


|  | 9 |  | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | MS. PRICE: Yes. | 1 | MS. PRICE: Oh, great. |
| 2 | So just for the record, we have our | 2 | MS. FROHLICH: As of right now, you |
| 3 | court reporter again this evening. | 3 | have a quorum. |
| 4 | Gail Price from the firm of Price, | 4 | MS. PRICE: Okay. |
| 5 | Meese, Shulman \& D'Arminio on behalf of the | 5 | CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: We do? |
| 6 | applicant. | 6 | MS. FROHLICH: Yes, as of right now |
| 7 | I have a few housekeeping items that we | 7 | there is a quorum. |
| 8 | need to take care of beforehand. We left off at the | 8 | MS. PRICE: Great, okay. |
| 9 | last meeting with our architect. I had finished | 9 | Thank you. |
| 10 | direct, but there were a lot of members of the public | 10 | And my team is still good; yes, for the |
| 11 | who had raised their hands at the end of the night | 11 | 22nd? Okay. |
| 12 | saying that they had questions, so we carried him for | 12 | I don't see any negative head shakes, |
| 13 | public questions this evening. | 13 | so that's good. |
| 14 | MR. REGAN: I think that's the starting | 14 | So one of the issues with |
| 15 | point tonight, I believe. | 15 | Mr. Steinhagen's updated letter goes to the |
| 16 | MS. PRICE: Yes. | 16 | involvement with Lakeview and if the board remembers |
| 17 | In the meantime, we had responded to | 17 | for the last meeting, I had supplied easement |
| 18 | board questions, questions from your professionals | 18 | documentation to Mr. Regan and the board, Mr. Skrable |
| 19 | and some questions that came up on life safety issues | 19 | and Mr. Szabo dating back originally to 1991 and then |
| 20 | and we supplied the board with revised -- a revised | 20 | as well to 2021. |
| 21 | civil package from Dynamic Engineering and we also | 21 | So in connection with the Lakeview |
| 22 | supplied you with the results from the geotech, | 22 | approval, which you now have the site plan, as well |
| 23 | additional tests that we had conducted on the site. | 23 | as the resolution, there was a 15 -foot drainage |
| 24 | The board members who had asked for those are not | 24 | easement provided to what I'm going to call the |
| 25 | here tonight, so, but we still have more nights to | 25 | church lot, but the church wasn't the owner at that |
|  | 10 |  | 12 |
| 1 | get through. | 1 | point in time for that property. Lakeview |
| 2 | We also -- as your counsel had asked | 2 | established that 15 -foot easement to the church lot |
| 3 | for, we had also asked for the approved site plan set | 3 | and in 2021, the church lot conveyed the easement to |
| 4 | for Lakeview together with the resolution and Diane | 4 | our lot allowing the tie-in into the church. |
| 5 | was very good at finding the set of plans from 1991 | 5 | MR. REGAN: Lot 3 to use Lot 4? |
| 6 | and the resolution and we had those copied and | 6 | MS. PRICE: Correct, Lot 3 into Lot 4 |
| 7 | provided and Mr. Steinhagen has advised the board, | 7 | o the basin on Lot 1. |
| 8 | and I'm sure he will want to come up in a minute | 8 | Just to make it perfectly clear, I |
| 9 | after I get through my summary and be heard, because | 9 | provided notice under the Municipal Land Use Law from |
| 10 | he filed a letter last evening updating the board | 10 | all three lots; Lot 3, Lot 4 and Lot 1. |
| 11 | that he now represents Lakeview in addition to the | 11 | So my notice was all inclusive from |
| 12 | single homeowner that he has represented prior to | 12 | those three properties. I did not omit Lot 1 from |
| 13 | tonight's hearing. | 13 | the notice despite the fact that our client and our |
| 14 | Before the end of the night, I also | 14 | lot has no direct interaction by an easement with |
| 15 | want to just come back to the fact that we had left | 15 | Lot 3 with Lot 1 . Our easement is directly between |
| 16 | off at the last meeting with a special meeting | 16 | Lot 3 and Lot 4. The Lot 4 easement is the easement |
|  | request and we polled the board and my team with | 17 | that goes directly with Lot 1, which is Lakeview. |
| 18 | June 22nd as a possible. | 18 | There are questions that have arisen |
| 19 | Everybody was available, but in light | 19 | concerning entitlement to use the easement, is the |
| 20 | of graduations and other commitments, we were going | 20 | easement the best thing. |
|  | to have everybody go back and check. So I just want | 21 | So after you hear from Mr. Steinhagen, |
|  | to make sure we circle back on that before everybody | 22 | I'd ask just to be able to be heard again. |
| 23 | leaves. | 23 | Following that commentary, I'd like to |
| 24 | CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: I believe we're all | 24 | open for public comment and questions on |
| 25 | set for June 22. | 25 | architecture. I have our civil engineer to go |

through the limited revisions. I don't anticipate a lot of testimony.

And then I have our landscape architect where you had a lot of questions concerning landscaping and he's here this evening to answer all those questions. And I'd be surprised if we get any further than that, but that then will leave traffic, historic and planning, three witnesses.

MR. REGAN: After tonight?
MS. PRICE: Correct.
So that's where we are from a
housekeeping standpoint. I don't know if you want to hear from Mr. Steinhagen now on the Lakeview or whether you want --

MR. REGAN: We can hear from him now, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Do you have a comment?

MS. PRICE: Okay.
MR. REGAN: Ms. Price you may be involved in this discussion.

MS. PRICE: I think I will be.
MR. REGAN: Don't go to far.
MS. PRICE: I'm not going to go

## anywhere.

MR. STEINHAGEN: Mr. Chairman, Members
of the Board, good evening, Daniel Steinhagen from
Beattie Padovano on behalf of Angeline Sheridan and
also now as of this week, the Lakeview at Old Tappan Condominium Association. I do not represent any of the individual members. I represent the association, which owns the common element of the condominium.

Ms. Price referred to my letter, which
Mr. Regan, I'd like to mark, if that's okay, for
identification as L-1.
MR. REGAN: L?
MR. STEINHAGEN: L for "Lakeview."
MR. REGAN: Oh, okay.
MR. STEINHAGEN: If that's okay. We can do it however you want.

MR. REGAN: Okay, that's probably better just in case there are other objectors.

MR. STEINHAGEN: Yeah, and for the record, it's dated June 7th.

I e-mailed it to Ms. Frohlich, also to Mr. Regan, Ms. Price and also to the attorney for the church that was referenced earlier.
(Whereupon, Letter, dated June 7, 2022
is received and marked as Exhibit L-1 for
identification.)

MR. REGAN: Just for the record, I did
speak to Mr. Steinhagen today. I was out of the
office today, multiple meetings. I have not done more than a cursory review of this letter.

So if we're going to get involved in any kind of discussion regarding it, I'm probably going to need a little more time to do research. I do have some thoughts and opinions, which I'll articulate after he has indicated his position.

MR. STEINHAGEN: So the sum and substance is, and as Ms. Price said, the easement that the applicant is using to discharge its stormwater out of the detention basin at the north side of its property is with the church lot, it's not with, like, Lakeview. Lakeview conveyed to what is now the Syrian church lot in 1991 a drainage easement subject to certain conditions.

MR. REGAN: Lot 4?
MR. STEINHAGEN: Correct, Lot 4.
It conveyed it to Lot 4. It didn't convey it to Lot 3.

Lot 4 conveyed a drainage easement to
Lot 3, which allows the water from Lot 3 to go onto Lot 4 and then into the pipes of Lakeview and Lakeview does not consent to taking the water.

So it's our position that the drainage design that the applicant is proposing is not feasible, we are not going to accept it and that the board is frankly wasting its time hearing an application that the applicant cannot construct.

The situation that the board is likely to encounter in the event that it goes forward is that there's going -- if the application is approved and the construction starts, there's going to be a lawsuit and Lakeview is going to protect its drainage infrastructure.

There was an e-mail earlier today from Mr. Skrable questing where it was and I think we confirmed that the pipe that discharges off of the church lot goes into the drainage system that goes into the pond in Lakeview and frankly Lakeview doesn't want the water.

MR. REGAN: So the issue is whether there can be a discharge of the water from 4 into 3 and then into the Lakeview?

MR. STEINHAGEN: The issue is a matter of property law; does the association have to accept water from another property owner without its consent.

MR. REGAN: And it relates to the
language of the document?
MR. STEINHAGEN: Correct.
MR. REGAN: So it's a legal question.
MR. STEINHAGEN: Absolutely.
And, Mr. Regan, I know what you're going to say and I put it in the letter, the board typically doesn't decide legal questions, except that by allowing the applicant to go forward, you're essentially allowing that to happen. Your ordinance requires that the applicant submit the easements.

They don't have an easement to put the water on my property and I'll give you an example, Chairman. We're scheduling a special meeting for this applicant on June 22nd.

Now, if Ms. Price and I decide she wants to give me the special meeting for an application that I had. It's a hypothetical, there is no application. The board would say, whoa, whoa, whoa, the fact that you guys made a decision doesn't mean anything, we get to decide who we hear.

It's the same thing, we get to decide whose water we take.

MR. REGAN: Why don't we try to cut to the chase.

I mean this meeting, this application
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already had two full nights. We're going to have close to a full night tonight, three hours, three-and-a-half hours.

We're probably going to have another three-and-half hours on the 22nd. I doubt Ms. Price will finish that night, but I guess miracles do happen.

It's probably going to be a couple of more meetings after that.

Wouldn't it appear to make sense to get a determination in the form of declaratory judgement from a court as to what rights the applicants have to utilize the easement then to discharge into Lakeview?

Otherwise, we could have another six months of hearings and everybody's time and money will be wasted; you, as the objector; the applicant, their witnesses; the board's time --

MR. STEINHAGEN: I don't want to waste the board's time.

MR. REGAN: -- the board and the other professionals are here as volunteers.

It would seem to me to make sense to get this issue resolved early on, maybe by the filing of that action in Chancery by an order to show cause, you know, you guys can figure it out and one of you
should do it, because otherwise one of you will be right and one of you will be wrong and the board will decide what to do in terms of continuing to hear the application or not, but it seems to me that this is kind of a threshold issue now and it was just really raised today in the past 24 hours.

MR. STEINHAGEN: And without dispute, it was just raised because I was frankly just retained, but this is -- it's a consent issue just like every application that the board sees where the applicant doesn't own the property. They need the consent of the property owner. They're using our system, they need our consent.

MR. REGAN: Well, that's a question that would have to be decided. It's a legal issue. I mean, there's really no prohibitory language in the documents that I've been able to find, but, you know, your position has some merit.

But my feeling is, I think it should be addressed up front rather than six months or a year from now. Does that make sense?

MS. PRICE: Bob, I'm not -- yeah, I'm not disagreeing with you. Let me just raise a couple of other issues.

I have a significant question as we
stand here tonight as to whether the Lakeview Condominium Association has standing to get up here and make these arguments, because contrary to Mr. Steinhagen's position, under the Condominium Act, a condominium association does not own the common elements. Each unit owner owns --

MR. REGAN: Has an undivided percentage.

MS. PRICE: Correct.
So the association can't write this letter, stand up here, Bob, and make these positions. So that has to be --

MR. REGAN: You and I might have a discussion on that. You know how New Jersey courts are on standing.

MS. PRICE: Agreed, but it has to be rectified. I don't know whether there was a board of directors meeting.

Is this board of directors entitled to authorize it? Do you need a vote of the unit owners? There's all kinds of issues on the condominium side that are not addressed here.

MR. REGAN: When did you last have a case where a court said no standing?

MS. PRICE: It's not just a standing.

It's a matter of coming in here and making these arguments under a land use, because it's a private party issue, that's why, because that's where your declaratory judgement issue comes in. It's not a land use board issue --

MR. REGAN: No, I understand.
It should be the Chancery Division.
MS. PRICE: Correct.
MR. REGAN: I think it should be resolved. I feel very strongly about that, getting it resolved early on, because this application could go easily to the end of the year and I have a problem with wasting the board's time, if the board decides to hear the application and it's ultimately determined by a judge that we didn't have a right to hear it because of this issue.

MS. PRICE: And the other issue is --
MR. REGAN: It's a real concern.
MS. PRICE: -- that we started this application by a different drainage plan. I can pull the current drainage plan that utilizes this easement and revert to our original drainage plan in a heartbeat.

MR. REGAN: That saves everybody a lot of time --

MS. PRICE: Correct.
MR. REGAN: -- and aggravation.
MS. PRICE: And I've talked to our client about that and we can do that. It complies with all of the stormwater management rules. We don't need any waivers. We were doing this to provide a benefit to Lakeview, because the new plan that takes all the drainage through the pipe system, removes the silt and it actually helps Lakeview.

MR. REGAN: Well, I think the letter indicates what their position is, so maybe you should go back to the prior plan. You'll make my day if you do that.

MS. PRICE: Correct, and we talked about that today. So that's not going to happen tonight.

MR. REGAN: Okay.
MS. PRICE: But --
MR. REGAN: But it might happen by
July?
MS. PRICE: It's going to happen between now and the 22nd.

MR. REGAN: That's even better.
MS. PRICE: Yes.
MR. SKRABLE: Well, can I just
interject on that one before we assume that that's okay?

Because I feel like the prior drainage plan created a concentrated flow onto an adjacent property, which as far as I know is state statute, you can't do that. I don't think we have the ability to allow them to do that either.

MR. STEINHAGEN: And respectfully, it all goes into an inlet that goes into our pipe, so it's the same issue.

MR. REGAN: Even with what's she's talking about?

MR. STEINHAGEN: Correct.
MS. PRICE: That's a different review issue. It doesn't involve a private property owner easement issue. That involves a stormwater management design, which is commonplace in land use issues and applications.

So that's a matter of ensuring compliance with the stormwater management rules.

MR. REGAN: I assume conditions can be addressed in any approval resolution.

MS. PRICE: Correct. So I would ask that --

MR. SKRABLE: But, again, just so -- I
don't mean to interrupt, I'm sorry, but the concentrated flow issue is not a stormwater regulation issue.

MS. PRICE: No, it's a matter of ensuring that we have compliance, Tom, whether it's reducing the concentrated flow to the rear and as you brought up, directing flow elsewhere for part of it. It's a stormwater design issue. It's not a -- it's not an easement private property owner, private property owner.

MR. SKRABLE: I agree with that part. I just don't agree that you can create a concentrated flow and direct it at your neighbor no matter who it is. One neighbor to another, I don't think state statute allows you to do that.

Let's say a certain amount of water is leaving your site now, you're not changing that, you're not developing anything.

There's no stormwater regs even involved, but you're going to take that same amount of flow and now put it in a pipe and shoot it at your neighbor, I don't think you can do that.

MS. PRICE: I would at least like to ability to have our engineer address that if we're reverting away from the easement, which we thought
was a help to Lakeview. So if we go back and we modify the drainage plan, we can have those -- that testimony, Tom, and an updated stormwater management report presented and then you can review it in your full capacity.

MR. SKRABLE: The other thing I would say, which I think would be good news to you is, regardless of the outcome of the easement issue, what we found today was there is another pipe that bypasses Lakeview's basin. It's further down.

It would require a different easement either from Lakeview or from Bi State, but it completely bypasses the basin.

So it gets rid of that whole issue. So that's an option. You also have an option that is totally within your control to modify the grading of your basin a little bit and take everything out Old Tappan Road and bring it to what we're calling the pond and that's totally within your control, you don't need anybody's consent for that.

So, as far as I'm concerned, the hearing can continue. We have to resolve some of these other issues.

MS. PRICE: I agree with that. We can resolve those issues --

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MR. REGAN: Well, they're not going to be resolved tonight --

MS. PRICE: No.
MR. REGAN: -- and I think we should continue, but they'll have to be resolved sometime soon.

MR. STEINHAGEN: So, can I get a ruling on the requirement of having consent of the property owner that's being used by the plans that are on file in front of the board tonight?

MR. REGAN: I don't think it's necessary.

MR. STEINHAGEN: You don't think it's necessary to have their consent?

MR. REGAN: No.
MR. STEINHAGEN: Well, as it relates to
Ms. Price's other representation that they can switch back to the original plan, what that is is a shortcut that goes around the pipes and goes into the same pipes just further down, down onto my client's property.

MS. PRICE: But I can amend the plans.
MR. REGAN: We don't know how her client is going to revise the plans.

MS. PRICE: Correct.

MR. STEINHAGEN: She said -- she said, I can go back to the plan that was in front of the board at the first hearing.

MS. PRICE: That we didn't have fully vetted by Mr. Skrable, because we changed the drainage plan.

MR. STEINHAGEN: And I want the record to be clear that if you do that, the objection still stands, it just goes into the pipes in a different place, which you don't have consent.

MR. REGAN: Your objection is on the record, it's so noted.

MR. STEINHAGEN: Thank you.
MR. REGAN: I think next would be the architect --

MS. PRICE: Yes.
MR. REGAN: -- for cross examination by members of the public.

MS. PRICE: Just for the record, also, and not to belabor this, we tried to also establish meetings with both Lakeview and Father Jerry to meet on site and we weren't able to do that, so just so it's noted.

MR. REGAN: Thank you for putting that on the record.

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1
is possible --
Q. Just speak up a little bit.
A. The biofuel generator is possible, we can do that and we will do that. It doesn't run the way you think it's going to run.

It doesn't run on both all gas and all diesel. It runs on diesel with a gas mixture. If there's no natural gas, it runs all diesel. It won't run on natural gas on its own.

So that's just -- that's the nature of the biofuel generator. It extends the runtime, because it's running gas -- it's like $\mathbf{7 0}$ percent diesel, 30 percent gas to help run the thing longer. You know, so that's -- but we will do that. It will give you the option that it will run much longer as a biofuel, won't just rely on just diesel and then we'll still do all the other stuff, the other connection points and the other things.
Q. And it's referenced as a Bi-Fuel generator and we're happy to provide the board with a sample cut-sheet of the type, just so you have it.

MR. ELLER: I'm more than happy with that. You just took your 500 gallons and made it last three weeks instead of five days.

30
A. The biofuel, the biofuel generator. It is possible --
A.
last longer.
(Whereupon, Mr. Keil is now in
attendance at 737 p.m.)
MS. PRICE: I think that was the only question that I had for follow-up with this witness. So, I think he's open to the public at this point.

MR. ELLER: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Any more questions from the board?

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Yeah, I have one.
If it's running on both, does that elongate the time that it's running to provide --

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: -- the same throughput?
Not going weeks, but if it would have run on diesel for an hour, on Bi-Fuel would it run for an hour and a half?

THE WITNESS: It -- say the scenario again, if it ran for an hour, it would run for -yeah, like an hour --

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Yeah, the power output, would it make it run longer?

THE WITNESS: Yes, it runs longer.
MR. BEDIAN: By how much?

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: So the noise would -the noise would be there longer?

THE WITNESS: Well, the noise will be there longer, but that's --

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: As it's needed?
THE WITNESS: And it would be under the
sound attenuation. It wouldn't be -- it would have its limits to how noisy it could --

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Okay. I have one more.

The other thing, there was a discussion about trying to relocate the generator. Is that part of this testimony?

THE WITNESS: The civil engineer will

MS. PRICE: The civil engineer.
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Okay.
MR. MAGGIO: I have a follow-up
question regarding the generator as well.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Go ahead.
MR. MAGGIO: First of all, thank you for making that adjustment regarding the generator, the town appreciates it.

Can you remind us, I think you said it at the last hearing, what the purpose of the
generator is? It's not to provide air conditioning.
It's --
THE WITNESS: Well, it is to provide some air conditioning.

MR. MAGGIO: It's for some, right, but
is it more for life support, life support for
patients who are on respirators and --
THE WITNESS: Yes, yes.
MR. MAGGIO: -- things like that?
In a situation where there's a backout, do the residents get to stay in the building or are they moved to another facility?

THE WITNESS: That would be more operational depending on the catastrophic situation, but generally they move residents to a portion of the building and then depending on what's going on -- CSH can answer that question.

MR. MAGGIO: Okay. Well, I'd like to find that out at some point, if we can get an answer to that, I'd appreciate that, maybe during when we open it up, that's it.

Thank you.
MR. SKRABLE: To some extend, would that be up to the borough's emergency management? They can make that call.
the patient.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: The elevator is
going to hold that?
MR. ALESSI: Yeah, as long as it fits
in, minimum two, maximum four. Very, very thin four people.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else from the board wish to be heard?
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. Seeing none, can we have a motion to open the meeting to the public?

MR. ALESSI: Motion.
MR. ELLER: Second.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: The question is only on architecture directed to this gentleman. No other questions regarding the -- this application.

So if anyone has any architectural questions, now is the time to speak.

Yes, ma'am.
MS. FONOROW: Does that include light
and noise?
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: I can't hear you.
Please come forward.
MS. FONOROW: Does that include light,
lights, architecture, does that include lights?
MR. REGAN: It could.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Yeah, come forward.
MS. FONOROW: Hi, my name is Cherie
Fonorow, 256 Old Tappan Road.
THE COURT REPORTER: Please spell your last name for the record.

MS. FONOROW: "F" as in Frank -O-N-O-R-O-W.

THE COURT REPORTER: Thank you.
MS. FONOROW: Thank you.
Currently, I've looked at the plans. I
just had a question, if you could please review the lights that are going to be set up, how many lights you propose, the wattage that's going to be used and the hours that they're going to be on, because currently it's completely unlit, dark and natural trees.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, there will be some lighting and generally at the egress points where the stair towers would be for safety.

Now, they don't -- they don't stay on all the time. They come on in emergent situations.
They will come on in the event that there's something going on that the residents have to egress the
building.
We also have a receiving area where lighting will be, but, again, we don't have anything going on at night, no receiving or anything, so the lights don't have to stay on at night.

Now, the front door will have some lighting, but generally they -- we can put them on a dimming system so that in the middle of the night they go down in the wattage, they're not -- dim the brightness of them, but only in this general entrance door area in the porte-cochère just for safety.

MS. FONOROW: So, the parking lot and the facility in the building, the whole road around the building, there's going to be no lights on?

THE WITNESS: That can be answered by the civil engineer. I can only speak to the building lighting.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. That's what I wasn't sure.

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MS. FONOROW: Okay. I did have a question, too, about this extra height of the façade.

One question is: How -- once you grade
-- once you -- the land is raised and graded, right now the topography is higher. What is -- where --
what is the height -- it's one of the highest points
in Old Tappan.

So how high, how much are they grading it? How high is this building really going to stick out? Is it going to be higher than the church? Is it going to be higher than Bi -State?

How -- it's a very large facility. How high is this going to be and is that necessary?

THE WITNESS: Well, again, we're meeting the height ordinances, so the -- of the facility. So we are not -- we are not asking for a waiver for the height of the building. We're meeting what's allowed for the height.

MS. FONOROW: Well, I'm asking --
THE WITNESS: And the height of the
building is -- we're 34 -foot- 8 from the grade up to this roof point with an additional 4 feet. So we're going to be 38 -foot- 8 total, which meets the ordinance.

MS. FONOROW: I'm not great at knowing
--
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. I think the question is: What's the starting grade going to be?

MS. FONOROW: Is it going to be street
level?
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CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Good question.
In other words, what's the elevation of
the property going to be after it's graded before you
start building.
MS. PRICE: I think, Mr. Chairman, that's better for Dan.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Pardon me?
MS. PRICE: I think that's a better question for our engineer on the elevation.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay.
THE WITNESS: He'll be able to give you the heights of the road to the finished floor.

MS. FONOROW: Well, one reason I ask, because in the meeting -- I'm trying to remember from the last meeting, because obviously some time past.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: It's not a question for this gentleman.

MS. FONOROW: Is the building --
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Not a question for this gentleman.

MS. FONOROW: With the architecture?
I'm just asking if --
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: You wanted to know what the starting grade was going to be and the
height.


Again, the wrong plan. Sorry, too many plans.

CROSS EXAMINATION
BY MR. STEINHAGEN:
Q. Where do employees enter and exit the building to go to their cars?
A. They either --

THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, speak up, sir. I can't hear you.

THE WITNESS: They can either enter from the front door or through the receiving area. BY MR. STEINHAGEN:
Q. And where is most of the parking?
A. The parking is around the building.
Q. Have you looked at the site plan?
A. Yes.
Q. Is it fair to say that most of it is in
the back?
A. I guess you can look at it that way.
Q. Did you consider alternate points for the lobby or front entry point so that it would be closer to the parking area when you designed the building?

## A. We'd like the entrance to be oriented towards the street.

Q. Okay. Are there any trash rooms? Where does refuse in the buildings get collected?
A. That is part of the civil -- it's on the civil plans.
Q. You don't have a trash room on your architectural plans?
A. We don't have a trash room.
Q. Is there a compactor?
A. No.
Q. Is there a place where garage recycling can be collected in the building?
A. We -- they would collect it and take it out to the trash area.
Q. Where would that happen?
A. Where would the trash be collected in

## the building?

Q. Where would it be stored?
A. Well, there's a back-of-house area in this area here.
Q. Would it be in the MEP area?
A. Well, in the MEP area, right. This is the back-of-the-house area here.
Q. There's no trash room, okay.

So how is trash and refuse from the residents going to be collected and where is it going to be stored?
A. That can be answered by the operations.

I don't know the operations of the building. Trash is collected daily, but how it's -
Q. But you don't have a place for it?
A. Place for it is outside in the dumpster area.
Q. You're going to store it in the dumpster, okay.

Did you, in designing the building, visit Old Tappan?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you see any three-story houses in the residential zones that you visited?
A. I saw a bunch of houses that were not necessarily a three story, no, but two stories with a half story.
Q. Any with a parapet?
A. Not positive, no.

MR. STEINHAGEN: That's all I have,
Chairman.
Thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else from
the public wish to be heard?
Yes, ma'am.
MR. ALESSI: I just have one quick question.

| MS. COSTA: Just one quick question. <br> CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: You have to come |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| forward. |  |
|  | MS. COSTA: Okay. Are you who I would |
| ask about -- |  |
|  | CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: No, ma'am. (Whereupon, Ms. Haverilla steps on the |
| dais.) |  |
|  | MR. REGAN: Name and address, please. |
|  | MS. COSTA: Francesca Costa, 82 Everett |
| Street, Closter, New Jersey. |  |
|  | Are you who I talk to about landscape |
| or is that some other person? |  |
|  | THE WITNESS: There will be somebody |
| coming up to testify to landscaping. |  |
|  | MS. COSTA: Okay, that's it. |
|  | MR. ALESSI: It's not a question for |
| Mark. |  |
|  | Mrs. Fonorow, is that how -- I'm sorry |
| if I mispronounced your name. |  |
|  | MS. FONOROW: No, you're correct. |
|  | MR. ALESSI: Which house are you |
| exactly on Old Tappan Road? |  |
|  | MS. FONOROW: I'm 256 at the corner of |

MS. COSTA: Just one quick question.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: You have to come

MR. ALESSI: But then you have another house and then this property.

MS. FONOROW: Almost opposite Charles, I'm opposite Supercycles.

MR. ALESSI: Okay, thanks. I just
wanted to --
MS. FONOROW: And I have a neighbor next --

MR. ALESSI: The neighbor too, okay.
MS. FONOROW: Who couldn't be here tonight, he's out of town.

MR. ALESSI: I just didn't know which
house it was.
Thank you.
MS. FONOROW: Okay.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else wish to
be heard?
Yes, sir.
FATHER JACOB: Father Jerry Jacob from
the Church.
I got a quick question regarding -- do you address the noise about the generator?

THE WITNESS: I can speak to it, yes.
FATHER JACOB: So how loud and how often would the generator be running?

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THE WITNESS: The generator only runs once a month in the middle of the afternoon.

So it just runs for a quick, I think
it's like a 20-minute run cycle in the middle of the afternoon.

FATHER JACOB: And it's only once a month, not once a week?

THE WITNESS: No, it's once a month.
FATHER JACOB: Okay.
THE WITNESS: It just runs for a cycle
and it's not -- when it's running, it won't be any louder than a vacuum cleaner.

FATHER JACOB: Oh, okay.
My next question regarding traffic, I
don't know if you -- traffic on the property. So you have a parking lot.

THE WITNESS: Yeah.
FATHER JACOB: And then you have a receiving, you pointed out receiving in the back. How noisy is it going to be on that side? Because that's the church side.

How noisy is that -- you got receiving and you got drop-offs and you got the dumpsters or whatever -- the garbage being collected, I believe it's from this side of the building.

THE WITNESS: I really can't speak to the noise of the trash truck.

MS. PRICE: Yeah, I don't think that our architect is the right witness for that question.

FATHER JACOB: I didn't know if it was the right person to ask, but...

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: He's not the right person.

FATHER JACOB: Okay. So I'll come back to that question.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else wish to
be heard?
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Seeing none, motion
to close?
MR. ALESSI: Motion to close.
MR. MAGGIO: Second.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: All in favor?
(Whereupon, all present members respond in the affirmative.)

MS. PRICE: Okay. So let's recall Dan
just to go through -- our civil engineer to go
through the changes from May 11th with the May 27 th drawings.

## DANIELSEHNAL, PE

245 Main Street, Suite 110, Chester, New Jersey
07930, having been previously sworn, testifies as follows:

MR. REGAN: We have new plans and we also have a letter dated May 27th.

MS. PRICE: Correct.
MR. REGAN: I assume you want both
marked?
MS. PRICE: Yes.
MR. REGAN: I have $A-14$ as the next
one.
MS. PRICE: So A-15?
MR. REGAN: No, A-14, I think, is the next one.

So I guess A-14 would be the May 27 th letter.

MS. PRICE: Good.
(Whereupon, Letter, dated May 27, 2022
is received and marked as Exhibit A-14 for identification.)

MS. PRICE: And then we have --
MR. REGAN: The plans revised to --
MS. PRICE: Actually, it's missing a date. Dan, do you have --

MR. REGAN: The last one I have are

MS. PRICE: Right, that's --
MR. REGAN: That's got to be --

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. PRICE:
Q. Is it May 2 was the last revision?
A. Yes.

MS. PRICE: May 2, okay.
MR. REGAN: That will be A-15.
MS. PRICE: A-15, the plan set, last
revised May 2.
(Whereupon, Plan Set, Last Revised
$5 / 2 / 22$ is received and marked as Exhibit A-15 for identification.)

MR. REGAN: Anything else.
MS. PRICE: And then we have a colored rendering of that site plan, so that would be A-16. BY MS. PRICE:
Q. And did you change the date for today?
A. It will be today's date.
Q. Okay.

MR. REGAN: 6/8.
(Whereupon, Colored Rendering, Site
Plan Exhibit, dated 6/8/22 is received and
marked as Exhibit A-16 for identification.) BY MS. PRICE:
Q. What sheet number is that, Dan?
A. It's one of one.

So this is Exhibit A-16 with today's
date, 6/8/2022. It's titled "Site Plan Exhibit,"
Sheet 1 of 1, and it's essentially a colorized
version of the site plan that was resubmitted to the board.

Good evening, again, Chairman, Members
of the Board. Again, Daniel Sehnal with Dynamic Engineering, site civil engineer on behalf of the applicant.
Q. And you remain under oath.
A. Absolutely.

So since the last hearing we did make some adjustments to the plan. As we discussed at the last hearing, we are no longer proposing to essentially subdivide this property and by moving the historic house for that piece of property and subdividing off the piece of the wetlands.

So since the last hearing we have since removed that subdivision. We are now proposing a single lot as it exists and then we also decided to demolish the existing barn, which was determined to

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not to be historic, but if you recall from our previous testimony, we planned on relocating the existing historic house. That existing historic house was fronting on Old Tappan Road and it violated the setback requirement per the zoning of this zone.

So since the last hearing we've removed that subdivision, we've removed the barn and as a result we were able to take that home that we still propose to relocate and save, but now we pushed it back further off of Old Tappan Road to a compliant setback.

That house will now be set back
55 feet, whereas the requirement is 50 . So we removed that request of a variance and then also by removing the subdivision, we've also removed the need for a building coverage variance.

Previously we were requesting a 21 percent building coverage for the lot, whereas 15 is permitted and now we are down to 12.7 , so below that 15 percent requirement.

Additionally, with the removal of the subdivision, as well as the removal of the existing barn that we will take down, we've lessened our intensity of the improved lot coverage variance that we were originally requesting. That was reduced from
49.8 percent coverage down to 34 percent, which a maximum of $\mathbf{3 0}$ percent is permitted in the zone.

So we are just over by 4 percent, so still in need of a variance, but certainly less intense than originally proposed.

Additionally, hearing the testimony --
(Audience chatter.)
THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, I can't
hear, there's talking. I'm sorry.
MALE AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'm sorry, I apologize.

THE WITNESS: Hearing the testimony from Fr. Jerry at the last hearing, we understand the concern of the church and the separation of our development from theirs, as well as the location of the generator.

So since that hearing, we've taken an opportunity to take our generator and we've now relocated to the western side of our drive aisle.

So originally it was within the buffer next to the church. We have since taken that and we put it on the other side of our drive aisle in the receiving area associated with the building.

So directly to the east of the building
we've taken that generator and we moved it to the
other side, which will obviously add more buffer to the church and will also provide more separation for sound to make sure we're meeting the required sound levels at the property line.

Furthermore, to further help the buffer to the church, we've taken the entire development and we've shifted it over 4-and-a-half feet to the east and what that did was provide another 4-and-a-half feet to the church.

So originally the buffer that we were requesting for the church from our property line to the first piece of impervious surface was 8.8 feet. Now we are proposing 20.1, so we've more than doubled that buffer that was previously requested.

Still would need a variance just due to the width of the lot, because it's 12.5 percent of the lot width, which would be in need of a buffer of about 61 feet, whereas, we're providing 20, but again, they're two uses that are similar in nature.

The church has their condensing units only 3.5 feet away from our property line. So we're providing more of a buffer to the church than the church is providing to us, which is certainly an improvement since our last revision as well.

Finally, we've also added a remote fire
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department connection to the northern portion of the site. It is on the opposite side of the drive aisle from the building and it is directly to the west of the proposed trash enclosure up in the northeastern corner. It provides an opportunity for the fire truck to hook up to the sprinkler system associated with the building and there is a proposed fire hydrant that is right next to it as well and that came from a request of the fire department in the borough.

I know there was also some concerns regarding the fire truck access to the site. However, we did provide a truck turning template within our plan set that shows the truck's ability to enter the site from our driveway and be able to circulate all the way around the site in a clockwise motion and then still have that emergency grass access back out to Old Tappan Road to be able to provide full circulation around the site and not have to turn around within the site.

## So, Ms. Price, unless I missed

anything, I think those were the main revisions since our last hearing.
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. And do you have any update from the
county at this point?
A. We have received comments from them since our last submission and they were generally in favor of the revisions that we made, the widening and the proposed drainage improvements to the crown of the roadway. They had a couple of minor technical comments, which we are actively addressing and we will submit and seek their approval as well.
Q. And I forwarded you a set of the

Lakeview plans that we received.
Is that correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And on our site we are showing a

50-foot buffer for the transition area for the wetlands.

Is that correct?
A. That is correct.

The DEP, the LOI that they issued for
the site, they determined this wetland again has an intermediate resource value wetland, which has a 50-foot transition area, which we show on our plans.

Again, we're staying completely outside of the transition area. We're proposing no disturbance whatsoever within that transition area and we're also providing an additional 5 feet of

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## additional buffer to that transition area.

Q. And following your review of the Lakeview plans, can you confirm what the transition area buffer was on the Lakeview site?
A. Yup, absolutely, it was also 50 feet. The DEP's LOI they issued for the Lakeview property classified the wetlands the same as they're classifying ours, a 50-foot buffer.
Q. And that property is closer to Lake

Tappan.
Is that correct?
A. Absolutely, yes.
Q. So the Lakeview site and our site have identical wetlands transition area classifications from the Department of Environmental Protection, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: I just want to interrupt one minute.

Some people in the audience here, you're parking in the firemen's parking lot. So please if you're parked in the firemen's parking lot, please remove it or you're going to get a ticket. Okay?
fire, the firemen can drive in and leave their car
and jump in the fire truck. They can't have no parking spaces. So if you parked in that parking lot, please move your car. There's a huge parking lot right across the street, the Bi-State shopping plaza. Okay?

So please take care of that.
MALE AUDIENCE MEMBER: I got to check mine.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. I'm sorry. MS. PRICE: That's okay. Just a couple more questions.
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. At the last meeting we were also asked based upon questions that had come up regarding additional tests that we were conducting on the property.

Did you also supply the board with copies of the geotech updated tests that were done?
A. Yes.
Q. And also with the stormwater management infiltration test report?
A. Yes, yup, that was provided as well.

MS. PRICE: So, Mr. Regan, if I can
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have those two marked, we supplied --
MR. REGAN: A-17.
MS. PRICE: Right, the stormwater
management infiltration testing report that was prepared by Geo-Technology Associates, dated March 7th, if we can have that as A-17.
(Whereupon, Stormwater Management
Infiltration Testing Report Prepared by Geo-Technology Associates, dated March 7, 2022 is received and marked as Exhibit A-17 for identification.)

MR. REGAN: And that was prepared by
Geo-Tech?
MS. PRICE: Right, and the geo-technical exploration also prepared by them --

MR. REGAN: A-18.
MS. PRICE: -- as A-18.
(Whereupon, Geo-Technical Exploration, Prepared by Geo-Technology Associates is received and marked as Exhibit A-18 for identification.)
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. And those reports were done with regard to additional site work that you were looking at and there were board member questions, correct,
concerning those tests?
A. We provided testimony on that in the previous hearing resulting in the smaller detention basin based on those results and less stormwater leaving the site, correct.
Q. And at the prior meeting you testified as to some off-site upgrades that we were prepared to do despite the fact that it wasn't linked directly to our site plan and our use, both with regard to the widening of Old Tappan Road and also addressing the crown of Old Tappan Road that would address some concerns on drainage down the street across from our site. Do these plans still contemplate those upgrades?
A. Yes, absolutely.
Q. So we're not proposing to modify or delete any of those additional site work upgrades?
A. Absolutely not.
Q. Okay.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: What was that site work again, that you were going to widen the road on the one side?

MS. PRICE: Yes, yes, we're widening the road to the right as you go towards the church to provide, as Mr. Skrable requested, basically a decel
area and we are also modifying the crown of Old Tappan Road to -- because right now there's drainage that runs down because the slope of the road down --

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: So you're going to put a crown on the road so the water stays on your side?

MS. PRICE: Yeah, correct, and that will address the --

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: And what was the width of the road going to be widened to?

THE WITNESS: It's being widened by an additional approximately 10 feet. So, essentially, the width of a shoulder, so you're going to get a full shoulder.

So if you were to look at the width of the roadway directly in front of the church and then right before it gets at the church's exit driveway, you'll see the road comes right back out, it's further out under existing conditions. We're, essentially, matching that.

So we're going to carry that same width across our frontage, approximately 100 feet past our driveway, then it will be given transition back down to meet the existing width in front of the residential dwelling to the west of us.
county based upon Mr. Skrable's request to see if we can do that and got a positive response from the county.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: So on your side of the street it's going to be 10 feet wider?

THE WITNESS: Correct.
MS. PRICE: And the landscaping will be addressed by the next witness.

So I think that covers all the revisions that were done on the civil.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. Questions? Tom, do you have any questions?

MR. SKRABLE: Just one real minor comment and this might have been brought up already.

Do we technically need another variance for the second principal use on the site?

MR. REGAN: That was going to be my question. I'd like to know what the house is going to house.

MS. PRICE: Well, if we keep it and use it, it will be accessory because we're just going to use it for storage.

MR. REGAN: Okay. It's not going to be used for a residential --

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MS. PRICE: No, no.
We're just going to use it for storage.
So at this point, it's an undetermined, because we
don't know what the borough is going to come back with. So as of now, it would be accessory to our principal use.

MR. REGAN: Okay.
MR. SKRABLE: Again, I know it's still
a really minor point, but in the front yard, is that
a variance for a shed or what everyone's calling it?
MS. PRICE: We have it set back. Now the setback --

MR. SKRABLE: It isn't allowed to be in front of the principal building.

MS. PRICE: I don't think -- I didn't see anything in the code for that.

MR. REGAN: Have to look at accessory structures.

MS. PRICE: Yeah, we can review it again, but --

MR. SKRABLE: Just so that the variance is requested if it's necessary.

MS. PRICE: Right.
Naturally if there's anything
necessary, but by shifting it and then taking down
the barn, we were able to get it in a compliant location for the front yard setback.

MR. MAGGIO: It will probably affect FAR, though, because I think like the first 150 feet and then after that you have to change your FAR. I'm pretty sure that's how it works.

MS. HAVERILLA: How big is that
structure.
MR. MAGGIO: What's that?
MS. HAVERILLA: How big is that
structure?
MR. MAGGIO: I don't know.
THE WITNESS: Just under 1300 square
feet.
MR. MAGGIO: So that will add a little over a thousand square feet. CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: That's it, Tom, anything?

MR. SKRABLE: That's it. CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: John, do you have any?

MR. SZABO: No, not for the engineer. That was my main question, what was going to happen to the house.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Charlie?
measurement.
height of the building, it's --
MS. PRICE: Right, correct.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anything else,

## Charles?

MR. MAGGIO: I'm good, thank you.
MR. ALESSI: Sir, I got a couple of
questions. I'm just a little confused on the drainage water pond.

So there's been no drainage except natural drainage from your property anywhere, through Lakeview, through the church and to the vernal pond, nothing.

THE WITNESS: Under existing conditions?

MR. ALESSI: Yes.
THE WITNESS: Under existing
conditions, about two-thirds of the property flows
into the Lakeview system and about one-third of the property flows to either Old Tappan, which then makes it way into the wetland area or directly into the wetland area.

MR. ALESSI: All right. So
theoretically that two-thirds could have added to the
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silt problem that Lakeview just spent \$280 -- sorry, $\$ 280,000.00$ cleaning up?

THE WITNESS: Absolutely, yes.
MR. ALESSI: So what you're proposing now is a system that is going to either lessen or remove silt going into that pond from not only your property but the church property?

THE WITNESS: Just our property.
MR. ALESSI: Just your property?
THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. ALESSI: Okay. So then the silt will be less of a buildup in Lakeview from your property and just their property?

THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. ALESSI: All right. And by law you
have to do that, make it less silty, if that's a word?

THE WITNESS: Yes, absolutely. MR. ALESSI: All right. And thank you for the fire department connection.

Now, my contention is I know you
widened the road, Old Tappan Road and, you know, I always talk about fire trucks, getting into the entrance.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, so I assume you --

I know you made the comment of wanting us to straighten out that driveway.

MR. ALESSI: Correct.
THE WITNESS: So if we were to straighten out that driveway, our driveway entrance on Old Tappan Road would have to be shifted down to the west and then it would be no longer aligned directly across the street with Holbrook Court.

So I'm sure I'll hear more from our traffic engineer, but always a very safe engineering practice when you have cross streets that are relatively close together like we have in Old Tappan. You have Leonard Drive and Holbrook Court only about -- I'm sorry, let's get -- I want to get an accurate dimension for you. You have Leonard Drive and Holbrook Court only about 200 feet apart.

So if we were to straighten out that driveway, we would no longer align with Holbrook Court and we would probably be about 50 to 60 feet to the west and those driveways would be misaligned.

When you have a four-way intersection, you always want to have or to the best of your ability it's always the safest drive or design to have a vehicle per se is exiting Holbrook Court and a vehicle is exiting our site driveway, you want those
drivers to be able to see each other, identify each other and be able to make that line of sight so you can kind of determine, all right, you were here first, you're going to turn or I was here first, I'm going to turn. They see each others, it's a much more safe design.

If you push that driveway over to the west, they have the ability of not seeing each other as well and you can come into a situation where someone on Holbrook Court could be making a left out onto Old Tappan Road and then someone coming from the Capital Senior site making a left turn out onto Old Tappan Road and you come across a crossing conflict potentially where the cars could cross paths if they both start their turn at the same time, seeing the same gap in traffic and result in a potential safety concern. So that's why we always try to align the driveways and that's, in this case, why we did design that little gooseneck so we have a safer engineering design with our driveways.

Now, if you notice in the center of that driveway we have a little yellow striped area and what the purpose of that was for was to make the driveway a little bit widened -- wider, but still have a segmented and channelized entrance and exit to
keep the two lanes separate and that yellow gored area, essentially, gives the fire truck, the garbage truck, a delivery vehicle that has a little bit larger of a turning radius, the ability to kind of cross over into that yellow area to execute their turn while not crossing over into the traffic that's coming head-on back out to Old Tappan Road.

So it eliminates that conflict, which is why we made that little bit of a wider road.

So it's my opinion that the way we have our designed driveway, that the fire truck would have adequate access into the site, along with that gored area and then to have full circulation around the site as well.

MR. MAGGIO: I have a follow-up question. We just said that we were moving the building over 4 -and-a-half feet from the church. Have we just made that situation a little bit more complicated or the turn more difficult for a fire truck?

THE WITNESS: The geometry of the driveway stayed the same. You'll see essentially there's an area that's parallel with Old Tappan Road on our driveway, so that just got 4 feet longer.

So the radiuses and everything stayed
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the same of our driveway.
So the straight part that's running parallel to Old Tappan Road got a little bit longer, but we did prepare a fire truck moving exhibit, which is in our plan set that shows that turning ability as well.

MR. SKRABLE: Dan, just to follow up on that, is that an SU-30, you're considering that a fire truck?

THE WITNESS: No, we have a fire truck -- page 19.

MR. SKRABLE: A whole another sheet.
THE WITNESS: Yeah.
MR. SKRABLE: What -- it's hard to see
those numbers. That's a 25 -foot inside radius and what's the outside?

MS. PRICE: Why don't we look at the plan.

THE WITNESS: Absolutely. So my next exhibit, I believe this would be A-18.

MS. PRICE: A-19.
MR. REGAN: What are we calling that?
THE WITNESS: So A-19, this is actually
dated May 2nd.

part of the discussion. That's just what I wanted to confirm.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Go ahead, you have
something?
MS. LOULOUDIS: I'm sorry.
MR. BEDIAN: No problem, I'll wait my
turn.
Can you go back to the colored site plan? Yeah. I wasn't clear where you're putting the generator. You moved it to where? Can you show it here?

THE WITNESS: So you see that light grey box directly to the -- I guess it would be the north, the northeast of our loading area, that grey box.

MR. BEDIAN: Okay.
Well, I have a follow-up question about that, you know, historic house.

Is there any plan to beautify it? I
know -- you, I don't know if you are the right person to ask if it's going to be used as "accessory". Are you still planning to beautify it or are you just going to keep it the way it is.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, currently no plans.
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If we were to relocate it, my understanding is we would just pick it up, put it on a new foundation and leave it as is.

MR. BEDIAN: As is, okay.
MS. LOULOUDIS: Now, if you were to use
that as an accessory structure for storage, I think
was indicated earlier, would you need some sort of access to some sidewalk or pavement leading to it? Right now there's no way to walk over towards it.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, again, just not sure of the ultimate use of it.

So right now we don't show a sidewalk or path, but if they -- you know, operations did absolutely want to use it for, you know, some type of storage, I could see a path or a sidewalk being practical, absolutely.

MS. LOULOUDIS: That's why I'm just thinking of the impervious coverage.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, we -- we are still over on the improved lot coverage by 4 percent, so a 5-foot sidewalk would add very, you know, minimal to that number, but it would be added or we could add some type of, you know, even just a gravel walkway that wouldn't be counted as impervious if it's just for storage.

MR. BEDIAN: You had a driveway for the original plan, right, contemplating putting the two buildings together, there was a driveway there?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, when we had it proposed up closer to the road when we planned on subdividing and potentially subdividing it to the town and using it as maybe an educational center, but since then we have removed that in this plan to relocate the house.

MR. ALESSI: I actually have two follow-up question and I was actually grateful for all your work on the fire side of it, but with the generator, what's the decibels of the generator while it's running and is it under the code for the borough.

THE WITNESS: So I believe -- honestly, I haven't reviewed the cut sheet for the Bi-Fuel generator. We would have to get back to you on that, but the normal, the diesel generator was about, running at like 75 decibels and at the property line it would need to be 65 , but now as we provided additional separation from that.

And, again, we'll be providing the noise or sound-attenuating enclosure, more separation, we have to comply with that noise
requirement and now it will even make it easier to do so by relocating it closer to our development versus the property line.

MS. PRICE: Yeah, and I'll stipulate that compliance with the New Jersey Noise Control Act and local ordinances is an acceptable condition, nighttime and daytime decibel levels.

MR. ALESSI: Okay. Thank you.
And then one last one, it's for
Mrs. Fonorow. Do you have a cross section from the curb line to the top of the building?

THE WITNESS: From the curb line to the top of the building we do not. However, I have my exhibit from our first hearing, which essentially provided a cross section from the Lakeview townhomes to the rear of our building.

Our setbacks have changed. I believe the building is actually now further from their property line, but it did give a representation of height. I'm not sure if you want to pull it up, but I'm hesitant to show it, because it's not accurate, but if you want something for the next hearing, we'll be more than happy to provide that.

MR. ALESSI: Sure. Thank you.
THE WITNESS: Absolutely.
the board?
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Any more questions?
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Seeing none, can I
have a motion to open the meeting to the public?
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Motion.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: I have a motion.
Can we have a second?
MR. BEDIAN: Second.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: All in favor?
(Whereupon, all present members respond in the affirmative.)

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. The meeting
is open to the public for any questions to the
engineer and the engineer only.
Yes, ma'am.
MS. PRICE: And Mr. Chairman, with
regard to his testimony, correct?
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Correct.
MS. PRICE: Okay.
MS. HOERNLEIN: Hi, my name is Carol
Hoernlein.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Name and address.
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MS. HOERNLEIN: My name is Carol
Hoernlein. I live at 216 Ackerman Avenue in Emerson.
And I'm here as a private citizen. I have not been
retained yet.
MS. HAVERILLA: Excuse me, can you just
spell your last name?
MS. HOERNLEIN: Oh, sorry.
H-O-E-R-N-L-E-I-N.
MS. HAVERILLA: Thank you.
MS. HOERNLEIN: I'm a licensed PE in
the State of New Jersey, a water resources expert.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: You have to speak
up.
MS. HOERNLEIN: I'm a water resources
expert. I have a license in New Jersey, a professional engineer license. I'm certified as a municipal engineer. I'm also certified as a flood hazard expert.

MR. REGAN: Are you representing
someone?
MS. HOERNLEIN: I'm here as a private
citizen, because I feel like this application should
be denied, but aside from that, my questions regarding the engineering on this are, I know that
you spoke before about silt and that would -- you
know, about reducing the silt in that area.
Runoff -- runoff in a wooded area with As and Bs soils, basically has virtually no runoff.
really isn't any runoff from the wooded area.

MS. PRICE: Is there going to be a question? I mean, I have -- it's out of town.

MS. HOERNLEIN: My question is this --
MS. PRICE: It's out of town to begin
with.
MR. REGAN: Yeah.
MS. HOERNLEIN: My question is this:
Open Public Meetings.
MS. PRICE: No, I understand that. I understand, but --

MS. HOERNLEIN: My question -- I have a lot of questions, and my questions are, I'm just bringing up the fact that right now, I mean, the volume, just the volume increase is quite a lot, because you are --
MS. PRICE: Again --
MR. REGAN: Question.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Question.
MR. REGAN: Otherwise I'm going to have to swear you in.

## So right now in it's wooded state there

MS. HOERNLEIN: I'm getting to my question. I'm getting to my question.

The capacity of the pipe that's leaving
that system, is 25-year capacity.
THE WITNESS: We designed it for 100 year.

MS. HOERNLEIN: You designed it for 100, okay, great.

Now, the issue is in the As and Bs
soils there the water is going to leave because you
have a sand filter, it's going to be infiltrating
into the ground. So --
MR. REGAN: We're getting into
testimony.
We need a question.
MS. HOERNLEIN: My question is this: I
have questions, it's just I have to --
MR. REGAN: Well, you need to ask them.
MS. HOERNLEIN: Okay. Do you know what
the -- well, the elevation of the bottom of the pond is what?

THE WITNESS: I can pull my grading plan, but if you're asking groundwater separation --

MS. HOERNLEIN: It's 85.
THE WITNESS: Okay.

Thank you.
MS. HOERNLEIN: Did you consider what the ground level of the elevation of the neighbor behind this property was when you designed the pond?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, absolutely.
MS. HOERNLEIN: Is it higher than 85 ?
THE WITNESS: Again, I would have to look at my grading plan.

MS. HOERNLEIN: It's lower.
MS. PRICE: Okay.
MR. REGAN: You're testifying.
MS. HOERNLEIN: My other question is:
What is the height of the wall that you have on this side of -- on the building side of the pond there?

THE WITNESS: On the building side of the pond, at the highest point, I believe, it's
10 feet near the trash enclosure.
MS. HOERNLEIN: Were you aware recently there was a drowning --

MR. REGAN: Mr. Chairman, she's getting involved in testimony. We're going to have to curtail this.

MS. HOERNLEIN: I'm just -- I'm just --
I'm asking questions.
MR. REGAN: You're testifying and you
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haven't been sworn.
(Audience Outburst.)
MS. HOERNLEIN: I'm asking questions.
How much soil will you be moving? It's going to be -- you're going to be moving soil from one side of the lot to the other. How much soil is going to be transferred from one side to the other?

THE WITNESS: We didn't run a cut fill analysis at this time, but, again, we can provide that information if needed.

MS. PRICE: Yeah, for the record, we haven't done our soil movement permit application yet at this point, that's premature.

MS. HOERNLEIN: Are you aware that this area is considered a sufficient aquifer according to New Jersey GeoWeb.

THE WITNESS: That's a lot of sites in the state that are wooded.

THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, "That's a lot of"?

THE WITNESS: Sites in the state that are wooded, that are classified the same way.

MS. HOERNLEIN: Okay.
So, and you don't know what the
existing grade is at the location of the highest
point of the building that's going to be there, the proposed building.

MS. PRICE: I don't think you asked the witness that question.

MS. HOERNLEIN: Did you consider unconnecting the impervious areas?

FEMALE AUDIENCE MEMBER: Can you just speak up.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, absolutely.
We always consider that, but when you
have a smaller site like this and parking that's around the site disconnecting the impervious result in other issues, tripping hazards, more disturbance, because we'd have to expand the parking area, so we're taking out more trees to provide the same amount of parking.

So we absolutely always consider that, but we designed the site to minimize the impact and minimize the disturbance while meeting all the regulatory requirements for stormwater.

MS. HOERNLEIN: Did you consider using pervious pavement?

THE WITNESS: In this case, no, we didn't, but we do provide pervious emergency access for the fire truck to, again, keep down on the number
of amount of impervious surface coverage on the site.
Ms. HOERNLEIN: Okay. And what is the volume increase from the existing situation to the proposed situation? I'm not talking about rate. I'm talking about volume.

What's the volume increase of stormwater from the existing to proposed conditions?

THE WITNESS: For the overall site or for just going to Lakeview.

MS. HOERNLEIN: For the overall site.
THE WITNESS: Sure.
It is a reduction of about 10,000 cubic feet for the 100-year storm.

MS. HOERNLEIN: Cubic feet, so it's a reduction?

THE WITNESS: That's --
MS. HOERNLEIN: So when you cut down trees, there's going to be increase in volume, but you're saying that it's actually going to be a reduction.

So you're taking away trees and you're putting impervious surface there and you're saying that's going to be a reduction in volume of stormwater.

THE WITNESS: Absolutely.

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    (Audience Outburst.)
    MS. PRICE: I think he answered the
question.
MR. MAGGIO: That was testified at the last meeting on how he was going to have a reduction.
MS. PRICE: Right.
MS. HOERNLEIN: I ran calculations --
MS. PRICE: Now it's more testimony.
MS. HOERNLEIN: -- and that is not the case.
MR. REGAN: You can testify later.
MS. PRICE: Anything that's testimony
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I'm going to ask for this witness, there's -- she's not sworn in and I'm going to ask that it be noted so on the record. I'm not being difficult. We have rules that we need to comply with for the record.

MR. REGAN: I agree.
FEMALE AUDIENCE MEMBER: Why don't you swear her in then.
(Audience Outburst.)
MR. REGAN: Because this is not the time for testimony, it's the time for questions.
(Audience Outburst.)
MS. PRICE: This is a question period.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else have
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another question of the engineer? Yes?
MR. DAVIS: My name is Arie Davis. I
live at 24 Lakeview Drive, which is right behind the basin you're proposing.

Can you explain a little bit more as to
how -- or rather will there be less water
concentration where the basin is versus what it is now?

Because to me it seems like the lady pointed out that there was trees and earth everywhere now, nothing impervious.

So it seems that a lot of water goes into the ground and you're proposing to redirect it all the way back to the basin, right?

So won't there be more saturation of water back there?

THE WITNESS: In our basin, correct.
MR. DAVIS: Right, but it's not, like, waterproof where it seeps into the ground, correct? So it won't --

THE WITNESS: Yeah, that's the intent.
MR. DAVIS: Right, but it's more -- it
would seem to me more than there is currently, right?
THE WITNESS: To the basin --
MR. DAVIS: In that area directly
behind there, will there be more saturation in the earth of water with your proposal than there is now?

THE WITNESS: On our site, yes. MR. DAVIS: Right. So, but -- and Lakeview is below your site, right? So is the basement of my property lower than the lowest point of your basin? I think it might be.

THE WITNESS: It could be, but we need to comply with groundwater mounding and that means --

MR. DAVIS: So you can't answer the question? You don't know --

THE WITNESS: I'm answering the question for you, sir.

MR. DAVIS: Okay.
THE WITNESS: We have to comply with groundwater mounding, meaning, we look at the mound of the groundwater so when water gets back into the soil, the elevation of the groundwater below that basin gets higher.

We have to make sure that by the time it's at the property line, it's at or below or not higher than existing conditions.

So we have to -- that's a stormwater requirement in the state that we have to comply with. your proposal than it is currently now?

THE WITNESS: Leaving our site will have less volume and a slower rate of stormwater leaving our site.

MR. DAVIS: But leaving your site where, which way? Are you saying -- are you talking about through the easement or are you saying into the ground?

THE WITNESS: I mean into the ground. We analyzed a point of analysis. That point of analysis is the pipe leaving our site.

So at that pipe, we have less stormwater and at a slower rate leaving the site. We have to make sure where we're putting groundwater back into the site it's not flooding anything outside of our property as well, so we have to comply with that as well. So it's not exceeding the existing conditions at the property line, the height of the groundwater.

MR. DAVIS: Because it would seem to me that you're creating a pool of water back there.

THE WITNESS: The same amount of water is going to fall on this site under existing or
proposed conditions.
So either way that same amount of water is hitting the site under existing conditions, it's getting into the ground.

MR. DAVIS: But it's not being funneled, concentrated area in the back, which is would be now, right?

Like right now it's just all dirt and trees so it can sink into the ground. It's not going to all get funneled directly to the back. It's not, like, a hill like that.

THE WITNESS: It collects in that inlet that is on Lakeview's property.

MR. DAVIS: I know, I mean I live right behind it, so I don't see a pool of water back there now, but now there's going to be a pool of water back there and somehow there's going to be less water saturation into the earth with that.

I don't see how that's possible, but that's all the questions I have.

MR. ALESSI: How big is your basin?
THE WITNESS: Square footage, I'm not entirely sure.

So we're about 200 feet by 50 feet.
MR. ALESSI: If my math is correct,
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that's about 1,000 square feet.
THE WITNESS: Ten thousand.
MR. ALESSI: So my math is incorrect.
(Laughter.)
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: And if I understand
what you said, if I understood it correctly, the
stormwater design which has not been designed yet has
to ensure that it ensures that it doesn't go further
higher than what it is today?
THE WITNESS: No, no, it's 100 percent designed and we are complying with the state and local --

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: So it's already -you're already confident that that will be taken care of?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
MR. SKRABLE: So there's two separate
issues. There's surface runoff, which is really a rate computation. You're trying to reduce the rate of runoff from the site.

In this case, I believe you testified that the volume is actually reduced as well.

THE WITNESS: Which isn't required.
MR. SKRABLE: It's not required. You
need to reduce the rate.

The other issue is groundwater. So once you put a basin in the ground and you're infiltrating into the ground, the groundwater locally has to come up.

What they need to demonstrate is that it will get back to its normal turn level before it leaves the site. That's what they're obligated to show and that's what their report has shown.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Good.
MR. ALESSI: Can I finish my question?
THE WITNESS: Absolutely.
(Laughter.)
MR. ALESSI: So we established it's
about 10,000 square feet. How big would you say the reservoir is?

THE WITNESS: Lake Old Tappan.
MR. ALESSI: Lake old Tappan.
THE WITNESS: I would have to guess.
MR. ALESSI: Okay. So before all the people of Lakeview was there, it was just a single stream.

Once they built the reservoir, half the town's town water raised. So your 10,000-square-foot catch basin or whatever it's called is a lot smaller than the groundwater that's steeping in from the 96
reservoir and the millions of trees that were cut down.

So I think what you're proposing here is a lot better by providing less volume back into the ground than the reservoir that everybody keeps forgetting about that's a mere hundred feet away.

THE WITNESS: I would have to agree.
MR. ALESSI: So hopefully we resolve the groundwater seepage from the 10,000-square-foot seepage pit to a way bigger seepage pit called Lake Tappan.

MR. DAVIS: But it's lower level, like it slopes downward, so...

MR. ALESSI: I grew up on Old Farm Road. Once that reservoir was built, I was getting water in my basement.

FEMALE AUDIENCE MEMBER: So you know what it's like. So you just testified that you get groundwater from the reservoir.

MS. PRICE: The record --
MR. REGAN: We have an issue with the court reporter needs a break.

MS. PRICE: Yeah.
MR. ALESSI: They're putting less water back into the ground than Lake Tappan is is my point.


BY MR. STEINHAGEN:
Q. Just so I understand and just so the board understand, water is going to -- and I'm pointing to the northeast corner of the detention pond. It's going to flow through this headwall to a pipe that's going to be constructed on the church property, Lot 4.

Is that correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And you have across the property line on Lakeview, it says, 15 -foot-wide drainage easement.
A. Correct.
Q. Did you review that drainage easement?
A. We did.
Q. And did --

THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, we did
or we didn't?
THE WITNESS: We did.
BY MR. STEINHAGEN:
Q. Did that drainage easement say anything about accepting stormwater from Lot 3?
A. Not specifically.
Q. Okay. And who -- did that easement contain any language about limitations on the rate of flow through the pipe that was constructed back in

1990s?
A. The easement that was conveyed to the church, which is Lot 4 from Lot 1 , it had, yes, rates, correct.
Q. Do you recall what they were?
A. It asked to reduce the 100 -year storm
to the $\mathbf{2 5}$-year-storm event, existing conditions, which is equivalent to the stormwater regulations that are in place now are the same ones that were in place in 1991 been since amended.
Q. And was it your interpretation of that easement document that the 25 -year storm, that it was required that the rate was required to be limited to the 25 -year storm, was that only for water coming off of the church lot, Lot 4?
A. Again, it's just mentioned stormwater, but, yes, we absolutely reduced our 100-year storm to be at least the or at less than a 25-year storm existing basin as well.
Q. So you're discharging addition -- the

25 -year -- at a rate less than the existing
conditions of the 25-year storm in addition to what's also coming off of the church property.

Is that correct?
A. Correct, yeah.

We would essentially be meeting the same intent of what the church is requesting.
Q. Okay. So if the church is putting water into the pipe and you're putting water into the pipe, does that change the rate or the volume at all?
A. It makes it better, because our stormwater is going there currently.
Q. Where is it going?
A. To the inlet that is directly to the north that is connected to that pipe.
Q. That actually brings me to my next question or set of questions. Do you have the drainage area map that's in your stormwater management report?
A. I can --
Q. Well, you know what, why don't we do this, if you don't have it handy on a board, can you just generally show the board the locations of where it drains into the Lakeview system and where it
drains into -- from where it drains into Lakeview, from where it drains into the wetlands and from where it drains to Old Tappan Road?

MS. PRICE: Wait, before you answer
that question, I'm just going to ask that it be re-asked, because I have no idea what that question
was.
MR. REGAN: Okay. Can we do it maybe
simple?
MR. STEINHAGEN: Sure.
BY MR. STEINHAGEN:
Q. Can you just generally draw a circle with your finger or the back of your pen, I don't want you to mark up the plan, where the area that currently drains to Lakeview is on the site?
A. Currently?
Q. Correct.
A. Currently it's approximately this top third.
Q. Okay. And where is the area that drains to the wetlands?
A. It would be essentially directly to the west of our proposed development and probably about the first $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ feet or so of the frontage that drains out to Old Tappan Road and then into the wetlands.
Q. Okay.

So under proposed conditions, are you
collecting -- is it fair to say that virtually all of the impervious surfaces are draining back to this pond?
A. Majority of it, yes. this.
Q. Are there areas that are currently draining to other locations under existing conditions that are now going to be directed to the back?
A. If you're overlaying them exactly, yeah, probably a little bit more, but more or less the same area going to the back.
Q. Okay. Can you go back to -- while you testified earlier that you moved the building over, is that a fair characterization of your testimony?
A. Correct, the entire developed area we slid to the west.
Q. Were any changes to the building made?
A. No.
Q. Was it made smaller?
A. No.
Q. Was it made larger?
A. No.
Q. Okay.

When we were here last month, you had a total building coverage of 30,937 , if my math is correct; does that sound right?
A. I have my previous exhibit right behind
Q. Would you mind taking a look at it and that's on proposed Lot A, that's the --

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A. I'm referring back to Exhibit A-5.
Q. Okay.
A. And the previous building coverage for
out Lot A was, yes, $\mathbf{2 1 . 2}$ percent, 30,937 square feet.
Q. Okay. And what is the proposed building coverage now on the current plan?
A. Building coverage is $\mathbf{2 8}, \mathbf{8 6 3}$ square feet and that was because we missed and accidently included the courtyard area under our previous revision, which we have since took out because it's not a part of the building coverage.
Q. There's two numbers there, I'm not understanding.
A. One is with the existing house to remain, one is without. Just to show the difference if we were to --
Q. And also the barn is not shown?
A. Correct, the barn we propose to take
Q. Okay.

So, can we do the same thing for the
impervious coverage?
A. Absolutely.
Q. So --
A. The Exhibit A-5 for Lot A, which was
our eastern portion of the previous subdivision proposal, the improved lot coverage for proposed Lot A was 72,546 square feet.
Q. Don't shift yet. And what was it for proposed Lot B?
A. Lot $B$ was 4,606 square feet.
Q. If I gave you calculator, would that -and you added those two up, would that be approximately 77,150 square feet?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. What do we have now?
A. We have with the existing house, 80,804 square feet.
Q. And you took out the parking area for the house?
A. Yeah, it resulted from our roadway
widening that wasn't originally in the first calculation. Now we have more widening. The road now extends onto our property, which we've included in the calculation now.
Q. Well, it says that it's a proposed
easement.
A. Yes, so it's on our property, included within our building coverage.
Q. So you didn't calculate that the last
time?
A. Originally, correct, we missed that.
Q. Okay.

Did you -- was there any contemplation
given to changing the layout of the building so that
you could move the easterly access drive that gets to
the back-of-house area further away from the church
lot?
A. Yes, and we did that.
Q. Is there a way to do it from a physical standpoint?

Could you narrow the building in such a way that you can get all of the access driveway out of the buffer?
A. I would not be able to speak about the building's very specific layout.
Q. If the building was 20 feet narrower, could you move the driveway over?
A. I mean, theoretically, yes, if the building was 10 feet wide, then you can move the entire --
Q. Are there any physical conditions of the property that prevent you from narrowing the building?
A. Physical conditions, no. We have

## wetlands that prevent us from moving the building

 further to the west.Q. I understand, but you can narrow it?
A. Again, I can't speak to the

## architectural details.

Q. I'm asking from a site design
perspective and from the physical conditions, topography, depth.
A. If we had a narrower footprint from our architect, absolutely.
Q. Sure. Okay.

And the same thing would be true with
respect to the buffer in the rear yard?
Is that correct? A building that isn't
quite as deep could keep you out of the buffer area.
Is that correct?
A. Yeah, theoretically.
Q. What's the parking requirement for this
building?
A. We follow the RSIS standard for assisted living, which is half a space per bed. We have a certificate of need of $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ beds, so that would require essentially 50 parking spaces.
Q. I'm looking at the plan and it says that there are 46 spaces; is that true?

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A. Correct, because we went -- I'm sorry.
Q. Is it true that you have 46 spaces?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay.
A. We have 83 units, that's where our requirement of 42 spaces comes in.
Q. So is it based on units or beds?
A. Units.
Q. Okay. So if you have 80 -- how many?
A. Eighty-three units.
Q. Eighty-three units.

So, your parking requirement should be
under the RSIS 41.5?
A. Correct.
Q. And you get bonus credits for EV
parking spaces.
Is that correct?
A. That's --
Q. That's where you're going to go, right? So do you have more parking than you
need?
A. This is --
Q. By more than you need, more than you need per the state requirements?
A. Per the state requirements,

## technically, yes.

Q. And if you complied with the state requirements, rather than having more than the state requirements, you would have less impervious coverage.
Is that true?
A. Theoretically.
Q. And that would lessen the amount of the impervious coverage variance -- the extent of the impervious coverage variance that you need, right?

## A. Correct.

MR. STEINHAGEN: Okay. Give me one second.

I have nothing else, Chairman.

## Thank you.

MR. ELLER: I have one quick question.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Go ahead.
MR. ELLER: With regard to the pit, I
know there's been a lot of questions about the
mounding issue and what's going to come potentially to their basements or the property in general, once it leaves your property line.

Given the question Mr. Steinhagen raised about the existing conditions of the drainage, where the third of the property goes and then the
other towards the wetlands, could you put a second pit or a retention basin towards the front of the property, say, roughly where the -- the historic house is now that would take the existing third that goes towards the wetlands and put it in the basin closer to the wetlands that would potentially mound where it's going anyway and thus reduce a good amount of the water that's going towards the back of the property.

THE WITNESS: We didn't look at that. We are making sure that we're meeting essentially the reduction requirements for each one of those drainage area and we're doing so in the front as well by essentially technically reducing a little bit of impervious surface coverage under proposed conditions for that section that drains back onto wetlands.

So that's why we don't need the basin in that portion, but we're --

MR. ELLER: I understand what you're saying and it's not necessarily your job to do that.
This is, I guess, for your client too, is to consider just potentially making the communities -- putting the communities and the people that would potentially be affected by it at ease more by separating some of that water and taking it more towards the wetlands as

I don't know if it's something that you can look at. We talked about potentially changing the drainage plans entirely to go back based on some of the threats of litigation and some other things.

If maybe looked at it that way, we'd be taking some of the water out of that retention basin and out of the water that would be going towards the easement and just by mounding it and it would go back towards the existing wetlands.

THE WITNESS: It's a great point. I see where you're going with it. I'm more than happy to take a look, but again, what we're trying to make sure is that we're not sending more water to a point.

MR. ELLER: Totally understand what you're saying, where you're coming from.

THE WITNESS: It's a great suggestion. I can take a look at it for you.

MR. ELLER: Thank you.
MR. ALESSI: I have another interjection based on Dan's -- and maybe for Mark, I don't know. I seem to remember something called a "blue roof" where the water be retained on the roof and then slowly let back into the non-roof area to further diminish your seepage into the vernal pond,

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the drainage pond, the pipes, is that your question or Mark's question about that blue roof?

THE WITNESS: I mean, I've designed only one of them in my career. It's a design that you see more often in urban settings where there's no essentially area to accommodate a stormwater basin, because the easiest thing to maintain is essentially an aboveground stormwater basin and putting it on the roof adds a world of maintenance difficulties.

It makes it hard for the HVAC equipment. So we always try to avoid that. It adds more weight to the building, the structural members, obviously, the building construction gets more expensive. So we try to avoid that at all costs unless we're really in an urban setting. We try to stay to green infrastructure techniques by, you know, proposing aboveground basins and sand filters.

MR. ELLER: But an aboveground basin
would give you the same effect anyway?
THE WITNESS: Yeah, absolutely.
MR. MAGGIO: It's also because of urban
settings the systems can't support, but, yeah, it's pretty common in like New York, we see it all the time.
consider?

THE WITNESS: Again, in this situation, it's not something that's practical honestly. I mean, we'd be more than happy to take a look at another smaller basin up front now that that barn is gone.

I think it's a great idea to further reduce it, but I think, you know, the blue roof would be a very difficult, you know, challenge just with the amount of equipment that they're already hiding on the roof.

MR. ELLER: Totally agree with you about the roof, but what about the aboveground retention tank? You think it would probably be a lot more less -- it would probably be less of a financial burden on the client too rather than the excavating work and burying everything, if you were going to set it up to tie in and release over time, I would think do that and plant some more bushes and trees around it and you'd have much more control over the stormwater.

THE WITNESS: An aboveground tank?
MR. ELLER: That's what I thought you were mentioning before. Rather than the roof, you
said -- whether it's below -- aboveground or not, aboveground or below-ground, I don't really care, but if it was a storage tank, rather than a seepage pit where you controlled the flow.

THE WITNESS: Well, that's what our basin is doing as well. It's doing both by putting water back into the ground and controlling as well. It's basically accomplishing --

MR. ELLER: But I mean, I guess the difference I'm saying is the pits that you -- that you're talking about basically, they go at the speed of gravity and what's going to flow through. I think what Mike was talking about is you can do like the blue roof thing, it holds the water and releases it at a rate you choose.

THE WITNESS: That's exactly what we do with our basin. That's what the use of our -- the structure that's in the northeastern corner, the outlet control structure, you control the amount of flow based on the size of the holes and openings you have in that outlet control structure.

MR. ELLER: Right.
THE WITNESS: So it's accomplishing the same thing, just not --

MR. ELLER: You do that in realtime or
you -- but you don't do that in realtime, you do that when you build the structure and the holes are the holes.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, part of our analysis to meet the regulatory --

MR. ELLER: Totally understand that. What I'm saying is those tanks, do they -- this is me asking the question, I don't know the answer, but say the blue roof thing or the tank situation, you would be able to physically control that and you'd store the -- say you got the 100-year storm, you can wind up with that tank full for two weeks while you're draining it out, rather than letting it --

MR. SKRABLE: Can I interject on that?
MR. ELLER: I'm asking the question. I don't know the answer.

MR. SKRABLE: I'm pretty sure, and Dan, please jump in, if you're going to do a holding tank, it can only be roof water and it can only be the water quality storm?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.
MR. ELLER: What is a water quality --
MR. SKRABLE: It's --
THE WITNESS: It's an inch -- it's essentially the first flush of a big storm event.

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It's the first inch-and-a-quarter over a period of two hours to fall on the site.

So that's when you have all the oil and trash and debris that's on a pervious surface that gets washed into the basin and your water quality storm is essentially the storm we have to make sure we're cleaning out all of that debris before we discharge.

MR. SKRABLE: So the 100-year storm is where most of the volume is --

THE WITNESS: Sure.
MR. SKRABLE: -- and you're not allowed
to do that with that storm. It's just the state
standard. I'm not -- I don't really get all the logic behind it, but it's a standard, yes.

MS. LOULOUDIS: That wouldn't count for green infrastructure anyway, right, Tom?

MR. SKRABLE: I'm sorry?
MS. LOULOUDIS: That wouldn't count for
green -- you would have to utilize green infrastructure techniques it's on the new rules --

MR. SKRABLE: Right.
MS. LOULOUDIS: -- the tank wouldn't qualify.

MR. SKRABLE: You can use it, but very
limited basis.
MS. LOULOUDIS: Yeah.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else from
the public wish to be heard?
Yes, sir.
MR. ARDITO: Peter Ardito, 57 Glen
Avenue East, Harrington Park.
MS. HAVERILLA: I'm sorry, what's the name?

MR. ARDITO: Peter Ardito and I'm here representing Bergen SWAN.

MS. HAVERILLA: I'm sorry, can you spell that?

MR. ARDITO: A-R-D-I-T-O.
Looking at your plans that I've seen, is it fair to say that when the soil removal happens, from the height of the current property, it's going to be about 10 feet that are being removed?

THE WITNESS: No, that is not correct.
MR. ARDITO: About how much will it be?
THE WITNESS: We are --
MR. ARDITO: I thought I saw the high point was about 96 feet right now above sea level. It's going to be about 80 or 84 .

THE WITNESS: The -- yeah, the average
grade around the outside of the building is 1 foot lower than existing conditions.

MR. ARDITO: So the high point of the property right now is only going to be 1 foot lower --

THE WITNESS: I didn't say the high point. The average footprint of the building will be one -- a half a foot lower than it currently is.

So if you take that -- the footprint of the building, you slap it on the site under existing conditions, you take the perimeter, you get the average grade around that under existing conditions, do the same thing under proposed conditions, we're only 1 foot -- or half a foot lower.

MR. ARDITO: Lower than the existing property?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, of the average.
MR. ARDITO: That's the average?
THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. ARDITO: But overall, how much -- I mean, there are different heights on a piece of property. How much would you say on average, how much dirt is going to be removed?

THE WITNESS: We didn't do soil movement yet, but I can tell you it's a relatively

1 balanced site.

It's a very hilly rolling site, a lot of ups and downs throughout the site and our intent is to always try to have a balanced site to limit the amount of soil movement that's necessary.

MR. ARDITO: Okay. Just a couple of questions should the application be approved.

Can you go over with me the schedule of how the property will be developed, starting with, I would assume the first thing that would happen would be coming in and removing all the trees.

THE WITNESS: Generally, yes.
And, well, first, you have to establish your soil erosion and sediment control standards by staking out your silt fence and making sure all that's in place before any soil disturbance takes place.

MR. ARDITO: Okay.
Okay, granted, and then the trees would probably be the next step.

THE WITNESS: Generally, yes.
MR. ARDITO: And then after that would be removing stumps?

THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. ARDITO: Okay. Then after that
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would be whatever leveling you would need to do?
Okay. So the question I have from that is that once the trees are removed and then the stumps are removed and you start to level, lately we've had some very serious storms.

Two weeks ago, we had received 2-and-a-half inches in less than 24 hours.

I'm curious, once the -- before you have put the retention pond in, the holding pit, as well as all the drainage pits, how are you going to alleviate erosion and flooding building is going on without these methods? I mean, without the trees being there absorbing, you're going to have basically dirt, no grass. So how will the properties around be protected from runoff?

THE WITNESS: That's the exact reason
why we need a soil erosion sediment control certification. So we've applied to them. We've had two outstanding comments, which we've addressed that our certification is forthcoming. That's in relation to the silt fences that I mentioned and all of the inlet protection that we're required to put in place and we're even going above and beyond and making a temporary sediment basin that will collect the stormwater from the site and allow the sediment to
settle out before that stormwater leaves our site and it's a state general permit that we're required to have before we start construction.

MR. ARDITO: So would you say the silt fence -- I'm not an expert in this.

When I go to development properties, I see wooden stakes with what looks like a plastic fence or something around it that's maybe about 3-feet high, is that what you're talking about.

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. ARDITO: And how would that -- in a
very heavy rain, how would that retain the runoff that is probably going to occur that would not have occurred prior to that because you had all the trees and all the grass? That low fence probably would not be able to hold a 3-inch rainfall in the span -- like last year we had a 3-inch rainfall in less than an hour.

How would that be handled?
THE WITNESS: Absolutely. It's not intended to hold back water.

MR. ARDITO: So where would that water go? Would it go into Lakeview and to other properties around in the meantime?

THE WITNESS: It runs through it and
goes downstream, but the intent of that fence is to collect the silt so it doesn't go past it and you also mentioned that we're under construction, we cleared all the trees and before all of our storm structures go in, obviously the site is cleared and it's soiled, then you're cleared and the soil is then broken up after removing the trees.

So then even during construction before your pipes go in, you have an opportunity for the water to get back into the ground, so you actually have less runoff during construction activities.

But then as the construction starts, the next step is they place your inlets in the ground and all of your drainage structures.

Those inlets go in, you put filter fabric inside of the inlets and then those inlets begin collecting rainwater and, again, that silt gets collected and at that point we'll have our sediment basin in place and at that point we'll be controlling stormwater as well.

So these are all requirements that we're meant to comply with associated with the Bergen County Soil Conservation District and they'll have an inspector at the site every day making sure that we're -- or not every day, usually once a week to
make sure we're in compliance with those requirements.

MR. ARDITO: What would your estimate be from the day of approval and the first chance you go in there to start work on the property and to completion, what would you estimate that to be on a timeline?

THE WITNESS: Generally I think it's about 18 months from groundbreaking.

MR. ARDITO: Eighteen months.
And how long before the retention that you're talking about, the piping and the holding pit, how long before that would be installed roughly.

THE WITNESS: I would say within the first two months.

MR. ARDITO: So there is the possibility in heavy rains that in spite of whatever good intention you have, that there would be more runoff than expected -- or let me rephrase that -more runoff that occurs right now under the natural environment that would occur because unfortunately all the vegetation would have been removed and in a heavy, heavy rain, there's just nothing you can do, I would expect?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, just like any other
construction site, that's absolutely correct and that's the reason for the soil conservation district.

MR. ARDITO: But it would be correct to say that other properties, Lakeview, the church, people where the vernal pool is, they could be affected negatively by this for those two months?

THE WITNESS: Well, no, that's the intent of the soil conservation district to make sure that doesn't happen.

MR. ARDITO: It's to make sure it doesn't happen, but the first two months it could very well happen, because you really wouldn't have what you need to prevent that in a heavy -- I'm talking a substantial 100-year rain, which --

THE WITNESS: We will have what we need. That's the intent of the soil conservation district and the certification that we will have.

MR. ARDITO: You will have that within the first two months, within the first 60 days?

THE WITNESS: With all of our soil erosion and sediment control standards put in place, absolutely.

MR. ARDITO: And the last question I have is just, and you're talking about moving the property over 4-and-a-half feet.

## Is that correct? <br> THE WITNESS: Yes. <br> MR. ARDITO: And I heard it again that you're talking about taking some of the runoff and putting it towards the vernal pool. <br> Is that correct? <br> THE WITNESS: Yeah, matching existing conditions. <br> MR. ARDITO: I understand that some of

 the things that Ms. Price talked about was maybe in the revised plans that there may be additional water going over there for the stormwater that you said earlier when they were -- when the gentleman, the lawyer was asking, there may be some additional water that's going to be going to the pond?MS. PRICE: To which pond?
MR. ARDITO: To the vernal pond to the west.

MS. PRICE: No, I said I don't know what we're going to be doing.

MR. ARDITO: Okay. I thought you said maybe that could be a possibility.

MS. PRICE: Until we see how are -what we're going to be designing.

MR. ARDITO: Okay. I just wanted to be 128
sure.
MR. PRICE: Yup.
MR. ARDITO: And you realize there are people who have that pond expends into the properties over there to the west. There is definitely one homeowner and possibly two.

So additional water being put into that pool could affect their property as well.

THE WITNESS: Is that a question?
MR. ARDITO: Okay. I'm sorry. Is it possible with the additional water that that additional water could affect their property negatively?

THE WITNESS: If there's additional water, again, we would have to comply with stormwater standards. So whatever is leaving the site has to comply with our state and local standards.

MR. ARDITO: Because you did make a statement the last time you testified that somebody asked you about additional water going to other properties and I quote you by saying, it's not our problem, you did say that.

THE WITNESS: No, I said --
MR. ARDITO: No, you did, you said exactly that, it's not our problem. I assume that
that's not really what you meant to say.
THE WITNESS: No, it's -- once it
leaves the site, we are making sure we have -- where the stormwater leaves our site, we have to comply with.

MR. ARDITO: Right, but dumping it onto
other people's properties is not -- I'm sure that the planning board themselves would not expect that it's a good thing to dump it onto other people's property.

THE WITNESS: Again, we're making the situation better. We have less stormwater at a slower rate leaving the site and I will leave you at that.

MR. ARDITO: That's debatable.
Thank you very much.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else wish to
be heard?
Yes, ma'am.
MS. SONG: Kaitlin Song, 56 Leonard
Drive.
MS. HAVERILLA: I'm sorry, I can't hear
you.
MS. SONG: Kaitlin Song.
MS. HAVERILLA: Kaitlin Song?
MS. SONG: Yes.

THR COURT REPORTER: Please spell your
last name?
MS. SONG: S-O-N-G.
THE COURT REPORTER: Thank you.
MS. CHO: Jessie Cho, J-E-S-S-I-E
C-H-O, Jessie Cho 16 Lakeview Drive.
MS. KNARICH: Could you repeat that?
MS. CHO: Sorry, Jessie Cho,
16 Lakeview Drive.
Do we have to swear in me? We kind of
like have an introduction as to why we're here, but we're not like trying to like state any like facts or anything like that, but do we have to be sworn in?

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Listen, we can't hear you. Please step forward.

MR. ELLER: Do you want to give them
the microphone? There's a microphone right there.
MS. CHO: We were just wondering if we had to be sworn in to like -- we were just wondering if we had to be sworn in.

MR. REGAN: You don't have to be sworn
if you're asking questions.
MS. CHO: Okay. Because we have questions that we also like wanted to state like why we were here, so, okay.

MS. PRICE: I think we're going to have to understand why.

MS. CHO: I'm sorry?
MS. PRICE: If it's beyond questions, then we're going to need some kind of a proffer.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: The questions you're going to ask to are for the --

MS. PRICE: The questions are for the witness?

MS. CHO: Yes.
MR. REGAN: For the engineer.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: To the engineer.
MS. PRICE: Okay.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: So you want to ask your question to the engineer?

MS. SONG: Okay. So you said --
MS. PRICE: You just have to speak loudly so the court reporter could get down your questions.

MS. SONG: So you said you're planting new trees on the property. So I was wondering --

FEMALE AUDIENCE MEMBER: It's not on.
MS. PRICE: Just scream.
(Laughter.)
MR. BEDIAN: Yell, yell, that's okay.

MS. PRICE: Yeah, just yell.
MS. SONG: All right. Since you said
you're going to be planting new trees on the
property, how long would it take for the trees to grow back to like so that it would be basically the same way it was before?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, I didn't provide any landscape testimony yet. Our landscape architect will provide that testimony.

MS. PRICE: He's the next witness.
MS. SONG: Okay. Also, I was curious, if I wanted to ask the council a question, when would I be able to do that?

MS. PRICE: Legal counsel or the board?
MR. ALESSI: The board, not the
council.
MS. SONG: Can I ask a question?
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: I can't hear you.
MS. PRICE: She wants to ask a
question.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: You want to ask us a question? We'll try.

MS. SONG: Okay. So yesterday we got the letter from the mayor and so our students are wondering from Northern Valley Old Tappan what the
town will do in order to preserve the history of Old Tappan. Since the mayor said that money is the driving force that causes change --

THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, slow down.

MS. SONG: Since the mayor said that money is the driving force that causes change, what is the value that is placed on the environment that is going to be disturbed due to construction?

MS. PRICE: They got a letter from the mayor yesterday and the students at Northern Valley are wondering what the board is going to do to and what is put on the cost of the environment, what is put on to preserving the environment, that's the question.

MR. REGAN: I haven't seen the letter. I don't think it's in evidence.

MS. PRICE: I know, there's no letter in evidence.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: I've read the letter in detail and I think that's a question for the mayor and the council.

MS. PRICE: Right, yeah.
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: It was a very good question and the mayor in his letter specifically
talks about the changes in Old Tappan and the reasons which are a variety of reasons. Didn't really talk about the environment, but your question is excellent and I think you should go to the council meeting.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Go to the Mayor and Council meeting.

MR. REGAN: June 20th.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: June 20th.
MS. PRICE: June 20th.
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Yeah, and if I were you, I would bring more students. If you really have that question, go in strength and ask those questions.

MR. ELLER: And also, you can e-mail it to them before so they can have an answer ready so you don't walk in and they're not ready to answer it.

MS. SONG: Thank you.
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Great question.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Thank you.
(Applause.)
MR. BEDIAN: That's encouraging to see students.

MR. ELLER: Absolutely, I like that.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else from
the public?

Yes, ma'am.
MS. FONOROW: Thank for your patience.
Cherie Fonorow, 256 Old Tappan Road.
First, may I ask a question about this
new redirection of water that started at the
beginning of this meeting?
MR. REGAN: For the engineer.
MS. FONOROW: Okay. Because he didn't speak about it.

So at the beginning of this meeting it came up and it's come up again about redirecting water to the wetlands and to the properties next to it.

My property and my neighbor who couldn't be here tonight, he's asked me to find out all the information, he's directly next to the property. Wetlands are on his property as well as mine.

What, if anything, now if you're going to redirect water to our property, do you intend to do to stop that from flooding? Because we already have floods especially Ida and Sandy that pond, which is -- looks designated a vernal pool, overflows and becomes almost twice the size without any additional water when we have these unusual unexpected
incidents.
So what is your plan if you're now going to redirect water from Lakeview to our properties?

THE WITNESS: I never provided testimony saying we were redirecting any of our stormwater --

MS. FONOROW: I know, that's why I asked if I could ask the question.

THE WITNESS: I'm answering.
MS. FONOROW: Okay.
THE WITNESS: That our proposal remains
the same. We're discharging the majority of our stormwater to the easement to the northeast of our property. There is, again, less volume going to the wetlands area under proposed conditions then there does today.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. Maybe I didn't understand properly when you were talking also just recently about moving the idea of redesigning and moving the basin to where the barn is, because that's not behind the property.

THE WITNESS: One of the board members

MR. ELLER: That was my -- they haven't
done that. That was just a question I asked.
MS. FONOROW: Okay. Because it just -that's where I was like, okay, now I don't understand if you're talking about moving it.

MR. ELLER: I did that based on the
testimony that about a third of the property drains to it currently.

So rather than taking any of that water that's draining towards the wetlands now and diverting it towards Lakeview, we would be able to in theory keep the water draining where it is at a current rate, rather than taking any additional water towards Lakeview.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. Well, you've walked the property and viewed the property, correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MS. FONOROW: I don't know if all the planning board members or Mayor and Council or anybody else has done that. I live and look at that property every single day for 25 years.

So another question, will you agree that your proposal calls for regrading the entire topography of the 3-and-a-half acres?

THE WITNESS: No.
MS. FONOROW: How much is going to be
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leveled out?
THE WITNESS: Essentially only the portion where our development is. Everything to the west of us where the wetlands are and the frontage where that barn is will be either not disturbed or essentially matching the existing grades.

MS. FONOROW: Okay.
Well, would you say if you were a
homeowner living right near it and you cared about the wetlands and property and animal habitat, if the building is going to be that high up, because it is a high piece -- point in Old Tappan and then you have a retaining wall that's all that's protecting the wetlands from overflow, what -- I don't understand how you can say all -- right now it's ground.

If you agree, it's ground and trees that are absorbing everything for hundreds of years and now you're going to pave over everything and put up a building and it's going to become impermeable surface and that water -- how are you going to keep that water from not even going over the retaining wall or going under the retaining wall and how are you going to direct that.

THE WITNESS: With our stormwater management system.

MS. FONOROW: It seems there's a lot of question for that stormwater management. Okay.

Another question I have is about the wildlife and wetlands. Has there been any consideration and how can you guarantee or how do you determine that there's going to be, as you said, no disturbance to the wetlands?

THE WITNESS: The fact that we have a 50-foot transition area and an additional 5 feet past that that we're not disturbing.

MS. FONOROW: Okay.
I'm not going to ask you to show what
50 feet looks like. It's not very big, but just that section in the back, is that where it looks almost like it's touching, what is the distance there of the parking lot and the wetlands.

THE WITNESS: From the parking lot to the wetlands --

MS. FONOROW: Because that doesn't look like a 50-feet buffer.

THE WITNESS: You're right, it's not 50, it's 65.

MS. FONOROW: Okay.
It looks quite small. And are you going to plan on removing all the trees that are 140
around that? Right now it's big steeping slopes and the trees are roughly five, six stories tall. I'm not good measuring feet.

MS. PRICE: Our landscape --
MS. FONOROW: Are you going to be -oh, that's a landscape question?

MS. PRICE: Our landscape architect is testifying next.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. Then noise probably would be a landscape, having to do that with that.

I think -- oh, my other question is, can I ask, and you might not be able to answer this, can I ask why this building has to be so large?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, that would be for operations and our architect.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. Because I'm asking why so much of nature has to be destroyed to accommodate this, that doesn't exist right now?

THE WITNESS: I can say we originally looked at a two-story design that would have impacted additional property and, you know, keeping the environmental sensitivities in mind as a top priority for this development, we made sure to -- we went to a three-story building to minimize the impacts.

MS. FONOROW: I understand answering a question, we could have done worse, of course it could have been worse. A question with retaining ponds also, does sitting water cause mosquitos breading or any other environmental issues?

THE WITNESS: It does, that's why we're not proposing a retention pond. Lakeview has a rentention pond. We have an infiltration, so it doesn't hold water like Lakeview does.

MS. FONOROW: So even the basin that is holding water would cause --

THE WITNESS: Correct, it has to drain within 72 hours.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. Then we're going to parking and the road.

How many employees do you anticipate are going to be using -- like for determining the parking spaces, and I've learned a lot?

THE WITNESS: Our traffic engineer will give you the employee count and timing on the parking as well.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. So as far as -- so anything to do with the roads, I don't direct -- ask you about?

THE WITNESS: Our traffic engineer will
be more than happy to --
MS. FONOROW: It's not traffic. It has to do with salting the roads to de-ice them in the winter.

THE WITNESS: You can certainly ask.
MS. FONOROW: I mean, I didn't -- I
don't -- I'm sorry, I don't know --
THE WITNESS: Yeah, no, you can ask.
MS. FONOROW: Kevin who's one of the
plow drivers in River Vale Jewish community, he
brought it to our attention too the amount of salt that has to be used all winter long just because of ice because it is an assisted living, you know, senior care facility, but there's a big question that hasn't been even discussed because we don't usually think about it, is where is the snow going to be plowed to to accommodate when we have major snowfalls?

MS. PRICE: Just for the record, we did address it.

At the last meeting, I asked Dan on direct testimony that specific question. So he can re-answer the question, but we did address snow removal and snow storage. So we're happy to answer it again, but we did.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. I don't know if everybody was here. Would you take a second to answer it again or another time?

MS. PRICE: He can answer it.
MS. FONOROW: I'm sorry that I don't remember it.

THE WITNESS: You know, it's a great question, it's a great point and we did work with our landscape architect to identify some areas of the site where snow storage will be available.

MS. FONOROW: Could you point them out?
THE WITNESS: Our landscape architect will be more than happy to do that.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. And --
MS. PRICE: Jim will do that whole thing for you.

MS. FONOROW: And as far as any just conversation, has there been any conversation about salting the roads or thought about salting the roads and that going into the water and that going into the wetlands, as well as I have a well, I have drinking water for my well, I don't get my water from Lake Tappan, so I have another concern about pollution.

THE WITNESS: So what was the question?
MS. FONOROW: The question is salt
going into -- how much salt is going to be used to protect to keep the roads safe and what will be done to guarantee that the salt is going to go into the water, the water is going to go into the ground and it could potentially pollute the wetlands. I mean, the wetlands have living creatures in it.

MS. PRICE: Can I just make a statement on this? You know, we're going to comply with all local, county, state, federal laws that we need to comply with. I've been --

MR. REGAN: It's a condition of every resolution this board --

MS. PRICE: Correct.
We're going to comply with all of those regardless of what the topic is. If we secure approval, that goes without saying that we're on the hook to comply with every governing piece of legislation.

MR. REGAN: Every applicable rule and regulation.

MS. PRICE: Correct, and that's the case and we will do so.

So anyone asking those questions, should be -- should receive that stipulation and understanding. We are not going to create pollutants
or violations that harm other properties and I'll make that stipulation tonight. I'll make it again before the application --

MR. REGAN: You don't have to make it, you don't have a choice.

MS. PRICE: Right.
MR. REGAN: You know my resolutions.
MS. PRICE: Right, I know. I'm just
trying to make it clear for the record that we will be complying.

MS. FONOROW: I appreciate that to try to alleviate my concerns and fears.

MS. PRICE: Correct.
MS. FONOROW: So that's all my questions right now.

Thank you.
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Mr. Chairman, I have
one more question, I'm sorry. I'm looking at the report that was done by GTA Geo-Technology Association on March 7th and I just want to make sure everybody hears it and you can answer, I think I know the answer, but towards the end of the report it says that in the event of any changes in nature, design or location of the facilities, our plan, the conclusions and recommended contained in this report should not
be considered valid unless they're reviewed and so on and we moved the building with the memo on May 27th, only moved it 4-and-a-half feet.

So my question is: Does that movement of such a small distance take the prior pits that were dug and maybe invalidate the results.

THE WITNESS: I did not prepare the report, our geotechnical engineer did, but just understanding geotechnical reports and requirement for borings and test pits, there is a requirement per the building code of how many borings you need to take for a building and these reports were done before we even have a set layout.

We give them a concept and the concept is generally that the layout that we're proceeding with in this application and they take that and they essentially use that concept to delineate and show where they're going to put the soil borings, the soil borings and test the site, which they did and they usually do more than what's required and they did that in this case to essentially count for shifts in the development.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: I got that part of it, but the fact that you moved further west, the sites that were picked, would that necessarily require a
change to pick other distances away from because the building moved?

THE WITNESS: No, the minor shift in the building does not move it far enough way from those locations of the borings to impact it and if -it's more important for that report for the location of your test pit for stormwater, because it's actually a requirement for the state, the quantity of test pits based upon the size and location of your stormwater management facilities and we're still complying with that as well.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Okay. Great.
MR. SKRABLE: Bob, are you looking at the smaller report or the thicker one?

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Well, I was looking at both of them.

MR. SKRABLE: The thicker one, if you look at Figure 2, that shows where all the borings and test pits were done.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Right, right, but the dates are different, so the report that was dated in March said any change, you know, potentially could invalidate the results and then this report is in May. The last meeting we didn't really talk about moving -- we talked about what to do with the buffers
and the church and then this then shows a four foot, four and a half foot movement. That's the only reason I brought it up.

MR. SKRABLE: And that report is intended to show that the basin can handle the infiltration. The larger report is really for the site in general, the foundation and everything else.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: All right. That's what I wanted to ask.

THE WITNESS: It's a great question.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else? Yes, ma'am, in the back.

MS. COSTA: Hello again.
Francesca Costa, 82 Everett Street, Closer, New Jersey.

I am both a history student of The University of Edinburgh in Scotland and I'm also on the board of the Closter Nature Center, though I don't represent them today.

All right. I have a few questions. If you can't answer them, just let me know, I'm sorry.

Did you test the groundwater elevation under the site?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MS. COSTA: Yes? Is there a report?

THE WITNESS: Yes, that was the report

MS. COSTA: Okay, cool.
Light pollution, have you looked into
Dark-Sky technology to diminish your impact on
threatened insect populations, like fireflies and other threatened species like that?

THE WITNESS: Not directly in those
species, but we are Dark-Sky compliant lighting fixtures.

MS. COSTA: Okay.
Would you look into more, you know, thorough things to help support the population right next to you.

THE WITNESS: Honestly, I'm not sure how to answer that question.

MS. COSTA: I'm sorry.
THE WITNESS: We're providing Dark-Sky compliant lighting fixtures.

I've honestly never been asked that question before. It's a great question, but they are Dark-Sky compliant, so my thought is they would comply with that just because the name of the fixture.

MS. COSTA: Okay. I'm just keeping my
head out for the little bugs.
Are you aware that indigenous plant
roots go down very much further than turf grass does?
THE WITNESS: I'm not -- maybe our landscape architect --

MS. COSTA: Okay, cool, I'll ask him.
I think that's it.
Thank you.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
MS. COSTA: Oh, I'm sorry, I'm sorry.
While this property is being built, what
archeological surveying are you committed to performing?

THE WITNESS: My understanding is we're not required to perform any surveying.

MS. COSTA: But would you, because this property goes back way over 300 years?

THE WITNESS: We have no intention to currently, but we do have an historical expert.

When they testify, I'm sure they can give you some info.

MS. COSTA: Okay.
I don't know if this is who directly to ask this, but are you aware that this property might have -- oh, I'm sorry, ba, ba, ba, ba.

If the property is moved, are you aware that it would lose its federal and state recognition.

THE WITNESS: Again, I don't think I'm the right person to answer that question.

MS. COSTA: Okay. I don't know if you're the right person to ask this, but are you dedicated to recertifying it under the eyes both governments?

THE WITNESS: Again, I would defer that.

MS. COSTA: Okay, that's it.
Thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Yes, ma'am.
MS. KING: Hi, Wendy King, 48 Dearborn
Drive, Old Tappan.
MS. HAVERILLA: You need to speak up.
MS. KING: Wendy King, 48 Dearborn
Drive, Old Tappan.
And I was just wondering on the Rutgers website they are stating many of the advantages of trees, which most of us know and one of the big things is that it helps with soil erosion and storm runoff and they state that it can take 10 to 15 years for a tree to mature in size in order for it to start growing that protection and there's been a lot of
studies lately where deep root trees are essential to prevent all of this storm runoff and drainage, so just planting these light trees and grass kind of gets in the way.

So is there a way to preserve some of the mature trees? Why do we have to clearcut it? Why can't we build around and keep mature trees and, again, one of their concerns too is when there's construction that you damage the tree roots, which go much further than trees and that it might take several years even to see that damage and so trees that are even off your property because of the root systems might start falling and getting damaged just from the construction on the site.

So is there a way for you to protect the trees that are on your site and to prevent root damage to trees that are not on your site.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, I mean, all the trees that we're protecting we need to comply with tree protection fencing associated with, again, the soil conversation district and we are protecting the trees that we're keeping, but, you know, there will be a loss of some trees with this development and our landscape architect is prepared to talk about the quantity of trees and our new trees that we will be
planting.

MS. KING: Yeah, because if you can keep more trees, then you solve some of these runoff and the drainage and all sorts of things rather than just having sod and lawn, but that's not your -that's not -- I mean, to me that kind of goes hand in hand with the drainage.

MS. PRICE: Our landscape architect will be talking as to the trees.

MS. KING: Along with how it affects the drainage?

MS. PRICE: Well, along with the questions that you just postured, he'll be the right expert to answer your questions.

MS. KING: Okay. Thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Next one.
MR. CARPENTER: Hi, I'm Kurt Carpenter, 168 Central Avenue in Old Tappan.

I have a couple of just random questions that struck me when you were talking about some of the changes you talked about.

You talked about the movement of the generator, now it's going to be the hybrid. It's going to be closer to the building.

THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. CARPENTER: Can you tell me, like I'm trying to remember from the architect, what's going to be above, is going to be next to it, so the back of the building, is anybody going to be living sort of near that and --

THE WITNESS: No.
MR. CARPENTER: You know, like what would the impact to, you know, Sue and Bob who live on the second floor or whatever?

THE WITNESS: It's a great question. Yeah, no, we specifically placed it there, because that's the back-of-house operations portion of the site.

MR. CARPENTER: So it should be kind of quiet?

THE WITNESS: Exactly, yup.
Again, we'll make sure that it's a noise sound-attenuating enclosure. It's only used in emergency situations. So, you know, keeping in mind of the residents as well.

MR. MAGGIO: Sue and Bob are hard of hearing.

MR. CARPENTER: Yeah, okay.
(Laughter.)
MR. CARPENTER: That's good for them.
earlier asked of the architect about garbage and I see that you have a garbage in the top right, is that right?

THE WITNESS: Yeah.
MR. CARPENTER: Connected to the new
fire --
THE WITNESS: Correct, the northeastern corner of our parking area.

MR. CARPENTER: So the question I have is -- I always have been fascinated with garbage all my life.

## (Laughter.)

MR. CARPENTER: Honestly.
A place like this is going to generate a lot of garbage from just household use, as well as medical use, medical waste. Is what you have is very, very small. Is it going to be sufficient to -THE WITNESS: Yeah, absolutely.
MR. CARPENTER: -- to have that and --
THE WITNESS: It's a 10-by-20 trash enclosure. It generally holds two eight-cubic-yard dumpsters, which are pretty large and operations testified earlier basically saying that, you know, it's usually once, possibly twice a week the garbage
truck comes, picks it up.
MR. CARPENTER: So that's based on some sort of industry calculation of how much a facility like this would generate?

THE WITNESS: So if an operation sees that --

MR. CARPENTER: There's food waste, there's household waste.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, essentially all of that, but operations keeps an eye on it. If the dumpsters get filled more frequently, they'll have a truck come frequently.

MR. CARPENTER: Cool.
And as far as the medical waste, is there a special way you have to handle that in bags next to that? Is it secured so that, I don't know, animals can't get into it, kids doing bad stuff looking for needles, I don't know.

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure of the medical waste generated by the facility, if there's any, but I'm sure if there was, they would comply with all the requirements.

MR. CARPENTER: Okay, cool.
And then the last question because I've also been fascinated with trucks, so the fire -- the
fire team has asked about sort of access and you talked about you utilized a long truck, the ladder truck.

THE WITNESS: Yeah.
MR. CARPENTER: I live next to the high
school. They're over there practicing with the big trucks and those things are really long. I just have a hard time practically looking at sort of the angles and whatnot of how that long ladder needs to report here for a fire, is going to be able to actually get in, navigate around the curb and then specifically navigate around the building. It feels as if like the turning -- like the top left corner is going to be -- and the -- well, all the ones really are going to be really super duper hard for that long ladder to get around there going at the 40-degree turn radius, you said, and then would that presuppose no vehicles from the staff or visitors or guests, whatever, a resident to actually being parked there and if so, how would the truck do that?

THE WITNESS: I guess you haven't seen Mr. Alessi drive a fire truck.

MR. CARPENTER: Well, I know he's good, but I mean --
(Laughter.)
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MR. ELLER: He clearly hasn't.
(Laughter.)
MR. CARPENTER: I think making that big truck go around those hard corners like that --

THE WITNESS: It's a great question.
MR. ALESSI: I can back it into your driveway without hitting a branch.
(Laughter.)
THE WITNESS: It's a great question and that's why we prepared our vehicle movement plan. Yes, it's computer animated. I'm sure Mr. Alessi can probably drive a truck better.

MR. CARPENTER: So to add to the question, assuming all the spots are filled at the time of the emergency, the fire department is like totally cool and reviewed everything and said, yup, we feel confident we can navigate safely to respond quickly?

THE WITNESS: When we design our site and our layout and the radiuses, we run that truck to make sure that it's not crossing over parking spaces, it's not going over curbs, it's not crossing onto the other side of the drive aisle for that exact reason. So if there are cars parked in the parking lot and there is a car, you know, exiting, trying to get away
from the fire, could still make all those turns and we confirmed that.

MR. ALESSI: Can I just interject?
MR. CARPENTER: I would love to see
that.
MR. ALESSI: That's why we have 14 -inch
bumpers.
(Laughter.)
MR. CARPENTER: Okay.
As long as the fire department is happy
with the thing. I just -- I'm literally -- I can't
imagine seeing the thing turn that quickly,
especially there's grass cutouts on the corners, top left, top right. I mean, I guess they can go over the grass, I suppose, but even so -- all right, that's it.

Thank you very much.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else wish to be heard?

Yes, sir.
FATHER JACOBS: Thank you,
Mr. Chairman. Again, Fr. Jerry from the church.
I have questions regarding the variance. I think you mentioned -- I know you went in 4 feet.

Can you explain what is actually -- how much of a distance do you need by law.

THE WITNESS: Well, the code requires
12-and-a-half percent of the lot width, which equates to about 61 feet.

FATHER JACOB: So it requires to be 61 feet, but you're asking for how much now, to be how close?

THE WITNESS: 20.1.
FATHER JACOB: That's still pretty
close. Do have you a retaining wall around the property? You're putting in fencing or something?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, a retaining wall, as well as a fence and the retaining wall, I think, is retaining the retaining wall of the church.

FATHER JACOB: I'm sorry, say that again?

THE WITNESS: It's just retaining the retaining wall of the church.

FATHER JACOB: Retaining the retaining wall of the church. So we have a wall there that's like -- that only goes halfway, so do you --

THE WITNESS: Yeah, there's a wall in the front, portion of the wall in the back and we're just essentially meeting the grade at the top of that
retaining wall. If your retaining wall wasn't there, we wouldn't need one either.

FATHER JACOBS: So you're going to fill it? Are you going to --

THE WITNESS: No, existing grade, same elevation.

FATHER JACOBS: Same elevation.
THE WITNESS: The same elevation.
FATHER JACOBS: So now talking about
elevation, we know that -- well, everybody here has seen the church, you see Bi-State, we're all at almost the same height level.

I know the property at 244 is slightly on the higher side, we can see that, because we're looking up at it. This new infrastructure that's going be to there, are we going to be looking up?

Like, is it going to be that high? Is there going to be a big height difference from the height, the peak point of the church to the peak point of your new building?

THE WITNESS: I can't give you the exact elevation of the peak of the church or the peak of our building, but just from knowing our plan and knowing your church, the -- my thought is our building will be lower than the peak of the church.

The elevation of our finished floor is generally the same as the elevation of finished floor of the church. If you look at the front of your site, the church is on the low side of the wall coming up in the site. Our building will also be on the low side of the wall when you're looking at it.

FATHER JACOBS: So my question then is if I'm standing on the street front, are you saying that this new three-story building will be lower than ours?

THE WITNESS: I'm not saying that for sure, but I'm just saying based on our elevation, our building and the approximate height just looking at the front of the site, my assumption is that it will be close in elevation to the top of the building.

MR. ELLER: You're going to give us an elevation rendering at the next meeting, correct?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, absolutely. MR. ELLER: From the street to the top of your building, which you'd be able to cross reference from the street level, that's the common denominator.

FATHER JACOB: Yeah.
MR. ELLER: I'm curious to see how that's going to work too.

That's the first time I heard that. FATHER JACOB: I'm just -- it didn't make sense to me how it worked out, but --

THE WITNESS: Yeah, I'd be more than happy to illustrate that for you.

FATHER JACOB: Okay.
I know the stormwater -- everybody brought up the stormwater. I'm not going to bring it up anymore. I had issues with the storm just two days ago, the water flooded in the back of our parking lot, but thank you.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else?
Yes, ma'am.
MS. CHO: Hi, Jane Cho, 16 Lakeview
Drive, Old Tappan.
MS. HAVERILLA: Louder.
MS. CHO: Jane Cho, 16 Lakeview Drive, Old Tappan.

Hi. I am curious, I heard you talk all day today and you're talking about the volume of the drainage water that's going into Lakeview.

Is there right now at the current site over 200 trees on that site?

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure. The landscape architect may know.

MS. CHO: The water goes into the sand and goes into the beach. I don't want it going into my basement. I don't have my house on the beach, sorry.

THE WITNESS: So to continue, our basin will have a sand bottom, same thing, water goes to that bottom of that basin and infiltrates back into the ground.

So opposite, yes, maybe trees absorb an inch of water as you stated, as all the other members of the public said, they stated with the trees, but we are -- we analyze that, we determine how much water leaves the site under existing conditions based on stormwater requirements in the state and, again, we propose our basin to make sure that we're not exceeding what's leaving the site under existing conditions, so, again, it's less.

MS. CHO: When you keep saying "less," are you negating the fact that there is trees that's 200 -- there's old trees there that it's not picking up any water?

THE WITNESS: No, I'm acknowledging that.

MS. CHO: How do you acknowledge that it's going to take up the water and then when you
remove those trees, the water is not going to be picked up by those trees?

THE WITNESS: Complying with the stormwater management requirements in both the state and local.

MS. CHO: That wasn't my question. I know it's your job to comply with all the rules and regulations.

MS. PRICE: I think that he's testified that what he's complying with are those engineering requirements.

THE WITNESS: Which takes in account the trees under existing conditions.

MS. CHO: How do you calculate the existing conditions?

THE WITNESS: That's a great question from your attorney.

MS. CHO: Yes, that's why we hired him.
MR. STEINHAGEN: Not her attorney.
MS. CHO: No, the HOA attorney, but I'm on the board, so yeah, I'm the one who advised to hire him.

Go ahead.
MS. PRICE: Well, no, so then I have -then I have an objection because if Mr. Steinhagen
was authorized by this woman by the board to hire, there's -- Mr. Steinhagen should be asking the questions.

MR. REGAN: I really don't want to address that.

MS. PRICE: I know. I --
MR. REGAN: Let her ask the question.
MS. PRICE: She can ask, but I'm noting
just like Mr. Steinhagen --
MS. CHO: I'm here as Jane Cho.
MS. PRICE: No, no, no, just for the record, I'm noting it for the record, so it can --

MR. STEINHAGEN: And for the record, I don't represent Ms. Cho.

Ms. Cho is a property owner in Old
Tappan.
MR. REGAN: You represent the association.

THE WITNESS: What was your question?
(Laughter.)
MS. CHO: How do you calculate? What system do you use to calculate?

THE WITNESS: Absolutely.
We start by -- this was in my testimony from our second hearing. We start by analyzing
existing conditions, by establishing a drainage area map. We look at the topography of the site, determine where the water goes, what direction under existing conditions.

We establish our points of analysis, points of analysis one and two, northeast of the site, southwest of the site. Then we look at the soil characteristics, the soil pipe.

So there's hydraulic soil groups that are associated with each type of soil that we look on the site, we determine soil quantities. We determine how much water that soil has or that soil's capabilities of infiltrating back into the ground and we look at ground cover quality. So ground cover being wooded open space, impervious surface.

There's different numbers, factors that go into that. So based on those coverages, you determine, calculate how much water is leaving the site under existing conditions, which takes into account the ground cover, soil properties, how much water is getting back into the ground and then we count that number, that's our existing conditions, we design our site. We do the same thing under proposed conditions, we determine our drainage area maps, see where the water is going, we analyze the different
ground cover so those numbers are going to change, we went from wooded to impervious surface cover. We went from wooded to grass cover. We went from wooded to a building.

So, obviously, that generates more runoff. So we calculate that, we figure out how much goes to our basin, that basin is then designed to hold back that water, release it at a slower rate or infiltrate it back into the ground just like your trees are doing.

So under proposed conditions, the water that is leaving our basin, leaving our site is then less quantity and less rate than our existing conditions and we do that in order to meet the requirements outlines by the state and the local government.

MS. CHO: I just want to correct you, the trees don't infiltrate the water into the ground, they suck it up.

THE WITNESS: They suck it up.
MS. CHO: Yeah, because you just said it infiltrates into the ground.

THE WITNESS: It has to get to the tree root somewhere. They're in the ground, right?

MS. CHO: Right, but the trees suck it
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up. It doesn't go all the way down.
You had mentioned also previously today
that you had a second-story design before and you were nice enough to make it a three-story to reduce the imperviousness of the ground.

Can you then further reduce the impervious of the ground and go one floor, basement, two floor, basement?

THE WITNESS: Not a question for me.
MS. CHO: There is also a process of you guys having a system, you know, collecting the water at the bottom. I think that kind of referred to the tank before or, you know, the other retention systems that you have. Would you be considering these things in the next, I guess, time that you come around?

THE WITNESS: We're complying with stormwater management requirements with this design.

MS. CHO: Okay. So you're asking for variances from the planning board here about a building that is taking up -- it's supposed to be about 8,000 square feet and now you're doing like ten times over, I think it's over 80,000 square feet. Isn't there any way that you can find in your -you're an architect, engineer?

THE WITNESS: I'm an engineer.
MS. PRICE: Engineer.
MS. CHO: Engineer and you must have studied enough to know if you can reduce some way to reduce the imperviousness to protect the wetlands that we have, protect the trees that we have, because that's how we bought the house.

MS. PRICE: Can I just note this is not a question.

MR. REGAN: I know.
MS. PRICE: And I don't know where this is going.

MR. REGAN: I don't either.
MS. CHO: I'm just asking.
MS. PRICE: No, there's no ask. So if there's a question --

MS. CHO: Can he do it?
As an engineer, can you reduce the impervious footprint?

THE WITNESS: We did.
MS. CHO: Can you reduce it more?
MS. PRICE: The application is for 100 beds, 83 units and we have addressed since the first hearing addressed issues that have come up and been asked of us by the board and issues that we've heard.

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The application before the board is what's in the application package that's pending tonight.

MS. CHO: So then to my recollection, you had talked about the parking spots that you're making more than what was required.

Can you reduce it?
MS. PRICE: We have 46 required and -we have 42 required and 46 shown and that's inclusive of our EV spaces. We were asked at the last meeting if we would consider a couple of more EV and which we've done, which is a recent requirement under the New Jersey state law, but it's not like we have 25 extra parking spaces, 42 to the 46 , so I'm not sure if you analyzed that. It's not going to make a huge difference on an impervious calculation.

MS. CHO: For me it would make a difference.

MS. PRICE: Okay. From an impervious calculation on hard numbers, it's not going to make a difference.

MR. STEINHAGEN: Is Ms. Price testifying now?

MS. PRICE: No, I'm relaying what's been done on the application.
(Laughter.)
going to interject, he should come up and put the commentary on formally.

MS. CHO: So I actually understood the fact that you actually created pervious pavement for the fire officials, the fire trucks to go into.

THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.
MS. CHO: Can you make pervious
pavement throughout the rest of the thing so that we don't have such a drainage problem?

THE WITNESS: For a senior living use, it honestly becomes a hazard, because you can't salt pervious pavement.

MS. CHO: So you want to salt, so there's going to be more salt going into our soil system then.

THE WITNESS: Which is why we designed a stormwater management system that meets the pollutant reduction requirements for the state.

MS. CHO: Who's going to maintain that?
THE WITNESS: The property owner.
They're required to deed an operations and maintenance manual with the property and they're required to do routine inspections and issue that back to the town showing that they're keeping up with
those inspections.
MS. CHO: I see. Okay, thank you.
MR. ALESSI: I believe the word you were looking for before was evapotranspiration where the water is sucked up through the ground from the trees up to the sky.
(Laughter.)
MR. ALESSI: I have a college degree.
Do you happen to know how many trees
were taken out for the church property and how many they replaced?

THE WITNESS: I do not.
MR. ALESSI: Do you happen to know if they have a retention pond that -- like you guys are proposing where it's going to transmit less water into the system?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, they were required to as a condition of that easement.

MR. ALESSI: Okay. Do you happen to know how many trees were taken down when they built the west end of Bi-State Plaza, if they were replaced?

THE WITNESS: I do not.
MR. ALESSI: So what does it matter
that you're taking down and replacing trees here when
the next two properties took down trees and didn't replace them and don't have retention ponds?
(Audience Outburst.)
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Don't speak unless you're recognized.

MR. ALESSI: So wouldn't you say that the system you're proposing is better than the two that could be adding to the flooding of Lakeview?

THE WITNESS: I don't know their systems, but I know that we are making the situation better than existing conditions.

MR. ELLER: I have a question then.
Are you good?
MR. ALESSI: Yes.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Go ahead.
MR. ELLER: You're meeting the --
meeting the requirements?
THE WITNESS: We're exceeding them.
MR. ELLER: That's what I was going to ask you. So the minimum requirements are -- I know you testified to this, but just refresh my memory.
The minimum requirements are $X$ and how much are you exceeding them by.

And is there any more that you can do to like we talked about, an extra retention pond
towards the front, anything else that you can do to exceed those things, exceed those minimum standards further.

THE WITNESS: So, just for example, the 100-year storm event, we're only required to reduce the existing 100-year storm event to 20 percent of the existing flow.

So whatever the existing flow is, we have to be 20 percent less than that. We're proposing 40. So we're doubling it.

MR. ELLER: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else wish to be heard?
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Seeing none, motion to close?

MR. ALESSI: Motion to close.
MR. ELLER: Second.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: All in favor?
(Whereupon, all present members respond
in the affirmative.)
MS. PRICE: I have a couple of redirect
with Dan. Don't go anywhere.
(Laughter.)
REDIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY MS. PRICE:

Q. Go to your grading plan and tell me what your finished floor is shown at?
A. Our finished floor is Elevation 98.
Q. Okay.

And at the last meeting you testified
concerning the possibility of also developing the subject property with a house of worship and/or a five-lot subdivision? Is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. In conjunction with that, did you prepare exhibits depicting the house of worship and the five-lot subdivision?
A. That's correct.
Q. Let me show you those documents and ask you if this is your -- if these are your plans?
A. I have them as exhibits as well.
Q. Good, okay. So can I show it to you though?
A. Absolutely.
Q. This is the house of worship plan?
A. Yes, ma'am.

MS. PRICE: If I can have that --
MR. REGAN: A-20.
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THE WITNESS: I think it was previously

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marked.
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MS. PRICE: I don't know if it was
previously -- if we marked it or not.
MR. REGAN: I don't recall if we marked
it.
MS. PRICE: I don't think we did.
MR. REGAN: I'm looking at my notes. I
don't see it.
MS. PRICE: I don't think we did. I
think I asked you about it.
MR. REGAN: We'll call it A-20 then, the house of worship plan.

MS. PRICE: Yup.
(Whereupon, House of Worship Plan,
dated $2 / 28 / 22$ is received and marked as
Exhibit A-20 for identification.)
MR. REGAN: Prepared by?
MS. PRICE: Dynamic.
MR. REGAN: The witness?
MS. PRICE: Yup.
MR. REGAN: Is there a date on it?
MS. PRICE: 2/28/22.
MR. REGAN: Okay.
MS. PRICE: And let's just do it at the
same time, the residential subdivision plan.
MR. REGAN: A-21.
MS. PRICE: Which would be A-21.
(Whereupon, Residential Subdivision
Plan, Dated $2 / 11 / 22$ is received and marked as Exhibit A-21 for identification.)

MS. PRICE: And that is dated $2 / 11 / 22$,
Bob.
MR. REGAN: Okay.
MS. PRICE: And I have copies of these, so but just for ease of time right now.
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. Just go to the house of worship plan first, Dan.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Do you have it for the
TV?
WOMAN VOICE: I don't think I do, I'm
sorry.
BY MR. PRICE:
Q. I just -- I want -- you just testified that the finished floor on our proposed use is 98, correct?
A. That's correct and actually just looking at my grading plan, it's the church next door is likely higher than 98.
Q. Correct, that's what I want to ask you. What's the finished floor shown at on the exhibit with the house of worship for the church?
A. The outside elevation around the foundation of the church is 99.15 and the finished floor elevation of the church is 102 , so it's 4 feet higher.
Q. Okay.
A. And it does not have the height
surveyed.
Q. But the finished floor is 4 feet higher than our proposed finished floor?
A. That's correct.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Is that the existing
church?
THE WITNESS: Yes. MS. PRICE: Yup, that's the existing church.
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. And if you look at the common boundary line between our property and the church, what separates the church from the common boundary line from the side yard from the church structure?
A. So there is a small strip of landscaping with an associated retaining wall.
A. Yes, there is.
Q. And so the total area from the side
line to the church itself, does your plan depict that area at 43 feet?
A. That's correct.
Q. So that 43-foot dimension includes
about 15 feet of green area for a portion of the property, correct?

Because I'm going to direct your
attention to the rear of the church building where the parking starts, is that unimpeded green area at that point?
A. At that point it is not.
Q. It is not, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. So the buffer does not even equal

15 feet along that area?
A. Yeah, no, at that point it's $\mathbf{3 . 2}$ feet.

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Q. It's 3.2 feet, okay.

So we have a maximum 43 feet property
line to side of church inclusive of a drive aisle?
A. Correct.
Q. So the first exhibit depicts a house of
worship with a drive aisle in and a drive aisle --
two points of ingress and egress with a house of worship and parking area, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And you're showing a detention basin to the rear wetlands to the left, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And this would be a permitted use plan?
A. Yes, absolutely, fully permitted.
Q. Fully permitted, okay.

And going to the residential layout,
same questions. The last witness [sic], I think it
was the last witness, was pointing your direction at an 8,000 square foot maximum use on this property.

MR. REGAN: You meant the last
question?
MS. PRICE: The last -- not the last
witness, the last question.
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. Was saying 8,000 square feet. This
property at this size of 5,000 square feet would not be limited to 8,000 square feet, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And just tell me what this plan, the residential subdivision depicts?
A. So, essentially, we put together a concept plan that provides a fully conforming subdivision with a cul-de-sac.

So this would include a five-lot subdivision and a cul-de-sac driveway that would be opposite of Holbrook Court, five single-family dwellings and it essentially would be compliant.

Big thing and important to note here, it would have some impact to the wetlands, but with the impacts that we propose here, they would be permitted underneath a transition area waiver from the DEP.

So there is necessary permits that would be needed, but it is a permit that is obtainable from the state.
Q. And we would be talking about the same kind of issues or more, correct, with the tree removal?
A. That's correct.
Q. And the drainage?
A. Yeah, more of an impact to the wetlands and likely the pervious surface coverage either is lower -- or I mean, sorry, is the same as or exceeds what we currently propose.
Q. Okay.

Going to a question that Mr. Steinhagen asked you about the area on Old Tappan Road that we were giving to the county. You included that widening area in our coverage calculation, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. So, if the board were to exclude for calculation purposes the area of the easement that we were granting to the county, because we're doing that for road widening purposes, it's not to our benefit that area, that building -- that coverage deviation would be further reduced, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And you can do that calculation and have that for the next meeting?
A. I can.
Q. And am I correct that the deviation would be reduced?

## A. It would be reduced.

I'm not sure if we would be below the variance limit, but it would be reduced.

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    Q. But it would be further reduced?
    A. Yes.
    Q. And have nothing to do with our
project?
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## A. Correct.

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Q. It could very well also be required for
``` either one of these conforming uses?

\section*{A. Yes.}
Q. And the questions that have been posed,
the concerns on the drainage and concerns on the trees and the utilization of the property, in your opinion as a civil engineer and based upon the years that you've been doing this and this particular plan, are those questions specific to this particular use or are they specific to the property?
A. Specific to the property.
Q. In other words, is our use, our hundred-bed, 83-unit generating those questions or is development in general of this site the issue?
A. Yeah, now I understand.

No, absolutely any type of development
would need to comply with the same requirements.
So it's not our use, it's the
development in general.
MS. PRICE: Thank you. That's all I
have on redirect.
MR. ARDITO: Can you open to the public again please?

MS. PRICE: I have the opportunity to redirect.

MR. ARDITO: This is to questions that she just brought up, it's a legitimate question I
have.
MR. SKRABLE: Mr. Chairman, I just have one follow-up question, also.

MS. PRICE: That's fine, but under procedure --

MR. SKRABLE: The first part about the church, was that an as-built survey of the church?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. SKRABLE: Based on that 98 contour that you're showing off site, their drive aisle, if you look at the front of the church, their first floor is right there. There's no way it's 4 feet higher.

THE WITNESS: The finished floor that I see on the survey is 102.68 .

MR. SKRABLE: 102.68 and that's an as-built survey?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. SKRABLE: Okay.
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: I did have a question on the as-is church as well.

When you were going through the side section of the church to the edge of the property, I think you came up with 40-something feet before it hits the actual building of the church, right.

THE WITNESS: From our side lot line to the building, to the face of the church, yes.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: And I know you're encroaching on the variance when you go to your building that you're proposing, but you're saying that that's 21 feet.

So does that -- if I do the calculation, that means the church, physical church noise buffer is 60 feet, 61 feet or so.

So it's not like it's right next to the 21 feet. It's dramatically wider.

THE WITNESS: And just to make sure we're clear, our building isn't set back 21 feet. Our buffer width is only 21 feet. So our green strip at its narrowest point, it's 21 feet.

Our building, itself, is set back from that side property line 66.7 feet.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Oh.
aisle, almost a 10 -foot wall, then we're going back
down in grade to almost the same elevation.

So there's 10 foot of wall, soil, going to be landscaping presumably in between.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Sound buffer.
MR. STEINHAGEN: Chair, I have some questions about this new exhibit.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Come forward.
MR. STEINHAGEN: Is it okay?
Because you said before no.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Listen, come forward.
(Laughter.)
MR. STEINHAGEN: I want to take a look at it.

So you have a copy that I can look at.
MS. HAVERILLA: Do you need to open to the public?

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: No.
MR. REGAN: He's representing an objector, so it's probably not necessary.

\section*{RECROSS EXAMINATION}

BY MR. STEINHAGEN:
Q. Mr. Sehnal, what was the point of showing these or presenting these exhibits?
A. Just to present an alternate permitted use of the site.
Q. And was it your testimony that some things might not be as good, is that a fair way to characterize it?

Like for instance, impacts to the wetlands, amount of impervious coverage?
A. Yeah.

I mean, the way this exhibit is laid
out, yeah, absolutely this is proposing more impacts to the wetlands.
Q. So the reason you presented this, is it fair to say then, you're showing this to the board and to the public saying, well, we can do something worse than what we're proposing, right?
A. No, I'm just showing other permitted uses.
Q. Your other permitted uses. So is it generally done --

MR. REGAN: Are you questioning whether they're permitted uses?

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MR. STEINHAGEN: No, there's no question and I would assume that --

MR. REGAN: You're assuming they're permitted uses?

MR. STEINHAGEN: Well, I mean, it's residential in the R-1 zone, which I think is permitted and I think he testified it was.

MR. REGAN: So is a house of worship.
MR. STEINHAGEN: So 100 percent, and you don't need a use variance.

MS. PRICE: Correct.
No, I understand, but you're asking why they were presented and he answered it.

MR. REGAN: Different development scenario.

MR. STEINHAGEN: Absolutely, and I
believe that there's a new case that says doing these
kinds of exhibits inappropriate, but we can leave
that for another day.
BY Mr. STEINHAGEN:
Q. Are most houses in Old Tappan one story?
A. I didn't really tour the neighborhood.
Q. Why did you show square boxes,
one-story residential structures on -- I'm not sure
which number this was?

\section*{A. Just to show a footprint. \\ Again, it's a conceptual plan. I don't \\ think there's anything in this town that doesn't permit one story. \\ Q. Sure, but if you did a two-story, you wouldn't have quite as large a footprint, would you? \\ A. Potentially not. \\ Maybe I'd put a bigger patio in. \\ Q. Absolutely, but that would reduce the} building coverage?
A. Yeah, yeah, absolutely.
Q. And does this church calculate the required number of parking spaces?
A. We did not go that far.
Q. So then the amount of impervious coverage on here may or may not be accurate, is it?
A. Depending on what type of church it is and how many parking spaces they need.
Q. So you didn't calculate it, so you don't know?
A. No.

MR. STEINHAGEN: That's all I have. Thank you.

MR. ELLER: Can I ask a procedural
question?
MR. REGAN: Yes.
MR. ELLER: As far as people that are
asking -- wanted to ask questions now, we're not opening it to the public procedurally?

MR. REGAN: It's up to the board.
MR. ELLER: So what I was going to say is at some point during before we vote on anything, we open it up back to the public and let anyone --

MR. ARDITO: But this is new testimony.
MR. ELLER: No, no, you can ask -- to
any question. I just don't want people thinking we're cutting them off.

MR. REGAN: Before you vote, there will be ample opportunity.

MR. ELLER: For anything.
MR. REGAN: Not only -- not for questions, but for comments.

MR. ELLER: Exactly.
I just wanted to make sure you
understand.
MR. ARDITO: This is not a comment.
This is a question to the engineer on new testimony.
MR. ELLER: I understand, but that's what I'm saying, procedurally we're not doing that,
but we're making sure that you do have the opportunity before this application is --

MS. PRICE: Just from a procedural standpoint also, you know, typically the applicant always has the right of redirect of his or her witness, which is why I wanted to do the redirect.

MR. REGAN: You're entitled to redirect.

MR. ELLER: We're not disputing that.
MS. PRICE: Right.
MR. ARDITO: I have a question, what you're doing there, I have something to counter that. This is not a comment, this is a question.

MR. ELLER: I understand.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: You're recognized.
Come up and address the board.
MR. ARDITO: Thank you.
MR. REGAN: Name and address again for the record.

MR. ARDITO: Sure.
Peter Ardito, 57 Glen Avenue East in
Harrington Park representing Bergen SWAN.
So the question I have for you is based on this, the master plan of this town has called for this property to be preserved.

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So if the town was to make this a park and a nature center, it would eliminate a lot of the impervious coverage problems and the stormwater runoff that you have to deal with right now in order to do either this plan or the existing senior center.

Is that correct? I mean, you're using this as an example. I'm saying if you make this into a park, this is all eliminated, all these problems are eliminated and that is a variable to be considered as well, because it's in your master plan.

MR. REGAN: That's not what the application is about, though, so your question has no relevance.

MR. ARDITO: They brought up the fact that this is another alternative to putting and how that would have problems for possible more impervious coverage.

I'm telling another alternative that you would have no problem with impervious coverage.

MR. REGAN: A permitted development scenario.

\section*{MS. PRICE: Right.}

MR. REGAN: That's what it relates to.
MS. PRICE: Correct.
MR. ARDITO: It's permitted development
to make this a natural nature park as well.
MR. REGAN: Nature parks are always permitted.

MR. ARDITO: Okay. Well, that's what your master plan calls for in this case.

MR. REGAN: That is not what's before the board.

MR. ARDITO: Well, it is, it's a consideration for you guys to consider.

MR. ELLER: His point is neither is this.

MR. ARDITO: Yeah, neither is this. Thank you very much.

So, I mean that's why I'm asking for this, because this was not part of it either.

So I'm taking a fair representation here.

Thank you very much, thank you.
(Applause.)
MS. PRICE: Just for the record, whenever an applicant has a matter before a board, he/she/they, whatever the case may be always has the opportunity and the right to exhaust everything in the code for the municipality.

MR. REGAN: Different development
scenario.
MS. PRICE: Correct, and to determine what's permitted and where the application may bear relevance and to determine the deviations and the characteristics of the pending application and that's what it was meant for.

I asked Dan to do that analysis and that's what we were presenting it for.

So end of story nothing more than that to it, there was nothing more than that to it.

MR. REGAN: And all of your scenarios were permitted uses?

MS. PRICE: Correct.
MR. REGAN: We're not talking about high-rise apartments.

MS. PRICE: Correct.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Yes, ma'am?
MS. COSTA: Under this present scenario, I know you haven't given --

THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, state your name, please.

MS. COSTA: Oh, I'm sorry.
Francesca Costa, 82 Everett Street,
Closter, New Jersey.
I know you haven't given as much


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
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\end{tabular}

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