwater is flowing northeast to the corner of your property undetained, completely free, overland.

Under proposed conditions, we're collecting it and we're putting less towards your property than it is now.

So we're improving it under existing conditions -- or understand proposed conditions it will be better than existing.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Are you
admitting that under current conditions you're providing them with the water that's --

THE WITNESS: It flows in a northeastern direction.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Right.
So you're admitting that you are
affecting their property.
MS. PRICE: No, we are not. We are a contract --
(Laughter.)
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: He admitted that
his --
MR. ALESSI: What's happened, because
I've been back there on lots of fire calls and stuff, the grate you have is not big enough to handle the amount of water that's coming down, not the buried 18-inch pipe.

If you look at your sink, you turn the water on, the water goes through no problem. You dump a bucket into the sink, it takes a while for it to go through. It's not the size of the pipes, it's
the amount of water.
So, in essence, your sink drain in your parking lot, if you have one grate, you may need three to take the amount of water that's coming down to into the buried 18 -inch pipe that Dan keeps talking about.

FATHER JACOB: Got you.
MR. ALESSI: So what they're doing
isn't affecting you. It's what you have that's
affecting yourself and that's the best way I can do is with the drain and the sink.

MR. SKRABLE: But if water is laying
there for even hours after a rainstorm, never mind days, something's not functioning right in the church's system most likely.

FATHER JACOB: Well, we had the sewage drainage guys come out there and they flushed that whole system out into towards Lakeview and still when rain comes in, water just goes very slowly and it takes a couple of days before water actually completely goes out.

MR. SKRABLE: It ponds on the surface of the parking lot?

FATHER JACOB: Yes.
MR. ALESSI: Over the top of the drain?

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FATHER JACOB: Over the top of the drain and that's only towards the back.

MR. ALESSI: So you caused Lakeview the $\$ 260,000.00$ to clean out?

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: No, they did.
MS. PRICE: No.
FATHER JACOB: Do I only get one question or can I ask another question? It's not pertaining to stormwater.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Go ahead, ask your question.

FATHER JACOB: So there's a generator that we discussed. If you look at that generator, the location of that generator is located adjacent to where our window to our alter would be.

How much noise is that going to put out? I mean, you might be able to zoom in better and maybe see what I'm referring to.

So that structure to the right is the church building and right there is our alter window. How are you going to control that noise when we have prayer services on a daily basis?

THE WITNESS: So we are required to abide by the local and state level noise requirements at the property line, which we will do with noise
attenuating closure, as well as the retaining wall around it. So we're required to meet, it's a performance standard, we're required at the property line to make sure we are meeting the noise standards at the property.

FATHER JACOB: I mean, does it have to be --

THE WITNESS: And it's also important to note the enclosure on your side of the property right next to us is air conditioner condensers, which are generally quite noisy and --

FATHER JACOB: Well, those were -those were removed recently and most efficient units are being put in.

THE WITNESS: I understand, but again, we have to comply with the state noise requirements at the property.

FATHER JACOB: So now, again, sorry if I'm going overboard. There's a variance question I have. I don't know if it pertains to him, but there's a variance of 8 feet.

How does that work and how do we allow an 8 -foot variance? Because that generator is 8 feet away from the property line.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: That's a

## concern.

FATHER JACOB: That's my question.
MR. ELLER: It may be a question for the architect, but does it have to be there? Can it be around the back of the property?

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Pushed further down.

MS. PRICE: We can talk with the architect about it, but Dan is correct that we have an affirmative obligation to meet the daytime and nighttime noise readings, $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. to $7 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and then it flips 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. with different standards and if we don't, it's a very hefty fine.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Right, but you are asking for a variance to be much closer to the property next door even though you're going to comply with the noise requirement, correct?

MS. PRICE: That's what --
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: So this is a concern of a neighbor --

MS. PRICE: Understood.
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: -- that is now maybe requesting for it to maybe possibly be moved away from a window alter.

MS. PRICE: Understood.
like it's an -- you know, just --

MS. PRICE: Understood.
I would like to understand your air conditioning units are not staying where they are now.

FATHER JACOB: No, they've -- those old 30-year-old units have never been removed, so we don't have those --

MS. PRICE: So you're replacing them, but you're not -- they're not staying?

FATHER JACOB: Yeah, they're being decided where they would be located. It could be maybe not there or maybe there.

MS. PRICE: Well, when are you going to know --

FATHER JACOB: That's happening right now. They're working on it right now.

MR. ELLER: It's important to know, because this is just an emergency generator in the event of a power outage. This isn't going to be running 24/7.

MS. PRICE: Correct, right, it's not going to run.

MR. ELLER: And I understand your 114
concern and I appreciate it, but it's something that would only be running in an event of --

FATHER JACOB: But the other concern we have is why there's an 8 -foot variance from our property line?

MR. ELLER: And testing it.
FATHER JACOB: There's an 8-foot -it's 8 feet from our property.

MR. ELLER: I completely understand your question where you're coming from.

FATHER JACOB: So that whole variance
is very concerning for the church right now, along with the other issues I mentioned.

Thank you.
MR. ALESSI: Isn't there like a 20-foot
retaining wall right by that window?
FATHER JACOB: No.
MR. ALESSI: Isn't there some kind of
retaining wall over by the window?
FATHER JACOB: There's a retaining wall
there and it goes -- it gets lower and lower as it
gets closer, but where that -- where that generator is located, I don't think there's a retaining wall.

THE WITNESS: There is.
MS. PRICE: Maybe when you --

MR. ELLER: Is there a way to put
the --
MS. PRICE: -- get the engineer on board about the drainage, we could have that same conversation with the engineer with regard to this and because then your HVAC equipment will have been selected at the same time and we can coordinate.

MR. ELLER: If you put -- is there a way to put it on the other side of the driveway there between the building and the grass? That should easily solve the 8 feet.

THE WITNESS: Again --
MS. LOULOUDIS: Is that technically a variance? We're calling it a variance. Is there a requirement for a certain distance for the generator?

THE WITNESS: It's a buffer.
MR. SZABO: We didn't call it out as such, because accessory structures, generators, utility.

THE WITNESS: The variance request is for the width of the buffer, that's all.

MR. SZABO: Right. It's not
necessarily the generator itself.
MS. LOULOUDIS: Got it.
MR. SZABO: What is the protocol for
testing? I mean, that has to run, what, once a week?
THE WITNESS: I think our architect
knows. I believe it's once a week or --
MR. SZABO: In daytime hours.
THE WITNESS: In daytime hours.
MS. PRICE: All daytime.
MR. SZABO: That could be regulated to coincide with services or other --

THE WITNESS: Specific times, absolutely.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else wish to be heard?

MS. COSTA: Hello, my name is Francesca Costa.

I'm a trustee of the Closter Nature Center, though I'm not speaking on their behalf right now.

I have a few interrelated questions.
MR. REGAN: Can we just have your address for the record.

MS. COSTA: Yes, 82 Everett Street, Closter, New Jersey. C-O-S-T-A, if you need it.

I have a few interrelated questions, if you'll let me ask them.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: How many questions
do you want to ask?
MS. COSTA: I think three.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: And they're going to be addressed to this gentleman?

MS. COSTA: Yes.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Go ahead.
MS. COSTA: All right.
Have you looked at a more modern system versus your outdated basin system?

THE WITNESS: These are the newest stormwater regulations that we're complying with.

MS. COSTA: Are you sure?
Because I heard that -- no, sorry, this doesn't -- that doesn't count.

I just heard from an engineer that this is actually an outdated system and --

MS. PRICE: That's going to be hearsay, objection.

MS. COSTA: Okay.
MR. REGAN: You can't put that on the record.

MS. COSTA: Okay. What is the depth of the basin compared to sea level?

THE WITNESS: I would have to look at our grading plan. Our grading is in relation to data
that's related to sea level.
I think it's, like, 800 feet above sea level.

MS. COSTA: Okay. Are you aware that Lakeview residents are actually below that level?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MS. COSTA: Okay. How are you going to take care of stormwater, but your stormwater system during construction where it can poison the wetlands and cause a lot of silt problems for people in the neighboring communities after those trees that are protecting it go away and before you build any, you know --

THE WITNESS: That falls under the requirement of the soil conversation district of Bergen County. So we've submitted to them. They have three very minor outstanding comments. Once we receive their certification, we then submit for the state general permit, which authorizes stormwater for construction-related activities.

So that's where you see, like, the
black silt fences and stuff that go around properties and inlet filters, all of that is to protect downstream of the site under construction activity.

MS. COSTA: But it's not like it will
be filtered by that point. So if it runs into the wetlands, it will be -- it will poison it with whatever is on the property at the current moment. MS. PRICE: No, we have to comply with the regulations and the permit from the soil conservation district, as well as we -- if we secured approval, we would also have a developer's agreement with the municipality and other -- our other approvals. So Mr. Skrable would be conducting inspections that would be covered by the developer's agreement. There would be lot of regulations still in place.

MS. COSTA: Okay.
Thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else wish to
be heard?
Yes, sir.
MR. GAMBUTI: Patrick Gambuti, 16
Autumn Lane, Old Tappan, G-A-M-B-U-T-I.
This question has a little bit of information first, so should I swear in? It's not that long.

MR. REGAN: Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you will give in this proceeding shall be the truth, so help you God?

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application.

MR. GAMBUTI: So, but it's not -- it -there's not 500 to 1,000 feet for these creatures that require that, kind of, vegetation and property to be able to complete their lifecycles?

THE WITNESS: We're complying with what is required by the DEP, who is the lead agency for this application.

MR. GAMBUTI: And is that as a vernal pool or just a wetland, because they are different?

THE WITNESS: Under the Letter of Interpretation, which is a legal document prepared by the DEP, regarding this application, we are staying completely outside of that transition area and they have certified is what is required for that value of the wetland, we're complying with it and not disturbing it.

MR. GAMBUTI: Okay.
So -- but then there's nothing that's going to deal with the integrity of the system for the animals that would habitat in that vernal pool?

THE WITNESS: That's what the transition area is for.

MR. GAMBUTI: And that's 500 to 1,000 feet?

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THE WITNESS: Fifty.
MR. GAMBUTI: Fifty.
Thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Yes, anyone else?
Yes, ma'am, in the back.
MR. ALESSI: Just a clarification on
sea level, a little off --
THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. ALESSI: -- 52 feet, but the
project ranges from 80 to 100 , so just a little off, sorry.

THE WITNESS: Ten percent.
MR. ALESSI: Take it out of your pay.
(Laughter.)
MS. KING: Hi, Wendy King, 48 Dearborn
Drive.
THE COURT REPORTER: Your first name again?

MS. KING: Wendy.
THE COURT REPORTER: Thank you.
MS. KING: How will you handle the
pollution?
You have lawn pesticides, paved area, pollution and even pavement, itself, erosion and that getting into the vernal pond and then the drinking
water at the reservoir, as well as the high lake (phonetic) pollution.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, I think I mentioned water quality requirements that we're complying with.

As Mr. Skrable mentioned, we're required to provide 80 percent removal of total suspended solids from that stormwater. We're complying with all local and state requirements.

MS. KING: But the pesticides will get through.

THE WITNESS: We're complying with all local and state requirements for water quality.

MS. KING: So will the water be tested periodically to --

THE WITNESS: It does not need to be tested.

MS. KING: So we don't know.
If the pesticides usually run off, they run off and kill fish in Alaska, so, you know --

THE WITNESS: We're complying with our requirements.

MR. ALESSI: Could we -- we -- that's how confused I am. Varying vegetation added to the wetlands different heights and stuff that can help filtrate the water since that seems to be an ongoing
theme here?
THE WITNESS: We can plant native plantings within the wetlands transition area. We like to keep it natural.

Our landscape architect can give you all the varieties of plantings that he's proposing, but it is beefing up buffers around that.

MR. ALESSI: So I'll wait for him to ask --

## THE WITNESS: Yup.

MR. ALESSI: Perfect, thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Yes, sir.
MR. CARPENTER: Kurt Carpenter, 168 Central Avenue, Old Tappan.

I had a quick question about the front driveway, the big curvy one. When that water comes flying down that, and then somebody talked about going the other way, will there be like a grate at the bottom or series of grates to catch that water to break that fall? I didn't see that in your --

THE WITNESS: Yeah, directly to the western side of our driveway there's a single inlet and the driveway is graded to direct the stormwater to that inlet to be captured.

MR. CARPENTER: So it will go off the
driveway and into that inlet?
THE WITNESS: Yeah, gets collected by the inlet, correct, just like the side of the road.

MR. CARPENTER: And it will do that because of the way you actually construct the road with the --

THE WITNESS: The grade.
MR. CARPENTER: The grades?
THE WITNESS: The slope.
MR. CARPENTER: Okay, cool, because I was just worried about the water just falling off that.

THE WITNESS: So is the county and as part of their review --

MR. CARPENTER: Because in the winter it gets like a skating rink on Central Avenue.

THE WITNESS: Bergen County is actually very stringent upon their driveway reviews.

There's very specific slopes of the driveway that they review that we're required to comply with.

MR. CARPENTER: Sounds good.
And then also, more on the winter
thing, if we have a big snowstorm, I know we've had a lot of them recently, how will the snow be handled on 126
the -- on the driveway and where will you put it and how will that snow and ice melting and all that jazz, how will that be handled.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, that's a great question honestly and the property manager of the site maintains the snow removal of the facilities and there's various locations on-site for landscaping and our landscape architect can touch on it.

There's open area where you can kind of push snow off to so it's out of the way and you still have to clear access to the parking areas and obviously, again, that driveway is sloped at a lower slope to make sure that icing is a concern, so you're able to stop without sliding into the roadway. It's a big item that we always --

MR. CARPENTER: Right.
MR. REGAN: It might be helpful to have the plan delineate areas for snow storage, that's quite common.

MR. CARPENTER: Yeah, because I know that with the -- you know, the shopping center, I mean, it's enormous piles that just stay for days, and days, and days.

THE WITNESS: We have a much smaller parking lot obviously in this situation. So we'd be
more than happy to designate some areas for snow storage.

MR. CARPENTER: All right. I just wanted to make sure it's being thought of.

MS. PRICE: That's a good question.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Any other questions?

Yes, sir.
MR. BLEHL: Vince Blehl, B-L-E-H-L, 33 East Allendale Road, Saddle River.

My question is: Did you utilize the New Jersey 24-hour rainfall frequency data from 2012 to generate your hydrographics?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.
MR. BLEHL: Okay. So your data is how old?

THE WITNESS: We're using the data that's required by the state and local.

MR. BLEHL: How old? How many years old is it?

THE WITNESS: 2012 to 2022, that would be 10 years.

MR. BLEHL: Ten-year-old data. Okay.
So does this mean you're ignoring all the extreme rain events that have occurred in the
last 10 years when you calculate --
THE WITNESS: No, sir. It means I'm complying with the requirements that --

MR. BLEHL: Thanks.
One other question. Was a 500 -foot drainage plan prepared as part of the application, planning board application?

THE WITNESS: No.
MR. BLEHL: So the -- is that a requirement?

MR. SKRABLE: I believe a waiver was requested for that.

MR. BLEHL: So that's why we don't know anything about the culverts or the detention basins that are either above or below the site, because a waiver was granted.

Is that correct?
THE WITNESS: We're designing what's required to be designed on our site looking at existing versus proposed on our site.

MR. BLEHL: Okay. One last question, the 500-foot drainage plan, what was presented, do you think that would address, many of the concerns that the other residents had?

THE WITNESS: It wouldn't change our

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | analysis, because we're designing our site to comply | 1 the State of New J ersey with regard to freshwater | the State of New Jersey with regard to freshwater wetlands. |  |  |
| 2 | with the requirements. We're looking at our existing | 2 |  |  |  |
| 3 | conditions versus proposed, making them letter. | 3 | Q. | What about for water flowing |  |
| 4 | MR. BLEHL: Thank you, sir. | 4 | Tappan? |  |  |
| 5 | CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else wish to | 5 | A. | Lake Tappan, no, because | ood Lake |
| 6 | be heard? | 6 | is requir | be reviewed by Army Co |  |
| 7 | Yes, sir. | 7 | Q. | So then Mr. Skrable's question |  |
| 8 | MR. STEINHAGEN: Chairman, Members of | 8 | asked in his | view e-mail doesn't -- there is |  |
| 9 | the Board, good evening. Daniel Steinhagen on behalf | 9 | jurisdiction | atsoever, because the water |  |
| 10 | of Angeline Sheridan, 31 Edith Drive. | 10 | going into to | Lakeview basin is then discharg |  |
| 11 | I'm a member of the firm of Beattie | 11 | Lake Tappa |  |  |
| 12 | Padovano in Montvale. | 12 | A. | Again, the EPA has jurisdi |  |
| 13 | I've spoken to Mr. Regan and Ms. Price | 13 | the DEP. |  |  |
| 14 | prior to the meeting. I just wanted to enter my | 14 | Q. | I'm not asking about EPA. I'm |  |
| 15 | appearance. | 15 | about Arm | rps. |  |
| 16 | I do have some questions for Mr. | 16 | A. | Army Corps as well. |  |
| 17 | Sehnal. If I mispronounce your name, just let me | 17 | Q. | You testified about the easem |  |
| 18 | know. Did I get it? | 18 | Lakeview, ris | t? Do you know at the time th |  |
| 19 | THE WITNESS: You hit it, nail on the | 19 | easement | granted whether or not this p |  |
| 20 | head. | 20 | this lot tha | u're seeking to develop was |  |
| 21 | MR. STEINHAGEN: Awesome, great, great. | 21 | the church | Was it one property or and |  |
| 22 | CROSS EXAMINATION | 22 | a subdivisio | t some point in the past or we |  |
| 23 | BY MR. STEINHAGEN: | 23 | always two | parate lots? |  |
| 24 | Q. How are you tonight, first? That's the | 24 | A. | I am not sure. |  |
| 25 | first question. | 25 | Q. | Do you know if the easement |  |
|  | 130 |  |  |  | 132 |
| 1 | A. Great. | 1 | what is now | e church -- the church proper |  |
| 2 | Q. Okay. | 2 | the father | ke about, do you know if the |  |
| 3 | So the Chairman asked earlier, could we | 3 | gave the ow | $r$ of that property the right to |  |
| 4 | get information about the shopping center drainage. | 4 | the easeme | to another property? |  |
| 5 | Would that be shown on the 500-foot drainage area | 5 | A. | It did not, no. |  |
| 6 | map? | 6 | Q. | Okay. |  |
| 7 | A. I'm not sure if that site is within | 7 |  | But when the current owner |  |
| 8 | 500 feet of ours. | 8 | property co | yed an easement from the ch |  |
| 9 | Q. Do you know if it's adjacent to the | 9 | the subject | perty, that's exactly what hap |  |
| 10 | church property? | 10 |  | Isn't that correct? |  |
| 11 | A. It could be. It's not shown on our | 11 | A. | Yes. |  |
| 12 | plan. | 12 | Q. | Okay. |  |
| 13 | Q. Okay. But would -- if it was within | 13 |  | Now, if you don't have the rig |  |
| 14 | 500 feet, would some of the drainage structures be | 14 | discharge in | the -- through the church pro |  |
| 15 | shown? | 15 | into the Lak | ew property, does your storm |  |
| 16 | A. Likely yes. | 16 | work? |  |  |
| 17 | Q. Okay. So you talked about -- you know | 17 | A. | Yes. |  |
| 18 | what, I'm going to wait for that for a second. | 18 | Q. | How? |  |
| 19 | You mentioned that the DEP was the lead | 19 | A. | By discharging as we had | nal |
| 20 | agency with jurisdiction concerning the wetlands. | 20 | revision o | land flow maintaining exis | inage |
| 21 | Does the Army Corps of Engineers have any | 21 | patterns. |  |  |
| 22 | jurisdiction over this project? | 22 |  | Okay. But that's not what's |  |
| 23 | A. They have jurisdiction over the DEP and | 23 | plan right n |  |  |
| 24 | the DEP has received approval from the EPA and the | 24 | A. | Correct. |  |
| 25 | Army Corps to essentially act as the lead agency in | 25 | Q. | All right. |  |

I have some questions about the impervious and building coverage, but they would be obviated, the variances that you're currently seeking, they would be obviated if you are going to, in fact, demolish the historical structures on the property? Is that your intent right now or do you not know?
A. We do not know.
Q. Okay.

So you testified that you were
mitigating the -- in fact, this is in February.
You testified in February that you were
mitigating the impervious coverage proposed -- the
amount of impervious coverage proposed on the main lot, which is where the assisted living and memory care facility is going to be through stormwater -through a stormwater management plan?

Do you recall testifying to that last time?
A. Yes.
Q. How were you mitigating the loss of open space on the property that's a resultant from having impervious coverage that is substantially higher than what's permitted on that lot, the lot that you're giving -- you're planning to give to the
borough?
A. How we're mitigating open space --
Q. Yeah.

So you recognize that the impervious coverage limitations in the borough's ordinance don't just control stormwater runoff, right? They also limit the amount of open space that you can cover over with pavement or buildings, right?
A. Yup.
Q. Was there any -- how are you mitigating the extra loss of open space that results from having excessive or an amount of impervious coverage that exceeds the limit in the ordinance?
A. Well, I mean, it's -- we are -- by subdividing this lot, we went from a conforming trying to be good neighbors to give a piece of property to the town and we would have been completely conforming if we were not subdividing our lot.

Once we complete that subdivision, we then become conforming.
Q. And I understand that, but you're taking a piece of property and you're giving it to somebody else, so you don't have it anymore.

So there's a line and while it's on a
piece of paper, it's your property, right?
A. Correct.
Q. You don't own -- if you gave away the adjacent lot, you wouldn't own it anymore?
A. That's correct.
Q. And so all that would be left is the lot which has the building on it, correct?
A. Yeah.
Q. And that has less open space than what otherwise would be required by the borough's ordinance?
A. That's correct.
Q. Are you mitigating it?
A. We're mitigating it by planting as many trees as we can and green infrastructure stormwater management techniques.
Q. Okay.

Your plan currently indicates that you need 38 parking spaces.

Is that correct?
A. I believe it is -- yes, correct, 38, including the EV requirements.
Q. Right, but that's what the requirement is, right?
A. Correct.
Q. And you're proposing more than that?
A. Correct.
Q. And so how much approximately between the parking space, itself, based on the area requirements in the borough's ordinance and the drive aisle that's behind it, how much approximate, approximately how much square footage is attributable to each parking space?
A. Two-hundred square feet, 200 square feet per parking space.
Q. What about the aisle behind it?
A. The aisle behind it, if it was 10-feet-wide-by-24, so another 240 square feet.
Q. And so for cars on both sides -- for spaces on both sides of a drive aisle, you get half of that, so it's 120?
A. Yeah.
Q. So approximately 320 spaces -- excuse me, 320 square feet, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. So those eight extra spaces translates to how much additional impervious coverage beyond what's required by the borough's ordinance?
A. You're pushing my math abilities.
Q. And I know architects are better at
math than lawyers are, but I hope that you can do it better than I can. It's about 2500 square feet, right?
A. Yes.
Q. So there's 2500 additional square feet of impervious coverage that you're proposing that you don't need to comply with the ordinance.

## Is that correct?

A. Yes, correct.
Q. And you are -- is there any reason why you can't eliminate those parking spaces relate -hold on, let me finish, related to the physical conditions of the site?
A. I'm not sure I understand. As far as it's a parking demand requirement for this particular user, you'll hear from our traffic engineer.
Q. So what you're saying is because the applicant wants extra parking beyond what is required by the ordinance, they are increasing the amount of impervious coverage proposed on the lot.

Is that correct? MS. PRICE: I don't think that's what he said. He answered your question. THE WITNESS: Yeah, I'm not sure. MR. STEINHAGEN: I'm asking another

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question.
MS. PRICE: Okay. Well, then ask that
question.
BY MR. STEINHAGEN:
Q. Okay.

So there's 2500 square feet of
additional impervious coverage beyond what the ordinance requires, correct?
A. If that's how the math works out, sure.
Q. Okay.

Why do we have that extra 2500 square
feet?
A. For the additional parking spaces.
Q. Do we -- why do we need it?
A. That will be covered by our traffic engineer's testimony.
Q. So you're not testifying as to why we have it, but you're -- did you say before that was a demand requirement from the client?
A. It's what they would typically use for this size of a development, but you'll hear all that from our traffic testimony.
Q. Regarding the front yard setback proposed for the Haring house, do you know having been in the area, looking at the site -- you visited
the site, I assume, correct?
A. Absolutely.
Q. Are there any other structures within
the nearby vicinity that have a front yard setback of 24 feet?
A. Not that I'm aware of.
Q. Could you design this property and I'm talking about the whole thing, both lots, so that you did not have to move the house?
A. To accommodate this size of building and maintain the wetlands and not disturb them, likely no.
Q. So it's a function of the building size that you have to move the building -- move the house?
A. Not necessarily.
Q. You can't design this size building?
A. Yeah, in this footprint, correct.
Q. Okay. You testified in February that
you were meeting the intent of the buffer area because it was a planted area.

Do you remember testifying to that effect?
A. Yeah, for the rear buffer.
Q. Okay.

Not for the side yard?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay.

Is the detention pond that's in the
back, is that a wooded area?
A. Currently?
Q. No, when it's proposed.
A. Other than the sand portion, yes, it
would be planted, correct.
Q. Okay.

But it's not what is there now?
A. Correct.
Q. And what's it going to look like for most of the time? Unless there's a large rainstorm, is it going to be grass covered, dirt at the bottom?
A. Yeah, grass, landscaping with a sand area for the sand filter.

MR. STEINHAGEN: I have a picture. I want to ask -- if you don't mind, Mr. Chairman.

MS. PRICE: We're going to need to authenticate the picture.

MR. REGAN: I assume he's going to do that.

MS. PRICE: Okay. Well, without a witness, I don't know how he's going authenticate a picture.

MR. STEINHAGEN: I want to ask him a question if it's what it's going to look like, it's one question.

MS. PRICE: Can I see it, please?
MR. REGAN: What are talking about?
MS. PRICE: Yeah.
MR. STEINHAGEN: This is the detention pond in the back of Mercedes-Benz headquarters.

MR. REGAN: Are we marking this?
MS. PRICE: Wait a minute, wait a
minute.
In another town?
MR. STEINHAGEN: I'm going to ask him if that's what it looks like.

MS. PRICE: No, no, no.
MR. REGAN: What town are we talking
about?
MR. STEINHAGEN: Montvale.
MS. PRICE: Montvale.
Absolutely not.
MR. REGAN: I represent Montvale. I don't see how it's relevant to this application.

MR. STEINHAGEN: I want to ask him what it's going to look like.

MS. PRICE: Absolutely not.

MR. REGAN: Every detention is
different.
MR. STEINHAGEN: I understand.
MR. REGAN: You've really gone -you're really going off the deep end.

MR. STEINHAGEN: All right. If you
don't want me to ask, that's okay. I only have a
couple more questions.
BY MR. STEINHAGEN:
Q. In addition to the generator the father asked you about, is the drive aisle in the buffer?
A. The side yard buffer is required to be 40 feet, so, yes, it would be.
Q. And that's not green area, is it?
A. No, it's a drive aisle.
Q. Are there any physical conditions of the property that required the drive aisle to be in the buffer?
A. Yes, the wetlands.
Q. Could you make the building smaller?
A. No, not to get this many units.
Q. Not to get this many units, is that --
A. Could be taller.
Q. I understand, okay. If the FAR -- so
if you proposed a smaller building, you might be able

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to comply with the buffer requirements.
                Is that correct?
    A. I'm not sure. This is for this
building that we propose.
    Q. I understand that, but if you had a
smaller footprint, would it be possible to move the
drive aisle out of the buffer area?
    A. Absolutely, but it might not be for
this use.
    Q. Okay.
        So are there any physical conditions of
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the property that prevent you from complying? And
we're not talking about building a building of this
size. I want to know if there's any physical
conditions about the property that prevent you from
complying?
A. The wetlands.
Q. But only for a building of this size?
A. Yeah.
I mean, you can put a shed there and it
could comply.
Q. I understand. Thank you.
MR. STEINHAGEN: That's all I have.
Thank you.
MS. PRICE: I have a couple of redirect
on this.
MR. REGAN: Let's see if there's
anybody else in the audience.
MS. PRICE: Okay.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else wish to
be heard?
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Seeing none, can we
have a motion to close the meeting.
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Motion to close.
MR. ELLER: Second.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: All in favor?
(Whereupon, all present members respond
in the affirmative.)
REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. Dan, Mr. Steinhagen's last question to you was for this use, was it just this use that was driving your design on the property and the impact with the wetlands.

Did you have occasion to look at other uses and what might be permitted on this property?

## A. Yeah, absolutely.

We did look at single-family residential subdivision, house of worship, both of

## which are permitted uses within the zone.

Q. And if you were to design a
single-family residential layout on this lot, did you have occasion to analyze that vis-à-vis the layout and proximity to the wetlands?
A. We did actually. We took a look at a single-family five-lot subdivision that included a cul-de-sac, fully conforming, resulted in impacts to the wetlands buffer and additional impervious surface coverage.
Q. So in fact, it's not just this use that would result in the same impervious coverage or building coverage or potential buffer or any other bulk regulations concern that we've heard a lot of questions about tonight.

Is that correct?
A. Yup, correct.
Q. And a house of worship could also go here, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. With a parking lot similar to the design on the property next door, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Potentially with the same drainage and stormwater concerns, correct?

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A. That is correct.
Q. And the development on this site would
have the same entitlement to tie in based upon the recorded easement into Lot 4?
A. That is correct.
Q. And into Lot 1?
A. Yes.

MS. PRICE: Thank you.
MR. SKRABLE: Mr. Chairman, can I just
follow up on the 500-foot radius map issue, just
because it was mentioned a couple of times?
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Go ahead.
MR. SKRABLE: First of all, I think
it's a waiver that this board has granted every time it's been requested and part of the reason why is because it's a problematic request.

You're basically asking people to go on private property and locate drainage structures within a 500-foot radius of yours.

MR. REGAN: And it may be impossible.
MR. SKRABLE: In almost all cases
people don't control all of that land. So whenever the waiver's been requested, it's been granted.

That's all I have.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Do you have
anything else?
Do you want to call the next witness?
MS. PRICE: We can put -- our architect is not going to be that -- what time is it, it's 5 to 10. I mean, I can put him on for his direct.

MR. REGAN: Are we going to mark any plans?

MS. PRICE: Yeah.
MR. REGAN: A-7 is next.
MS. PRICE: Yup.
MR. REGAN: Sir, would you raise your right hand, please.

Do you swear or affirm that the
testimony you will give in this proceeding shall be the truth, so help you God?

MR. KUBERSKI: Yes.
MARK KUBERSKI, AIA
227 E Lancaster Avenue, Ardmore, PA, having been duly sworn, testifies as follows:

MR. REGAN: For the record state your full name and give us the spelling of your last name.

MR. KUBERSKI: Mark Kuberski,
K-U-B-E-R-S-K-I.
MR. REGAN: Can you do that again, K?
THE WITNESS: K-U-B-E-R-S-K-I.
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Do you want to call the next witness?
MS. PRICE: We can put -- our architect
MS. PRICE: Yeah.
MR. REGAN: A-7 is next.
ase.
help you God?
MR. KUBERSKI: Yes.
MARK KUBERSKI, AIA
MR. REGAN: For the record state your
MR. KUBERSKI: Mark Kuberski,
K-U-B-E-R-S-K-I
THE WITNESS: K-U-B-E-R-S-K-I.
MR. REGAN: Thank you.

## VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MS. PRICE:
Q. And Mark, could you provide for the benefit of the public and the board your educational and professional qualifications?
A. I'm a graduate of Drexel University and I work at Meyer Design in architecture. I've been there for 15 years.
Q. And you have experience appearing before land use boards in the State of New Jersey?
A. Yes.

I have recently testified in Scotch

## Plains, Marlboro and West Orange.

Q. And in conjunction with this very applicant, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you've been accepted as a professional in the field of architecture, correct?
A. Yes.

MR. REGAN: Mr. Chairman, I think he can be accepted without any need for additional testimony.

MS. PRICE: Okay, thank you.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. PRICE:
Q. You've been working on this application since its inception, correct?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. You were present at the February
meeting and you heard the testimony of Mr. McElwee and Dan's initial testimony.

Is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. You've certainly heard the questions
this evening that are directed to you in addition to your plan narrative testimony?
A. Yes.
Q. In the interest of time, I'm going to ask you just to -- let's mark your first drawing, which would be A-7. Identify it by title and date for the record?
A. This will be A-7?
Q. Yes.
A. And this is the first floor plan, dated 12/17/2021.

MS. PRICE: Okay.
(Whereupon, First Floor Plan, dated $12 / 17 / 2021$ is marked as exhibit A-7 for

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identification.)
going down the back through here, this is the back-of-the-house elements back into here with commercial laundry.

The main kitchen is located central to the building. Receiving comes in through this side entrance and then back in through here is a couple additional units and administration.

This back quadrant of the building is all memory care. So this is a secure section of the building and this will be the common space for the memory care residents, as well as this being an outdoor courtyard to really secure just for the
residents to use.
The surrounding -- all these around the back end of the property -- the building is all the units for the memory care residents, various studios, sizes and shared units.

MR. REGAN: Delineated MC?
THE WITNESS: MC, yes.
That's pretty much it for the first
floor.
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. Okay. And we'll mark the next board as A-8.
A. This will be A-8, dated the same date, 12/17/2021.
Q. And that is?
A. The second floor plan.
(Whereupon, Second Floor Plan, Dated
$12 / 17 / 2021$ is marked as Exhibit A-8 for identification.)

THE WITNESS: The second floor, you arrive, this is an open space to below the grand stair.

On this floor we have the library, salon and this would be some fitness, rehab for the residents, as well as wellness. The back end and all 152
the way around through all this, these are all units for the residents. A variety of one bedrooms, studios and two bedrooms all through the back end.

This will have an outdoor patio as well above the memory care common space below. These spaces here will open up to this patio for outdoor activities.

That's pretty much it on this floor. BY MS. PRICE:
Q. Okay.
A. On this floor the memory care is on the
first floor, the rest of the building will have all assisted living residents.

This will be the third floor and we'll

## label this 9?

Q. A-9
A. A-9.
(Whereupon, Third Floor Plan, Dated $12 / 17 / 2021$ is marked as Exhibit A-9 for identification.)

THE WITNESS: And dated the same date, 12/17/2021.

On this floor we have a sports lounge, a multipurpose and theater. The stair does not go up through the main -- it only goes two floors and there
will be elevators located in this quadrant for the residents to get to this floor, as well as stair towers if they so choose, but this floor has a sports lounge, multipurpose and a theater.

There will be a small outdoor patio in
the front and then, again, around the perimeter these
are all units, the same as the floor below, pretty much stacked, studios, one bedroom and two bedrooms. And that's pretty much it on this floor.
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. Okay. Now you have the elevations?
A. Yes, now I have elevations.
Q. A-10.
A. A-10.
(Whereupon, Elevations, dated $12 / 17 / 2021$ is marked as Exhibit A-10 for identification.)

THE WITNESS: A-10, and this is dated the same date, $12 / 17 / 2021$ and this is the main -well, we consider it the main front.

This is the side facing the wetlands property. This being the main entrance to the building, the porte-cochère and then this, again, is the main side that you'll pull into.

The exterior will be a variety of
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materials. There will be stone. There will be Hardie board siding, as well as Hardie board panels all through here and then the roof will be an asphalt shingle. There will also be a variety of trim, it's more of a composite trim. It's very durable materials and be able to be maintained.

This is the elevations from the street, so it would be this side here. This is the sports lounge, the patio I mentioned, as well as the patios on the other floors that will be stacked to the patios on the front, small patios.

And then this is the porte-cochère. We maintain a 14-foot clear height for any traffic to go underneath the porte-cochère.

Again, the same finishes. We tried to keep the finishes generally the same around the whole building, we don't change anything from one side to another.

Any questions?
(No response.)
THE WITNESS: These are the next series of elevations. This will be A-11, again, dated 12/17/2021.
(Whereupon, Elevations, dated
$12 / 17 / 2021$ are received and marked as Exhibit

A-11 for identification.)
THE WITNESS: This is the view from the back and then this is the view from the church.

So this would be the back of house, receiving doors and, again, the materials, exterior finishes are all pretty much the same all around the exterior façade, stone, Hardie board siding and composite trim and panels.

This exhibit here is a demonstration or more of an explanation of the building height. There is a requirement to be under 35 feet, provide for a flat roof. The 35 -foot -- 35 -foot has to be -- is to the roof.

MS. PRICE: So let's -- A-12.
MR. REGAN: A-12.
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. Mark, just identify that by title and is that still dated $12 / 17$ ?
A. 12/ 17 and this is the building height section.
(Whereupon, Building Height Section, dated $12 / 17 / 2021$ is marked as Exhibit A-12 for identification.)

THE WITNESS: And so, again, the height is from here up to the roof line here.

So we had to be under the 35 feet, which this height is 34 -foot- 8 , but we're allowed no more than a 4 -foot parapet above that.

So even though the exterior may seem like as a roof there, that's really an implied element to give more residential feel to bring down the look of the exterior, but the building is really a flat roof. Beyond that upper part of the building, it's flat all along the top of there.

So we'd adhered to the building height.
So from the exterior this falls within the ordinance as far as the height of the building.
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. So I just want to confirm with that, we're allowed 35 feet and we're under the 35 feet.

So in terms of the measurement permitted by code of the overall height, we're compliant?
A. We're complaint, yes.
Q. And that includes the amount that we're allowed for the parapet?

## A. That is correct.

Q. And this exhibit confirms that?
A. Yes, this is what we would build to.
Q. Now, but from a story perspective?
A. From a story perspective, we have three stories. From the outside perspective, took a story out we can still build the same height building, just in theory you can't put three floors. You are allowed a half story, but that has something to -- if I was to put a ceiling in here and if the ceiling was lower, it can't be any more than an average of $\mathbf{7}$-feet high. So if I put -- this height in here was no more than an average of $\mathbf{7}$ feet. So say I started here at 5 feet and ran this up to 9 feet, it would in theory be in compliance to a half story.

So that's the only difference that we wouldn't want to do that, because that just provides this low space around the perimeter of the building, but in theory a half story could -- it could just simply do that with a ceiling here and not change a thing on the exterior and still be considered three floors. It's just the definition of what the ceiling height has to be at that 7 , no more than a average of 7 feet for that story.
Q. One of the questions that came up, and we're going to look at it after tonight's meeting, but can you just address the issue with the generator and how it's been handled --
A. Yes.
Q. -- and with regard to some other sites?
A. Yes, the generator is -- it's generally -- there was a question about 96 hours of run time. That was something in we've done in -- in Florida they upped the amount of runtime in the south that that's a requirement to run it longer.

Locally it's not required to run that long, but there had been questions about running it longer. It's just a ginormous fuel tank and so right now we're using a diesel generator, because the DCA requires a fuel source that's reliable and they will not allow us to use gas because they say it's not necessarily reliable, because no one can give you a letter to state that we're going to give you natural gas and make sure it's there at any kind of devastating natural disaster.

I can check to see if we can get a generator that runs both. I'm not familiar with one that can run both. I have to look into that. To run two different fuel sources, that would probably require two generators. I'm not really sure how that will work, but I can look into that. I'm going to make a note and see if I can find something that does do that. I'm just not familiar with one that does.
Q. Just what about my -- I tried to
explain and I'd like you to explain as the architect what we've done contracturally with some of the other buildings that you've been involved with.
A. Yes, we have a connecting point that if we had to bring something else in, another generator, you can plug into the building and then that will supply power to the building and we don't provide power to everything. It's not like it's running, like, if the power is out. It's merely life safety, the kitchen, the elevator, stuff so you can pretty much live in the facility, condition it and feed people and make sure they're safe, but not every outlet is going to run, not everything is going to be running.
Q. And you have examples that we can provide of other sites?
A. Yes.

The facility, the one in Shrewsbury, that one in Mount Laurel and there's a couple of new ones too, the facilities in -- there's Pascack and I think there was one that just --
Q. Pascack is Washington Township, right?
A. Yes, and all the new facilities are designed with this connector in it.
Q. So we'd be doing that?
A. Yes. In going forward all of the facilities will have this.
Q. One of the other questions that the board had was, has there ever been any considerations to solar?
A. Yes, we have considered solar. We are going to do a study to see how much -- we have to determine how much roof area we have and if it's feasible, because if you don't have enough roof area to spread all those things all out, it just doesn't come -- you know, it doesn't make any sense to do it, but we are doing studies, calculating the roof area and studying to see how many panels will fit, because you also have some equipment up there, so you don't have a whole roof to fill with solar panels, but we are seriously taking a look at that to see if we can do it and provide it.
Q. And I think that was the specific questions that the board members had.

The snow removal we'll raise in traffic in terms of those locations and can you just confirm that from an architectural standpoint that the emergency access that's been now proposed per the civil engineering plans is acceptable from an architectural standpoint with the emergency access
around the building?
A. Fire truck, yes.

Yeah, we've typically tried to provide
access for a truck to get around the facility.
Q. So there's no impediment from an architectural standpoint --
A. No, not at all.
Q. -- to allow that?
A. No.
Q. I don't think I had anything else.
A. I also have a fancy rendering.
Q. Yes, why don't you put that up and let's mark that as A-13.
(Whereupon, Rendering is marked as
Exhibit A-13 for identification.)
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. And that rendering in terms of the materials and the color scheme --
A. Yes, this is accurate.
Q. -- that's accurate, that's an accurate depiction of what's being proposed here?
A. Yup.
Q. Can you just read the title for the
record so we have that?
A. It's really just an entry perspective.

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Q. I'm sorry?
A. Entry perspective.
Q. Okay.
A. And this would be the main entry. This is the corner, this is the main road, the part facing the road and the entrance.
Q. So the area on the left of the
rendering is the front entrance and the area depicted on the right-hand side of the board is the roadway frontage?
A. Exactly, yes, that's exactly right.
Q. Did you have you anything else under your --
A. I think that was everything. The other generator question, it runs once a month and it's a 30-minute run time and it's only -- and we can schedule it at any time and it will be in the middle of the day.

It won't be at night and it won't be
any other time. So we also have to make sure we have
sound attenuation that gets -- it's part of the
generator and it's also going to be enclosed around masonry walls.

## Generally, if it's running, it doesn't

sound much louder than a vacuum cleaner.
about all the noise and it's going to shielded, so you'll barely even know it's going.
Q. So that's once a month for a 30-minute cycle?
A. Once a month, $\mathbf{3 0}$ minutes and it would be in the afternoon.
Q. And I know that in the past what we've done, post construction confirmation of the noise and that's feasible, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Because if there's a violation of the both local and state noise regulations, then there can be an adjustment made --
A. There could be an adjustment.
Q. -- once the construction is concluded, correct?
A. That's correct, yes.
Q. And there's no impediment here for that?
A. No.

MS. PRICE: That's all I have on
direct.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. Tom, do you have any questions?

MR. SKRABLE: I just have one really not smart question.

What goes on in the sports lounge?
THE WITNESS: TV, sports games. It's just more of a gathering space for residents. They provide cocktails and stuff.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Legalized betting.

MR. SZABO: I have no questions.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: No questions?
MR. MAGGIO: Yeah, no, really nothing.
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: My question is now that you might not be donating the property to the west, what precludes you from moving the project over so you don't need the variance closer to the church.

THE WITNESS: Like shuffling the whole building over.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Yeah. I mean, if you're not giving --

THE WITNESS: Wetlands.
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: If you're not giving the property up --

THE WITNESS: Yeah, I think the thing
is --
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: And then you
don't need the -- you don't have the 8 -foot variance and then you could maybe, you know, satisfy the reverends problem with the generator being closer to his property and maybe it's more centered.

MS. PRICE: I think we have to look at it in terms of the wetlands and we'll take it -we're going to look at everything.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: I'm just asking. That would remove an obstacle.

MS. PRICE: I know.
MR. REGAN: It's possible that the
development will be redesigned.
MS. PRICE: We're, you know --
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: And the
architect and the engineer both told me to ask that question, because they want to continue to re-work the project.
(Laughter.)
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: That's purely
from an accounting point of view. You know, redesign, re-look the whole thing.

MR. ELLER: On that note, I'm sure Ms. Price doesn't mind either.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Right, right, and you wouldn't mind either.

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(Laughter.)
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: That's my
question.
Now, on the rendering of the height right behind that, is that 10 -foot ceilings?

Pull that away for a second. Yeah, the
-- are they 10 -foot, 9 -foot, 8 -foot ceilings? Is
there a different -- there's a different --
THE WITNESS: Yeah, this is not the ceiling height. This is just --

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: That's not the ceiling height within the rooms? Because the bottom one looks like it might be higher, 9 -foot ceilings.

THE WITNESS: Yes.
This one here, the first floor we tried to give it a little more.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Nine or ten.
THE WITNESS: Well, because we have utilities, we have pop-ups at 10 feet, but generally a 9-foot clear through the space.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: And then the top would be maybe a maximum of 8 .

THE WITNESS: At least 8, yeah, you
know, with some pop-ups and stuff, yes.
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: All right. Is
there a basement?
THE WITNESS: No.
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: No basement. Not even a crawl space.

THE WITNESS: No, there's no crawl space.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: From grade to the roof, how many feet are we talking about?

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, say that again.

MS. PRICE: From grade up.
THE WITNESS: From grade to the roof -from the grade line here is 34 -foot- 8 .

MS. PRICE: Yes, 34-8.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: To the top of the roof?

THE WITNESS: To the very top of the roof is 38 -foot- 8 . That's to this line right here, the top of the parapet.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: To the top of the parapet?

THE WITNESS: Top of the parapet.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. That's the only question I have.

MR. ALESSI: All right. So we've
establish a 4-foot parapet. Is there another access onto the roof?

THE WITNESS: For -- yeah, we would have an access panel.

MR. ALESSI: The staircase?
THE WITNESS: Through the stairs.
MR. ALESSI: Saw the old Kojak shows, they'd always pop up and come out on the roof.
(Laughter.)
MR. ELLER: The what?
MR. ALESSI: Kojak, no? Oh, my God.
(Laughter.)
MR. ALESSI: Okay. Elevator.
THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. ALESSI: Can it have an ambulance
stretcher flat down with four people performing CPR in it?

THE WITNESS: Well, we can -- yes, it will provide the requirements to get a stretcher in there. Say that again, flat down.

MR. ALESSI: Flat down.
MS. PRICE: Flat down, four people performing CPR.

MR. ALESSI: Four people performing CPR.

THE WITNESS: Well, I don't -- I never gotten that question, but we always provide en elevator large enough to get a stretcher in there with two workers, it's part of graphics that the elevator companies provide us.

MR. ALESSI: I know, and there's some elevators in Old Tappan that you can't lie down. You have to put them -- and you got to stop on each floor, take them out, do more CPR and put them back in, take them out.

So you really don't want to stop CPR, but that's it. Okay. So that, you can get back to me on that.

The standpipe connection.
THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. ALESSI: Is it going to be out near the road or attached to --

THE WITNESS: Attached to the building.
MR. ALESSI: So in the collapse zone, the collapse zone. So if the building collapses, you can't get to that standpipe connection.

So the old Pearson property had it out in the road. So you would hook up the fire truck to the standpipe there to run in the ground and then do the standpipe connections in the building.

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THE WITNESS: Yeah, I guess we can -MR. ALESSI: So the fire department
connection.
THE WITNESS: Yeah, we can look at that.

MR. ALESSI: The little red light on
top.
MS. PRICE: So you can place it -- I
think we would just like to hear where is the desired location for placement.

MR. ALESSI: Next to the yard hydrant, that I was going to get to next.

MS. PRICE: Okay.
MR. ALESSI: Are you the front entrance road guy with the gooseneck or is that somebody else?

MS. PRICE: Traffic.
THE WITNESS: Traffic.
MR. ALESSI: Traffic, okay.
I can't think of anything else. That's
it. The rest is for traffic.
MR. ELLER: All right. The only thing I would say is I just want to hit the -- I know we're beating a dead horse a little bit here, but --

MS. PRICE: The generator.
MR. ELLER: The generator. little light to me. extensive. at, yeah. road. memory care.

MR. KEIL: That's all I have.
MS. LOULOUDIS: Can you just please put the perspective back up, the board?

I know we haven't had any landscape architecture discussion, but is that indicative of what is on the landscape plan, because it looks a

THE WITNESS: No, it's probably not

MR. SZABO: The landscape plan is quite

MS. LOULOUDIS: That's what I'm looking

THE WITNESS: We will have a colored rendering plan showing all the plantings and stuff.

Yeah, this is just more -- we want to see the building more. If you put the trees --

MS. LOULOUDIS: Exactly, for architecture, sure, and that's looking at it from Old Tappan Road or are you on-site?

THE WITNESS: From the site you're standing right here --

MS. LOULOUDIS: A little bit off the

THE WITNESS: -- looking at that
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building at the corner.
MS. LOULOUDIS: Okay, thank you.
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: I had just one question about the outside.

I know the memory care, you didn't need
to be self contained in the middle, but this is an
assisted living unit, so people that will have the capabilities to be able to be outside on their own and what's outside for the residents that are not in

THE WITNESS: Well, there is outdoor -there's outdoor patio areas around the building and there's the walkway and stuff.

So residents can walk around the outside and be out in the patio areas and we located them on this side to have use of the wetlands area, so to look at the foliage and stuff.

MR. HOLLOWAY: I had a question also via the perspective, 38 -foot building, 74 feet off the street on Old Tappan Road, I don't know how far the church is off the road, but it's -- I had a question about the landscaping.

I guess we'll save it for the landscape architect, but it appears as if it's all deciduous trees in front, no evergreens.

So in the wintertime you're just going to be starring at this large structure. I guess I'll save that for the landscape architect.

THE WITNESS: Yes.
The landscape architect can answer that and looking at the site plan, just the church is -this is the church front right here. We're setback further than the church.

MR. BEDIAN: I have a question.
Can you you elaborate a little bit on the material you're using on the façade?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. BEDIAN: It's a stone. Is that thin stone, like it's a panel or it's a real stone?

THE WITNESS: It's applied stone, so it's stones, but it's applied.

MR. BEDIAN: It's like thin brick type?
THE WITNESS: Thin brick, exactly, yes.
MR. BEDIAN: What's the other material?
THE WITNESS: The other material, this is siding, but it's cementitious siding.

MR. BEDIAN: Cementitious?
THE WITNESS: So it's Hardie board, but it's cementitious.

It looks -- it's got wood grain on it
and it looks just like, you know, a wood clapboard, but it's not, it's cement material, it just lasts forever and you don't have to maintain it.

And the other -- all of this, this is cementitious, even these are cementitious panels, cementitious panels as well, but the trim, the trim pieces will be more of an AZEK or a composite material.

MR. BEDIAN: I see.
What about the roof material?
THE WITNESS: And the roof, this is -these will be actual shingles.

MR. BEDIAN: Have you considered like a standing seam?

THE WITNESS: We did not.
Sometimes we put some accents for standing seam, but we did not --

MR. BEDIAN: So you didn't consider it.
What's the membrane for the roof, you know the flat roof?

THE WITNESS: That would be like either a TPO or EPDM.

MR. BEDIAN: And how long it will last until it requires like replacement?

THE WITNESS: I think generally like a

30-year warranty we try to give the products.
MR. BEDIAN: Okay. I think you answered the question.

I had a question about the heights, the ceiling heights. I think you've answered that.

So I each floor is different, right.
THE WITNESS: Yes. The first floor is a little higher than the other ones.

MR. BEDIAN: And why it's higher on the first floor?

THE WITNESS: There's more common space on that first floor. When you walk in, it's going to have more of a grand, you know --

MR. BEDIAN: Okay. Thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Everybody done
asking questions?
VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Yeah. CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. Seeing with
the time, before we decide to open it to the public, I think we'll --

MS. PRICE: Can we just see if there are a lot for him? Because if there are not, maybe we can just -- maybe I don't have to bring him back.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Can we have a motion to open the meeting to the public?

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MR. ALESSI: Motion.
MR. ELLER: Second.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: All in favor?
(Whereupon, all present members respond in the affirmative.)

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: How many people, raise your hand, would like to ask questions on this?

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: Everybody, everybody wants to ask questions.

MS. PRICE: His testimony was only like 10 minutes.

MR. REGAN: Got to relate to architecture.

MS. PRICE: Right.
Yeah, question on architecture.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay.
MS. PRICE: Mr. Chairman, is it
possible with the summer vacations coming up for you to consider a special?

I know that we've been taking up
February and now now and I have -- we have to finish
architecture for the public and I have landscape architecture, traffic, the planner.

MR. REGAN: Three more witnesses.
MS. PRICE: Yeah, and then I don't know
if Mr. Steinhagen -- tonight we heard that Lakeview may have an engineer and an attorney and --

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: I think that's very important.

MS. PRICE: I know.
So would the board consider a special, so we could try just a special meeting.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Where do we stand for next month?

MS. FROHLICH: We have at least one small fence.

MR. REGAN: Residential?
MS. FROHLICH: Residential. And I just gave Mr. Szabo two more applications.

MR. REGAN: We're not doing Colonial Manner next month are we?

MS. FROHLICH: I don't think it would be --

MR. SZABO: I haven't reviewed it.
MS. FROHLICH: Just got it tonight.
MR. SZABO: I just got it.
MS. FROHLICH: So it will probably just
be a small fence application and then 244.
MR. REGAN: You probably have most of the night.

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MS. FROHLICH: Yeah.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Is the board --
would the board consider having a special meeting
just for this application? And it's important,
because this is a $D$ application and we need, you know, seven votes.

MR. ELLER: I'm open to it.
MR. ALESSI: I was going to say depends
how much money in their checkbook, start writing some
checks.
MR. ELLER: What is wrong with you?
(Laughter.)
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Mr. Keil?
MR. KEIL: Sure, as long as the date
works.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Let's go down the board.

Can the new members vote?
MR. REGAN: Sure.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Are you in favor --
MR. REGAN: I mean, if they've read the
transcript.
MR. BEDIAN: You're talking to me?
Yes.
MR. HOLLOWAY: Yes.

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Wednesday, 23rd?
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MS. PRICE: The 25th.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: The 25th is the $\mathbf{2 5}$
fourth one?
MS. PRICE: Yup, that would be the
fourth Wednesday.
MR. REGAN: Wednesday before Memorial Day weekend.

MS. PRICE: Wednesday night, yup.
MR. REGAN: I can do that night,
because I don't have a lot of nights available.
MR. SKRABLE: I've got another hearing
on the 25th.
MS. FROHLICH: I can't do the 25th. I don't know if it makes a difference.

MR. REGAN: Is the room available?
MS. FROHLICH: I would have to find out tomorrow.

MR. SZABO: Carry to the next meeting and then --

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: The only other thing we can do is do it the first Wednesday in June.

MR. REGAN: I'm available.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: You're not
available?
MR. REGAN: The first Wednesday in June I have a problem. I'm available the second Wednesday, the third Wednesday.

MR. ELLER: Would we be expecting to conclude this at that special meeting or would you say --

MS. PRICE: Probably not, because it would depend on who's coming out with witnesses.

MR. ELLER: Should we do something the second or third week in June?

We have the 11th and then the second one after. The 8th is the meeting.

MS. PRICE: What's the board regular meeting in June, the 8 th?

MS. FROHLICH: 8th.
MR. REGAN: Second Wednesday.
MS. PRICE: So the fourth Wednesday would be the 22nd.

Are you -- Bob, you're free on --
MR. REGAN: I'm okay.
MS. PRICE: -- the fourth Wednesday?
MR. REGAN: I can do it.
MS. PRICE: What about you guys?
Are team is good on the regular -- our team is okay for the 8th and then the 22nd.

VICE CHAIRMAN MAMARY: The 22nd of June.

MS. PRICE: Uh-huh.

MS. PRICE: Yeah.
So we would just carry to the next regular and then --

MR. REGAN: And if there's any problem with people for the 22nd, we'll have an idea.

MS. PRICE: Right.
MR. REGAN: Okay.
MS. PRICE: How about that?
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. Does everyone hear that?

We're talking the next meeting, which will be the 8th of June, and then we'll have a special meeting on the 22nd.

MR. REGAN: People ought to check because sometimes that's graduation time for high schools and college.

MR. ELLER: That's actually true.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay?
MS. PRICE: Okay.
(Whereupon, this matter is continuing
at a future date. Time noted: 10:31 p.m.)


| \# | $\begin{gathered} 11[5]-1: 2,5: 4,9: 9, \\ 10: 24,87: 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 168[2]-3: 23,124: 13 \\ & 172[1]-4: 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 182:11 } \\ 26[1]-4: 5 \end{gathered}$ | 49[1] - 3:8 |
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|  | 115 [1]-3:5 | 18 [1] - 50:25 |  |  |
| \$ | $116{ }_{[1]}$ - $3: 19$ | 18-foot [1] - 67:15 | 3 | 5,000 [1] - 17:4 |
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|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 151:18, } 152: 19, \\ & 152: 22,153: 16, \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
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