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    I have copies?
A. Can I supplement what you just said?
Q. Yes.
A. It also makes reference to the
10 percent Medicaid requirement that we would have for that \(\mathbf{1 0 0}\)-bed certificate of need.
Q. For the affordable housing units?
A. That's correct.
Q. Yes, okay.
MS. PRICE: I provided copies already.
In the break I can supply additional copies.
The other document I wanted Mr. McElwee
just to authenticate, and, again, we provided copies,
but I have additional copies, the board asked for a
manual for a partial evacuation or a full evacuation
--
MR. REGAN: Referred to as the disaster
manual?
MS. PRICE: Correct.
MR. REGAN: That will be A-23?
MS. PRICE: A-23.
(Whereupon, Disaster Manual is received and marked as Exhibit A-23 for identification.)
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BY MS. PRICE:
Q. I have before me a document that is 48-pages long and it has various sections. Are you familiar with this document?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. And does this document speak to the areas that were questioned by the board members relative to the procedures that would be followed in concert with the borough's emergency systems?
A. Yes, that's right.

During construction before operations, the executive director of the community would meet with the local officials to make sure that if there's any tweaking to that document, that it was made specific for Old Tappan.
Q. And you have no problem with this document being marked as part of this record.

Is that correct?
A. Not at that all.
Q. Thank you. Now you can go to the men's room.
(Laughter.)
MS. PRICE: Now, if I can call our
traffic engineer.
MR. REGAN: Sir, would you raise your
right hand, please.
Do you swear or affirm that the testimony you will give in this proceeding shall be the truth, so help you God?

MR. SHROPSHIRE: I do.
DAVID SHROPSHIRE, PE
277 White Horse Pike, Suite 203, Atco, New Jersey 08004, having been duly sworn, testifies as follows:

MR. REGAN: And for the record state your full name, please, and spell your last name.

MR. SHROPSHIRE: David Shropshire, spelled S-H-R-O-P-S-H-I-R-E.
VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. David, could you provide a brief background of your educational and professional qualifications for the board and members of the public, please?
A. I'm a professional engineer and a professional planner in the State of New Jersey specializing in traffic engineering and transportation planning.

I have a bachelor of science from Virginia Tech in civil engineering and a master of
science in civil engineering from the University of Arizona.

I've practiced engineering consulting, traffic specialized for almost 40 years now.

MR. REGAN: Have you previously been
qualified as a traffic engineer before any land use
boards in the state?
THE WITNESS: About 200 including this board.

MR. REGAN: I remember you were here at least once before.

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. REGAN: Mr. Chairman, I'd recommend
he be deemed qualified in the field of traffic
engineering without the need for any further testimony.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
MS. PRICE: Thank you.
DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. David, in connection with the application, you prepared two reports and both of those reports have been filed as part of this application.

Is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. I'm going to show you reports dated

December 20, 2021 and March 31st, 2022.
Are these copies of those reports?
A. Yes.

MS. PRICE: Mr. Regan, if I can have --
MR. REGAN: Do you want them both
marked?
MS. PRICE: Yes, please.
MR. REGAN: That will be -24 and -25 .
MS. PRICE: Correct.
(Whereupon, Traffic Report, dated
December 20, 2021 is received and marked as Exhibit A-24 for identification.)
(Whereupon, Traffic Report, dated
March 31st, 2022 is received and marked as Exhibit A-25 for identification.)
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. And I understand that the March 31st was an update.

Is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And you prepared an update taking into account traffic considerations post-COVID.
A. That's correct.
Q. So, I'm going to ask you to take the
board and the members of the public through your report in narrative format in terms of the standard components of a traffic study and what you did relative to this particular use on this particular site?
A. Well, this was a fairly standard traffic engineering study from our perspective and the reason that it's fairly standard is it's a low traffic generator. There's nothing special about this that we had to do just because it generates a low amount of traffic.

Well, what is a low amount of traffic? Morning peak hour, 19 trips; afternoon peak hour, 26 trips. It just doesn't generate a lot of traffic.

So that made our traffic study very simple. We basically looked at the proposed site access. So that means that we needed traffic data along Old Tappan Road where the access will be located and we need to evaluate that in the before condition and in the after condition to determine what kind of impact there would be and to see if there was going to be the need for any improvements

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or any mitigation with regard to the increase in traffic.

So, one of the things that we did to update from the original report was actually take traffic counts during school times so that we have basically outside of COVID, the original report was done that probably was impacted by COVID in terms of reduction and background traffic.

This certainly went up when we did our traffic counts in February and I think that was pretty much signifying what happened during the school hours that weren't running when we did the initial counts.

The additional thing that was done in terms of the update was we also added in specific traffic from three previously approved projects, the Pearson site, 26 home residential project on Central Avenue and 72 beds, a senior facility that was approved on Central Avenue that $I$ believe now is not going to move forward.

So, actually, when we were doing our projections for the future, we probably were a little bit conservatively high because we added that traffic into the overall traffic.

With regard to how we evaluated the
site and gave direction to the applicant where is the best place for the access, the best place for an access is opposite an existing intersection on the street as opposed to being mid-block where we had flexibility along the frontage and so certainly it made some sense to align with Holbrook Court and that's exactly how we ended up with our recommendation and also moving forward with our evaluation. So we did our traffic counts at Holbrook Court. We also have traffic counts at Leonard.

We looked at the levels of service of both of those locations. There's hardly any traffic coming out of Holbrook Court today, so there weren't any issues with regard to delays in the existing condition.

We then added our trips, the 19 trips in the morning, the $\mathbf{2 6}$ trips in the afternoon. One interesting thing is the schools really drive the peak hours. The afternoon peak hour is generally somewhere in the 4 to 6 timeframe, but based on the area schools, we counted from 2 to 6, so the peak hour actually was from 2:45 to 3:45 in the afternoon.

And I see some board members shaking their heads. There's a recognition that the schools drive the level peak hour traffic out there and we
overlaid our peak hour traffic on those peak hours to determine what kind of operations we'd have at this now four-legged intersection at Holbrook Court. We found Level of Service Ds or better, which are acceptable levels of service.

In terms of delay, we're talking about somewhere between 25 to $\mathbf{3 5}$ seconds of average delay for vehicles exiting the site.

Again, more than acceptable. I think you've heard previous testimony with regard to site access improvements. I think the board had desired us to look harder at that. Mr. Sehnal had testified that there's actually going to be a widening along Old Tappan Road along our frontage to basically match what is already happening with Bi -State and the church.

And, therefore, we're actually improving the roadway even though the levels of service are fine and we're not generating a whole lot of traffic. I believe those improvements have been conceptually agreed to and there's just tweaking that needs to be done to get those final approvals from the county for that design.

So the bottom line, as I said from the beginning, this doesn't generate a whole lot of

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traffic. Everything will operate consistently with generally accepted principals. The access has been designed in accordance with generally accepted principals. I've reviewed the truck-turning templates for the design vehicle, which is a single unit truck for the fire truck. Everything works acceptably, the turning templates that were shown to you, the truck patterns for deliveries for emergencies all work fine.

The other element with regard to what we viewed is the on-site dimensions and parking. Everything, again, has been designed in accordance with generally accepted traffic engineering standards. Forty-six parking spaces have been proposed. We only need 42 with regard to the RSIS requirement of 0.5 parking spaces per unit, 42 parking spaces per 83 units.

We're providing 46 and we think that that is a much better number based on operating characteristics and this somewhat of a wild card with regard to EV spaces having to be required on-site, we can't guarantee that the EV spaces are going to be occupied and, therefore, having a little bit more parking on-site makes some sense so that we don't create any off-site parking issues.

Therefore, 46, I think, is a very good number for the site and will work even though it's a little bit higher than what the RSIS would say and that also complies with some of the studies that we've done in terms of parking demands on the site.

It's a good number and I believe that's a good recommendation for the board and it's a good site plan with that level of parking.

The last thing I'm going to talk about is alternate development for the site. From a traffic perspective, the most intense thing that I can see that could be put on the site is a daycare center. A daycare center would generate three to five times the amount of peak hour trips that could be -- that would be generated by this assisted living facility.

So just from a zoning standpoint, the zone would permit something that is more intense from a traffic standpoint and then my conclusion from that and $I$ think it leads into the planning testimony that ultimately you'll hear, is that just from a narrow traffic perspective there's not going to be any detriment to the public good.

There's not going to be any impairment to your zoning ordinance or your master plan for the

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permitting of this assisted living use on the site.
It's a good plan, it's low intense, minimal
deliveries a couple times a week, minimal trash pickup a couple times a week. It just is not going to be an intense use and I believe a good use for the site from a traffic perspective.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Thank you.
Questions from the board?
Tom?
MR. SKRABLE: Just a couple.
The other three developments, Pearson
and the two Central Avenue projects, those numbers
did you get from their traffic reports or you did
your independent counts.
THE WITNESS: We got them from their traffic reports.

MR. SKRABLE: You used their actual numbers?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. SKRABLE: And without those, I
didn't go back and look at the prior report, was the level of service any different?

THE WITNESS: There may have been one degradation, but nothing major, no.

MR. SKRABLE: And the worst-case
scenario level of service, is that actually queuing on the subject property?
the witness: Yes.
Everything on Old Tappan Road works
fine, but it's the delay that I mentioned at Level of Service $D$, that happens on the site, not off site.

MR. SKRABLE: And that for an unsignalized, that's, like, a 25 to 35 second delay?

THE WITNESS: Correct.
And that actually is during the morning peak hour, which is also a little bit of an anomaly. Typically you would expect that during the afternoon peak hour, but what happens here during the morning peak hour, you have that overlap between the work traffic and school traffic, whereas in that afternoon peak hour you just have school traffic that's happening and not the same level of work traffic.

MR. SKRABLE: And as far as a breakdown of east and west for your site, did you do 50/50 or what did you use?

THE WITNESS: We have a figure that's in the report and I'll just tell you what we -- it was more 60/40, 60 to and from the east -- I'm sorry, to and from the west and 40 to and from the east.

MR. SKRABLE: And just round numbers,
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if you have a feel for, let's say you took 100 percent one direction or the other, like everybody had to make the left out of your development, would that change the level of service?

THE WITNESS: No, and just to put some numbers to that so there's a level of comfortability, when I say 26 trips, that's total in and out.

So during that morning peak hour in terms of that Level of Service D, we've got four left-turn movements coming out and three right-turn movements coming out.

So if we've loaded all of those left-turn movements all seven of them onto the left-turn movement, it wouldn't change anything.

MR. SKRABLE: And what, just for comparison purposes, would be five single-family homes -- I know you compared it to a daycare center, but if this were single-family, I feel like the numbers would be kind of in the same ballpark as what you're generating, maybe it's slightly less.

THE WITNESS: Slightly less.
The single-family homes will generate anywhere from one to two peak hour trips per unit.

So you're talking between five and ten trips during the peak hour.

So 10 to 19 , that's a general comparison.

MR. SKRABLE: That's all I have. Thank you.
MR. SZABO: That was my question.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: That was your question?
(Laughter.)
MR. SZABO: It was answered, so I'm good.

Thank you.
MR. SKRABLE: That's why I sit down at the end, I get to go first.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Do you have anything else? MR. SZABO: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Charles?
MR. MAGGIO: I don't have anything.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: You don't have anything?

MR. MAMARY: Is that an RA-40 or RA-25 zone currently?

Tom, why are you saying that there's five one-family homes would be an equivalent? Is there availability to build five homes?

|  | MR. SKRABLE: That's all I have. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Thank you. |
|  | MR. SZABO: That was my question. |
|  | CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: That was your |
| question? |  |
|  | (Laughter.) |
|  | MR. SZABO: It was answered, so I'm |
| good. |  |
|  | Thank you. |
|  | MR. SKRABLE: That's why I sit down at | 7

MS. PRICE: Yeah, yeah, we did a conforming five-lot subdivision that was admitted into evidence at the last meeting.

MR. MAMARY: Is there going to be a permitted left turn coming out of your --

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. MAMARY: There is.
So at Bi-State Plaza right here there is not left turn. Is there a left turn permitted out of the church.

THE WITNESS: Yes.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: I think there is.
MR. MAMARY: You think there is?
MS. HAVERILLA: There's a left turn from Bi -State also.

MR. MAMARY: All the way on the right-hand side?

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Yeah, by CVS.
MR. MAMARY: On the church side?
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Yeah.
MR. MAMARY: Mike is giving me erroneous information, sorry.
(Laughter.)
daycare? peak.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: He's never gone to

MR. MAMARY: So there is already permitted left-hand turns past the -- I guess the middle entrance and exit from Bi -State, right?

MR. ELLER: Right.
MS. PRICE: Our review from the county, the county has no turning restrictions from any of our letters.

MR. MAMARY: Okay. That was my one concern about the left-hand turn, because if you had to make rights, then the traffic builds up going in the other direction, trucks and other cars have to make U-turns or go into other streets to come back, it's clogs up other streets, so...

All right, Mike, you're up.
MR. ALESSI: The 25-to 35-second delay, that's from exiting your proposal?

THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. ALESSI: Okay. I'm going to hop on everybody else's questions. You had compared it to five homes, child care. What if there was 48 condos, like the 200 Old Tappan Road, the Pearson property, everybody is calling it or double the size of the Central Avenue, would that impact a lot more than a

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THE WITNESS: I mean, I haven't evaluated how the levels of service might be impacted, but at 48 townhouse units you're probably talking somewhere in the range of 30 to 40 trips being generated during the peak hour.

So higher trip generation, you'd have more left turns. Those left turns would more be compounded during the morning peak hour when the townhomes are leaving.

So, whereas, we have a lower outbound situation in the morning, townhomes, residential would have a higher outbound. And, therefore, you're adding more turning movements into the peak of the

So it could affect it, it could go to a
Level of Service E, but I haven't done those evaluations.

MR. ALESSI: So when you're say "peak," so in the morning when you're leaving, that's people hypothetically living there would be leaving and then that would be impacting the traffic on Old Tappan Road, like so 48 units, 50 units would be almost double -- double and a half?

THE WITNESS: I think the impact would
be -- even though the volume itself would be close to double, the impact may be more felt because of the corresponding outbound peak during the peak of the street.

So that's why it's kind of hard to do it without actually doing a calculation, but it certainly would not be better.

MR. ALESSI: Okay. So I guess we can say the lesser of two evils to have less outbound traffic from the proposed property than more outbound traffic?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, there's a synergy there, absolutely.

MR. ALESSI: Okay. That's all I have.
MR. ELLER: Just one quick question. I agree with you, I don't think it's going to be a huge impact on traffic, but I guess this is more for Ms. Price.

A few months ago we discussed this and the applicant's willingness to stagger the staffing shifts and things to make sure that it didn't -- that peak hour didn't coincide --

MS. PRICE: Correct.
MR. ELLER: -- with the existing traffic for schools.
submissions, so we're down to minor revisions. MS. LOULOUDIS: I have no questions.
MR. BEDIAN: I have questions, two actually. I didn't catch the level of service. Is it B like boy or D like David?

THE WITNESS: D like David.
MR. BEDIAN: D like David.
And happens one in the morning, one in the afternoon, right?

THE WITNESS: No, it's actually Level of Service $C$ in the afternoon, so it's better in the afternoon.

MR. BEDIAN: So in the morning is $D$ ?
THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. BEDIAN: All right. So you have a total of 19 trips in the morning?

THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. BEDIAN: And that's where the level D happens?

THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. BEDIAN: Okay.
THE WITNESS: And that's because the morning trips are higher than the afternoon trips.

MR. BEDIAN: I see.
Do you have like the total count for
30
the entire day? I mean, do you have that somewhere in the report.

THE WITNESS: No, we didn't do a
24-hour count. We did a peak hour.
MR. BEDIAN: Just a peak hour?
THE WITNESS: Well, actually peak period, because we did go, you know, from, I believe it was 7 to 9 in the morning, so we captured the school time and then from 2 to 6 in the afternoon to capture again school and normal work peak.

MR. BEDIAN: Okay.
That's all I have.
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Yeah, the only question, it's probably not even a question, I think there's more of a concern from the town and from myself of the entering the property in the morning.
People that are coming down Old Tappan Road to go to work to go into the unit.

If you're stuck in the unit 30 to 45
seconds, that's a problem, but it's not impacting
traffic. People that are going to be making
left-hand turns on Old Tappan Road during the morning rush with all the parents driving their kids to school, because nobody lets them walk, that left-hand turn is going to create it.
issues?
THE WITNESS: Yeah, we did and actually that's in the report with regard to level of service, which is actually an A, but I understand exactly what you're saying.

To put some numbers to it, seven left turns in during that morning peak hour.

So, again, it's not a high level in terms of the activity. That activity usually happens prior to 7:00 in the morning. So it's actually happening before, because that's when the caregiver -- but there's a capability and I think it's already been mentioned by the applicant and also just addressed to shift those --

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Stagger the time. Yeah, I think that's critical, because two or three cars needing to make a left-hand turn with moms and dads driving to get to CDW and TBD, that's going to create chaos and for everybody else you use an example of a preschool or a daycare, that would be a nightmare, okay, and everybody needs to recognize. Parents that drop their kids, you're looking at one that did it for years, are always in a hurry once they get the kids in, settled and then they have to 32 get to work.

So anything with a preschool would be an absolute nightmare. There would be frustrated parents trying to get out of that lot and it would be complete chaos with parents trying to get their kids to school.

THE WITNESS: I'll also mention that in terms of improvements, we actually are doing what we can do with the frontage improvements on our side of the road.

Now, that might not specifically help people bypassing a left-turn movement. However, you can see that volume so low and the control in terms of managing when that traffic happens, which the board has some control over that, you've got -- I don't believe it's going to be an issue.

Quite honestly, when I was out there at 7 in the morning, it wasn't too terribly bad. It's when school picks up and then all of a sudden you're trying to find out what's going on.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: The real item, I'm a substitute crossing guard as a side hustle, something to do in retirement, but between the time of $7: 45$ and 8:30, it is complete movement and people dropping kids and moving quick.

So 7:00, don't talk to me about that,
because I've been there at 7:20, 7:30 and it's just me and the birds, but after that it gets really --

THE WITNESS: We can certainly -- we can certainly work with that in terms of to avoid that timeframe.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Right.
MS. PRICE: That's not a problem.
MR. BEDIAN: Does the high school have any impact or just the CD?

THE WITNESS: From what I saw when I
was driving around and saw how the high school operates, which is very, very similar to high schools throughout the State of New Jersey and I'm sure across the country, it does impact it, because there's a lot of people that drop their kids off, there's kids that drive to school.

So you see that activity out there.
You do see the bus activity that happens.
So it doesn't have a direct impact, because you don't see queuing coming from the high school, so that doesn't directly, but it raises the traffic volume and that's why we saw those peak hours.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: Okay.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anybody else from the board have any other questions?
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Seeing none, can we have a motion to open the meeting to the public?

MR. ALESSI: Motion.
MR. ELLER: Second.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: This is only questions directed to the engineer for traffic.

MS. PRICE: On his testimony.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Pardon me?
MS. PRICE: On his testimony.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: On his testimony,
correct.
Yes, ma'am, step forward.
MS. KUGELMAN: Hi, my name is Tracy
Kugelman. I've lived here since 1963. I can't
Holbrook Avenue.
MS. PRICE: It's right across the
street.
THE WITNESS: It's Vander --
MS. KUGELMAN: Vander, okay, fine.
So now I know where that is.
THE COURT REPORTER: Please spell your
last name for the record.

MS. KUGELMAN: K-U-G-E-L-M-A-N.
THE COURT REPORTER: And your address, please?

MS. KUGELMAN: Yes, 37 Old Farm Road, Old Tappan, New Jersey.

THE COURT REPORTER: Thank you.
MS. KUGELMAN: As someone who travels
to work between 3 and 4 most days and has to drive
down Old Tappan Road through school traffic, there
have been some days I have been late to get to Westwood just to get through going straight to have a left turn into that access coming from Old Tappan west to east.

Can you comment on even if it's seven cars, even if it's five cars turning left without a left-turn lane, that will then stop traffic completely as the mother is going into parking at the church parking lot do every day, because they park there waiting for their kids to cross the street, you have the crossing guard coming across the street.

So you have block, block, block, block, block. I'm back past the Syrian church and it's taking me 20 minutes to get from in front of CVS, past the Syrian church into that first traffic crossing guard at CDW.

How can you say seven left turns or seven trips is going to have a minimal impact when the impact as of today is huge on any given 3:00 school day?

And I don't travel at 8 or 7 in the morning, so I cannot comment on that, but I am definitely there 3 to $3: 30$ struggling to get through.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, and I don't think I commented that there isn't traffic out there. There is traffic out there and you all experience it.

However, in terms of this particular use, it's only four left-turn movements that we're talking about and that is how we evaluated during the 2:45 to $3: 45$ timeframe. So it's the exact timeframe that you're talking about.

The thing that happens out at this particular location is the traffic signal that's at Central Avenue actually gaps some traffic.

MS. KUGELMAN: Not at 3:00 it doesn't.
THE WITNESS: Well, I'm telling you it does gap the westbound traffic.

MS. KUGELMAN: Okay.
THE WITNESS: And to more than the four trips.

So, therefore, it can work, because --
and the reason it can work is because it's such a low generator and because it's a low generator, that is kind of like part of the proofs that we have to go through for this type of facility. The county would be the number one concern if there was a concern out there.

MS. KUGELMAN: That was going to be my next question.

THE WITNESS: And in effect, you know, they said from the very get-go it only makes sense to have a full movement access.

Okay. If for some reason there was
limitations on the movements coming in, what would a normal person do, if you were a caregiver for somebody who's in there?

Well, you would just drive into one of the places that you can make a left turn and rotate right around because there's a gap in traffic created by the signal in that westbound direction.

So the logic, I can certainly follow the logic of the county, why they would permit a full movement access here. It's a low volume situation. We can -- you can manage when that shifting takes place to minimize it as much as possible and therefore it's a good use for this particular site.

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MS. KUGELMAN: Okay.
Can I follow up on that? So given that you did these studies back in March, April, May when school was in session, none of those studies have taken into account the vast number of trips that Enclave will potentially generate since it doesn't exist yet; is that true or not.

THE WITNESS: Well, as I testified earlier, I think I called it the Pearson site.

MS. KUGELMAN: Yeah, it is the Pearson site, yes.

THE WITNESS: We included all the traffic that was in their traffic report.

MS. KUGELMAN: If it's true in their traffic report and that is, in fact, real and we don't know because we don't know who's going to move in. They say it's going to be two or three people per unit with no school aged children.

MR. REGAN: We need a question.
MS. PRICE: Can I just give an
instruction on that, because --
MS. KUGELMAN: I'm sorry, hi, I don't
know.
MS. PRICE: I'm asking the board
attorney. The witness used what's available as
reports that are on file that are public documents and they're allowed to do that.

MS. KUGELMAN: Okay.
I understand that.
MS. PRICE: So to speculate would have been a problem, but to use public documents are what witnesses are allowed to do.

THE WITNESS: For the board's comfort level, I did review those studies and they were done in a professional manner and they used rates that we would used in our study that I believe are 100 percent accurate and would be accepted generally by this municipality --

MR. MAGGIO: We hired a traffic engineer ourselves to actually evaluate that report, so we're pretty confident.

THE WITNESS: So you got three now saying the same thing, it looks good.

MS. KUGELMAN: Okay. As a member of the public I don't get access to every report.

MS. PRICE: No, agreed.
MS. KUGELMAN: And so I'm just asking and I think that's it for me.

So thank you. Thank you for your time.
MR. SKRABLE: Mr. Chairman, can I just 40
ask a quick followup?
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Go ahead.
MR. SKRABLE: And this is out of curiosity basically, but during that school peak, and I'm not sure how long it lasts, you guys would know better than me, is it 15 minutes, is it 30 minutes, when the traffic is crawling in both directions for the most part, doesn't that actually provide better access into the site for the left turns?

THE WITNESS: It's a great comment because they're called courtesy gaps, right?

Yes, when traffic is stopped, it's easier to make a left turn because typically people are courteous enough to allow you to do that. We generally don't rely on that in our analysis and I think that's why you have like an offer from the client to move the shift times around, everything like that.

I'm not saying that you should do that, because, again, this generates so little traffic, I don't think it's going to be an issue out there, but if the comfort level is to maneuver those shift times outside of the peak, then yes.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: That's it, Tom?
MR. SKRABLE: That's it.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else from the public wish to be heard?

Yes, ma'am, please step forward. MS. COSTA: Hello, Francesca Costa, 82
Everett Street, Closter, New Jersey.
If you can't answer anything, that's okay.
(Whereupon, Mr. Keil is now in attendance.)

MS. COSTA: Just so that we know, how much traffic does this lot generate today?

THE WITNESS: When we did our counts, there wasn't any traffic being generated on that lot. It does have a single-family home on it.

So it would be nominal in terms of what it would generate.

MS. COSTA: How much traffic impact would a park have on this property?

THE WITNESS: I would have to have a better definition of what "park" is to look at the Institute of Transportation Engineers Trip Generation numbers to see how that would --

MS. COSTA: Like small trails, small parking lot.

It's only a five-acre lot, so...

THE WITNESS: Yeah. Well, again, I
can't answer that without more information.
MS. COSTA: So comparatively, you know, this building would impact Old Tappan's traffic, correct?

THE WITNESS: To a level that I've talked about, which is insignificant.

MS. COSTA: Not to get grim, but how often would ambulances need to be accessing a business like this?

THE WITNESS: I think that's already been testified to.

MS. COSTA: Does a semipermeable parking lot impact traffic flow within the parking lot at all?

THE WITNESS: Not in my experience. MS. COSTA: Okay, so that's an option.
How much traffic would be caused by a giant mountaintop removal project during construction?

THE WITNESS: I do not know.
MS. COSTA: What if there -- you know, we've been having large storms every year. What if there is somehow a mudslide during the development that took out that road, would that impact traffic in
the neighboring area?
know if I understand.
MS. COSTA: Sorry.
THE WITNESS: No, it's okay.
MS. COSTA: So, you know, you said that a certain number of cars goes in the morning and less cars go during peak hours at night, but I just didn't understand personally if the same number of staff is coming and leaving.

THE WITNESS: Mr. McElwee testified with regard to the staffing levels. The lowest staff level is overnight and so that outbound in the morning is very low, which I think I've already testified to.

MS. COSTA: Okay.

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MS. PRICE: What road?
MS. COSTA: Old Tappan Road.
THE WITNESS: Anything that would take out Old Tappan Road, would have an impact on traffic.
MS. COSTA: How can morning trips be -so this is just a question for me.
I didn't study this and I'm actually
it. How can you have more morning interested in it. How can you have more morning trips if staff has to go home at night.
THE WITNESS: How -- I'm sorry, I don't
``` "shift," you know, the caregiver shift is one and then you have management, you have --

MS. COSTA: Janitorial, yeah.
THE WITNESS: Right, you've got several things that are going on at different times in terms of the ins and the outs, but that's more of an inbound thing during the morning.

MS. COSTA: Okay. Thank you.
Are there any thoughts of turning this into a pre-k or is that just, you know, a comparison.

THE WITNESS: No, I did that as a comparison because part of my responsibility is to take a look at the zone and try to ascertain what the town had in mind for that site and the intensity of that site and with a daycare being permitted in that, if we're less than the most intense use, then we certainly would be within the traffic confines of planning for that site.

MS. COSTA: So out of the three examples presented, either, you know, your example of a pre-K or your example of, you know, this site or a park, which in our experience has had the least amount of traffic?
question?

A park, are you talking about a park owned by the borough?

MS. COSTA: Either like a nonprofit or a state owned park or the park from the borough.

MS. PRICE: Open to the public?
MS. COSTA: Yes, like a --
MR. REGAN: Like a facility with a --
MS. COSTA: -- county park.
MS. PRICE: I mean, you can't just say a park without defining.

MS. COSTA: Like nature center, parked owned by the county like Van Saun, nonprofit, open to the public, like The Celery Farm.

THE WITNESS: If the park had a playground, I can tell you that would be more intense.

So I really don't know if I can answer that question.

MS. COSTA: Okay.
Thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Yes, sir.
MR. ARDITO: Peter Ardito, 57 Glen
Avenue East, Harrington Park.
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I'm here representing Bergen SWAN.
I just want to clarify one thing.
We've talked about a possible daycare center. Would that be considered a commercial endeavor?

MR. REGAN: It could be, it's a permitted use.

MR. ARDITO: Just to be clear that if a daycare went in there, the applicant would have to go for a variance as this applicant is doing because this is zoned for residential use only currently, correct?

MR. REGAN: It's a residential zone.
MR. ARDITO: So we are asking about
something that is only semi-relevant, because to say
about a daycare center is kind of immaterial here because right now the applicant needs to get a variance from you guys just to put a commercial property in there.

So a daycare center, if it would be commercial as well, really is not applicable in this case; is that fair to say.

MR. REGAN: It may be commercial, but the proposed use here like a daycare center is deemed inherently beneficial.

MR. ARDITO: That's a hypothetical.

You would still have to --
MR. REGAN: It's deemed to be inherently beneficial --

MR. ARDITO: You would still have to get a variance to put a daycare center.

MR. REGAN: Can I talk for a minute, please?

The proposed use here is deemed to be inherently beneficial by the courts as is a daycare center. I think that's why the comparison is being made.

MR. ARDITO: But I'm just pointing out, but still the applicant would have to come before you and still get a variance, correct?

MR. REGAN: Correct.
THE WITNESS: I may be mistaken, but I thought daycare and churches were permitted use within the zone and if I misspoke, I apologize.

MR. ARDITO: I just wanted to put that on the record, that's all.

MS. PRICE: Well, I don't think that what you put on the record is correct.

So if you want to get into it, we can, but you're making assumptions that are not correct.

MR. ARDITO: How is that not correct?

MR. ELLER: Can I make a quick suggestion? I know we have -- we got hours and hours to go and for everybody --

MR. ARDITO: Okay. I will leave that alone.

MR. ELLER: For everybody's benefit, can we just say, whether it's the applicant or anybody in the audience whether we're talking about a daycare, single-family homes, a park, this is the application in front of us.

MS. PRICE: Correct.
MR. ELLER: I think everybody should just focus on that and no other hypotheticals.

MR. ARDITO: I only brought it up because this was brought up by --

MR. ELLER: You're absolutely right.
MR. ARDITO: -- by the applicant and by the board, okay.

MR. ELLER: I agree.
MR. ARDITO: So the only question I
have for you is that you seem to have done an excellent job in talking about the theoretical low impact that you would have on the community, but I have not or I would like to hear some testimony that I believe there was testimony that this application

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would take over a year or at least a year to be built and there would be heavy construction material, there would be earth movement, there would be a lot of deliveries, a lot of concrete and that would be going on all day long in my unprofessional opinion, but just watching other stuff.

How would that affect the community for a year? How would that affect during school time?

Because most development starts at least at 8:00 in the morning and goes to at least 5:00 in the afternoon, which means that would go right through the school delivery, you're talking the high school and two elementary schools.

Is that correct in the area?
MS. PRICE: Before -- first of all, this traffic expert didn't testify about anything even close to what this witness -- this person's question is.

That being said, if we secure our approval, all of the construction will be covered by a developer's agreement, every element of construction; soil movement, hours of construction, everything will be covered by that developer's agreement from soup to nuts, as well as being covered by the Bergen County Soil Conservation District
approval, the Bergen County Planning Board approval.
MR. REGAN: And the conditions of the board.

MS. PRICE: And the conditions of the board's resolution of approval. So everything will be tied up in about 12 inches of documents and be covered.

That being said, I don't know what, and for the record I'm putting this down, because I don't know what interest Bergen SWAN has on my traffic engineer's testify on 12 months of heavy movement of construction, because --

MR. ARDITO: May I answer?
MS. PRICE: No, I'm not done. This witness didn't testify to that.

So that's my objection. I don't think this witness testified to it.

MR. ARDITO: May I counter or --
MR. REGAN: Ask your question, rather than engage in a debate.

MR. ARDITO: Okay. My questions is -I'm going to repeat the question, because this is about traffic impact and I think it would be remiss of the board to accept what seems to be very good testimony, I don't argue his testimony about
post-construction, but I think that the concern here is about how it's going to affect your community and affect your residence and the traffic flow.

Well, what's happening post-construction is going to be completely different than what is happening during construction, because the traffic, the -- if we talk about seven cars, we're not talking about seven cars, we're talking about multiple trucks and many different things.

So I just want to bring up the fact that he may not testify to this now and I apologize for bringing this up, however, I think this is a very strong consideration that you should consider and, yes, I'm here representing Bergen SWAN.

MR. REGAN: Ask a question.
MR. ARDITO: I'm asking that you -- you cannot furnished that information based on the question that I have asked about how traffic would be affected during the yearlong or whatever it takes for construction?

THE WITNESS: No.
MR. ARDITO: You have not done anything

\section*{with that?}

THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. ARDITO: Okay. I would suggest
that maybe the board might want to consider additional information to handle that.

Thank you.
MR. MAGGIO: The traffic engineer --
just so you know, the traffic engineer doesn't study
that. The owner could give you that information.
You can talk to the construction manager and give you
the information about what that is if that's
important to you.
MR. ARDITO: I think it should be important to you.

MR. ELLER: To that point, in the past on other --
(Applause.)
MR. ELLER: That's exactly what we've done on other applications that are on Old Tappan Road.

In the past we've included those hours of operation, where they can park trucks, what you can do, where -- everything is included in a resolution if this was approved just like any other project and then at that point the town can issue fines, they can do anything if those things are preached. They can hold up the project. They can -and so it's not an unusual practice and to your

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point, is that towards the end of the application before we vote, those are the kind of things that the community should be bringing to our attention so we can address them and put them in the resolution.

So it's just a matter of when you -- I think when you brought it up, rather than what you're bringing up.

MR. ARDITO: It was a traffic --
MR. ELLER: No absolutely. Totally makes sense where you're coming from.

THE WITNESS: If I can maybe just comment, make one comment related to our role in this.

I've done probably 2500 traffic impact studies over the years and in six different states we've never once really dealt with construction because it's handled by all municipalities exactly the way you said.

MR. SKRABLE: The construction traffic is going to be a fluid thing and I think that -- I know the developer's agreement gives the police control to determine what the traffic control is. So if there's an issue, it gets shut down.

MR. REGAN: And the borough police --
MR. SKRABLE: If the police feel
there's a needed for more, the job is shut down until more happens. It's something that's pretty easily controlled by the municipality.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Yes ma'am.
MS. FONOROW: Hi, my name is Cherie Fonorow, 256 Old Tappan Road, Old Tappan.

I live at the corner of Old Tappan Road and Lakeview across the street from Charles for 25 years. The town almost voted me to be best qualified to speak about traffic because of the location, the unfortunate location I have at the moment.

How many days did you do the survey? This was just one day?

THE WITNESS: When we did the counts, correct.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. And do you know if the school was in full session or half a day that day?

THE WITNESS: Full.
MS. FONOROW: It was a full day, okay.
I was given information it was half a day. Maybe that was the first survey.

THE WITNESS: And I'll just maybe make one qualifier. We did review these other studies that were done just to makes sure we were in bounds,
we were.
MS. FONOROW: Okay. I'm just asking, because I know the first study it was only a half day of school, so that made a difference.

Again, post-COVID, we still have COVID, so it is kind of not really -- unfortunately not a post-COVID world yet.

Not in any order of importance, but are you aware of the number of units that are being built and coming into Enclave in that development?

THE WITNESS: Off the top of my head, no. I think we might have mentioned it in the report, because we did use the traffic numbers from that traffic repot.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. There were 220 townhomes and 20 apartments, if I have that correct. So it would be 224 units.

Would it be fair to say an estimate that these 224 units will bring a minimum of two cars per household, let's say, if it was 450 cars daily living in the community in and out of Enclave.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: I believe he already testified that he took the traffic report from the Pearson property and the numbers you just repeated were wrong, okay. Palisades?

MS. FONOROW: So 224 is not correct? CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: No.
MS. FONOROW: Okay. I apologize, that's what I thought I had. It's over 200.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: So I don't think we

MS. FONOROW: It's over 200.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: -- a question.
MS. FONOROW: I'm just trying to get a
sense of how, you know --
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: He already said he took that into account.

MS. FONOROW: All right, fine.
So let's say, okay, you took into
account that's 300 cars you're estimating, 400 cars.
Now, with the retail space that's going in, which is going to be used by people in New York and New Jersey, obviously you've seen it where Old Tappan Road is one of the only intersections between cut-throughs between the garden state and the Palisades and connecting the two states. So once the retail space goes in, how can you calculate the number of shoppers, cars and traffic that are going to be coming into our town using Old Tappan Road when we don't even know what the retail store, the
businesses are that are coming in.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: That, again, was included in the --

MS. FONOROW: But how did they calculate that when they don't even know --

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Maybe have to go back and read their report and see how they came up with the numbers.

MS. FONOROW: Yeah, I mean a deli doesn't create as much traffic as a store.

MR. ALESSI: Where did you get the information that Old Tappan Road is the only cut-through from the Garden State Parkway to the

MS. FONOROW: I said it is one of the only cut-throughs in this part of town.

Again, I live on the road. So I wanted to ask, can I show at some point --

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Let's out address our question to the engineer here.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. Are you aware that Bi -State is 30 to maybe up to 50 percent unoccupied during the time of your survey?

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: There's six empty stores and an empty supermarket right now.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. Was that taken into consideration that these might become occupied?

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Again, you have to go back to the report that he referred to regarding that piece of property.

MS. FONOROW: Where will I find a copy of that report he's referring to?

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Well, if you come in during the week and ask our board secretary --

MS. FONOROW: So it's not online anywhere for public to have access?

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: I don't know. You would have to ask the board secretary.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. I didn't even know, I wasn't even aware it existed. You know, what existed, so...

MS. PRICE: Our reports are on file.
Our traffic reports are on file.
MS. FONOROW: Okay. So we have to come here in person to read them?

MS. PRICE: Well, I don't know. Our reports have been on file.

MS. FONOROW: That's what I was asking. Okay. I'm not saying they're not.

MS. HAVERILLA: I think all of your
files are posted on the website.
MS. FONOROW: Yeah, I'm sure you've
done everything --
MR. ELLER: We initially ask for PDFs
of everything that --
MS. PRICE: And I gave --
MR. ELLER: -- was going to be an exhibit, so they can post -- that's not up to you, but once we have them, they should be on the website.

MS. FONOROW: Yeah, they're not.
In fact, the transcripts of the meetings weren't even on the website until Monday morning going back to January.

Okay. So I guess you're aware
Bi-State's not occupied and you calculated how much traffic there will be once it is occupied. The food store was the center of town.

What's the plan for emergencies, for emergency vehicles needing to enter and exit, usually -- usually they're at high speeds, usually it's an anxious situation, it could be life or death. What is the plan for emergency vehicles access during school high, you know, peak hours?

THE WITNESS: As it would be for any

MS. FONOROW: With parking, just to be clear, you were stating that 46 spaces is really more than you need, but is what you're estimating; is that accurate, just to clarify?

THE WITNESS: No, it's more than what would be required by the Residential Site Improvement Standards and I thought it was a very good amount for the proposal.

MS. FONOROW: Am I right in saying I think you said it was 42 and the four are going to be put in for electric vehicles at the last meeting?

THE WITNESS: No, I said that 42 would be required by the Residential Site Improvement Standards. We're proposing 46, which is more in line with operational analysis and I believe also takes into account if the EV spaces are not utilized, you basically have some cover.

MS. FONOROW: And how many are going to
be used by employees of those 46, how many employees
would there be that you estimate, since everything here is an estimate?

THE WITNESS: The peak employee staffing time would be approximately 30 employees.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. You know, just I'm asking because Joe from Capitol Seniors had stated

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these are mostly people that are going to be 85 years old, frail and they don't drive, they're not going to have cars.

So would -- maybe this is moot at this point, but when you mentioned daycare I wasn't sure if you meant adult daycare or child daycare.

THE WITNESS: I was thinking a child daycare.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. Are you aware there's a child daycare center already in town?

THE WITNESS: I was looking more at what was permitted.

MS. FONOROW: Okay, okay, because there already is one.

And you also referred to the master plan. Have you rea the Old Tappan master plan?

THE WITNESS: Not in total, no.
MS. FONOROW: Okay. Well, the 2006 and
2016 Master Plan says this property should be preserved. So, you know, I would have thought when you referred to the master plan made me bring it up with traffic, I wouldn't have brought it up otherwise.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, no, I did that in
light of the traffic perspective.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. You mentioned the peak hours. I'm curious, as the gentleman had said, what do you consider peak hours?

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: I think he stated that already and please --

MS. FONOROW: 8 to 9 a.m.?
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: No, you know --
MS. FONOROW: 3 to 6?
THE WITNESS: 7:30 to 8:30 in the
morning, 2:45 to 3:45 in the afternoon.
MS. FONOROW: Okay. Regarding
left-hand turns, do you know that the parents pick up and drop off their kids at St. Pius Church?

THE WITNESS: I've seen it.
MS. FONOROW: Okay. That has become --
they've closed off -- are you aware they've closed
off Charles Street now to traffic during the day?
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: That's always been closed. That's been closed for years.

MS. FONOROW: I've lived here 25 years. Trust me, the police were working with me to try to close it.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: During drop-off and delivery, pick up of kids, that street's been closed for quite sometime.

Ms. FONOROW: I'm aware. It was a really smart move to do.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: And you're asking a lot of questions. I'm not trying to be disrespectful. The fact that people are using St. Pius to drop kids off, actually alleviates some of that backlog of traffic.

MS. FONOROW: I'm not making comment. I'm just asking if he's aware of it, because I don't know -- I was going to ask you if you've spoken to parents who do pick up and drop off who do have to go sit through this traffic and do the whole routine.

THE WITNESS: No.
MS. FONOROW: Again, I live there, so I see it. The cars back up, because they can't get out of St. Pius Church to make the left-hand turn.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: But they're in the parking lot. It's not a big deal. It's not on Old Tappan Road if they're in the parking lot of St. Pius for a half hour, that's not a problem for Old Tappan Road.

MS. FONOROW: No, but they're all trying to get onto Old Tappan Road is the point.

MR. SCOZZAFAVA: True, absolutely.
MS. FONOROW: That's the only way they
can get out of St. Pius

There's no other exit.
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: When the children are
crossing, the crossing guard -- actually the parents
are actually pretty polite. When the traffic is
stopped, they give each other that cushion to make
those left-hand turns, because they know that from the other direction no cars are crossing.

So the parents in this town are very organized when it comes to drop-off and pick-up of children and the traffic flow is actually facilitated by those parents.

MS. FONOROW: I agree. I can see it right in front of my house.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. Ma'am, any
other questions for the traffic engineer?
MS. FONOROW: Excuse me?
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Any other questions for the traffic engineer?

MS. FONOROW: Yes, I did. I'm sorry, I'll try to keep it fast.

Just -- oh, are you aware that, and did you take into consideration at the end of Old Tappan Road in River Vale, Toll Brothers has a huge townhome project of 249 townhomes.

THE WITNESS: Our standard procedure is
are developed for every county and every
classification of roadway within the county so that
we can utilize what is utilized industrywide for just background growth that's not specific development related.

Once you get far enough away from a project, it goes to this background growth rate.

So we assign that background growth rate for the two years of our project and, therefore, that traffic is in that or the county would have told us something different.

MS. PRICE: And in addition to the projects that you've testified to specifically that you reviewed the reports, you also assigned a background growth rate as well for this?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MS. PRICE: And that's standard traffic engineering?

THE WITNESS: It is.
MS. FONOROW: Is there -- and I don't know if this is appropriate. Is there someone I can contact to check on that, if they considered they know that there's 250 units being built there?

MR. MAGGIO: They're going to know. It's built on two county roads.

THE WITNESS: It's on a county road.
MS. FONOROW: Was there any measurement
or consideration about cyclists that are here not
during weekdays, but on the weekends?
I don't know if you know it's -- well,
do you know how popular it is when we can get 20 or
30 or so of these groups of cyclists, especially this
season that come through where cars can't even get by, it gets so busy, you can't pass.

THE WITNESS: No.
MS. FONOROW: Okay. Discussing
construction, and I don't know if this is traffic, I think it is. Our traffic expert is not here tonight. We didn't know you were going to be discussing traffic.

Where are the -- how many construction trucks do you think are going to be coming in and out per day?

THE WITNESS: I do not know.
MS. FONOROW: Okay. So if you don't
know that, do you have an idea of what the size of
these construction trucks will be?
MS. HAVERILLA: He didn't testify on construction.

MS. FONOROW: Excuse me?
construction.

MS. FONOROW: So that doesn't fall into traffic even though it puts more trucks on the road, okay.

I don't know then the other questions about traffic don't fall -- well, they don't fall under -- the other questions about construction don't fall under the traffic testimony.

MS. HAVERILLA: No.
MS. FONOROW: Okay. Well, I just want to say because I have -- you gave me a lot of ideas. I was listening and I just want to make sure that the public gets a chance to hear everything and I think that's it. We got the cyclists, we got the cars, we've got River Vale, the school was open all day, the parking spaces, daycare, the master plan and peak hours.

So thank you very much for your time.
MS. PRICE: Can I ask you a question?
MS. FONOROW: Yes.
MS. PRICE: You said that you didn't have your traffic engineer here tonight.

Can I ask you who's your traffic
engineer?
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MS. FONOROW: He's a resident in town. I said traffic expert who happens to be an engineer who designs these things and works for a developer, he couldn't be here tonight.

MS. PRICE: Okay.
MS. FONOROW: But he didn't know that traffic was being discussed tonight either.

MR. REGAN: Has he prepared a report?
MS. PRICE: Right.
MS. FONOROW: I don't know. I -- he gave me a lot of information and because I thought he was going to be -- I mean, it's his area of expertise, not mine, so...

MS. PRICE: So you're not presenting him as an expert?

MS. FONOROW: I'm not presenting him at all. I'm just saying the person that I was expecting to come to talk about traffic --

MS. PRICE: Oh, you said "our," so I
didn't know.
MS. FONOROW: We were told it was going to be landscape tonight, so...

MS. PRICE: Well, landscape is next
when we get done with the traffic.
MS. FONOROW: Okay. We didn't know
traffic -- that's all, you know.
MR. BEDIAN: So some of the questions came from him?

MS. FONOROW: Excuse me?
MR. BEDIAN: Some of the questions came
from the expert?
MS. FONOROW: No, no, I didn't know traffic was going to be discussed tonight.

MS. PRICE: Okay.
(Whereupon, the board discusses other
agenda items.)
MR. SKRABLE: Mr. Chairman, just a followup on the traffic issue here, and I offer this purely as a frame of reference. If you forget about this development, if Old Tappan Road were designed for that 15 or 20 minutes of peak school traffic clearly generated by the school, it's probably going to be two lanes in both directions.

The same thing for Central Avenue, two lanes in both directions. I don't think that's something anybody in this room would want to solve that 15 or 20 minute problem.

Again, forgetting about this development, just throwing it out there.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Thank you, Tom.

Anyone else from the public wish to be

\section*{heard?}

Yes, ma'am?
MS. WALSH: Mary Walsh, Sierra Club.
I have three questions about the traffic study.

First, what was the manual that you used to provide guidelines for your analysis?

THE WITNESS: Several, but the primary one is the Institute of Transportation Engineers Trip Generation Manual, which we've actually provided some of the data for that for assisted living, because we've worked on many over the last 30 years and have counted them. So that's the main one that talks about traffic intensity.

MS. WALSH: That's enough, thank you.
(Laughter.)
MS. WALSH: What were the dates of that analysis? No, I'm familiar with that, it's like the bible, not quite.

THE WITNESS: The dates, well, the study is dated March 31st, 2022.

MS. PRICE: And the original report was dated December 20th of '21.

MS. WALSH: So that was the day you
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 73 & & 75 \\
\hline 1 & were actually out there? & 1 & Since I don't have school-aged \\
\hline 2 & MS. PRICE: Oh. & 2 & children, I just have a quick question. Is it \\
\hline 3 & MS. WALSH: That's what I'm after. & 3 & possible that February 17th of this year fell during \\
\hline 4 & THE WITNESS: The traffic counts were & 4 & our February break? \\
\hline 5 & conducted on Thursday. This is on page 2. & 5 & THE WITNESS: No. \\
\hline 6 & Actually, February 17th, it's a & 6 & MS. KUGELMAN: Okay, thank you. \\
\hline 7 & Thursday and then we reviewed that data in light of & 7 & MR. ELLER: Good question, though. \\
\hline 8 & the other traffic reports that were prepared that had & 8 & THE WITNESS: We actually didn't want \\
\hline 9 & data along Old Tappan Road. & 9 & to make that mistake. \\
\hline 10 & MS. WALSH: So are you saying that you & 10 & MR. ALESSI: I have a confusion \\
\hline 11 & were out there more than one day? & 11 & question. What would the condos in River Vale have \\
\hline 12 & THE WITNESS: Not to do traffic counts. & 12 & to do with the traffic flow in Old Tappan? \\
\hline 13 & Well, I take that back. I think we did do traffic & 13 & THE WITNESS: If there is traffic \\
\hline 14 & counts for the earlier report, but we kind of & 14 & generated to and from the east from that development, \\
\hline 15 & discounted them, because they appear to be lower & 15 & it's possible it could use Old Tappan Road in front \\
\hline 16 & because of COVID. & 16 & of the site. \\
\hline 17 & MS. WALSH: So February 17th of this & 17 & MR. ALESSI: So instead of coming down \\
\hline 18 & year? & 18 & Old Tappan Road to go to the George Washington \\
\hline 19 & THE WITNESS: Correct. & 19 & Bridge, the people in River Vale decide to take the \\
\hline 20 & MS. WALSH: Okay. And do you know what & 20 & more direct, shorter, faster route through Old hook \\
\hline 21 & time the shift is of the typical worker who provides & 21 & Road, Closter Dock Road, that wouldn't have an impact \\
\hline 22 & care at the facility. & 22 & on the property. \\
\hline 23 & THE WITNESS: Yeah, the caregiver shift & 23 & THE WITNESS: I'm sure whatever traffic \\
\hline 24 & usually runs 7 to 3 and then 3 to 11 and 11 to 7 in & 24 & study they prepared would take that into account. \\
\hline 25 & the morning. & 25 & MR. ALESSI: Okay. \\
\hline & 74 & & 76 \\
\hline 1 & So that's the shift break and that 7 to & 1 & CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else wish to \\
\hline 2 & 3 is the largest shift. It reduces between the 3 to & 2 & be heard? \\
\hline 3 & 11 and then is very minimal between 11 to 7 . & 3 & (No response.) \\
\hline 4 & MS. WALSH: Okay. Thank you. & 4 & CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Seeing none, motion \\
\hline 5 & THE WITNESS: You're welcome. & 5 & to close. \\
\hline 6 & MS. HAVERILLA: The last study is & 6 & MR. ALESSI: Motion to close. \\
\hline 7 & 3-21-22? & 7 & MR. ELLER: Second. \\
\hline 8 & THE WITNESS: 3/30-- March 31st. & 8 & CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. You have any \\
\hline 9 & MS. HAVERILLA: Just to be clear, that & 9 & more questions for the -- \\
\hline 10 & is on the website. It is in the folder that has all & 10 & MS. PRICE: For this witness? No, no, \\
\hline 11 & of the documents for this. & 11 & done, done with the traffic witness. \\
\hline 12 & MS. FONOROW: Thank you. & 12 & CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else on the \\
\hline 13 & CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else wish to & 13 & board wish -- okay, seeing none. \\
\hline 14 & be heard? & 14 & Your next witness. \\
\hline 15 & You know, you were heard once already, & 15 & MS. PRICE: The next witness is going \\
\hline 16 & ma'am. & 16 & to be semi-long, because it's the landscape \\
\hline 17 & MS. KUGELMAN: I realize that. I just & 17 & architect. So can we take a quick break for the \\
\hline 18 & have one quick -- & 18 & transcriber? \\
\hline 19 & CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Go ahead. & 19 & CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: You're in luck, \\
\hline 20 & MS. KUGELMAN: Is it possible and I & 20 & because now you just gained an extra hour-and-a-half. \\
\hline 21 & don't have -- & 21 & (Laughter.) \\
\hline 22 & THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, please & 22 & MS. PRICE: I know, I'm in luck. \\
\hline 23 & state your name again. & 23 & MR. MAMARY: You are so lucky. \\
\hline 24 & MS. KUGELMAN: Tracy Kugelman, sorry, & 24 & (Whereupon, a brief recess is taken.) \\
\hline 25 & K-U-G-E-L-M-A-N, 37 Old Farm Road. & 25 & CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. We'll call \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{19 of 77 sheets} & & 07/20/2022 04:08:5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
the meeting back to order.

Okay, the floor is yours.
MS. PRICE: Oh, I thought you were calling the board. If I can call my next witness.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Yes.
MR. REGAN: Sir, would you raise your right hand, please.

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

MR. LANGENSTEIN: I do.
MR. REGAN: Can you speak up a little
bit.
MR. LANGENSTEIN: I do.
J A MES LANGENSTEIN, LA
1905 Millersville Pike, Lancaster, PA 17603,
having been duly sworn, testifies as follows:
MR. REGAN: And could you give us your
full name.
MR. LANGENSTEIN: James Langenstein, L-A-N-G-E-N-S-T-E-I-N, 1905 Millersville Pike, Lancaster, PA 17603.

I have a bachelor's of science from Cornell University with a major in plant science and concentration in ornamental horticulture and a
master's of landscape architecture from SUNY College of Environmental Sciences and Forestry in Syracuse.

I've been a registered landscape
architect since 1994 and I'm currently registered in
five states, including New Jersey, all in good
standing.
VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. And have you testified before and been
accepted as an expert in the area of landscape architecture?
A. I have.

I've testified in over 10 New Jersey
townships, Norwood, Mountainside, Waldwick, Scotch Plains, West Orange, Washington Township.

MR. REGAN: Mr. Chairman, I think he
can be accepted -- recognized as an expert in his field.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay.
DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. And Jim, you have worked specifically on other projects for CSH , correct?

\section*{A. Correct.}

I've worked with Joe for over 20 years

\section*{78 \\ 8}
and basically have designed over two dozen assisted living projects over the years and over a dozen of them in New Jersey.
Q. And you've designed the landscape plan that bears a date, initial date --
A. 5/27/22.
Q. That's the last revised date?
A. Correct.
Q. The initial date, can you give the
initial date?
A. Sure.

The initial date is 5/20/21.
MS. PRICE: Bob, if we can --
MR. REGAN: Do you want to mark it as
A-26?
MS. PRICE: Yes, please, A-26.
(Whereupon, Landscape Plan, Last
Revised 5/27/22 is received and marked as
Exhibit A-26 for identification.)
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. You're prepared this evening to tell us what A-26 depicts, talk about the code here in Old Tappan relative to landscaping that's required for a plan --
A. Correct.
Q. -- such as the one that we're proposing and address issues relative to landscape architecture that have been raised via other witnesses to date?
A. Yes. Okay.

So in order for us to construct this project, unfortunately we're taking down 203 trees, of which there -- of the 203, 11 of them are dead and 27 are in poor condition.

They were classified as such because I felt in my professional opinion that they had limited viability due to extensive disease or insect issues or damage and excessive goadling (phonetic) by some of the wild pines that are on the site.

That leaves a total of \(\mathbf{1 6 5}\) trees that we are removing. Of that, with that in mind, 304 is required to replace that number of trees based on your ordinances.

We are supplying or proposing 166
trees, of which 149 would be counted towards our tree replacement criteria.

The remaining 155, basically we are looking -- our obligation for that, we were looking to make a contribution of over \(\mathbf{\$ 9 0 , 0 0 0} \mathbf{0 0}\) to your tree replacement fund to satisfy our requirements.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Just going to be a
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cash --
THE WITNESS: That is allowed through
your ordinance.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Right.
In other words, you're going to make a
THE WITNESS: Cash contribution so that
basically trees can be planted elsewhere in the
township.
BY MS. PRICE:
Q. And that cash contribution, that protocol is laid out in the ordinance, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And you've reviewed that protocol and are familiar with the cost and --
A. Correct.
Q. -- how the cost is itemized for the sizing of the trees, correct?
A. Correct, correct.
Basically they allow -- they stipulate two times the wholesale cost of the tree. Now, basically you have different sizes that are required for replacement. I think it's 3-and-a-half to 4 inch and 4 inch and $I$ think we may have some 2 -inch trees in there as well or 2-and-a-half-inch trees in there

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as well.
So when we calculated all that together, there was -- it's a pretty good size number, over \$90,000.00.
Q. And there's also a maintenance guarantee required by the code, correct?
A. Correct, yeah.
Q. So that would be covered as an
additional protection on the site for during construction and post-construction, correct?
A. Correct, yes.
Q. Why don't you talk about some of the steps that you've taken in terms of the additional plantings on the site.
A. Okay.

When I'm creating a landscape plan, basically there are a number of factors that I try to take into account. It's not just putting in trees and making it look pretty. There are a lot -there's a lot of thought process that goes into it.

Number one is safety. I try to -don't want to create a situation where a plant is causing a problem, causing a safety issue, especially in a seniors' community, I try to limit the number of fruit and nut-bearing trees, like walnuts and oaks

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because of the potential slip/fall issues with the population that we're dealing with here.

The other one is also trying not to use plants with thorns. As you get older, our skin gets a lot thinner and merely just brushing up against the plant could cause them significant, you know, scarring or cuts. So I try to not have any thorns on the property whatsoever.

The other is deer pressure and Old
Tappan has a lot of deer and it has a significant deer problem.

So I tried to select plants that deer don't like as much as possible, because if they like it too much, then my design is going to be looking pretty sad in a few years.

So I tried to select plants, boxwood, spirea, Green Giant arborvitae, things that they don't prefer.

Now, that's not saying that it's deer proof, because I don't think anything is ever deer proof and, you know, things that \(I\) think will do well in one municipality don't necessarily do well in another, but I try to use things that are for the most part pretty tried and true.

The other thing I look at is the scale
of the project. For the most part, \(I\) try to use plants appropriately so that we create a more human scale around the building using large shade trees screening, evergreens, things like that around periphery using the flowering trees that are more human size along the building and the smaller evergreen and flowering trees as well along the building.

Last but not least is obviously the aesthetics. We want this place to look like dynamite. We want it to look great and realize that this is someone's home and so that we want someone to appreciate the plants that we use as much as they appreciate the ones that they had at their old place. We try to use plants that have fragrances, because a lot of times that brings back memories of things that they had at their own home, using things that are kind of old fashion plants like hydrangeas.

Again, things that some residential properties would have.

So, we try and create a lush and welcoming environment filled with color, texture and diversity and as I mentioned before, we're proposing to use 166 trees on this site. Fifty-eight are shade trees. Nine of those are street trees.

Now, if I can direct you, the shade trees are the trees that are green with yellow in the them, the circles. Okay?

Along the Old Tappan Road, we are using a fastigiate type of variety of red maple called Armstrong and that is tall and slender and that's because you have overhead wires long the front. The last thing we want to see is when those trees just get to the right size and maturity, the utilities come by and just hack them back.

So we're trying to prevent that, putting something in there that's appropriate.

The other one, place we're using a lot of shade trees, in the parking lot and that's, again, as per the ordinance, we're required to put in five trees and we have five trees. That's to shade the cars during the hot summer months.

We're also using 23 flowering trees.
Those are the bright colored, the reds, the pinks, the blues that you see in there, those are flowering trees. They add seasonal color, not only when they flower in the spring, but some of them will give you some nice fall color as well. They also add scale around the building.

Evergreens, we're using 85 evergreens.
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Again, mostly to screen here. We are required to use 6-foot sized evergreens and we're only using 28 of those and those are basically because there are some slopes that are like 3-to-1 slopes that -- and for the people who don't know what that means, that's basically for every horizontal distance of 3 feet, it goes up 1 foot.

So if you have an 8-foot tree, evergreen, typically they're going to have a 32-inch ball, okay, a ball that's going to be close to that 3 foot. So that means that you're going to be \(\mathbf{6}\) foot -- 6 inches down on the backside and 6 inches up on the front side. Not a real great way to plant a tree.

By using a smaller tree, basically we'll hopefully have only like 3 inches in the back and 3 inches in the front, which is a little easier and manageable and it will eventually grow into a similar size of what the \(\mathbf{8}\) foot is, it's just initially it will be a little bit smaller.

But we're also using 57 8-foot trees.
Now, we don't have to use 8 foot. We're not required to. We are because we were trying to provide more screen to our neighbors, specifically in the back along the northern property line, that's the dark
green with the hatching that you see, those are
8-foot evergreens, things like Green Giant
arborvitae, Norway spruce and white spruce. Those are the three that we have used extensively on this project and those will get fairly tall as they grown, as they mature. We're not required to use 8 foot, but we're doing that because we want to try to give additional screening to our neighbors.

Total shrubs, there's 618 shrubs on the site that we're proposing: 254 are flowering, 364 are evergreen.

Now, there's different type of shrubs. There's quite a few different actually. Things like the Viburnum Pragense, your Viburnum Alleghany, your Doublefile Viburnums, your Arrowwood are typically large shrubs and they're great for screening because they're dense and they're large. They get 10 to 15 feet.

Now, in the back along the detention basin berm, on the top of that we can't plant evergreen trees, because it's not recommended and it may cause damage to the detention basin in the long run. So what we did instead was we planted those large shrubs so that they will give some in-fill especially early on to create, again, additional
screening for our neighbors.
Along the eastern property line we have them along the wall, those are Viburnum Pragense, I believe and along around the generator we also have them.

So -- and around the building are
typically 3-foot shrubs. We don't want them to get too big, because we have windows.

The thing that I try to do in my creation of a landscape plan is put the right plant in the right place so that we're not having to hack back and prune back, you know, plants so hard that they become misshaped over time. Their natural size is maybe 3 to \(\mathbf{4}\) feet so they don't cover up windows and they add to the ambiance of the building.

Overall, what I tried to do is get a balance of flowering and evergreen trees and shrubs in here.

So the evergreens are not necessarily the most beautiful plants because they don't really flower too much, but they are the backbone. They're there 24/7, 12 months of the year and in the wintertime your glad to see them. You know, in the summertime if I did my job right, they take a back door to the flowering plants that are all in bloom

trees that are in poor condition. While we can probably define that in some way through testimony, generally they're not excluded, because that's a subjective -- that could be a subjective assessment. There can be conditions where you might think the tree is dead, but could also be saved if you're an arborist. I mean, who knows.

So that's something that I would defer
the board on whether or not you want to accept the trees as identified in poor condition as being excluded from the calculations.

MR. REGAN: Because it might be subjective?

MR. SZABO: Yeah.
I would suggest, respectfully, that while I understand and respect Mr. Langenstein's determination in this area, that is not provided for in the code and should be added to the -- that would be my view, but I defer the board in discussion with the applicant on that, because we are looking at a substantial amount of money being donated for trees.

But that would be my only comment on the landscape plans.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Are you acceptable of that?

THE WITNESS: I believe so.
I mean, I believe, John, I thought
there was a portion in there that said something
about dead and diseased trees, as well as structural
issues that would make them unsafe, that's the --
that's why I used that.
MR. SZABO: I'm not criticizing.
THE WITNESS: I did see it, but I don't
have it at my fingertips right now.
MR. SZABO: Yes, I have it.
I'll let me go through the ordinance
again. I didn't catch that, but I will look again --
THE WITNESS: Okay.
MR. SZABO: -- where it refers to trees.

THE WITNESS: I'll also try to send you what I was referring to.

MS. PRICE: I think --
MR. SZABO: Well, I have it.
MS. PRICE: -- one way or another --
MR. REGAN: If you don't comply, you
will have to seek a waiver.
MS. PRICE: Right.
THE WITNESS: Right.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Charlie?

MR. MAGGIO: We'll try to confirm that before the --

MS. PRICE: Yes.
THE WITNESS: Sure.
MR. MAGGIO: Just a couple of very simple, very simple questions. One is for the benefit of everybody in this room, some of us may already know the answer to it, but it would be helpful for you to explain it. You said you were unable to meet the requirement for the number of trees.

Can you explain to everybody why that
is?
THE WITNESS: Well, essentially we have -- we're taking down 203 trees and it's a wooded site.

We were asked to put 304 trees on the site and put a building and all the paving and everything else on there. There's just -- it's not possible to do that unless you're creating a situation where you're putting trees so close together that it's detrimental to their potential growth.

MR. MAGGIO: Thank you for clarifying.
And then one last question.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, uh-huh.
MR. MAGGIO: And that's a good idea to prevent it, but on the other hand I noticed on the spacing that they're shown to be about 25 feet apart at their fullest, at their maturest, which will be quick because they're red maples.

They're only about 20-feet wide.
THE WITNESS: Right.
MR. MAGGIO: Was there any
consideration to putting those trees a little closer together to provide a denser screening of the facility?

THE WITNESS: Again, you have a lot of other trees behind that as well.

So I don't see where putting them
closer will actually serve a -- I guess a purpose at this point. You have some full-size maples behind them. You have some under story flowering trees as well underneath there.

MR. MAGGIO: So you're confident that there should be sufficient screening?

THE WITNESS: I think so.
I mean, when they're in leaf, obviously
there's no evergreen. So I'd hate to put something too close together and then have it look like a wall as well.

MR. MAGGIO: And was there -- you mentioned about the evergreens. Was there any consideration about mixing some evergreen with deciduous at the front to help with the screening during the winter months?

THE WITNESS: That is possible.
We could use some -- you know, I would probably want to go with some lower evergreens, something like a holly or something like that, rather than some of the larger ones, because they would be --
MR. MAGGIO: They can be big too.
THE WITNESS: Exactly, again, they can be much bigger than what your dogwood or your redwoods would look like.

MR. MAGGIO: Right.
THE WITNESS: So I'm trying to create, I guess, it's possible to do that, but I think the flowering trees will give a nicer presentation from the street.

MR. MAGGIO: Only for a very short period of time, though.

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THE WITNESS: Yeah, yeah.
MR. MAGGIO: So it's only for a month
or so every year. And I know that's when the
pictures will be taken.
THE WITNESS: Exactly.
(Laughter.)
MR. MAGGIO: For everybody's catalogues, but on the other hand I want to think about what our town has to deal with in terms of that.

And I would suggest that you might want to reconsider some implementation of some evergreens as a mixture.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
MR. MAGGIO: That's it for me.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Drive along where
Toll Brothers is building, you know, their project,
they planted a couple hundred evergreens underneath the existing trees, you know, and they staggered them, so it's going to fill in nicely.

MR. MAGGIO: To that point.
THE WITNESS: The question is, is what is this going to look like in 10, 20 --

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Correct.
THE WITNESS: And that's my concern as
well is that as these -- when they go in, they'll
look great, but as they mature and they get mature, you know, height-wise, what's it going to look like?

MR. MAGGIO: Yeah, I'm not opposed to what you said about using something smaller but that still provides some growth, but it's just during the winter months, there's nothing, but --

THE WITNESS: I understand.
MR. MAGGIO: -- trees that have no leaves on them.

THE WITNESS: I understand, but there is also a lot of evergreens along the foundation and things like that.

So it's not like it's going to be bare naked out there.

MS. PRICE: We'll take a look at it.
THE WITNESS: Yeah, we'll take a look
at it.
MR. SKRABLE: Is there any lighting on the trees?

THE WITNESS: No, not right now, not proposed.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Can you point out to the board where the chain link silt fence is going to go?

THE WITNESS: We talked about it along the back side here and I would say that I guess it would be more Dan's criteria, but if we need it along the wetlands as well.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: So it's not set in stone?

THE WITNESS: It's not set in stone at this point, no.

We proposed it when we met with Lakeview, that we would -- what we would do in the back to protect their drains and everything back there, but I would think that we can also do it along this area here where it's along the wetland area.

MR. MAMARY: What about the road in front of the road so that it doesn't --

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: No, we don't need it.

MR. MAMARY: You don't need it there?
THE WITNESS: I don't think you would need it.

MR. MAMARY: And the church property wouldn't be affected?

THE WITNESS: You're going to have a wall along this.

So there's really -- it's going towards
us pretty much at that point. There's a wall on the church property as well.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. Thank you. Just so everybody knows, this property
is going to be clearcut. There's not going to be an old tree left standing there.

THE WITNESS: Oh, there will be plenty of trees left.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Show me, show me --
THE WITNESS: All the trees that you see in solid green here.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: No, I understand
that. I'm saying, where the actual parking lot and building are going to be.

THE WITNESS: They're going to be -the trees are going to be removed, correct.

So, essentially, wherever you see the solid color green trees here along the western, those are all staying. That's all in the transition zone and in the wetland area, that's all staying.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay.
MR. SZABO: Mr. Chairman, I can clarify
the process. Under Chapter 234, when you file an application for site plan, you have to simultaneously file with the environmental commissioner, which is

\section*{102}
the enforcement agent which has 30 days to issue a report to the planning board. Under 234.14, Mr. Langenstein is correct, as part of the criteria, they are permitted and the board is permitted to consider, for example, the conditions of the tree with respect to diseases and safety hazards as an example and that section I'll repeat is 234.14 .

What I would suggest is that, while we review the landscape plan and are satisfied with it and the numbers are working for our behalf, I would in the interim between meetings, you might want to file the necessary application, get the report from the environmental commission and follow through that process and they'll make that determination or it could become a condition of approval. I think we're so far into the process at this point that it probably can be done as a condition.

MR. ELLER: Or the applicant can agree to make them living trees and make it a moot point for the purpose of that calculation.

MR. SZABO: Still have to go through
the process either way.
MR. ELLER: I was talking about the donation for the town.

MR. SKRABLE: I would strongly suggest
you go to the Environmental Commission now. We've made a condition before and it gets lost and then if they don't send a report, there's no trigger and the process gets screwed up.

THE WITNESS: Okay.
MR. MAMARY: My question is: You said you're taking down 203 trees?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.
MR. MAMARY: You needed to replace that with 304.

What is it, one and a half trees per
one --
THE WITNESS: It depends on the size of the tree.

MR. MAMARY: But you were going to -supposedly replacing it with 304 , so 203 to 304 is approximately one and a half trees.

THE WITNESS: Averaging, yeah.
MR. MAMARY: Right?
THE WITNESS: Yeah.
Mr. MAMARY: You are putting in 166 , is
what you said?
THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. MAMARY: So the difference of what you should have put in and what it is, is 138 ?

THE WITNESS: Well, not all of those 166 count towards out tree replacement. And 149 count towards the tree replacement.

MR. MAMARY: One-hundred-forty-nine count?

THE WITNESS: Right.
So the way I calculate it, it was that five of the parking lot trees do not count towards that trees replacement calculation. I also used the 6 -foot trees, 6 -foot evergreen trees. I used two of them per one replacement tree, because it's a smaller tree. I counted the 8 -foot as a full replacement, because the size.

MR. MAMARY: Right. You said with the lower on one side than the other?

THE WITNESS: Right.
And so I counted those as full
replacements versus 6-foot, I counted them as kind of a half, half a replacement per tree so that two 6-foot trees equals to one replacement tree.

MR. MAMARY: Okay. I'm going to leave that up to our auditor Charlie to do that kind of calculations.
(Laughter.)
MR. MAGGIO: You're the calculus.
lot of numbers.
(Laughter.)
MR. MAMARY: So 304 less 149 is 155 is
what you're making a contribution for?
THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. MAMARY: And with that, you
calculated it to be approximately \(\$ 90,000.00\) ?
THE WITNESS: Yeah.
MR. MAMARY: So you are basically telling the town that you're giving the town about almost \(\$ 600\) a tree, 90,000.

THE WITNESS: At least, because --
MR. MAMARY: So 90,000 divided by 155, \(\$ 580\) a tree and that's supposed to be two times the --

THE WITNESS: The cost of the -- the wholesale cost of the tree.

MR. MAMARY: So I know that if I -because I like -- I'm a tree person. I mean, I don't -- I can't -- you know, you were smart enough to make this so small that nobody can really question it.
(Laughter.)
MR. MAMARY: And I'm trying to look at it with a magnifying glass and I still can't see it.

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I don't see any flowering cherries or
Pansy's or anything, do I?
THE WITNESS: We tried to use native species as much as possible.

MR. MAMARY: Because those are
beautiful red trees. They're red in the beginning,
they get really red, you know, in the fall.
THE WITNESS: And that is a
possibility.
MR. MAMARY: If you're looking for my vote --
(Laughter.)
MR. MAMARY: -- I want some flowering
cherries and I want some Pansy's.
THE WITNESS: We might be able to work that in.

MR. MAMARY: You may not need my vote. I mean, the whole line that you're doing down here, this is all evergreen?

THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. MAMARY: Now, those are going to be

\section*{how tall?}

Are those 6 feet?
THE WITNESS: Those are 6 and there are some that are 8 and it depends on the slope.

MR. MAMARY: Well, it would look a little ridiculous if it's 6 and 8, like you want to --

THE WITNESS: No necessarily, because

MR. MAMARY: You're the pro, I'm just an -- I'm an amateur.

THE WITNESS: And usually a 6-foot tree is 6 to 7 foot and an 8 foot --

MR. MAMARY: They charge you for the 6 to 7.

THE WITNESS: Right.
MR. MAMARY: You really don't -- you know, when you put it in the ground, it's 5?

THE WITNESS: Well, it shouldn't be. It should be at least 6 and usually tag the tree so I make sure.

MR. MAMARY: Who does the pricing -I'm just asking. Who does the pricing of the \(\$ 580.00\) for the value of the trees if you're saying you're using smaller ones?

THE WITNESS: Right.
MR. MAMARY: You know, I know one arborvitae, you can get an arborvitae for, you know, say 100 bucks or you can get one that's another
couple of foot -- the double, right?
MS. PRICE: The code has standards and Chapter 234 says what you have to add in.

It's not just for the purchase, because you have to also -- it's the ordering, it's the installation, it's --

THE WITNESS: The two times is supposed to cover all of that.

MS. PRICE: Right, it's covering --
MR. MAMARY: So \(\$ 580.00\) per tree will cover all of that?

MS. PRICE: Yes.
THE WITNESS: So what I did is I --
MR. MAMARY: Did you know inflation was up 9.1 percent.
(Laughter.)
MS. PRICE: The largest in 40 years.
MR. MAMARY: When did you do the
calculations? Did you consider the 9.1 percent increase?

MS. PRICE: Yes.
THE WITNESS: What I did is I took the current price list from a New Jersey wholesaler and took his -- used his prices specifically. He's a large --
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-- no, okay.

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    MR. MAMARY: Who did you use?
    THE WITNESS: County Line Nursery.
    MR. MAMARY: Do we get a discount if we

THE WITNESS: No. County Line, they're a wholesale nursery and they're a good-sized reputable nursery. I used their pricing to develop that budget.

MS. PRICE: And Chapter 234 does spell out in the code exactly what needs to go into your calculation.

MR. MAMARY: So of that \(\$ 580.00\), it might be \(\$ 400.00\) a tree?

MS. PRICE: Right.
MR. MAMARY: And \(\$ 180.00\) worth of --
MS. PRICE: Right.
THE WITNESS: I think what probably skews it the most is that the majority of the trees are smaller trees, are 2 -and-a-half inch size. Okay?

So that's a \(\$ 500.00\) tree based on the calculations. The larger trees, the 3 -and-a-half, I think, are like -- I can tell you specifically. I do have that info.

Hold on.
MR. SKRABLE: While you're looking that
up. I think it would be helpful to show that calculation to the environmental commission, because ultimately we're going to have to agree on a number.

MS. PRICE: I think we have to show it as part of the application process.

It all has to be specified, Tom, and it
has to be broken out by size of tree and the calculation has to be shown.

MR. MAMARY: Right.
THE WITNESS: Here it is.
So the 3-and-a-half to 4 -inch trees are
\(\$ 850.00\) and a 4-inch tree were \(\$ 960.00\).
MR. MAMARY: So \(\$ 960.00\) per tree?
THE WITNESS: Per tree.
But there are 113 2-and-a-half-inch
caliper trees that had to be supplied. There are 24
3-and-a-half and there's 18 4-inch trees. So it's majorly skewed by the 2 inch.

MR. MAMARY: Are you providing that to us or just the environmental --

MS. PRICE: It goes on the application which goes to the environmental commission as part of --

MR. MAMARY: I mean, I would want to look at that too.

MS. PRICE: Well, we can supply it to the board as well as a followup.

MR. MAMARY: Pansy's and --
MS. PRICE: With the Pansy's and the flowering cherries.

MR. MAMARY: A row of them, like nice...

MS. PRICE: And mixed evergreens in the front.

MR. MAMARY: I'll come by, drive by all the time.

That's it.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: That's it?
MR. MAMARY: That's it.
MR. ALESSI: I just have a curiosity question. You had said that you're not going to plant any trees with nuts, berries or whatever.

THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. ALESSI: Now --
THE WITNESS: I tried to avoid it as much as possible.

MR. ALESSI: I get the red maples.
As a matter of fact, I have a giant red Allen red maple on my property, but isn't an oak tree acorns.
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the better.

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THE WITNESS: Okay.
MR. KEIL: So my questions to the borough engineer and the planner have already alluded to. You know, the calculations that you used in order to generate the number of trees that are going to be replaced. You know, I'd like to see the inventory of what each species is, the diameter and the species that are coming out.

THE WITNESS: That's all on LA -- L-3, LA-3, that's the tree removal plan. There's an extensive table on that plan that shows the diameter and the species and the replacement value for that plant.

MR. KEIL: All right. And that's something that's going to be provided to the environmental --

THE WITNESS: That's already submitted.
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MS. PRICE: We filed, yeah, we filed that with the board.

MR. KEIL: That's something I have not received yet.

MS. HAVERILLA: He's on the environmental commission, so he's going to get the plan that you're talking about.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, that's already part of that package.

MR. KEIL: Okay.
And as Nick said, even with my glasses, I can't read the table over here of replacement trees. So if we can get a blow up of that figure and just one question on this one. The northern and eastern borders of the property here, are those trees that currently exist.

THE WITNESS: No.
MR. KEIL: Okay. So those are
replacement trees as well?
THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. KEIL: Okay. And just because I can't read the table, what kind of trees are those on the northern?

THE WITNESS: I believe on the northern there are Green Giant arborvitae.

MR. KEIL: So it's all arborvitaes?
THE WITNESS: Yeah and also som
THE WITNESS: Yeah, and also some Norway spruce are in there in the center.

There's also some Hemlock that are kind of mixed in with the existing trees to try to create a little bit more natural screening back there.

On the eastern property line, there's predominantly white spruce and Green Giant arborvitae.
MR. KEIL: Okay. Thank you.
MS. HAVERILLA: I'm going to go in a little bit of a different direction. THE WITNESS: Okay.

MS. HAVERILLA: If the stone house, which has been moved over there, if that wasn't there, what would you be putting in that spot?

THE WITNESS: That's a good question. There's been some discussion about whether we put in -- initially we had a rain garden in that area. We could do additional trees in that area. There's a number of things. So that would also impact our tree replacement obviously values.

MS. HAVERILLA: Right. You would be able to put in more trees?

THE WITNESS: Right.
I'm going to go in a .
maybe Gail can answer this, moving -- since that
house is going to be moved anyway, would it be a consideration to move it across the street on borough property in front of the community garden next to the senior center?

MS. PRICE: I think our client would like direction as to they offer to move it and they would love to hear if someone wants it, you know, including the borough.

So if the borough wants it, the offer still stands that we would be happy to move it. So I think -- I guess I better look at my client.
(Laughter.)
MS. PRICE: Yes.
MS. HAVERILLA: And I'm pretty sure it would, probably would probably fit there. We would just have to really look at it and see if we can just move it there and that way we can keep it as a historic house on borough property.

MS. PRICE: Yeah.
Well, that would -- that would certainly also help our plan as well, because it really -- in terms of variances and everything else,
it complicates our plan because of where it's
located, you know, and being moved, it creates a front yard setback issue and really --

MR. ELLER: Does that eliminate any of the variances?

MS. PRICE: Yes, multiple.
It helps tremendously.
MS. HAVERILLA: We just have to look at the site and make sure that it would and it can be moved there.

MS. PRICE: If we can do that, then I'm happy to talk further with the client in terms of what would be involved with that and then we can look to see what else, because that area would then be opened up for more plantings.

MS. HAVERILLA: I'm good with the rest.
MS. PRICE: Okay.
Can I just tell Mr. Keil something?
There's three -- Jim's plans, the three sheets have
been filed with the board. The landscaping plan is
LA 1 of 3 and then LA 2 of 3 and then the tree removal plan is 3 of 3 and that Sheet 3 of 3 has all the calculations on them and they're the full sheet size.

So you should have that in your
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package.
MS. HAVERILLA: It's all electronic
too, right?
MS. PRICE: Yes.
We did everything electronic, as well
as full size.
THE WITNESS: The monitory calculations are not on there.

MS. PRICE: No, no, no, the numbers.
THE WITNESS: Right.
MS. PRICE: Yeah, okay. Sorry.
MS. LOULOUDIS: No, that's okay.
I may have misheard, but I thought that
you mentioned something about trees and the detention basin, being very selective about what you put there to make sure that the system doesn't get clogged or anything like that.

THE WITNESS: Well, it's not necessarily -- right, on top of the basin you don't want to put trees on top of the berm, okay, because the roots can potentially damage the core that's there and all that.

So, we can use shrubs there, so that's what we used. We used large evergreen and some deciduous shrubs up there to help provide additional
screening.
MS. LOULOUDIS: But you still have the trees at the bottom?

THE WITNESS: At the bottom, yeah. You can do that, because you're not hurting the integrity of the lining of the basin.

MS. LOULOUDIS: Does that make it harder to maintain the basin? Are you still able to go in there and mow the lawn and keep the weeds --

THE WITNESS: Actually, I probably look at it as a situation where we would use more of a natural mix, not a grass mix in there so that it's more natural and they'd have to go in there probably once a year to cut it down.

MS. LOULOUDIS: Okay. I'm just thinking if the trees are going to be in the way or --

THE WITNESS: They shouldn't be, no.
MS. LOULOUDIS: And just a comment. I
know last time I worked in New York City, 3-inch trees cost \(\$ 1400.00\). That was in 2016 , so you're getting off cheap.

THE WITNESS: That's New York City. (Laughter.)
MR. BEDIAN: You have to replace six
times the diameter in New York. So that's -- if you cut 300 trees, if you're in New York, you're replacing 700, 800 trees.

MS. HAVERILLA: That sounds like affordable housing.

MR. BEDIAN: What's that?
MS. HAVERILLA: It sounds like affordable housing.

MR. BEDIAN: Yeah.
MR. ELLER: No one can explain that one either.

MR. BEDIAN: Yeah. I don't have any questions.

They exhausted the questions.
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: No, I'm good.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Seeing that the board has no further questions, can we have a motion to open the meeting to the public?

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

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. The meeting
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 121 & & 123 \\
\hline 1 & THE WITNESS: Would it be all right if & 1 & THE WITNESS: Well -- \\
\hline 2 & I turned this? & 2 & MS. COSTA: What percentage of trees \\
\hline 3 & CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Yeah. & 3 & will you replace, you know, on this property are \\
\hline 4 & The meeting is open to the public, if & 4 & actually invasive? \\
\hline 5 & anyone has any questions regarding the landscaping & 5 & THE WITNESS: Trees? None. \\
\hline 6 & plan and only the landscaping plan. & 6 & MS. COSTA: None? I think dogwood \\
\hline 7 & Yes, ma'am, step forward. & 7 & might be, but... \\
\hline 8 & MS. COSTA: Hi, I'm Francesca Costa. I & 8 & THE WITNESS: No. \\
\hline 9 & live at 82 Everett Street, Closter, New Jersey. & 9 & MS. COSTA: No? \\
\hline 10 & All right. So if you can answer any of & 10 & THE WITNESS: Not on your list, not on \\
\hline 11 & these questions, that's fine. If you can't, that's & 11 & the New Jersey invasive species list. \\
\hline 12 & fine too. & 12 & MS. COSTA: Okay. Thank you. \\
\hline 13 & Is there -- like, you know, as far as & 13 & So during a large storm around 3,600 \\
\hline 14 & you've studied, is there any sort of real definition & 14 & cubic feet of water per hour now washes out of the \\
\hline 15 & for a mature forest and would this property currently & 15 & property. With the removal of the trees, it will be \\
\hline 16 & be defined as such? & 16 & up to 11,600 -- \\
\hline 17 & THE WITNESS: I don't know if I can & 17 & MR. REGAN: You're testifying. \\
\hline 18 & answer that question. & 18 & MS. COSTA: Oh, no, no, I promise it \\
\hline 19 & Let's just say that the majority of the & 19 & will connect, I promise. \\
\hline 20 & trees on the site are less than 18 inches, a vast & 20 & MR. REGAN: You're still making an \\
\hline 21 & majority, 80-some percent are less than 18 inches. & 21 & assumption that your calculation -- \\
\hline 22 & So it's -- that puts it at around 40 to & 22 & MS. COSTA: No, it's in a report. \\
\hline 23 & 90 years old. Okay? & 23 & MS. PRICE: Who's report? \\
\hline 24 & Now, there are some bigger trees in & 24 & MS. COSTA: The civil engineer's. \\
\hline 25 & there that obviously are older, but the vast majority & 25 & THE WITNESS: So he should be the one \\
\hline & 122 & & 124 \\
\hline & of the trees are not there. & & answering the question. \\
\hline 2 & MS. COSTA: Are there any that date to & 2 & MS. COSTA: No, no, no, this connects, \\
\hline 3 & the origin of the house being built? & 3 & this connects, I promise. \\
\hline 4 & THE WITNESS: I don't believe so, no, & 4 & You know, once the trees are replanted, \\
\hline 5 & because that's over 200 years old and I think the & 5 & will you be able to absorb some more of that water? \\
\hline 6 & oldest is probably in that 150- to 175-year range. & 6 & THE WITNESS: I mean, obviously there \\
\hline 7 & MS. COSTA: What percentage of the & & will be some trees absorbing the water, yes. You \\
\hline & trees on this property are now indigenous to the & 8 & know, to what extent, I don't know. \\
\hline 9 & area? & 9 & MS. COSTA: Are you replanting smaller \\
\hline 10 & THE WITNESS: What do you mean by that. & 10 & trees and will that impact things? \\
\hline 11 & MS. COSTA: You know, native plants or & 11 & THE WITNESS: I'm planting \\
\hline & native trees. & 12 & 2-and-a-half-inch caliper trees, so... \\
\hline 13 & THE WITNESS: That are currently there? & 13 & MS. COSTA: So will they reach the \\
\hline 14 & MS. COSTA: Yeah. & 14 & height that the trees are now? \\
\hline 15 & THE WITNESS: They're all native. & 15 & THE WITNESS: In 40 to 90 years. I \\
\hline 16 & Well, I shouldn't say that. & 16 & mean, we're talking older trees that it's apples to \\
\hline 17 & No, there are some Norway maple, but & 17 & oranges. \\
\hline & very few. You're looking at maybe, I found 13, & 18 & You can't -- you're not going to be \\
\hline 19 & 6 percent, which is actually quite good considering. & 19 & able to put back a tree the same size that you're \\
\hline 20 & MS. COSTA: Yeah. & 20 & taking out. \\
\hline 21 & Are you aware that 40 percent of native & 21 & MS. COSTA: Yeah, and are the trees \\
\hline 22 & trees in New Jersey are endangered? & 22 & that you're planting -- but they will potentially \\
\hline 23 & THE WITNESS: I was not aware of that, & 23 & reach that size, right? \\
\hline 24 & no. & 24 & THE WITNESS: Yeah. \\
\hline 25 & MS. COSTA: Yeah, it's a problem. & 25 & MS. COSTA: Even like the flowering \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
trees?
THE WITNESS: The flowering trees will not, no. They're 20, 25 foot. Okay?

MS. COSTA: Okay.
THE WITNESS: But, again, different usage, different appropriate usage of plant material. You don't want a tree that's going to be 60-feet tall right against the foundation of your structure. That's -- and it's going to not only cause damage to the structure, but it's also going to be ludicrous in how it looks.

MS. COSTA: Yeah, we don't want widow makers, right?

THE WITNESS: Exactly, and you don't want things falling on the roof and causing damage. So it's a health and safety issue in that situation.

MS. COSTA: How will you address invasive phragmites within your wetlands?

THE WITNESS: I didn't testify to anything about phragmites and that control.

MS. COSTA: Well, it's invasive plants and --

THE WITNESS: It is invasive species. I don't know if there's even any there. I think I did my walk in the wintertime, so it's tough to see
whether it's there or not.
MS. COSTA: How many low brush plants will you clear? I know we counted the trees, but --

THE WITNESS: There's not a lot of -again, you have a big deer issue in this town. Okay? The understory in this woods is virtually non-existent because of the deer population.

So we're not taking out an awful lot.
MS. COSTA: Do you think that the sudden loss of a mature forest will impact how the deer consume other areas?

THE WITNESS: I can't answer that question, because I've been doing this for 30-plus years and I still can't figure out what deer think, because they're very different from when you think you have them figured out, they change.

MS. COSTA: Yeah, they just got to my hostas, so...

THE WITNESS: They love hostas. You know, they love -- there's a lot of things you shouldn't being doing and so I try to stay away from those plants.

MS. COSTA: Are you worried about the possibility of endangering federally endangered populations like Indiana bats that survive in trees
and also use vernal ponds?
THE WITNESS: I didn't testify to that at all, so I can't answer that question.

MS. COSTA: How can semi-permeable lots benefit your trees?

THE WITNESS: Come back again with that. I don't understand your question.

MS. COSTA: So a lot of your trees -I'm just imagining -- sorry, I didn't see that until now, but it seems like a lot of your trees are surrounded by concrete. Would a semi-permeable lot be beneficial to those tree roots?

THE WITNESS: Yes and no.
The problem is, is that there have been studies shown that they will help with trees, but the thing is, is that you also have more -- these are more an urban environment. There's a lot of cases here where you have a back end that's open to roots so that it has free roam the front and in the parking lot island. It is what it is. You know, we have to do what we did there and most of those, I have shrubs in those areas and I have the trees towards the back, so...

MS. COSTA: Will you address ash and beech tree die-offs and be responsible land stewards
even on the wetlands areas? I know you mentioned diseased trees, really the main problem are the ash and beech trees.

THE WITNESS: I would think that the -you know, especially ash and beech is a little slower in this area, die-off-wise. Ash is pretty quick.
I've seen a lot of dead ash over the last few years and ash borer and the client in the past has dealt with those issues, because they don't want to see dead trees overhanging near the property as well. So that would be something that would be on an as-needed basis.

MS. COSTA: You might not be able to answer this question, but like how often would landscaping happen and how much of a carbon footprint might that have?

THE WITNESS: What do you mean by landscaping?

MS. COSTA: You know, just maintenance of the trees that you're planting and, you know, the new ones and, you know, maintaining the shrubs and the flowers?

THE WITNESS: Well, if I've done my job correctly, they shouldn't have to be doing an awful lot of pruning out there, minimal amount of pruning.

That doesn't mean that it won't happen, because I've been at a lot of job sites where it's just secondary nature, they come through and do it, but that being said, maintenance will happen, they'll mow the lawn, they'll keep, you know -- and they'll probably do pruning probably about once a year is typically what most landscape companies would do.

MS. COSTA: Are you aware nut-bearing trees are an integral part of our local ecosystem?

THE WITNESS: I'm aware of -- there's a lot of oak in the existing woods.

But I also have to look out for the safety of the individuals in this -- of the residents and if you've ever been at an assisted living, it doesn't take much for them to do a trip and fall and I have literally been on a site where someone was walking around on the sidewalk, they tripped and fell, broke their hip. Okay? So...

MS. COSTA: I've been to a lot of them and they don't usually tend to walk.

THE WITNESS: Well, they have their walkers, but, you know, again, I don't want to put any obstacles that I don't need to. So I tried, you know, as you saw, I did put some pin oak out there in the back areas where people aren't going to be

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walking. Where people -- where there's sidewalks, I try to stay away from it.

MS. COSTA: Are there any plans to improve your wetlands areas, like introducing cattails, install birdhouses or install pollinator gardens, along with your rain garden?

THE WITNESS: Not at this time, no. I don't -- again, I didn't testify to any of that, so I wouldn't -- that's not part of the plan right now.

MS. COSTA: Let's see, do you think the loss of this -- I already touched on that.

So what environmentally would change when these new trees and plants replace old growth trees in this ecosystem.

THE WITNESS: I can't answer that question. I didn't testify to anything regarding the environmental changes.

MS. COSTA: Okay. But I mean, like you're replacing an entire forest, so --

MS. PRICE: I don't think he testified to that. You asked him that. He didn't testify to that.

MS. COSTA: I mean, you're cutting down half the property. He even said it. Three quarters of the property.

MS. PRICE: He didn't say he was cutting down a forest, though. That's what your question was.

MS. COSTA: I mean, it's a collection of trees. Can't see the trees, right, for the forest?

Are you aware native -- ba, ba, ba, ba. Oh, are you aware that native trees and plants support significantly larger portions of our local wildlife?

THE WITNESS: And that's why I used them as much as possible, yes.

MS. COSTA: Thank you for that.
Do you have any rain gardens elsewhere?
Sorry, I didn't see this until now. Do you have rain gardens else where on the property that you were considering?

THE WITNESS: Not at this time, no.
MS. COSTA: Okay. Well, thank you.
MS. KAISER: My name is Brielle Kaiser and my address is 35 Council Place and you spell Kaiser, K-A-I-S-E-R.

So you testified that you were looking to add plants that were mostly deer resistant.

Do you have the numbers of how many of
the plants that you've chosen are not deer resistant?
THE WITNESS: Let's just say I would not put anything that would be deer bait. Okay?

Things like arborvitae, the eastern white arborvitae is definitely deer candy. Hostas, deer candy. A lot of things that I knowingly have used on other properties that deer go after, I try not to use.

There are some things -- in fact, in our meeting with our neighbors, they planted some Itea around their detention basin that is now eaten. So that one is a hit or miss.

I've used it on properties 44 acre seniors development in Media, PA around a reservoir. It didn't get touched. I've used it on my property. I have two acres in Lancaster. It got eaten within a week. So it all depends on the herd a lot of times. I used it here. I will probably reconsider that plant and choose something else that probably is less than likely to be eaten.

MS. KAISER: How many of that plant do you currently have on the plans?

THE WITNESS: I don't know off the top of my head. I can tell you. I have a plant list right here. Itea, I have 53.

MS. KAISER: Okay.
THE WITNESS: So basically I would look at probably other plants that would be less likely to be eaten.

MS. KAISER: And is there any other plants you think may be at risk for being not deer resistant?

THE WITNESS: Again, it depends on the herd. A lot times, like I have used -- I've used a lot of these on other developments and not had any issues.

If deer are hungry enough, they're going to eat pretty much anything. Okay?

So I mean, things like inkberry is not typically eaten, but I have seem them eaten. Okay?

So it all depends on the herd and that's one of those, you know, things that, okay, if they eat it, then if we have to replace it, we put something else different there.

MS. KAISER: Thank for all your answers.

MR. ALESSI: Mr. Chairman, I got a quick question. What road did you live on -- do you live on?

MS. KAISER: Council Place.

MR. ALESSI: Council?
MS. KAISER: Yes.
MR. ALESSI: C-O-U-N-C-I-L?
MS. KAISER: Yes.
MR. ALESSI: And what town is that?
MS. KAISER: Harrington Park.
MR. ALESSI: Harrington Park, okay.
Thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Yes, ma'am.
MS. ANNESE: My name is Jen Annese. I
live at 24 Lakeview Drive.
I'm just curious, can you --
MS. KNARICH: Can you just spell your
last name?
MS. ANNESE: A-N-N-E-S-E.
I'm just here so you probably answered this before, what exactly is being done to ensure the privacy for the Lakeview residents, because I'm directly behind.

THE WITNESS: So right here is Lakeview on the north property line (inaudible).

All along this property line we have 8 -foot evergreen trees. I believe a number of them are the Green Giant arborvitae and in the middle here there's a number of Norway spruce. So they'll get
fairly large upon maturity.
On top of the berm for the detention basin, we're using a mixture of evergreen and deciduous shrubs, large shrubs, things that will be 10 to 15 feet at maturity.

So the dark green are evergreen.
You've got probably one, two -- four, five, so you're probably looking at 50 to -- 50 to 60 of those and then in between you're using -- I'm using some doublefile viburnum, which again get very big and very dense in nature.

So even though they lose their leaves in the wintertime, there will still be somewhat of a screen because the density of the branching.

And also you have arrowwood in there, which, again, same thing, they get large and are rather dense.

MS. ANNESE: Thank you.
MR. MAGGIO: Those shrubs are behind the trees?

THE WITNESS: Those are behind the trees.

MR. MAGGIO: You'll see them below the canopy?

THE WITNESS: Right. When we met with

So, essentially, what you're looking at is a slow decline. Initially they may survive, but over five years you're going to start seeing some die back and things like that.

So I'd rather just put something in right from the start knowing that we have good screening there and the thing that's not shown on this is on the other side of that property line there's a good 20 to 30 feet of woods still there.

MR. ARDITO: It will still be there?
THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. ARDITO: I wasn't sure about that.
THE WITNESS: Yeah, we don't have any right to take their trees down.

MR. ARDITO: I didn't know where the property line was.

So these trees, you said, will be roughly how tall.

THE WITNESS: They'll be 8 foot at installation.

MR. ARDITO: And the height of the building is going to be roughly how high?

THE WITNESS: It's 38-and-a-half -- 35.
MS. PRICE: Thirty-five.
MR. ARDITO: Thirty-five. So you'll
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still be able to see the building.
Let's see, so I just want to go over
the numbers again. You're going to remove 203 trees.
Is that correct?
THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. ARDITO: Of those 203 -- have you walked the property?

THE WITNESS: I have.
MR. ARDITO: How many of those trees are evergreen versus deciduous?

THE WITNESS: A majority of them are deciduous.

MR. ARDITO: They are?
THE WITNESS: A vast majority. I don't think I saw any --

MR. ARDITO: That's all right. I haven't walked the property.

THE WITNESS: I don't think there's any evergreens.

MR. ARDITO: And you've said, you testified that you're going to replace 166 trees?

THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. ARDITO: And of those, if I was correct, you're replacing, of those 85 are going to be evergreens?
yes.

MR. ARDITO: So would it be fair to say that of the 166 , roughly half of those are going to be evergreens, roughly?

THE WITNESS: Roughly.
MR. ARDITO: As opposed to the fact that currently a very, very small percentage is evergreens at all?

THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. ARDITO: And the last section I just want to ask you, having walked the property, did you do any inspection on any of the trees -- I know you were asked about bats before and I know you didn't testify to that, but you have walked the property. The concern for the question I'm going to ask, the concern SWAN has is that because of the proximity of the reservoir and because it is a forest right now, it would be fair to say 203 trees does comprise a forest and it's roughly some five acres, so a small forest, let's say.

THE WITNESS: Very small.
MR. ARDITO: There would be possibility of wildlife that are living in the canopies of those trees. There have been witness of, pictures of
eagles in the vicinity. There are hawks in the vicinity you can look at any given time.

Grey horned owls have been heard and screech owls are in the vicinity. So you have -you've walked the property, but you cannot attest to the fact that there may or may not be nests for these animals.

THE WITNESS: I would not know their nest to start with.

MR. ARDITO: Okay. So there is the possibility that they could be within --

THE WITNESS: There is a possibility, but there are also existing trees that are to remain and there's also existing trees on neighboring properties as well.

MR. ARDITO: And I would like to ask this question. You have not testified to this, but it's within this realm, and that is, is there any concern that as trees are being removed and being cut down on a regular basis, I'm assuming it's going to go in a line so to speak, if you come across any nests that comprise any of the animals, Indiana bats, which are a very important species, the state is looking over those. They do -- the females nest in the dead trees, in the bark of dead trees -- the bark
of dead trees, as well as some live trees.
So they could be in there as well
depending on when construction works. Is there any concern that if that was to be found that stoppage would happen just to try to remediate or move the nests or do something of that nature.

THE WITNESS: That's something I can't
answer, because frankly I don't think most
construction workers will pick up on those.
MR. ARDITO: Okay. So there's a possibility that if there are species in the trees, they could just be wasted.

MS. PRICE: All I can say is that we have our DEP letter says that there are no endangered species on the property and we have a 50 -foot wetlands buffer, but our DEP approval letter specifically says no endangered species on the property, so...

MR. ARDITO: But nobody has checked the canopies out of fairness? DEP didn't go into canopy? I'm just asking.

MS. PRICE: I'm just -- the letter we have from DEP who controls --

MR. ARDITO: I was just asking if something was to be observed during the harvesting of
the trees, that some concern might be made to protect that species or move it to a sanctuary or something.

MS. PRICE: I don't know.
MR. ARDITO: Okay. Just asking. I think it's a legitimate question. It's an important thing for the environment and for the town.

MS. PRICE: We can talk about it.
MR. ARDITO: Okay. Thank you.
MR. SKRABLE: Just a follow-up to your comment, doesn't the natural land request form that you submit to DEP actually give you a radius?

MS. PRICE: Yeah.
MR. SKRABLE: Isn't it within half a
mile or a mile of the site?
MS. PRICE: Yeah, and on Lakeview they didn't have it either, because we checked Lakeview's paperwork and Lakeview didn't have endangered species either and they had a 50-foot buffer on their approval.

So I don't -- you know, if it doesn't
exist towards Lake Tappan and it doesn't exist on our property, I'm not sure where it's existing when two lots over, you know, you have the roadway going into Lakeview.

So, you know, we've exercised our due
diligence through our civil engineer and our team.
MR. SKRABLE: My point was that it's just not the site, it's the surrounding --

MS. PRICE: Yeah, no, it's not just the site. It's the broader area and plus we went even further and dug into Lakeview's approvals.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: I remember I was on this board when we went through the same thing with Lakeview and there was all sorts of issues about, you know, endangered species and on and on and on and like you said, the paperwork was all filled out for Lakeview and there were no issues there.

MS. PRICE: Yeah, and, in fact, the application for Lakeview that was filed with the board, not necessarily this board, but the board was -- specifically requested that the property be declared not environmentally sensitive, because I noted that when I went through all the documents on the development, because I was surprised because it abuts Lake Tappan, you know, in between Lake Tappan and us and the finding was made.

MR. ARDITO: I'd like to make one comment in reply to that and that is --

MS. PRICE: It wasn't -- that was my comment.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: No comments. This is questions.

MR. ARDITO: I'm sorry, a question
then. You said about deer, that deer are eating the undergrowth, okay?

THE WITNESS: Yeah.
MR. ARDITO: Well, as we develop more
and more property, there is the likelihood, I would guess, if you would agree, that deer are being concentrated into smaller and smaller areas and all I would say is the possibility that the same thing when Lakeview was developed, in species of birds and things could have now moved over into these woods, because their home that existed when Lakeview was removed has now been limited to this five-and-a-half acres.

So I'm just, in response to what you said, I think it's also fair to say that maybe there weren't invasive -- I'm sorry, endangered species at that point, but things have changed, it's been 20 years; is that fair to say? Thirty years. Things have changed.

THE WITNESS: Our letter doesn't say anything.

MR. ARDITO: I understand.
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MS. PRICE: Right.
MR. ARDITO: I'm just responding to that.
MS. PRICE: That's the point, our letter --
MR. ARDITO: That things are being concentrated more and more.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Yes, ma'am.
MS. KUGELMAN: This is not a question for the landscaper. It's actually a question for the attorney.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Pardon me?
MS. KUGELMAN: It's not a question for the landscape architect. It's a question directly to the attorney on something she said.
MR. REGAN: She didn't testify.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: She hasn't
testified.
MR. REGAN: You can only ask questions of the witnesses.
MR. ELLER: You'll have another opportunity to ask Ms. Price questions later.
MS. KUGELMAN: Okay. Thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else?
Yes, ma'am.

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MS. FONOROW: I haven't been called ma'am so much in my life.

Hi, Cherie Fonorow, 256 Old Tappan
Road. How are you?
There was a bald eagle in my backyard, I have a picture of, that came from 244 because he flew over and he did fly towards River Vale.

MR. REGAN: This is testimony. We need a question.

MS. FONOROW: Trees absorb water. There are over 200 trees that are between 50 feet, 150 -feet tall. Are you able to calculate how much water? There is flooding and things like that going on, stormwater and flooding is a big issue.

THE WITNESS: This isn't my testimony.
MS. FONOROW: Have you calculated how much the amount of water the current property these trees absorb versus the amount of water of these replacement trees?

THE WITNESS: I believe our engineer answered this question already.

MS. FONOROW: That's the engineer?
THE WITNESS: Yes, he already testified
to that.
MS. PRICE: He's only testifying to the
installation of the trees.
MS. FONOROW: This is going to be one of the largest buildings in Old Tappan or fairly large. It's a significant scale. Okay, it's not as large as --

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Ma'am --
MS. FONOROW: My question is: How are you going to hide this very large 30,000-square-foot building, it's actually 81,000 , three-story building with 6 - to 8 -foot trees scattered?

THE WITNESS: The beautiful thing about plants is they grow.

So, initially, yes, it's -- it will be
-- I think it will still be appropriate, but I think as those trees mature, I think you'll see it being more and more of a --

MS. FONOROW: And what is -- well, yeah, what is the growth rate of these trees, of the evergreens for instance? I know I put white pines in and it was a big mistake, they're horrible, but I got them because they grew fast and I wanted to block Old Tappan Road, big mistake. I didn't choose the evergreens you're choosing.

THE WITNESS: Notice I didn't choose any white pines for that reason. Even though they
are a native species --
MS. FONOROW: So how many years, just to educate, educate the room, how many years does it take for a 6-foot -- how many feet a year do they grow, half a foot a year?

THE WITNESS: No, you're looking at typically around a foot per year and for Norway spruce and Green Giants, maybe a foot-and-a-half.

MS. FONOROW: Okay.
So it will take approximately 10 years before it kind of fills in that you don't really notice the building, you notice the trees.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, that's a fair estimate.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. And then the flowering trees, they're only in bloom as they said, maybe four weeks and it's interesting and you said winter, how long do you calculate winter?

How long are the trees really bare? Because people think winter is like January, February, you know, time to go to Florida.

THE WITNESS: No, you're probably looking October, you know, November to April.

MS. FONOROW: So would you say it's

MS. PRICE: Just let him answer the question. Okay? You asked a question. Just let him -- the court reporter has to get it down, that's all.

MS. FONOROW: Okay.
MS. PRICE: I know you have a lot of questions. Just ask it, let him answer, because she has to get it down.

MS. FONOROW: Understood. I apologize. So sorry, I'm sorry.

So the trees, the flowering trees and the trees, the indigenous trees grow -- what's their growth season that they'll actually have to offer some kind of coverage of showing landscape as opposed to building and parking lot and, you know --

THE WITNESS: Typically, say, May through October.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. So seven months maybe?

THE WITNESS: Into October.
MS. FONOROW: So we'll see a building for seven months.

THE WITNESS: The maple that we're using is called October Glory. So it, you know, has a great fall color in October, so...

MS. FONOROW: Okay. So absorbing water
and absorbing noise, I guess, the trees that you're choosing, right now the trees we have and the amount of them absorb a lot of noise. It was very
appropriate we're doing traffic and landscape on the same evening, because there's a lot of noise in Old Tappan on that road, what would you say --

MR. REGAN: We're getting involved in testimony.

MS. FONOROW: The trees you're choosing, can you choose trees that absorb more of this noise pollution?

THE WITNESS: Vegetation generally is not a good choice for absorbing sound unless you're talking hundreds and hundreds of feet in which case, you know, we don't even have that now, because you have -- you don't have any understory in the current woods. Okay?

So even then sound would carry through there. So it -- any time you have voids like you have right now, you have nothing but trunks in there and it's not one solid trunk, so you have voids between there, so sound will bounce off between that and it would not be a good use for vegetation to be used for that.

MS. FONOROW: You had stated how many
times have you walked the property?
THE WITNESS: I would say at least two, three, maybe even four times.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. Two, three, four, it's a lot of times.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, that's -- you know, I identified every tree on that that we were looking.
So there's 200 trees --
MS. FONOROW: I believe you.
THE WITNESS: -- that eyes on every single one.

MS. FONOROW: I know tree guys, I believe you. So you've walked two, three, maybe four times, but you stated you only walked it in the winter when everything was bare?

THE WITNESS: No, various times, you know, but I think when I did my final look at it, it was probably in the wintertime.

MS. FONOROW: Would you be open to walking it now and seeing what it looks like?

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Ma'am --
THE WITNESS: For what purpose, ma'am?
MS. FONOROW: Because of the canopies of the trees and all that it affords the town, the benefit, animals, birds. It looks -- I live by
there, it looks very different.
THE WITNESS: It won't change our plan, our application to do that.

So, you know, it's --
MS. FONOROW: So it's irrelevant?
THE WITNESS: It's irrelevant, correct.
And we were basically trying to preserve as many
trees as we can. You know, just because of the size of the development, the proximity of the wetlands and everything else, there's -- you know, it is what it is.

MS. FONOROW: That's my next question. I mean, we can see -- what would you say the impervious space is going to be? Is that an engineering question?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, that would be the engineer.

MS. FONOROW: Well, what would you say the space of the trees left to -- is there going to be any grass? It doesn't look like there's any grass.

THE WITNESS: There's small areas of grass around the building.

MS. FONOROW: So there's really not much grass. So then lawnmowers won't be so much of a

\section*{problem?}

THE WITNESS: It will be a fast mow, that's for sure.

MS. FONOROW: Okay. Would you say grass also absorbs water?

THE WITNESS: Any time you have vegetation on the ground, you will have -- it's a pervious surface, so it would absorb water.

MS. FONOROW: Would it be fair to say we are concerned about water because of all the impervious space that's going to cover?

MS. PRICE: Maybe I can just cut here.
MS. FONOROW: Okay. Let me go back. Forget that, forget that.

MS. PRICE: No, no, no, no. No, I'm going to interject here, because we've been going all along and since the beginning we have made it very clear that we're not touching the wetlands, the site is over five acres and we're preserving over two acres of that environmentally sensitive property, we're not touching it. We're not touching the wetlands. We're preserving the buffer and we had offered in the beginning to subdivide that property and that was not accepted.

So we're -- even though it wasn't
accepted, we're still honoring that line. We're still preserving it. We didn't change that.

So although the impervious is shown to the right of that, all the protections are still in place from this applicant, so nothing has changed.

So the impervious is in the grey area for the parking lot and the building is there, but all of the plantings that this witness has testified to are in compliance via the tree removal and the funding component of the ordinance and we're trying to be as aware of the environment as possible, recognizing what we're dealing with. That's why we went to DEP first and got the approval from them on the wetlands.

THE WITNESS: I believe our engineer also testified regarding impervious surface on this property.

MS. PRICE: Right. This is not the witness for that.

THE WITNESS: I'm not the person to answer that question.

MS. FONOROW: So how close to the wetlands will be clearcut?

Because you said clearcut here. You're not touching the buffer and you're not touching the
wetlands.

THE WITNESS: The buffer is, what, 50 feet from the wetlands and we're a good 10 feet from that.

MS. FONOROW: And I think they said 55 feet or something.

THE WITNESS: So we're at 55 to 60 feet, somewhere in that --

MS. FONOROW: So everything else is wiped out?

MS. PRICE: No.
MS. FONOROW: I'm asking, is everything
else wiped out?
THE WITNESS: No. I mean --
MS. PRICE: I think you testifies to
this.
THE WITNESS: Yeah.
I mean, here's the buffer in this lighter green here. All this area -- I'm sorry, the lighter green is the buffer area here.

So everything around here is all being preserved. These trees here are being preserved.

So it's not like we're clearcutting the whole site just -- and just leaving the buffer area. We're leaving as many trees as we possibly can leave,
because that's -- it's the right thing to do.
MR. MAGGIO: Do you want to look at the demolition drawing? Is that helpful?

THE WITNESS: I did them, so I don't --
MR. MAGGIO: No, I'm saying --
THE WITNESS: Yeah, I pretty much know what's on there.

MS. FONOROW: I've looked at them, but this is -- some of it's a benefit for people here that couldn't see the picture at the whole beginning of the meeting until it was turned around, people didn't get to see.

Have you regarding wetlands, I'm just curious, have you consulted any wetlands experts?

THE WITNESS: I have not, no.
MS. PRICE: No, we have our wetlands approval in hand.

MS. FONOROW: I understand, but I'm still -- I can ask if you've consulted any wetlands experts. It's a fair question.

So now there's a question you might be moving the stone house somewhere else. I was going to say -- I won't even bother asking that question, never mind.

As a neighbor, I share the wetlands
with the proposed applicant. It's not the owner. It's the proposed applicant. What have you planned to provide privacy and protection from the waste water, air pollution as a result of the application for the homes that are on the other side, not Lakeview, the homes on the other side?

THE WITNESS: Basically we're leaving the 50-foot buffer that's existing there right now.

MS. PRICE: We're not touching those two acres.

THE WITNESS: Right.
MS. FONOROW: Okay. Where is -- are you planning on building a retaining wall?

THE WITNESS: There is.
MS. FONOROW: And how close is that retaining wall, that's right after the 50-foot buffer and how high is it going to be?

THE WITNESS: It's right here. You see this dark line right here?

MS. FONOROW: Yeah.
THE WITNESS: That's the retaining
wall. Okay? That's more -- the question is height -wise, I believe Dan has already testified to that.

MS. PRICE: But everything on the other side of the retaining wall is being left in its

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natural state.
MS. FONOROW: Okay.
THE WITNESS: The reason why we put
that retaining wall in there is so that we can retain those trees.

MS. FONOROW: Okay.
When is -- once construction begins, they said it was around 18 months, a year-and-a-half it's going to be, is the landscaping the very last thing that's done.

THE WITNESS: Sometimes, sometimes not. It depends on how things progress. A lot of times they try to get in the screening around the periphery for neighbors as soon as possible, but, again, it depends, it's all based on the construction schedule, so we have no control.

MS. FONOROW: Are you open as far as the care and maintenance of the property, the shade trees you propose, you know, they create a lot of leaves.

THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.
MS. FONOROW: Being a neighbor, I have Lakeview and St. Pius and the amount of noise from all the landscapers that come every week is crazy.

What steps would be taken to reduce
noise or would be you at least be open to using electric machinery as opposed to all this gas?

THE WITNESS: I can't testify to that --

MS. FONOROW: You can't. I understand.
THE WITNESS: -- because a lot of that depends on the contractor.

MS. FONOROW: Well, you also stated earlier that smaller trees are easier and more manageable for you to plant.

THE WITNESS: They are.
MS. FONOROW: I agree, I plant. I'm also a gardener.

MS. PRICE: It's not his testimony.
MS. FONOROW: I did a lot of planting, I'm a gardener.

Are smaller trees going to offer the same benefits as 50- to 150 -foot trees to the town, for the beauty of the town, to the value of the town, the value of the property, itself.

THE WITNESS: They all have different values. Okay?

And if you look at their -- the trees that I use are all native species.

So, you know, when you're looking at 160
food sources for birds, flowering dogwood comes to mind.

I mean, I don't worry about the fruit of flowering dogwood because it gets eaten by the birds predominately. Okay.

The same thing with Magnolia, Virginiana, they love the fruit as well.

So, you know, it's one of those things where different values.

MS. FONOROW: I was going to say when you said you're not using trees with nuts and berries, I was thinking exactly the birds and wildlife, because they live off of it.

THE WITNESS: They do.
MS. FONOROW: And speaking of the birds, you know, that property, I call it a bird sanctuary. I see all the birds. As I said, bald eagle, hawks, all different kinds of birds.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Ma'am, questions, please.

MS. FONOROW: Is there anything -CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: No statements.
MS. FONOROW: -- being done to protect
the bird species in the area since the trees are going to be removed? of gardens or something.

THE WITNESS: Birdhouses aren't going to do any protection. So a lot of it is -- you know, I can't answer that question.

MS. FONOROW: Because there's a lot of birds in the wetlands.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Well, we're not touching the wetlands.

MS. FONOROW: I understand, but they fly through. It's migration, the Audubon Society has been involved.

THE WITNESS: I haven't testified to that.

MS. FONOROW: We did discuss it, the cost of trees.

Where did -- you got a value of estimating 100 to 150,175 -foot trees is valued at what, \(\$ 900.00\) dollars? I'm asking --

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Ma'am --
THE WITNESS: No.
MS. FONOROW: They said -- he said he was going to offer \$90,000.00 to the town.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: That's not what he's going to offer. There is a plan, okay, that

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with the state and with the town telling the developer what he must -- or what he's allowed to charge for those trees.

MR. REGAN: It's Chapter 234 of the borough --

MS. FONOROW: So it's not relevant to what we know trees cost?

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Ma'am --
MS. FONOROW: Okay.
THE WITNESS: It's outlined in the township ordinance.

MR. ELLER: It's a formula.
MS. PRICE: Right.
MR. ELLER: They just plug it in.
MS. FONOROW: Okay. Just --
MR. ELLER: Nobody has any control over
it.
MS. FONOROW: -- it was just -- it was just when he said \(\$ 900.00\) a tree, a tree -- I know what is cost to buy trees.

THE WITNESS: You're buying them retail as well, versus buying them wholesale, which is what this is predicated off of.

MS. FONOROW: Got it.
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: And you're buying over

160 of them.
THE WITNESS: Exactly.
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: So you're not just
buying --
THE WITNESS: Exactly.
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: So they're not just buying one.

THE WITNESS: Exactly.
It's not like you're going out to a
garden center and you're buying one tree.
You're buying 100 --
MS. PRICE: Right.
THE WITNESS: -- in this case 150 trees,
155 trees. That gets some notice from a nursery.
MS. FONOROW: Okay. Thank you.
THE WITNESS: You're welcome.
MR. SCOZZAFAVA: I love trees too.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. Thank you.
Next, yes.
MR. CARPENTER: Kurt Carpenter,
168 Central Avenue in Old Tappan.
I'm just taking a look at your plan here, it's pretty dense, the shrubs, trees.

Did you have special areas or zones that you had allocated for snow removal where you're
going to --
THE WITNESS: That's a good question --
MR. CARPENTER: -- because we had asked before and --

THE WITNESS: Right.
And, basically, what I've tried to do
is along the parking lot islands you have about a
3-foot space along the edges for your smaller snowfalls --

MR. CARPENTER: Okay.
THE WITNESS: -- you know, that they can push snow into those areas.

There's ways that we could increase the usage of those areas by using -- I have evergreen shrubs in there and those are usually the ones that take the biggest hit.

MR. CARPENTER: Yeah, for sure.
THE WITNESS: So if -- I have a lot of spirea, which basically once they're established, they're tough to kill in those areas.

You can cut them down in the fall and snow can be piled on top of them, not a problem. You can put ornamental grasses or a little bluestem or something in there that, they, again, can be cut back in the fall and snow can be piled on top.

And then about the -- if you do put it on the thing, the snow melt stuff, the chemical you put, how will that necessarily impact your plantings and then long term with like going into the roots and this and that?

THE WITNESS: That's a good question.
Typically, I would say that we want to stay away from sodium chloride. That's probably the most common thing that's used. It's common rock salt. It's the cheapest and that's also not the best, that's the worst for the plant material and for concrete as well.

So I would probably want to recommend that we use something like that calcium chloride or magnesium chloride in there that are a little bit better for plant material and typically it's the later season that is -- later season snows that are bigger problems because usually we get enough rain and other snowfall to push it through the soil, okay, in the earlier snows.

The late season ones is where they stay to the surface and we just have to make sure that we're cognizant of not over salting and things like
that.
MR. CARPENTER: Right.
That will be your counsel to the operator to use that.

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. CARPENTER: So when you do that, for example, those types of salts, given the proximity to this sort of sensitive area here, what is the plant life and tree root uptake or handlings or tieing it up to make sure it doesn't go into that sensitive area?

THE WITNESS: Well, first of all, all of that stormwater is going into our detention basin. So it's not going to that wetlands at all.

MR. CARPENTER: What would be the stormwater, it would just be the melting of the snow if you're piling stuff up around the edges?

THE WITNESS: No, that would still go into our site, into our detention basin. The area that we'd -- you'd be the most concerned about is what happens on Old Tappan Road and that's not our jurisdiction, that's the county. Okay?

What are they using? Because he have a direct feed, they have a storm drain that goes directly into the wetlands.

That wouldn't influence us at all.
MR. CARPENTER: Okay. And then I did hear you talk about ornamental grasses. Those are really cool and they help fill in a lot of places, you know, so will you be --

THE WITNESS: We do have some -- I do have some in there, but not a lot and part of this is not -- this is predominately trees and shrubs.

There are areas that I'll come back and I'll put in some perennials and ground covers and things like that that we'll fill in spaces, so that's
--
MR. CARPENTER: And then the last question.

I see some -- these guys over here, the fire trucks being able to turn and all that, not going to necessarily impact because it's on the little island.

THE WITNESS: Correct.
MR. CARPENTER: Okay. I'm just
checking, tight turns.
THE WITNESS: Well, it is, but, you
know, you got to realize that, one, they're far
enough away from there when they go in and as they grow, they're going up as well, so...

MR. CARPENTER: Speaking of going up, you said you're using pin oak, also known as swamp oak, I got those things.

Those guys self prune up, up, up, up every year and they get thinner and thinner or they expose more up, up, up, up.

THE WITNESS: They're predominantly, the place I used them is along the wetlands.

MR. CARPENTER: Right along here?
THE WITNESS: Yeah, so that's the transition zone in that area. That's where, again, nobody's over there, that's the native habitat.

MR. CARPENTER: Okay.
Because that will start getting thinner and thinner as they grow up and they're dropping their leaves, you get more visibility through that way, right.

\section*{Right?}

Is there another species instead of
that --
THE WITNESS: Well --
MR. CARPENTER: -- that might retain --
THE WITNESS: Actually pin oak usually
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is pretty good for retaining leaves. That's one of the reasons why I did use it.

It's better than, say, like I have along the transition area, there's a buffer area, I have red maple, I have pin oak.

You see the NS, that's Nyssa, Black
Gum. All three of those would typically be seen in more of a wetland-type situation.

MR. CARPENTER: Sounds good.
Thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Yes, ma'am.
MS. LEVINE: I just have a quick
question.
Catherine Levine, 3 Klein Court, Old Tappan.

When you were calculating the trees you were removing, what was the caliper size you're required to use?

THE WITNESS: Eight inches and up.
MS. LEVINE: Eight inches and up.
So, like, the 10 -foot trees, the
20-foot trees are calculated into that plan.
THE WITNESS: It's not based on height. It's based on the caliper inch at DBH, diameter at breast height.

So roughly about 4-foot tall.
So --
MS. LEVINE: Four-foot tall tree?
THE WITNESS: Right.
Four-foot high. The caliper is measured at --

MS. LEVINE: Is the diameter of the tree?

THE WITNESS: Right, at 4-foot high of the tree.

MS. LEVINE: Right, right.
THE WITNESS: So, it has to be, in order for a township or a borough code, 8 inches for us to count it.

MS. LEVINE: So an 8-inch caliper --
THE WITNESS: Correct.
MS. LEVINE: -- is fairly large.
THE WITNESS: It's a decent size tree, yeah.

MS. LEVINE: What size tree would you say it is?

THE WITNESS: Probably, I don't know, 20-- 20 to 30 feet at least minimum and in a woods situation maybe even bigger.

MS. LEVINE: Right, so the 4-inch ones
or the 5 -inch ones, which might be 20 feet --
THE WITNESS: They'd be more under --
MS. LEVINE: -- are not calculated.
THE WITNESS: Right, those would be more understory.

In the areas that you see what look like vacant, you know, that there's nothing in there, in this buffer zone (inaudible), if you go out there, it's not empty. It's got a lot of that smaller stuff that's in there. So...

MS. LEVINE: So but when -- with your plan, I think you said there was 200 trees -- 203 trees you're cutting down?

THE WITNESS: Correct.
MS. LEVINE: It's really more than that, they just don't meet the requirements of the caliper?

THE WITNESS: Yes, correct.
We did not survey those trees.
MS. LEVINE: Okay.
So there's quite a lot.
I would venture to say there's quite a lot of trees that --

THE WITNESS: I don't think that there is as many as you think, especially in the interior
of those, because the deer are ravenous.
And there's not a lot of understory plantings in that woods.

MS. LEVINE: I walk my dogs twice a day in the watershed property over the Willow Woods and there's quite a lot of little trees there, like, you know, smaller than the 8 -inch calipers.

My other question, can you just review the front of the building again, what you're planting in there, because it was turned to us, so --

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. Okay.
So the trees, the green and yellow, these are street trees, these are fastigiate maples called Armstrong Red Maple. The reason why we're using that, they'll get the size of a red maple, but they stay narrow.

The reason why we're using it is
because you have overhead wires right along this property.

So I'm trying to prevent the utility companies from coming through over the -- you know, in 10 years and butchering our trees.

So, and then going up the drive, you have Black Gum, which is Nyssa and then in here Red Maples and then the brightly colored ones are a

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collection of Dogwoods, those are the reds and then the more purply color ones are Eastern Redbud.

MS. LEVINE: And to the -- just the side that's going to be your Green Giant Arborvitaes here?

THE WITNESS: Green Giant and White Spruce, I believe, are in that area.

MS. LEVINE: Okay.
THE WITNESS: Okay?
MS. LEVINE: Yeah, thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Yes, ma'am.
MS. KING: Hello, my name is Wendy
King, 48 Dearborn Drive, \(D-E-A-R-B-O-R-N\).
My question is, you have -- you said you have grass and things planted in there?

THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.
MS. KING: Have you considered doing all ground cover or clover lawns, because that way you won't need pesticides and you won't have to mow as much and that kind of thing and it's better than a monoculture?

THE WITNESS: I understand.
Not in the front. I would think that
some of the areas, especially the detention basin and possibly on top of the wall between us and the church
may get more of a meadow-type application, but in the front we probably want to keep it a little more manicured.

MS. KING: And then what kind of lawn pesticides will you be using?

THE WITNESS: I don't know, ma'am.
A lot of that depends on the contractor and what they -- what pest they're having troubles with, you know, if they're having any troubles with it.

MS. KING: Because the engineer testified that they don't have to test the water coming out and going into the lake.

So then if you change to having clove and other ground cover on your lawn, then you wouldn't have to worry that you're poisoning the water source.

THE WITNESS: I don't think -- first of all, I can't testify to the pesticides. I didn't testify already regarding that.

MS. KING: Right, but we could prevent them by --

THE WITNESS: A lot of it, that would have to be -- it's a -- it's a different look than what is currently maintained at other properties

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along that street, so it is a very different -- you know, there's a number of -- like the catholic church down the street has a lot of mowed lawn. It would look very odd to have a --

MS. KING: Not to me.
THE WITNESS: I know. It's all perspective.

MS. KING: So I'd rather have clean drinking water.

THE WITNESS: I understand, but that's not saying that you won't have that no matter what.

MS. KING: Okay. And then just to clarify, you said it's 40 to 90 years to get the tree heights that you're saying here?

THE WITNESS: To the tree diameters, yes, to 8 -- 8 to 18 inches.

MS. KING: Uh-huh.
So how long until there is some substance there and, you know, they talked about water absorption, that was one of the things that you said the engineer testified to the water stuff, but when we asked about the tree and the water absorption, they said we had to defer to you and the tree person would know how much water absorption.

So the thing is between these

90-year-old trees and these, you know, five-year-old trees, if that even, what's the water absorption.

THE WITNESS: You're still going to have well drained soils.

The soils that you have there right now are extremely well drained, okay, and that's not going to change. You're going to have well drained soils no matter how you look at it. You have a good base material there.

So the trees themselves may not be taking up as much water as the existing trees, but the ground still is.

So it's not like it's going to be
shedding off an unbelievable amount of water because you don't have the same trees.

Much of the calculations that Dan did in his -- for his basin took that into account.

MS. KING: Just because the stuff I've been reading about how the deep-root trees are much better and those are older trees, so --

THE WITNESS: They absorb --
MS. KING: From what I've read it --
THE WITNESS: -- they will absorb more water without a doubt because they require more water. pretty quick as it is.

MS. KING: All right.
Those are all of my questions.
Thank you.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Anyone else?
Yes, ma'am, in the back, all the way in
the back.
MS. SHERIDAN: Hi, Angeline Sheridan, 31 Edith Street.

THE COURT REPORTER: Please spell your last name.

MS. SHERIDAN: S-H-E-R-I-D-A-N.
THE COURT REPORTER: Thank you.
MS. SHERIDAN: The landscape plans that
we're looking at now is from May 2022?
THE WITNESS: I believe so, yes.
MS. SHERIDAN: So I just wanted it to
be on the record that the notice that was sent to the
residents within 200 feet said that the plans to be present is from April 4, 2022.

Does your plans fully screen the parking areas?

THE WITNESS: Yeah.
That's an easy question, because right here on top of that wall, there's a 4-foot fence.

So that basically, along this retaining wall here (indicating) by the detention basin, there's a 4-foot fence that's -- it's solid 4-foot fence.

So any headlights, anything are going to hit that.

MS. SHERIDAN: Okay.
THE WITNESS: You're not going to have any issues as far as that.

MS. SHERIDAN: And on the east side, are -- on the east side by the parking lot there on the east side, is that fully screened?

THE WITNESS: This side here (inaudible)?

MS. SHERIDAN: Yes.
THE WITNESS: Okay. You have four parking spots and you have a retaining wall right here (inaudible), you have evergreen shrubs in front

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of that retaining wall and then you have evergreen trees behind that, so I would say, yes.

MS. SHERIDAN: And so how tall are those evergreen trees?

THE WITNESS: Evergreen, these are mixtures of -- some are 8, some are 6.

MS. SHERIDAN: When it's fully matured?
THE WITNESS: When it's planted.
MS. SHERIDAN: Okay.
THE WITNESS: They get bigger.
MS. SHERIDAN: Right, I understand.
THE WITNESS: Okay.
MS. SHERIDAN: So right now, you know,
that -- the east side is much higher, right, then
where the -- than the church property.
MS. PRICE: No.
THE WITNESS: I don't -- I think
there's --
MS. PRICE: We actually have a plan, if I get to our engineer, we're going to put that on the record, the elevations.

MS. SHERIDAN: He's coming back?
MS. PRICE: Hopefully.
MS. SHERIDAN: Oh, okay.
So you said that you did determine the
caliper of the trees that were removed and that's how you determined the number of trees.

THE WITNESS: That were required, correct.

MS. SHERIDAN: Were there any that have a diameter of more than 24 inches?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MS. SHERIDAN: Okay. And so do the calipers of the proposed trees comply with the requirements of the borough's ordinance?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MS. SHERIDAN: Even with the ones larger than 24 inches?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
So what we did is we took -- we have
2-and-a-half inch caliper trees, okay, so -- and there's a lot that are covered under that
2-and-a-half inch caliper.
What we did is we maxed out as much of the 2-and-a-half inch caliper trees, because frankly they take better and they'll grow faster than the larger tree to start with.

So in five years you probably won't know a lot of the difference between the two trees if you put one in, because it takes a lot longer for a

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4-inch caliper tree to get established than it does a 2-and-a-half. Okay.

What we did in our calculations as far as the monetary contribution to the tree fund, that's -- we took the 18 trees that are 4 inch, that we are required to provide and we put a monetary value on that and that went into the tree fund.

The same thing with the 3 -and-a-half inch caliper trees, those are your 24- to 36 -inch trees, caliper trees would be all in that.

MS. SHERIDAN: In that fund?
THE WITNESS: Yeah.
MS. SHERIDAN: And you mentioned that the oldest tree on the property is about 150 to 175-years-old.

THE WITNESS: Probably, yeah. MS. SHERIDAN: Where is that on the property?

THE WITNESS: That's a good question. There are -- there's a couple of them. Some of your bigger 36 -inch caliper trees are in that ballpark.
Okay? So there's probably, let me look at my notes here real quick.

Oh, here it is. There are 12 trees
that are 24 inches and above. Okay?

So where all those trees are, I can't
tell you right off the top of my head, but there's 12.

MS. SHERIDAN: Are they -- are some of them going to be removed?

THE WITNESS: Yes, those --
MS. SHERIDAN: All of them?
THE WITNESS: Those are going to be removed. Those are the ones that we calculated to be removed is 12.

MS. SHERIDAN: And there's no consideration to save --

THE WITNESS: If it's sitting in the -if it's in the middle of a building, it's kind of tough to save them.

MS. SHERIDAN: Well, if it's not in the middle of a building?

THE WITNESS: That's even still tough, because this is a -- as far as development is concerned, this is as efficient as you're going to get as far as development is concerned.

There's not a lot of wiggle room as far as trying to bump it out. In which case, if we do bump it out, we take out other trees. So we did -it's kind of, like, we did what we could to save the 184
trees that are along the wetland as best as we could and that was the priority.

MS. SHERIDAN: Okay. Well, because currently the property right now has beneficial use to the town, to the community that we're not paying for right now and so this proposed property, it's requesting variances and also, you know, saying that this is an inherently beneficial use.

So I'm trying to -- I'm having a hard time understanding what the beneficial use is of this development compared to what it is -- what the benefit is to the town right now is as it is without any development.

MR. REGAN: The issue of inherently beneficial use, the courts of New Jersey have said that this type of facility is an inherently beneficial use.

MS. SHERIDAN: Correct, it's --
MR. REGAN: Not the applicant.
MS. PRICE: That's the law.
MS. SHERIDAN: Yeah, it's the law, but for the town and for community, it's not.

MS. PRICE: It's private property.
It's not for the community.
MS. SHERIDAN: Well, it is, because I
have my son walking on Old Tappan Road from CDW to Bi-State and walking by this property, as well as the other properties on Old Tappan Road. It's not just -- it's not just the private owner's --

MS. PRICE: But it's private property for a private property owner, just like your private property --

MS. SHERIDAN: Right.
MS. PRICE: -- it's for you to enjoy and use just like this owner to use.

MS. SHERIDAN: But now you are here at the planning board asking for permission from the town for variances that are not within the current laws.
MS. PRICE: No.
MS. SHERIDAN: Correct?
MS. PRICE: And your question is --
MS. SHERIDAN: Is it -- is that \(\quad\)\begin{tabular}{l} 
MS. PRICE: Are you being slick? \\
MS. SHERIDAN: I'm asking. \\
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: The question is
\end{tabular}
regarding -- you're here to ask questions of the landscape architect. We're not here to talk about, you know, the benefits.
two years ago?
THE WITNESS: It was probably when we started this whole process, which is close to a year ago.

MS. SHERIDAN: So last year?
THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.
MS. SHERIDAN: And then when did you develop the plan, the tree removal plans?

THE WITNESS: It's not necessarily the same as -- you know, it was in the first application it wasn't part of that, so it was in 12/20/21.

So more than likely I walked the property in the fall of ' 21.

MS. SHERIDAN: '21, okay. So we took drone shots of the property in the fall of 2021 and if I can show it to the board, if that's okay.

MS. PRICE: Who took those shots?
MS. SHERIDAN: It was a private videographer.

MS. PRICE: Well, who hired the videographer?

MS. SHERIDAN: He did it voluntarily.
MS. PRICE: No, in terms of
authenticating exhibits, you have to lay a foundation to authenticate an exhibit for a record. So I'm
entitled to know who took those shots, when they were taken.

MS. SHERIDAN: It was Flying Films Photography.

MS. PRICE: Flying Films, and who hired Flying Films?

MS. SHERIDAN: Nobody hired them. They just did it as a volunteer.

MS. PRICE: Are they here?
MS. SHERIDAN: No.
MR. REGAN: They need to be here.
MS. PRICE: Yes, they need to be here.
Ms. SHERIDAN: Why?
MS. PRICE: Because I can't --
THE WITNESS: You can't enter in something that's --

MR. REGAN: The right to cross examine.
MS. PRICE: Yeah.
MS. SHERIDAN: Okay. So there are drone shots that we took in the fall of 2021 that show, you know, the property from an aerial view, similar to the way the tree removal plans are and when you compare the drone shot that we took to the drone -- to the plans that you've submitted, there's some trees that you're proposing to remove that are
not here, so that was my question and that's why I would like to show the picture, but since I can't, then I don't have any other questions.

MS. PRICE: Okay.
MS. SHERIDAN: Thank you. CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Yes, yes, ma'am. MS. FERDINAND: I just have a short question.

Kathy Ferdinand, 15 Autumn Lane.
THE COURT REPORTER: Please spell your last name.

MS. FERDINAND: F-E-R-D-I-N-A-N-D.
THE COURT REPORTER: Thank you.
MS. FERDINAND: Thank you.
I've written a note to the Mayor and
Council and also to the secretary of this board, because we can't write you personally, I guess, but scientifically I'm assuming as a landscaper you know the -- what they call the sponge effect of trees and the percolation that takes place.

So the sponge effect of this, I would think, would be greatly disturbed taking down 3-and-a-half acres of trees; is that accurate?

THE WITNESS: Initially, I would say that's probably accurate.

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You're going to have -- but you're
still going to have -- you'll still have the pervious surface there. Okay?

You still have part of the sponge effect is the organic matter of that litter. Okay?

You still have the grass, the open
space, the wetlands. A lot of that area is still intact and so you still have the absorption of those -- that rainwater.

MS. FERDINAND: But the 206 trees that are coming down --

THE WITNESS: Two-hundred-and-three.
MS. FERDINAND: Two-hundred-and-three.
THE WITNESS: Let's not add more.
(Laughter).
MS. FERDINAND: Two-hundred-and-three
and the 3-and-a-half acres of that parking lot
pavement and building would definitely affect, I
would think, the sponge effect of percolating naturally.

THE WITNESS: All that -- all the
stormwater is still going to be percolating, going into this detention basin that has a sand bottom and Mr. Sehnal has already testified to that.

MS. FERDINAND: Okay. I just -- trees
establish it naturally and this doesn't seem natural.
So I just wanted to establish that.
Okay, thank you.
MR. SKRABLE: Mr. Chair, if I can just
interject real briefly, because some people might have missed other testimony. I mean, there are regulations that require the applicant to recharge groundwater into the soil. They have to meet the existing amount of water that is being infiltrated into the growth for the site.

So you can't get around that. They're doing it differently. They're not doing it throughout the site, they're doing it mostly in this detention basin area, but the same amount of water is getting into the ground as was getting into the ground predevelopment, that's a requirement.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Everybody understand that?

Yes, ma'am, we're just about out of time, but we'll take your question.

MS. LEVINE: Catherine Levine, 3 Klein
Court.
I just want to clarity, just so
everybody understands. According to state regs, you're cutting down 203 trees, but there's really
more trees being cut.
THE WITNESS: Potentially.
MS. LEVINE: And they're 20-foot high, some taller?

THE WITNESS: Not necessarily.
They're less than 8 inches in caliper
if they are being cut.
MS. LEVINE: What's the regulation
again?
THE WITNESS: We have to -- what we did
is we have to survey 8 inches and above.
Anything above 8 inches we have to document and we have. Anything under 8 inches are not included in that.

MS. LEVINE: Right. And there's plenty of 4-inch trees that could be --

THE WITNESS: We don't know that number. We don't know that number.

MS. LEVINE: You don't know it, but they exist on the property?

THE WITNESS: I'm sure there's some
that do exist, but I don't know the extent.
MS. LEVINE: So it's not a total of 203
that are being cut, what's required by state is what's registered?
borough. it's 203. questions?
to break.
outstanding.

THE WITNESS: No, it's required by your

MS. LEVINE: Okay. THE WITNESS: That is per the borough's regulation ordinances, anything 8 inches above has to be documented for tree removal and tree replacement.

MS. LEVINE: And just knowing the trees on my property and the calipers of their trees, I know the heights that they have.

So there's more than 203 trees that are being cut, just not having to be just under the ordinance, they don't --

THE WITNESS: As per the ordinance,

MS. LEVINE: So there's more trees,

I just wanted to clarify that.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. No more
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. Motion to
close to meeting to the public?
MR. ALESSI: Motion.
MR. ELLER: Second.
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: All in favor?
(Whereupon, all present members respond in the affirmative.)

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Okay. It's the
bewitching hour, so...
MS. PRICE: Can I just -- I had one --
the board asked one question at the last meeting of
our civil engineer about the elevation of the church
versus our property and Dan ran that elevation
difference and I was just going to have him give you
that information tonight.
Do you want that?
CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: No, because we have
to open it to the public.
MS. PRICE: All right, all right.
MR. REGAN: Yeah, this is a good spot

MS. PRICE: All right.
MR. ELLER: There's two questions

For the next meeting if you can get the
other question too. We had discussed the
possibility, he was going to run some numbers to see
what the mounding would look like if you kicked some
of the water to the -- further away from Lakeview to
a smaller retention basin.

MS. PRICE: That's open because we were still meeting with Lakeview, because actually --

MR. ELLER: That's fine, as long as you guys are --

MS. PRICE: No, well, wait, as long as we're on the record, I could use Tom's help and the board's help, because we have had, you know, a good meeting, I think, with Lakeview, but we cannot get a helpful meeting with the church and our client has offered to run a camera test in the line from the church to Lakeview to see what the pipe looks like, but we can't get on the church to do it.

MR. REGAN: The board can't force the church to meet with you.

MS. PRICE: I know the board can't force, but --

MR. SKRABLE: I got a call from a contractor presumably working for the church.

MS. PRICE: You did?
MR. SKRABLE: Yes, who was checking out
their system. So I'm getting the impression they're trying to do it independently at least first.

MS. PRICE: Oh, okay.
MR. SKRABLE: I'm not sur why.
MR. ELLER: Have they just been
unresponsive?
MS. PRICE: Yeah, every call there's something else why we can't get on to do it.

MR. REGAN: It's not going to delay the process of the application.

MS. PRICE: No, I can't just continue to delay the issue.

MS. HAVERILLA: Tom, I can give you a number of someone to call if you need to get in touch with them.

MR. SKRABLE: The church?
I spoke to the priest. He was very congenial, was willing to meet, but then when Gail tried to set it up, it just didn't happen for a couple of different reasons.

MS. PRICE: It was something going on in the parking lot.

MR. SKRABLE: And then after that I got a call from a contractor, so it seemed like they're pursuing it in some fashion anyway.

MS. PRICE: Is there's any help that
could be -- if it could be worked out. I just don't want it to go on and on, because we have to come to a design, you know, decision on what we're doing relative to the drainage, because we have to put it
together.
MR. SKRABLE: I agree.
I think it's likely that the issue is with the pipe going toward Lakeview, it probably has a bunch of roots in it, because there's no reason water should be backing up on the church property.

MS. PRICE: That's what I think too, right.

Okay, so that's --
MR. REGAN: How many more witnesses?
MS. PRICE: I just have Dan on that one issue and then if anything happens and our planner, that's it.

So I'm hoping I can wrap up next
meeting.
MR. SKRABLE: Are we going to get a revised landscape plan showing the fences and changed numbers?

MS. PRICE: I don't think I'm going to be able to show the fence, Tom, because I think that -- I think Bergen County Soil is going to want your input with Dan's input in terms of where you're going to want it.

MR. SKRABLE: No, I'm talking about the proposed decorative fences now shown on this --

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THE WITNESS: It should be on LA-2.
MS. PRICE: LA-2.
THE WITNESS: Yeah, I believe so. I
believe there's -- the only change actually from the last set was that from Mr. Szabo's recommendation, we included a 6-foot privacy fence along the property line.

That's a question that we posed to Lakeview when we met with them and that's kind of up in the air whether they want that or not.

MR. SKRABLE: Whatever is ultimately decided?

MS. PRICE: Yes.
THE WITNESS: Without a doubt.
MR. SZABO: If Lakeview decides they don't want it --

THE WITNESS: Right, exactly.
MR. SZABO: And it was proposed for their benefit.

THE WITNESS: I understand.
MS. PRICE: Right.
THE WITNESS: What I asked, what I

\section*{asked --}

THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, I can't
5 hear the witness.

THE WITNESS: If we put up that privacy fence, there's a chain-link fence there now, to take that down, because you don't want a no-man's land between two fences, so...

MS. PRICE: So I think I understand, we need to get filed with the environmental commission before the next meeting and then at the next meeting we'll have those multiple issues and our planner, August 10th.

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: You know, you only have -- you're only going to have a little less than two hours at the next meeting.

MS. PRICE: No problem.
(Laughter.)
MS. HAVERILLA: Gail, the environmental commission actually does not have summer, so they're going to try to call a special meeting.

So the sooner they can get everything they need, it will be easier.

THE WITNESS: What do you need for --
MR. SZABO: The application process is

THE WITNESS: Okay.
MR. SZABO: -- under their land development administrative portion.

MS. PRICE: Yeah.
THE WITNESS: Okay.
MR. SZABO: The Old Tappan code is all
over the place in terms of development regulations in
a good way, but it would guide you, the reference is
under land use administration, there's sections.
It's referenced in the section with tree removal.
MS. PRICE: In 234, yeah.
MR. SZABO: In 234.
MS. PRICE: Okay. Thank you.
Thank you.
So carried with no further notice, right?

CHAIRMAN WEIDMANN: Yeah.
(Whereupon, this matter will be continuing at a future date. Time noted: 10:35 p.m.)
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\hline 1 & CERTIFICATE \\
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\hline 3 & \\
\hline 4 & I, LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.C.R., R.P.R., a Notary Public of the State of New Jersey, Notary \\
\hline 5 & ID.\#50094914, Certified Court Reporter of the State \\
\hline & Reporter, hereby certify that the foregoing is a \\
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\hline 7 & body created by statute of the State of New Jersey. I am not related to the parties \\
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\hline 9 & interest, nor am I related to an agent of or employed \\
\hline 9 & with a financial interest in the outcome of this action. \\
\hline 10 & This transcript complies with \\
\hline & regulation 13:43-5.9 of the New Jersey Administrative \\
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\hline 15 & License \# XIO2050, and Notary Public \\
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blues [1] - 85:20 \\
bluestem [1] - 164:23 \\
Board [4] - 2:3, 2:19, \\
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& \text { hardly }[1]-16: 12
\end{aligned}
\] & herd [3] - 132:17, & 123:14, 194: \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 22:20 } \\
& \text { generation }[1]-26: 7
\end{aligned}
\]} & 191:8 & Harrington \([7]-3: 14\), & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { 133:9, } 133: 16 \\
\text { hereby }[1]-201: 5
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { hour-and-a-half }[1] \text { - } \\
& 76: 20
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & grow [7] - 86:18, & & hi [6] - \(34: 16,38: 2\) & 12 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 41:21, } 72: 11 \\
& \text { generator }[4]-14: 12, \\
& 37: 2,88: 4
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { 147:12, 148:5, } \\
\text { 149:11, 169:2, } \\
\text { 169:17, 181:21 } \\
\text { grown }[1]-87: 5
\end{gathered}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
harvesting [1] - \\
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hatching [1] - 87:1
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 55:5, 121:8, 146:3, } \\
& \text { 178:15 } \\
& \text { hide }[1]-147: 8 \\
& \text { high }[14]-15: 23,31: 9,
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 16: 19,17: 1,33: 24, \\
& 43: 17,49: 2,50: 22, \\
& 53: 18,60: 23,63: 2 \\
& 63: 3,69: 18,199: 12
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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\hline 8, 177:22 & landscape [20] - & 106:12, 108:16, & , 121:2 & 18, 99:2 \\
\hline 178:3, & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 70: 22,70: 23,76: 16, \\
& 78: 1,78: 3,78: 10, \\
& 79: 4,80: 2,82: 16, \\
& 88: 10,92: 11,93: 23,
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 116:15, 119:24, } \\
& \text { 199:14 } \\
& \text { laughter [2]-76:21, } \\
& 98: 6
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 132:19, 133:3, } \\
& 192: 6,199: 11
\end{aligned}
\]} & 199 \\
\hline King [2] - 4:12, 174:13 & & & & 8:23 \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Klein }[4]-4: 12,4: 16, \\
170: 14,191: 21
\end{gathered}
\] & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
lesser [1] - 27:9 \\
letter [6]-7:14,
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 123:10, } 123: 11 \\
& 132: 24
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline KNARICH \({ }_{[1]}-134: 13\) & 102:9, 129:7, & Laughter) [1] - 190: & 41:14, 141:1 & listening \({ }_{[1]}-69: 13\) \\
\hline knowing [2] - 137:6, & 145:14, 149:13 & LAURA [2] - 201:3 & \[
41: 22,144: 23
\] & literally \({ }_{[1]}\) - 129:16 \\
\hline & \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { 185:24, 197:17 } \\
\text { landscaper [2] - } \\
\text { 145:10, 189:18 } \\
\text { landscapers [1] - }
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { law }[3]-48: 2,184: 20, \\
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\end{aligned}
\]} & letters [1]-25:9 & live [11] - \(55 \cdot 7,58: 17\) \\
\hline known [1] - 169 & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
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Level [5] - 17:4, 21:5,
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { live }[11]-55: 7,58: 17, \\
64: 14,92: 23,121: 9
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline knows [2]-93:7 & & lawn [5] - 119:9 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
22: 9,26: 17,29: 10 \\
\text { level }[15]-16: 25,19: 8,
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 133:23, 133:24, } \\
& \text { 134:11, 141:1, }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 129: 4,175: 4 \\
& 175: 15,176: 3
\end{aligned}
\]} & & \\
\hline Kugelman [3] - 3:10 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { landscapers [1] - } \\
& \text { 158:24 }
\end{aligned}
\] & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 20:22, 21:1, 21:17, } \\
& \text { 22:4, 22:6, 29:4, }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { 151:25, 160:13 } \\
\text { lived }[2]-34: 17,63: 20
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline 34:17, 74:24 & landscaping [8] & lawnmowers [1] & & \\
\hline KUGELMAN & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 79:23, 117:20, } \\
& \text { 121:5, 121:6, }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{152:25
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\begin{gathered}
\text { living [9] - } 19: 15,20: 1, \\
26: 21,56: 21,72: 12,
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline 34:16, 34:22, 35: & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(39: 9,40: 22,42: 6\),
\(43: 22\)} & \\
\hline 4, 35:7, 36:19 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 121:5, 121:6, } \\
& \text { 128:15, 128:18, }
\end{aligned}
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laws [1] - 185:14 & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 26:21, 56:21, 72:12, } \\
& 79: 2,102: 19,
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 22, 37:7, 38:1 & 136:2, 158:9 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { laws }[1]-185: 1 \\
& \text { lay }[1]-187: 24
\end{aligned}
\] & levels [5] - 16:11 & 129:14, 139:24 \\
\hline 10, 38:14, 38:22 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
lane [1]-35:16 \\
Lane [2]-4:15, 189:9
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{leads [1] - 19:20} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 17:5, 17:18, 26:3, } \\
& 43: 21
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Living [1] - 1:6
LLC [3] - 1:4, 1:20, 2:8} \\
\hline 39:3, 39:19, 39:22, & & & & \\
\hline 74:17, 74:20, 74:24, & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ianes [2]-71:18, } \\
& 71: 20
\end{aligned}
\]} & \[
\begin{array}{|l|}
\hline \text { leaf }[1]-96: 25 \\
\text { least }[14]-12: 1
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 43:21 } \\
& \text { LEVINE [26] - 170:12 }
\end{aligned}
\] & loaded [1] - 22:12 \\
\hline 25, 75:6, 145:9, & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 44: 24,50: 1,50: 9 \\
& 50: 10,84: 9,105: 13,
\end{aligned}
\]} & 170:20, 171:3, & loam [1] - 178:7 \\
\hline 145:13, 145:23 & LANGENSTEIN [6] - & & 171:7, 171:11, & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{local [3] - 10:13,
129:9, 131:9} \\
\hline Kurt [2]-4:10, 163:20 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3: 17,4: 3,77: 11, \\
& \text { 77:14, 77:20, 77:21 }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 50:10, 84:9, 105:13, } \\
& \text { 107:16, 113:2, }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
171: 15,171: 1
\] & \\
\hline & Langenstein [4] -
77:20, 92:18, 92:20, & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 113:3, 151:2, 159:1, } \\
& \text { 171:23, 195:22 }
\end{aligned}
\] & 171:20, 171:25 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { located }[2]-14: 22, \\
& 117: 2
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 77: 20,92: 18,92: 20, \\
& 102: 3
\end{aligned}
\] & leave [3]-49:4, & 172:15, 172:20,
173:4, 174:3, 174:8, & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Iocation }[3]-36: 17, \\
55: 10,55: 11
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline L-3 [1] - & Langenstein's [1] - & leaves [6]-80:14 & 174:10, 191:21, & locations [1]-16:12 \\
\hline LA [6] - 3:17, 4:3
\(77.15,113.17\) & 93:16 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 99: 10,135: 12, \\
& 150.0
\end{aligned}
\]} & 192:3, 192:8, & logic [2]-37:20, 37:21 \\
\hline 77:15, 113:17
117:21 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { large }[15]-42: 23, \\
& 84: 3,87: 16,87: 17,
\end{aligned}
\] & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 192:15, 192:19 } \\
& \text { 192:23, 193:3, }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Iook }[44]-17: 12, \\
& 20: 21,41: 20,44: 15,
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline LA-2 [2] - 198:1, 198:2 & \[
87: 24,108: 25,
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { leaving }[7]-26: 10, \\
& 26: 20,26: 21,43: 19,
\end{aligned}
\]} & 193:7, 193:15 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 20: 21,41: 20,44: 15, \\
& 82: 19,83: 25,84: 10,
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline LA-3 [1]-113:18 & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 118:24, 123:13, } \\
& \text { 135:1, 135:4, } \\
& \text { 135:16, 147:4, } \\
& \text { 147:5, 147:8, } 171: 17
\end{aligned}
\]} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Levine }[4]-4: 11,4: 15, \\
170: 14,191: 21
\end{gathered}
\]} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 82: 19,83: 25,84: 10, \\
& 84: 11,91: 15,92: 10,
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline laid [1] - 81:12 & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 26:20, 26:21, 43:19, } \\
& \text { 155:24, 155:25, } \\
& \text { 157:7 } \\
& \text { left }[33]-22: 3,22: 10,
\end{aligned}
\]} & & \[
94: 12,97: 2,97: 18
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lake [4] - 2:6, 142:21, } \\
& \text { 143:20 }
\end{aligned}
\] & & & License [1] - 201:15 life [3] - 60:21, 146:2 & :23, 99:2, 99:3 \\
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\hline Lakeview [24]-4:7,
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { 109:21, 131:9, } \\
& \text { 181:13, 181:22 }
\end{aligned}
\] & 24:11, 24:16, 25:4, & light [3]-62:25, 73:7, & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 110: 25,112: 2, \\
& 112: 23.112: 24
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 134:11, 134:18 & largest [3] - 74:2, & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{30:24, 31:1, 31:7,} & lighter [2] - 155 & 113:4, 116:14, \\
\hline 134:20, 136:1 & \[
108: 17,147: 3
\] & & 155:20 & 116:19, 117:8, \\
\hline 142:15, 142:17 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Last }[2]-5: 10,79: 17 \\
& \text { last }[26]-6: 15,11: 11 \text {, }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 35: 15,35: 16,36: 1, \\
& 36: 12,37: 17,40: 9,
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
lighting [1] - 99:19 \\
likelihood [1] - 144:8
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 17:13, 119:10 } \\
& \text { 29:12, 133:2, }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline 142:24, 143:9, & & & & \\
\hline 143:12, 143:14 & 19:9, 24:5, 34:25, & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 36: 12,37: 17,40: 9 \\
& 40: 13,63: 12,64: 16
\end{aligned}
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { likely }[4]-132: 20, \\
& 133: 3,187: 12,197: 3
\end{aligned}
\]} & 140:2, 151:17, \\
\hline 144:12, 144:14 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 61: 11,72: 13,74: 6, \\
& 79: 7,84: 9,85: 8,
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 65:7, 101:6, 101:8, } \\
& \text { 152:19, 157:25 }
\end{aligned}
\]} & & 152:20, 156:2, \\
\hline :6, 158:23 & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{limit [1] - 82:24} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{159:23, 163:22,} \\
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\hline 195:8, 195:11, & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{119:20, 128:7,
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\begin{aligned}
& 25: 11,30: 22,30: 24, \\
& 31: 1,31: 18,63: 12,
\end{aligned}
\]} & \begin{tabular}{l}
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\end{tabular} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{82:22, 194:23} \\
\hline 197:4, 198:9, 198:15 & & & limited [2] - 80:10
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\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lakeview's [3] - 90:3, } \\
& \text { 142:16, 143:6 }
\end{aligned}
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\(178: 18,186: 25\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
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\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { line }[15]-17: 24, \\
& 61: 14,86: 25,88: 2,
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { looked }[3]-14: 19, \\
16: 11,156: 8
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lancaster [3]-77:16, } \\
& 77: 22,132: 16
\end{aligned}
\] & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 187:5, 189:11, } \\
& \text { 194:6, 198:5 } \\
& \text { lasts }[1]-40: 5 \\
& \text { late }[2]-35: 10,166: 23
\end{aligned}
\]} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 22: 13,22: 14,32: 12, \\
& 35: 16,36: 12
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 106:18, 115:7, } \\
& \text { 134:21, 134:22, }
\end{aligned}
\] & looking [20] - 31:23, \\
\hline land [8]-12:6, 89:12, & & legged [1]-17:3 & 137:8, 137:16 & \[
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\] \\
\hline 90:8, 127:25, & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
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\end{tabular}} & 140:21, 154:1, & 25, 112:20, \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 142:10, 199:3, } \\
& \text { 199:24, 200:6 }
\end{aligned}
\] & late [2] - 35:10, 166:23 Laughter [13] - 7:1, & & 157:19, 195:10,
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\hline Landscape [2]-5:10, & \[
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\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
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\hline 79:17 & 105:3, 105:23, & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 22: 21,27: 9,43: 16 \\
& 44: 18,105: 4,113: 7
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
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\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 76:15, 77:4, 91:8, } \\
& \text { 139:25, 154:8, }
\end{aligned}
\] & 119:20, 119:23, & \\
\hline 114:8, 114:17, & 159:11, 159:21, & \[
154: 19,198: 25
\] & & \\
\hline \(114: 20,114: 24\),
\(115: 2,115: 13\), & \[
160: 14,161: 3,
\]
\[
161: 8.161: 13
\] & witnesses [5]-6:14, & Z & \\
\hline 115:17, 115:25, & 161:21, 162:10, & 197:10 & & \\
\hline 118:7, 118:10, & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 162:21, 163:2, } \\
& \text { 163:5, 163:8, }
\end{aligned}
\] & Woodcliff [1] - 2:6 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Zee }_{[1]}-66: 9 \\
& \text { zone }[8]-19: 18,
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline 119:10, 119:18, & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 163:5, 163:8, } \\
& \text { 163:13, 163:16, }
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
wooded [1] - 95:15 \\
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23:22, 44:15, 46:12, & \\
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\hline
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