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| LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. |
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| 201-641-1812 |

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LOUIS J. LUGIO, PE,
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documents one at a time with you, each of which
addresses some of the questions and further
for a long time, but we also have a zoning
comparison. I'll get into that with Mr. Burgis, our
planning witness, after Mr. Luglio is done.
We'll mark this as A-14.
template.

A-14 in evidence.)
having been previously sworn, testifies as follows:
CONTINUED DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. DELIA:
A. Very good. tell us what it is, please?

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: New Application -
Continued, 188 Broadway, Block 2701, Lot 3, use variance to add 60 apartment units and to permit multifamily residential use, variance to raise building to three stories in height, and a variance for deficient interior parking lot landscaping.

MR. DELIA: Good evening, Chairwoman
Hembree, members of the board, staff and professionals. Thanks for having us back.

Again, for the record, my name is James Delia from the law firm of Wells, Jaworski \& Liebman, here on behalf of 188 Broadway, LLC.

At our last meeting, we finished the testimony of Matthew Clark, our engineer. He had been re-called a couple of times. We called our traffic expert, Lou Luglio, and he gave quite a bit of testimony. The board asked a number of questions, and, at the end of the evening, it would have been time for the public to then ask questions; however, he had some homework from some of the board questions.

What I've done in advance tonight is I've handed you a series of four documents. I'm going to bring Lou up right now, who has been sworn. I'm going to have him go through these particular 201-641-1812
information that was requested at our last hearing.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Okay.
MR. DELIA: Oh, one other thing,
because I know that somebody's been really waiting
$\mathrm{A}-14$ is going to be the turning
(Exhibit T2, Fire Truck Movement
Revised, 188 Broadway, is marked as exhibit
Q. Good evening, Mr. Luglio. How are you?
Q. You've just marked an exhibit. Can you

## A. So A-14 is entitled "Fire Truck LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.

Movement Revised, 188 Broadway." So what this is is, your engineer had a comment on, I guess, the right-hand lower portion. There's one parking space that's here, which is basically this parking space that's here.

In our previous exhibit, the turning path for the fire truck's backup movement was infringing on this parking space, so what we were able to do, and I think, as I talked about at our last meeting, we basically utilized more of the open space that's in this area that is for the dumpster but also for a fire truck or any truck, any oversized truck could actually pull in, in pulling into the site, and then backing up into that space to then go back out of the site.

So it does not infringe on the parking
space or the area that is going to remain as a curbed island or the new curbed island that's a part of the dumpster location.

So basically this is the new area, this is the existing, and the maneuver for the fire truck coming in and then backing up to leave can be accomplished with vehicles that are parked in those spaces.

And that really was the purpose of
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this.
Q. Please continue to your next exhibit.

MR. PRINCIOTTO: Just a question before you leave that exhibit. Just a question I have.

Was that submitted to the fire
department?
THE WITNESS: This was not submitted to
the fire department. This was a very minor change, and so basically it was just tracking of where the wheels were going to be in the backup maneuver, but it really doesn't change anything on the site.

MR. JACOBS: Mr. Luglio, in the copy I
have here, it looks like the pad is still clipping the parking space.

THE WITNESS: So, the parking stall itself is kind of oversized, so the stripe itself, it's actually the solid line that's there, so I want to say that it probably does clip it for maybe half a foot, but it's an 18 -foot stall.

And, again, the other part, just to go back to your question, these turning templates are very conservative, we did utilize your actual fire truck, and that's in the lower left-hand corner, but they are conservative. We could probably run this so that it fits exactly, although I think, for the

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812


00:10 24 the actual turning template of the truck is
00:10 25 conservative.
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812

MR. DHAWAN: A standard stall is

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18 feet?
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THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. DHAWAN: The other question I have:
Is that turning template you're describing -- those
lines represent the outside edge of the wheel or
over? You superimposed a vehicle, the truck, that rectangle throughout that entire motion. That's the footprint that it would create?

THE WITNESS: That's right. Any part of the fire truck, whether it be the wheel or the overhang of the truck itself, represents this line. So, in most cases for a fire truck itself, it's the overhang.

MR. DHAWAN: Right.
THE WITNESS: For a passenger car, it may be the wheel, in certain places.

MR. DHAWAN: Okay.
THE WITNESS: But this represents, whether it's the wheel or the overhang itself, that's the turning template, that's the amount of space that it occupies.

MR. DHAWAN: You have the size of this truck, right?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
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MR. DHAWAN: What did you use to do this?

THE WITNESS: Oh, the program? It's a software called "AutoTURN," which is also industry standard. So this is a little bit more sophisticated than just a regular static turning template where you could actually use different variables, one of which is, you can pick the path, and you can see on here this purple line -- I'm not sure if you can see it on yours.

MR. DHAWAN: Yup.
THE WITNESS: But this purple line represents the center of the truck coming in, and then there's the center of the truck in the backup maneuver. And so you could also pick how fast the truck is coming in, which also affects the turning radius.

The slower you go, the more of the 90-degree that you could make; the faster, then it's more of a 60-degree.

We also can customize -- just one more point. We could also customize a vehicle, and so that's what we did for the fire truck that we were provided, information specs on the fire truck that the fire department has.

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MR. HAYES: What speed did you run this program on, speed of the fire truck?

THE WITNESS: 65 miles.
I'm just kidding.
This was run at, I believe, at 10 miles an hour coming in and five in the backup maneuver.

MR. PRINCIOTTO: So if the fire trucks change, then we wouldn't know what would happen, depends on what the truck would be?

THE WITNESS: I mean, this is a pretty large ladder truck, so having something that's larger than this, I'm not sure you would have something larger than that, but that is obviously a possibility, yes.

MS. EFFRON-MALLEY: Can we look at the other towns around here to see if this is the biggest one around?

THE WITNESS: I have not, but I would say this is one of the largest trucks as a ladder truck itself. There's smaller ladder trucks than this, but this is a pretty standard size truck.

MS. EFFRON-MALLEY: But isn't that what you're going to need, if you're fighting a fire that's --

THE WITNESS: Yes.
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812

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MS. EFFRON-MALLEY: How do you get to
the other side of the building, I haven't gotten there yet, the backside, the side that's closer to Cressfield Court?

THE WITNESS: So that side, first of all, the building is sprinklered, but, secondly, they would actually utilize lines to fight that fire.
They would not position a vehicle that close and in that proximity anyway.

MR. DELIA: They're going to keep it out of the fall zone, correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
Depending on the height of the building, there is a collapse zone around the building that they would not place equipment in.

MR. HAYES: Can I ask why you chose 10 miles an hour as the speed with which to run the program?

THE WITNESS: Just because we're making the 90 -degree turn. The vehicle might be able to come in faster, but negotiating the turn itself would end up being anywhere from 10 to 15 miles an hour tops for the 90-degree turn.

In the backup maneuver, because you're backing up and most likely --

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MR. HAYES: I'm less concerned with the backup maneuver than I am with the entry.

So, making the 90-degree turn, so the faster the truck is moving, the more difficult --

MR. NEWMAN: The wider the berth.
MR. HAYES: The more difficult it becomes for the fire truck?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. HAYES: So when you submitted this diagram, the original diagram unmodified to the fire department to have it cleared, were they aware of the speed with which you ran the program? I mean, I don't know if that would impact the decision or not, it's probably a question for them when we get them here, but if you could just let us know whether they were aware of that?

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure if they were aware or not. I don't think that's something that came up during the discussion.

MR. HAYES: Okay.
MR. JACOBS: Mr. Luglio, can you possibly provide a graphical template of the vehicle you used, instead of just a picture, because --

THE WITNESS: Sure.
MR. JACOBS: -- looking at the picture,
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
the rear of that truck has two axles, and the one you have only has one.

THE WITNESS: Yes. And basically the truck itself is in the computer system as far as the wheel turn and the angle, just graphically it shows it that way.

So we can actually provide to the board, the board's engineer, the turning template itself so that you could run it in AutoTURN.

MR. JACOBS: Thank you.
MS. EFFRON-MALLEY: Once you get one fire truck through there, can a car get through? Can we get an ambulance in there, a police car?

THE WITNESS: You'd be able, I mean, if the fire truck is positioned on this side, if it was in the new building, there's certainly enough distance. Again, there's a 24-foot aisle.

MS. EFFRON-MALLEY: Go back to the road, though. I'm sorry. Exhibit 12.

THE WITNESS: So the fire truck is coming in on one side of the roadway. So can another vehicle, again, this is also a two-way driveway. And right now there's parking on one side that is not proposed, we just have a two-way driveway with a fire zone actually on both sides.

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So coming in, there's still a pretty wide -- the existing driveway width would remain the same.

MS. EFFRON-MALLEY: So you could get an ambulance in and out? You could get some of those cars in the parking lot in and out if --

THE WITNESS: Yes, as long as, you know, there's not another fire truck or another ambulance that's positioned next to it, which I doubt. It usually would be in front or it might be even positioned at this location. And, again, that's all a function of where they really need to be.

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Anybody else?
MS. YETEMIAN: What's the distance between the end of one parking spot, the top, and the beginning of the one at the bottom?

THE WITNESS: So here to here?
MS. YETEMIAN: Yes.
THE WITNESS: This should be a 24 -foot
aisle. So there's two 12 -foot lanes, which is also industry standard 12-foot lane.

MS. EFFRON-MALLEY: For cars or for -the trucks put those things out, whatever they're called?

THE WITNESS: So, if they have
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outriggers, then they actually may extend farther out, yes.

MS. EFFRON-MALLEY: So that affects --
THE WITNESS: That's another 4 to 6 feet, depending on the equipment itself.

MS. EFFRON-MALLEY: So then you can't get another vehicle?

THE WITNESS: Even if I had, let's say I had another 4 feet, and this is probably not 12 , it would be tight at that point. But, most likely, you would still have at least 8 foot. That's really all you need is 8 foot for a vehicle to get through.

Even though we design for a 12-foot travel lane, most vehicles are in the area of 6 to 8 feet in terms of its width, even a larger, you know, Escalade with the mirrors, it might be 9 feet, but it's probably 8 feet, but most cars are 6 feet.

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Anybody else?
MR. NEWMAN: Where is the hydrant?
THE WITNESS: I'd have to go back to the site plans.

MR. DELIA: So this is exhibit A-11.
THE WITNESS: As requested on FD-1, there's a fire hydrant right at this corner, and, you know, obviously there are other fire connections

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throughout the site.
MR. NEWMAN: But there's no ingress or
egress on the eastern portion of building $B$, so if
there's a fire on the eastern portion of the building in the middle, where do they fight it from?

THE WITNESS: Then they would actually
be fighting it either from this corner or from behind the dumpster area, from here through that area.

MR. DELIA: Again, Mr. Luglio is not an expert in firefighting. I know we have a chief that we want to have appear here. I think all these questions are best suited for the chief who has to fight the fire, and, I would presume, as the chief, will be marshalling which vehicles go where and fight the fire and whatever else is happening in an organized fashion.

MR. NEWMAN: I agree, actually --
MR. DELIA: Great.
MR. NEWMAN: -- it's better suited for the fire chief.

MR. DELIA: All right. May we move on to our next exhibit?

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Yes.
BY MR. DELIA:
Q. Okay. What is our next exhibit, Lou, LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
and we'll mark this as A-15.
(ITE Trip Generation Rates (revised), 10th Edition, is marked as exhibit A-15 in evidence.)

THE WITNESS: A-15 is a revised trip generation, the number of vehicles that would be generated to and from the site. It's revised in the sense of what we provided before was the AM and PM peak hours, and, so, what we're doing, what we added in as requested is what's happening on a Saturday, both Saturday for the peak hour of the Saturday, which could happen at any point during the day, and so what we normally take is what is the peak hour of the generator or what is the peak of this residential building.

And so while I did not have any information for the small existing office building, but we did have information for general office building, which we are referring to and comparing against.

And so Saturday was 12 in, 10 out, for a total of 22. And, again, we compare that to the residential proposed development of $16 \mathrm{in}, 16$ out, 32. So we would have 10 more vehicles during that peak hour on a Saturday compared to the 32 that we

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would have for the residential compared to 22 that we would have for the existing office building.

And that, again, this was something that your traffic engineer asked about in terms of Saturday with respect to residential and office, what is the difference, and so the difference is about 10 for the hour.

MR. PRINCIOTTO: Where did you get that 22 number from?

THE WITNESS: So all of this is based on the Institute of Transportation Engineers Trip Generation Manual, 10th edition, again that's the previous information, and, really, from an industry standard, all of our trip estimates are based on that. This represents an average day, an average condition, so on any given day it could be slightly higher, it could be slightly lower, but it is an average.

MR. PRINCIOTTO: For what size
building?
THE WITNESS: For the office building, the existing 42,000 square feet.

MR. DELIA: Any other questions on this exhibit?

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BY MR. DELIA:
Q. All right. Can we proceed to the next one.
A. So the next one we're kind of sticking with --
Q. Let's mark this as A-16, please.
A. A-16?
Q. Yes.
(Broadway Traffic Volumes between Cross
Street and Prospect Place is marked as exhibit
A-16 in evidence.)
THE WITNESS: So, this one has a lot of information and data on it.

So one of the questions and sticking
Q. On what day?
A. So for this, this was a combination of LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.

March 12th and 13th, I believe it was a Tuesday and a Wednesday. So basically you're putting a machine in place that's going to count traffic volume in each direction on Broadway, and we selected a location between Cross Street and Prospect because there was previously existing data from NJDOT, and I'll get into that in a second.

Again, we have vehicles on the left-hand side, the $Y$ access; and the $X$ access is time. So what we're doing here is tracking how volume basically builds during the day, a temporal distribution during the day, and, No. 1, it gives us the maximum volumes that are on the roadway, but it also identifies when the peak hours are and if there's multiple peak hours.

And so when we look at the middle part of this, when we look at the green and the red, these represent the northbound and the southbound. The red is northbound, the green is southbound only. And then when we look at the blue line towards the top, solid blue line, that represents the total of northbound and southbound when you group them together.

So you have northbound and southbound, so you could see how they might be different or the

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same, and then you also have the total. And so what
the total tells us is that the peak hour itself occurs between 8 and 9:00 AM. And then as you go during the day, obviously you could see that the volume of traffic goes down, then it kind of builds up again around lunchtime, and then it significantly starts even higher than the AM peak hour, about 4:00 PM into 5:00 PM, and that should be not 5 to 7,600, it should be 5 to 6:00 PM. 5 to 6:00 PM is the peak hour again, and then obviously it starts to decline.

What we also have done is, this dashed line or dotted line that you see that's here that's kind of hugging the solid blue line, that is data that we were able to retrieve from NJDOT, and that was from 2013.

So that data matches somewhat to what the data that we have. It's off, you know, in certain areas based on the volume itself.

What we also identified was in the AM peak hour, the difference in terms of percentage difference between 2013 and 2019, was 2 percent in the AM peak hour, but it was more significant, 6 percent in the PM peak hour. 6 percent higher than what was in the 2013 volume.

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
00:31 22 we also have vehicles coming in and out from 2, 3 and
00:31 234 for the school pickup and other after-school

The last part is the projected traffic we also have down at the bottom, and this really represents what we had on A-15 during the peak, the number of vehicles that would be generated and then generated throughout the day.

So if the board remembers what I talked about, the number of vehicles, and let's just go back to A-15 for a second, if we look at the residential in the AM peak hour, 29 , so 29 vehicles would be leaving in the peak hour, but before that, you know, it's not 0 , it's something less than 29. After that hour, from 9 to 10 , it's also not 0 . It's something, but not as high as 29 . So it's not just 29 vehicles leaving the site in the AM, there's a series of hours where people leave. It really starts at 4 or 5 in the morning, the peak would be 8 to 9 , but you still have people leaving at 9 to 10,10 to 11 . You even have people during the day for a residential development that would be coming out in and out during a day itself.

And so from a residential standpoint, we also have vehicles coming in and out from 2, 3 and 4 for the school pickup and other after-school activities, but the PM peak hour still represents the highest from the residential development, which would LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812

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be 37 vehicles in that PM peak hour.
So, again, before that 5 to 6 , so that 4 to 5 period, it could be anywhere less, maybe in the high 20s. After that hour, it could also have a number of vehicles but not higher than 37 .

I really wanted to satisfy the request from your traffic engineer and maybe even your planner with respect to, you know, what are the traffic volumes that are out there today, how does that compare to traffic volumes over a certain period of time.

The only data that I could gather was from 2013, but it did provide some level of knowledge that the percentage did go up across the entire day, but most significantly during the PM peak hour.
Q. And the peak hours correlate between the ITE and what you actually observed in the field, correct?
A. So what normally happens is, when we talk about the ITE peak hour, it's really the peak hour of all of the studies that make up that land use category that we're looking at.

So for a residential development, when we talk about the peak hour, it is the peak hour of all of those studies and what was generated in terms

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of cars coming in and out.
When any traffic engineer, especially
the ITE, goes out and does studies, it's usually a 2-hour to 3-hour block of time, so you certainly capture what the peak hour is.

And normally what we do is we superimpose what the peak hour is from ITE for, let's say, this residential development, we superimpose that on top of what the peak hour is of the adjacent roadway. The adjacent roadway in this case is Broadway, and so what we would do is to say yes, the peak hour of the roadway and the peak hour of the ITE trip generation, that's really the test of how many vehicles would be added to the roadway system.

So, in our case, this is something like 1,100 , I guess, and we're adding 37 vehicles in the PM peak hour, compared to obviously the number of vehicles that are there.

And if we didn't want to look at the total, we wanted to look at it in one, either the northbound or the southbound direction, and it is, I guess, intuitive in the sense that during that peak hour in the PM, northbound and southbound are about equal. Before and after that, they're not, or one is higher in certain hours and one's lower in other

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hours. For the most part, actually this graphic really shows, it really switches back and forth between northbound and southbound, so, I mean, for the most part it's equal in terms of volume that's going through the intersection or along Broadway.

MR. DELIA: Any questions on this?
THE WITNESS: I know there's a lot of information on here, but I hope that I went through all of the information, and obviously your traffic engineer will be able to inform the board or have questions as well.

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Okay. You're looking at this in terms of what is happening today.

Has anybody looked at the traffic in terms of what's going to be happening in Montvale with the development on the Sony property and the Bears Nest, in Park Ridge in their portion of the Bears Nest property, the development on Kinderkamack Road in Park Ridge, and the development of the country club property in River Vale?

That's all going to have an impact on our local roads.

MS. YETEMIAN: You can also include the low income housing on Broadway too.

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Where is that?
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.
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| 00:35 1 | What do you mean? | 00:38 1 | ry approval and go through every report that was |
| 00:35 2 | MS. YETEMIAN: North of Highview, | 00:38 2 | submitted and all those approvals. |
| 00:35 3 | Woodcliff Lake. You can include that. | 00:38 3 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: It's not the usual |
| 00:35 4 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Okay. | 00:38 4 | thing. This hasn't happened in northern Bergen |
| 00:35 5 | HE WITNESS: So the short answer is | 00:38 5 | County in 30 years, as far as I know, I mean, the |
| 00:35 6 | no. | 00:38 6 | impact |
| 00:35 7 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Why not? | 00:38 7 | MR. DELIA: I don't disagree. |
| 00:35 8 | THE WITNESS: Because for one, I would | 00:38 8 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: -- of what's |
| 00:36 9 | not recommend an in-depth study mainly because we're | 00:38 9 | happening. |
| 00:36 10 | replacing an office development with a residential | 00:38 10 | MR. DELIA: I don't disagree. |
| 00:36 11 | development and actually lowering the num | 00:38 11 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Well, who's |
| 00:36 12 | vehicles coming on and off of this site. | 00:38 12 | responsible then? |
| 00:36 13 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Okay. Let me tell | 00:38 13 | MR. DELIA: Well, you are responsible |
| 00:36 14 | you the concern. You talked about last month of not | 00:38 14 | to make a decision on our application. We are |
| 00:36 15 | being able -- if you occupy those apartments, you | 00:38 15 | responsible to present proofs to you. Those proofs |
| 00:36 16 | would not be able to turn left to get out of that | 00:38 16 | are limited to the property, the frontage of the |
| 00:36 17 | driveway. | 00:38 17 | property, the ingress and the egress, and that's what |
| 00:36 18 | THE WITNESS: It's possible that the | 00:38 18 | we are here proving to you. |
| 00:36 19 | county would restrict turning during different times | 00:38 19 | We've gone the extra step to |
| 00:36 20 | of the day. | 00:38 20 | demonstrate that over a period of time there has been |
| 00:36 21 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: So if you wanted | 00:38 21 | an increase in traffic, a 6-percent increase in |
| 00:36 22 | to go south and you had to turn right to go south, | 00:38 22 | traffic, so we've been asked to show that and we've |
| 00:36 23 | around the block? | 00:39 23 | shown it, but the only thing that happens when the |
| 00:36 24 |  | 00:39 24 | existing traffic counts go further up, it just shows |
| 00:36 25 | THE WITNESS: I mean, it's a circuitous LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812 | 00:39 25 | the incredible disparity with our little trip <br> LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812 |
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| 00:36 1 | ute to go around the block, there's no doubt, but | 00:39 1 | generation off of our property. It's just a more |
| 00:36 2 | you definitely can do that versus waiting for a gap | 00:39 2 | divergent number. |
| 00:36 3 | in that traffic that may be blocking the driveway to | 00:39 3 | So there's going to be a lot more cars |
| 00:36 4 | make that left-hand turn, certainly. | 00:39 4 | added onto the road system, but they're not really |
| 00:37 5 | HAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Doesn't what's | 00:39 5 | going to be coming from our property, to any large |
| 00:37 6 | happening north on Kinderkamack, on Broadway, on | 00:39 6 | degree. |
| 00:37 7 | Pascack, the impact of the traffic from those | 00:39 7 | MR. PRINCIOTTO: I think the last |
| 00:37 8 | developments have an impact on getting out? | 00:39 8 | questions were related to the ingress and egress, and |
| 00:37 9 | MR. DELIA: If I may interrupt, because | 00:39 9 | now instead of vehicles coming into the property, |
| 00:37 10 | this is getting into legal argument as well. We are | 00:39 10 | vehicles are going to be coming out of the property. |
| 00:37 11 | here for our application and we're responsible for | 00:39 11 | MR. DELIA: Correct. And since our |
| 00:37 12 | our application, and as part of that, we're | 00:39 12 | last hearing, we are filed with the county, and the |
| 00:37 13 | demonstrating to you what our traffic volumes will | 00:39 13 | county will make a decision, and we'll have to abide |
| 00:37 14 | be, and we're demonstrating to you that they'll be | 00:39 14 | by that decision. |
| 00:37 15 | significantly lower. We're not responsible for other | 00:39 15 | MR. PRINCIOTTO: But I think the |
| 00:37 16 | projects off-site with the cumulative effect that it | 00:39 16 | question is related to what happens with the change |
| 00:37 17 | may well have on the roadway system. That burden | 00:39 17 | in flow of traffic now people coming out in the |
| 00:37 18 | does not fall upon us in terms of our proofs. | 00:39 18 | morning instead of coming in, and then if the county |
| 00:37 19 | In terms of our proofs, we need to | 00:39 19 | does say no left turn out, what impact there is as a |
| 00:37 20 | demonstrate to you that we satisfy the negative | 00:39 20 | result of the ingress and egress and the change in |
| 00:37 21 | criteria, among other things, and as part of our | 00:39 21 | the traffic flow to coming out versus going in, so I |
| 00:37 22 | presentation, we're demonstrating that negative | 00:40 22 | think that's a question to be answered. |
| 00:38 23 | criteria proof through a significant reduction in | 00:40 23 | MR. DELIA: We know it's going to be |
| 00:38 24 | traffic. That's our dialogue with you. That's what | 00:40 24 | limited to these very few cars in the peak hours, |
| 00:38 25 | we need to demonstrate. It's not for us to go into | 00:40 25 | very few. That's what we know. That's what we can |
|  | LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. |  | LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. |
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THE WITNESS: So I just want to try to clear this up maybe a little bit.

So, one, I just want to reiterate that if this office building renovated, opened up tomorrow, you would have that issue tomorrow, right? Vehicles would still want to make a left turn out of the site, make a left turn into the site, and it would be higher volume compared to this application.

MR. PRINCIOTTO: At what time?
PM.
THE WITNESS: What do you mean? AM and
PM.
MR. PRINCIOTTO: AM you're going to have vehicles coming out of an office building site.

THE WITNESS: No, in the AM you would have vehicles going into the office building.

MR. PRINCIOTTO: Right.
MR. DELIA: Right.
So, in the AM peak hour, you would have 57 vehicles that wanted to come into the site, and in the AM peak hour northbound and southbound volume is about the same, in terms of volume, volume itself.

So, depending on the direction that vehicles are coming in, you would still have that issue, that's a reality, right?

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00:42 25 happening as far as a regional study is concerned.
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CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: So how about if I
ask for copies of the traffic reports from the planning board in Park Ridge and the planning board in Montvale, and have our traffic person look at that? Somebody's got to see it.

THE WITNESS: And have your traffic
engineer look at it?
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: I don't know, you end up paying for it, right?

THE WITNESS: My client probably does. CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Yes.
THE WITNESS: I don't.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: I think so.
THE WITNESS: My client probably does.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Yes, sir.
MR. INTINDOLA: Madam Chair. Brian Intindola from Neglia
Engineering.
So, I think what the board is having to grasp is that there's going to be an onslaught of traffic by others.

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Yes.
MR. INTINDOLA: So how do you quantify that, right, but also the applicant has the burden to prove that his traffic, he's presenting it as

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question. But he may have gaps in that run that he may have catalogued already because he just took counts in March. And the tubes that people ran over to do that, if he laid out two tubes, then there's a gap. He has to check to see if it was set to get the gaps.

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: I'm not saying it's his fault, but what's wrong with getting the information? That's my question.

MR. INTINDOLA: Now we also have another data point that he's presenting is that the trend in traffic growth, right, from 2013-2019, which is six years, right, shows that there is a 6 percent in the PM peak and a 2 percent in the AM peak, and then it's also vetted by NJDOT growth rates.

So if you have a growth of traffic to his built year, using the same, I think it's a linear growth rate for both, the AM and PM peak, so you grow the traffic, this project will probably be built in like say 2021, occupied, I'm just throwing that out there, just as a best guesstimate right now. If you can grow traffic from 2021 and then surcharge the traffic, right, another 10-percent factor, you don't know what projects are going to be approved, what projects will be built in 2021, but if he grows the

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traffic and surcharges the traffic another 10 percent, and then runs the level of service, then you have a pretty good sense of how that Broadway corridor is going to work in this area. And I think that's a pretty good approach, because I think the 10-percent growth in the next two years, aside from the growth for the background growth rate, which he has, which is empirical data, is a pretty fair assessment of what 2021 traffic would be like.

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: I look at it this way. They're giving us an opportunity to look at something that could be a huge problem for this area. It's not their fault. It not something they're doing, but it's going to exacerbate -- I mean, what we know is coming, we know it's coming. It's being built. It's something that's very unusual for this part of Bergen County. We don't have big apartment buildings. Somebody's got to look at what we're going to do with our roads, how we're going to get around.

## MR. NEWMAN: Madam Chairwoman?

 CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: What? MR. NEWMAN: While I agree with you that the onslaught of apartment building is probably relevant to this application, I don't believe that00:47 1
it's as relevant with respect to the traffic. And the reason why I don't believe that is because you have to presume that the office building generates traffic. As the applicant has clearly stated, the amount of trip generation is actually going to decrease versus increase.

You have to assume, for the sake of their application, that the office building is fully occupied, but I do have one question for our engineer.

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Okay. MR. NEWMAN: Is there any impact, because now what's going to happen is the traffic that's normally in the morning is going to be in the evening, it's a reverse, so to speak.

MR. INTINDOLA: Right. Exactly. MR. NEWMAN: People would be coming in in the morning, and now they're going to be leaving in the morning, and people that would normally, as an office building whereas a residence, they're going to be leaving in the morning and coming back in the evening, is there any impact on that shift between ingress and egress, between the majority of the trip generation going in the morning versus the evening on a direct locale by the train station? I mean, that

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would be my only question with respect to this.
MR. INTINDOLA: So to answer your
question, qualitatively, yes. So we know what the numbers are for the trip generation, we now know what traffic is on Broadway going northbound and southbound, we have a 24 -hour count. So what I'm proposing, to answer your question, the applicant's traffic engineer would run an analysis, analysis one, office trip generation, out in the morning or in in the morning and then out in the afternoon.

The other analysis he runs is residential trip generation, out in the morning, back home in the evening.

MR. NEWMAN: Opposites.
MR. INTINDOLA: Opposites. It's pretty easy to do. You know, Mr. Luglio knows how to do this. And, as I said, you're going to see four scenarios: Office, AM and PM, residential, AM and $P M$, and the difference in the levels of service is how we take that qualitative data and make it quantitative in terms of level of service.

And he also has the benefit of the gaps, because he electronically recorded traffic, cars, and he also recorded the opposite, which is non-traffic, which is the gaps.

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And, you can see, say 13 cars need to make a left out in the morning to get to southbound, can they? And if they can't, then he'll say, I don't have enough gaps. And if I build that future scenario that I talked about, then he can get a real handle on how that driveway will operate in the future, which is not unreasonable to ask for to present to the applicant, because it's not that he doesn't have the data, he does now. Last hearing, he didn't have that data.

THE WITNESS: So, Mr. Intindola, just to be clear. The office AM and PM, residential AM and PM, that would basically be for that built year 2021.

## MR. INTINDOLA: Right.

THE WITNESS: With the growth added on to the driveway.

MR. INTINDOLA: And I think a 10-percent surcharge may be overly conservative, but it would account for what the board's perception is in regional growth. So, I mean, you're growing these volumes, almost in one instance I think it's going to be like 13 percent, so it will be another 100 vehicles on the road, if you use a thousand cars, you know, there, and then they'll be another 50 and 50

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northbound and southbound that would be surcharged, in addition to their normal growth rates that you applied.

In this instance, he has actual growth rates because he has data from 2016 -- I'm sorry, 2013, and now 2019, which in recent data shows that there's been a recovery in traffic in that same period. After the recession, traffic was down, and traffic is now back up to about 2007 levels and hasn't been there since then. So there's a lag after the recession until traffic volumes built up. So that's one of the reasons why traffic is a forefront issue again, because traffic volumes are back up now with recovery.

MR. NEWMAN: The only thing I'm really concerned about is, I know that this property is located practically right across the street from the train station, and I know that the trains run through in the morning and the evening. So, really, my only concern is the fact that we're flipping the traffic, the fact that we're now going to be leaving as impact on the direct, on that corner, so to speak? And I think, you know, beyond that it kind of goes beyond this applicant's responsibility, but I think

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the ingress and egress is kind of important, and is there a way to figure out the answer to that question?

MR. INTINDOLA: Well, if the levels of service into the driveway are analyzed on an A through F scale, so if you show that the left turns southbound are trying to get in.

MR. NEWMAN: Let me rephrase.
Let's assume I don't speak engineering,
just for a moment. Is there a way that his expert can talk to you in engineering, and then you could perhaps translate for us into English the answer to that one question, whether or not there would be a negative impact by flipping from the AM to the PM, flipping the ingress and egress?

MR. INTINDOLA: That analysis is exactly what we're going to answer to do --

MR. NEWMAN: In English? Not between you and him --

MR. INTINDOLA: No, it's going to be what you heard before, it's an A through F scale. If it doesn't work and the gaps aren't there, then they have to think about restricting left turns out. The first iteration is in the morning in the PM, and then bring that to the county based on what we find out

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here, when Mr. Luglio does the analysis.
MR. NEWMAN: Okay.
MR. PREISS: Can I just add?
Brian, you're talking about at the driveway?

MR. INTINDOLA: Yes. He wants to know the intersection.

MR. PREISS: He wants to know the intersection.

MR. NEWMAN: The driveway slash, because the intersection is like right across the street.

MR. PREISS: You want to know the change of the levels of service to the intersection?

MR. NEWMAN: I only want to know, I have a very simple question, will having the ingress

MR. PREISS: No, I understand.
MR. NEWMAN: The egress in the morning versus ingress, and the ingress in the evening, will that have a negative impact on the immediate surroundings?

MR. PREISS: Right, but what
Mr. Intindola is focusing on is the driveway.
MR. NEWMAN: Right. That's part of it.
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MR. PREISS: And what you want to know is also on the intersection.

MR. NEWMAN: No, I want to know on the driveway, I want to know if you can make a left turn out of there, whether or not it's going to cause all sorts of problems. But the first question is: By flipping it, does that change -- by changing the flow of traffic --

MR. PREISS: I understand.
MR. NEWMAN: Because I understand the trip generation is going down, which is a good thing.

MR. INTINDOLA: Right.
THE WITNESS: And just to put a "but" on that, I think we can do that analysis and come back to the board and explain very succinctly.

MR. NEWMAN: Come back to our professionals with a thumbs up or thumbs down.

THE WITNESS: Right, and basically back to the board with a brief explanation as to what the analysis shows.

MS. EFFRON-MALLEY: Can I ask Brian one more -- go ahead.

MR. INTINDOLA: So I want to be able to have your question answered. I have the data for northbound and southbound traffic on Broadway, which

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MR. NEWMAN: And I think you have to include in that data when the trains come.

MR. INTINDOLA: So what we wanted to do, to answer your question specifically, I think if you were to drill down deeper into a specific peak hour, you have the AM peak hour and the PM peak hour, the volumes --

MR. NEWMAN: 7 to 9:00 AM and 5 to $6: 30 \mathrm{PM} ?$

MR. INTINDOLA: Based on the data that we have available, the PM peak hour from 5 to 6 has the heavier volumes, and I would suggest that they drill down and do a single peak hour count in that 5 to 6 window for the PM at the intersection, and then analyze the intersection for the one scenario for the PM peak. Because you don't have to do the two-hour count, you just need to do the targeted one hour count.

MR. NEWMAN: Whatever you think is
that question.
MR. NEWMAN: I'm more concerned, to be honest, with the AM versus the PM, because while I'm LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
not a traffic engineer and I don't know all that much about traffic, you know, just envisioning it, I think it's easier to be driving down the road and then go into a complex versus having to leave in the morning, but I don't know the answer.

MR. INTINDOLA: Yes, I think that -MR. NEWMAN: It may have no impact at all.

MR. INTINDOLA: If we focus on the PM peak at the intersection and run the levels of service to that, and when they're out there counting, they'll know when the trains go through.

MR. NEWMAN: And the AM.
MR. INTINDOLA: See, I'm trying to focus on the heavier traffic PM hour, because the volume difference is 900 versus 1,100 . I want to go to the worst peak hours, because the volumes are similar for the residential trip generation.

THE WITNESS: So you're saying
specifically look at the PM peak hour --
MR. INTINDOLA: Correct.
THE WITNESS: -- for the analysis?
MR. NEWMAN: Why wouldn't we look at the AM peak hour?

MR. INTINDOLA: Just the fact that it
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has less volumes in it.
MS. YETEMIAN: I agree with Gary, I think both.

MR. NEWMAN: I hate to have you do all this work and then we say --

MR. INTINDOLA: No, I understand.
MS. EFFRON-MALLEY: So, Brian, getting
back to my question that I didn't ask you.
Hillsdale and Westwood both worked with NJ Transit and got their lights synched up, so when there's a train coming, the north/south traffic can continue. Why can't we look at that as well? It's not yours --

MR. INTINDOLA: No, I understand that they did that, and you get the -- there's a special signal head that shows that the green can proceed but they can't make a left or a right during traffic because it's X'd out. It's a common thing, and we could bring that to the county for that improvement, because I think they modernized most of the signals on that line about four years ago, they kind of should have done yours as well. So maybe we can run that through, so the northbound and the southbound traffic doesn't have to stop completely when it gets to red when the trains are there. It's a common

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modification. I'm surprised it hasn't been done yet.
THE WITNESS: I'm just going to throw a little wrench in that, just a little, and I know you can talk to the county about it.

You can definitely do it in the northbound direction, because you have a dedicated left turn lane, so the through movement can go, but in the southbound direction, there's only one lane, so you would just have to widen this out a little bit for a right turn lane, so that the through movement could continue as well.

MR. NEWMAN: That's a little beyond this application.

MR. DELIA: And so is the request to do anything off-site. I got to take that under advisement. I can't say yes or no, without consulting my client on that. It's our legal position that we're responsible for the four corners of our property, we're responsible for our frontage, we're responsible for our ingress and egress. I understand Mr. Intindola's suggestions and your concerns about better understanding the left in and the left out, I get that. Whether or not we get off-site, off-tract, that's an entirely different question, and, again, in legal terms, it's way

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outside of the jurisdiction of this board to have that information. I will consider it, discuss it with my client. I just want to let you know our legal position at this point, so there are no misunderstanding as we proceed.

MR. NEWMAN: Just so you understand it. The reason why I want to know about the trains is because it's right across the street from your project.

MR. DELIA: No, I know.
MR. NEWMAN: Therefore, the frequency and when they're coming, that could impact the very question that I'm looking for the answer, which relates directly to the ingress and egress.

MR. DELIA: Okay. Fair enough. I understand the position.

MR. PRINCIOTTO: But also the change in the traffic flow is based upon the change in the use, and the change in the traffic flow can have an impact --

MR. NEWMAN: Yes, that's all I need.
MR. PRINCIOTTO: -- upon the
surrounding areas, including that left-hand turn
issue, and whether or not it would be permitted by the county and whether or not it's feasible.

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CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Next. MR. DELIA: This is the easy one, A-17. (Exhibit T1, Possible Pedestrian Path
to Train is marked as exhibit A-17 in evidence.)

THE WITNESS: I put this up a little bit so we could look at it from an aerial perspective.

A-17 is a aerial of the site and the vicinity of the site. The aerial itself was taken November 8th of last year. I have not made any modifications to the aerial other than annotating it with the site plan itself screened out a little bit on the site and also a set of green arrows and an image that's up in the right-hand corner that's from Google Earth that really just shows the driveway looking in the northbound direction towards the intersection that we've been talking about.

And, so, the purpose of this was to look at a possible pedestrian path to the train station leaving from the proposed new building, basically from the front door. A person would then travel or walk to the south, walk out to the sidewalk along the south side of the building, walk then in the northbound direction along the existing sidewalk to the intersection. At the intersection, there is a

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pedestrian push button, pedestrian signal head assembly.

A pedestrian then would walk across in the westbound direction towards the train station itself and the train platform.

So, for the most part, it's about 850 feet in length, and it takes anywhere from three and a half to five minutes, depending on how fast you walk and how cold it is, I think. You walk faster when it's colder.

So this last image or the A-17 was brought about, Mr. Intindola talked about the pedestrian path.

Certainly, from a pedestrian walkability standpoint, this works and this is acceptable.

From an ADA accessibility perspective, there are certain challenges with the grade of our existing driveway that's to remain, and also, and more specifically, the grade at this northwest corner of the intersection crossing the tracks to the train station.

And that's really the most significant grade, and I think everyone on the board knows that.

That itself again would be a New Jersey
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Transit and Bergen County issue to make that ADA accessible. I would submit to the board that if we did have a resident that had an ADA issue and they would be able to basically have a parking space here, they would be able to drive to the train station and park in the ADA space. For all intents and purposes, that is the best that could happen as far as accessibility path is concerned to the train station.

But for a non-ADA pedestrians, certainly a path is there, and it's certainly within reasonable walking distance.

And that's all I have.
MS. EFFRON-MALLEY: So you're saying that somebody who needs ADA access should drive? THE WITNESS: Would drive. Would drive.

MS. EFFRON-MALLEY: A lot of ADA people do not drive, right? You see them taking their wheelchairs up Park Avenue in Park Ridge, Kinderkamack, a lot of them seem to not drive. How much of a problem is that?

THE WITNESS: I personally think that
this is a very steep grade that's here at the intersection. It's something that could certainly be traversed by a person in a wheelchair. It does not

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01:06 $\mathbf{2 4}$ of the building in the upper right-hand corner of
01:06 25 A-17, there is a sidewalk, but the balance of it from
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meet the guidelines, though, so the guidelines are not met.

And, also, even though our grade is not that significant, it still would not meet the ADA
guidelines for -- it may meet it for a grade, but
after a certain point, there needs to be a level
area, and then a grade, and then a level area. So it
just would not satisfy those ADA requirements.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Anybody else have a question?

## Yes, Mr. Preiss.

MR. PREISS: I have a question. Lou, I had a question.

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. PREISS: This pedestrian pathway
that you talk about, you talk about this as a transit
oriented development, yet the access from this
building to the train station, there's no sidewalk other than essentially a pedestrian or somebody who's a resident that leaves this development would have to walk in the driveway. Isn't that illustrated in the inset photograph that you've shown?

THE WITNESS: So, for the eastern side
the underground parking area driveway, there is none. You basically would be walking in the driveway.

Now, that's not to say that a sidewalk
could certainly be put in, a sidewalk around the south side of the building, but obviously not in front of the garage itself, the garage door. There would be a continuous sidewalk that could lead to the existing sidewalk. That certainly can be done.

In addition, in the center of the existing building, in the building itself, an elevator would be able to take you down to that ground level or that lower level, and a person can certainly come out, again, at the south side of the building.

So certainly a section of sidewalk could be added to the site plan to provide for that.

MR. PREISS: If you added the sidewalk, would there still be sufficient width of the driveway to get traffic in and out or would you be narrowing that driveway?

THE WITNESS: We would most likely take some of the existing landscaped area and some of it would be in the driveway. I think, for the most part, you know, we have a pretty wide driveway, especially at the curb cut.

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So I think part of this sidewalk would start, and it would be taking up the driveway itself or the pavement, and then the balance of it might actually come into the landscaped area to meet with the existing sidewalk.

MR. PREISS: Right. So wouldn't you think that in order to make it safe and attractive for pedestrians that that sidewalk be provided so they don't have to share the driveway with the cars coming in and out?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I would agree with that.

MR. PREISS: And that would be something your client would be willing to do, right?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
And I think people would actually use
it, as opposed to other sidewalks that we put in people don't use.

MR. PREISS: Yes, I would agree.
MR. HAYES: At its narrowest point, do you know the measurement of the driveway?

THE WITNESS: At the narrowest point, it's 40 feet curb-to-curb.

MR. PREISS: So would you recommend a
5-foot sidewalk with a curb to prevent the cars from
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| 01:11 1 | garage. |
| 01:11 2 | THE WITNESS: Yes. If it is not 5 |
| 01:11 3 | feet, then we will make that portion 5 feet as well. |
| 01:11 4 | MR. PREISS: Okay. Thank you. |
| 01:11 5 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Anybody else? |
| 01:11 6 | MR. DHAWAN: There's some sort of a |
| 01:11 7 | stair and a terrace above the entrance to the garage. |
| 01:11 8 | THE WITNESS: Which way, here? |
| 01:11 9 | MR. DHAWAN: Above the garage entrance. |
| 01:11 10 | THE WITNESS: Yes. |
| 01:11 11 | So, this sidewalk on, I guess, the east |
| 01:11 12 | side leads to a staircase on the south side of the |
| 01:11 13 | building, that's true. |
| 01:11 14 | MR. DHAWAN: So do we know if that's |
| 01:11 15 | going to be maintained, that sort of an entrance to |
| 01:11 16 | the building? |
| 01:12 17 | THE WITNESS: So, we're going to |
| 01:12 18 | maintain this staircase that comes up to the south |
| 01:12 19 | side of the building, and so what will most likely |
| 01:12 20 | have to happen is that this sidewalk would have to |
| 01:12 21 | come out away from the staircase, that 5-foot |
| 01:12 22 | sidewalk, and then cross the driveway and then |
| 01:12 23 | continue towards Broadway. And we can come up with a |
| 01:12 24 | plan. I'm sure Mr. Clark can come up with a plan to |
| 01:12 25 | show that. |

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And, again, the other option is to come into the existing building from the proposed building, go down the elevator and come out. That's also an option.

MR. DHAWAN: Is there any exit to the building for pedestrians to Broadway? Like through the center, is there a corridor that opens up --

THE WITNESS: Well, there is another door in the front, but, from a grade standpoint, there is no connection to the sidewalk along Broadway. There is no connection.

To make a connection in the staircase, I guess that is possible. I would yield back to the architect as far as the architectural plans for the building.

MR. DHAWAN: So you said there is an exit, but where does it go?

THE WITNESS: There is an actual doorway and steps in the front of the building, and it really doesn't lead anywhere. There's crushed stone in the front, the frontage along Broadway, but then it basically stops where the landscaping begins.

So I'm not sure, from an operational standpoint in the history of the building, I don't know.

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THE WITNESS: No, there's no exit on the north side. What the north side has is similar to the south side, where there is a sidewalk along the east side of the building, and then there's a sidewalk that goes up to a staircase that again goes into the building itself, but it stops at that point.

MS. YETEMIAN: And that's for fire purposes or just --

THE WITNESS: I don't know that. Basically, access to the building. It might have also included fire access.

MS. YETEMIAN: But not access down out onto Broadway from the north?

THE WITNESS: No.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Okay. My plan is,
what I would like to do is to give us a five-minute recess so the stenographer can have a break, and I would like to come back quickly, because we have to open to the public to ask any questions, but I'm very concerned that your planner, who is here, who has been waiting and he needs to be heard, so I ask the audience to ask your question of the traffic consultant when we come back.

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CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Is there a second?
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MS. EFFRON-MALLEY: Yes.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: All in favor?
(Whereupon, all present members respond

01:27 25 yes, it's a formula, yes, or a rate.
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.
201-641-1812 planner?

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Well, I would like

MR. NEWMAN: Does the planner have a

MR. DELIA: No.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: He is just going to go asking questions, right?

MR. DELIA: Yes, we have two exhibits.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Is that okay? Is
that okay? I don't know what else to do.
MR. NEWMAN: If I were wagering now, I
would wager that the public is going to take at least 40 minutes.

MR. DELIA: Let me consult with my client first.
(A short recession is held.)
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Ladies and gentlemen, we're coming back.

Okay. Gary, would you like to open the meeting to the public?

MR. NEWMAN: I would make a motion to open to the public.

LAURA A. CARUCCI,
MS. EFFRON-MALLEY: Yes.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: All in favor?
(Whereupon, all present members respond in the affirmative.)

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Opposed?
(No response.)
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Members of the
public, you know the drill, you're asking the
question of the traffic engineer, a question.
MR. MARSON: Yes, ma'am.
Craig Marson, 7 Cricket Lane, and thank you for your time.

First of all, is there an ITE formula
for small office building, land use code 712 ?
THE WITNESS: Is there a formula?
MR. MARSON: Yes.
And just understand, board members,
I've done my deep diving into the ITE statistics.
I've pulled the DOT figures down.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: As long as it's in English, Mr. Marson.

MR. DELIA: As long as it's a question.
MR. MARSON: I understand.
THE WITNESS: It's either a formula --

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MR. MARSON: What I would like to understand better is the formula and the way that you used it for a later period, if you could submit it?

While we're on that page, does your
chart --

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Let him answer the
question.
MR. MARSON: He did.
THE WITNESS: I didn't even know there was a question in that.

MR. MARSON: The question is, is there a formula for small office building, LUC 712 ITE trip generation?

COURT REPORTER: Please repeat that.
MR. MARSON: Is there a formula for
small office building, LUC 712, and, if so, what are the variables and how is this output, in this case AM peak, for example, 81 generated?

Anyway, does your chart erroneously --
THE WITNESS: Obviously --
MR. NEWMAN: Let him answer.
THE WITNESS: -- I can't answer that question right now. I have to provide that.

MR. MARSON: Fair enough.
THE WITNESS: If the board wants me to
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Anyway, does your chart erroneously --
THE WITNESS: Obviously --
MR. NEWMAN: Let him answer.
THE WITNESS: -- I can't answer that
question right now. I have to provide that.
MR. MARSON: Fair enough.
THE WITNESS: If the board wants me to
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provide that.
MR. NEWMAN: You have to finish that question with "if you know."

MR. MARSON: Got it.
MR. DELIA: The answer is you don't know.

MR. MARSON: Does your chart erroneously calculate a difference between LUC 710, general office building, and LUC 220, multifamily housing, when you in fact intended to demonstrate the difference between LUC 712, which is a --

MR. DELIA: I have to object.
Honestly, this is what you call a compound question. You have to ask simple questions and get simple answers. We'll be here all night with one question, because we have to pick it apart 10 times.

MR. MARSON: Excuse me. Counsel, if I may --

MR. NEWMAN: Actually, while I suspect
his answer is going to be he doesn't know, it is a yes or no question.

MR. DELIA: Maybe.
MR. MARSON: And all of my questions, counsel, will be. They will be.

MR. DELIA: But he got lost halfway

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MR. PRINCIOTTO: For the benefit of everyone, I think some of the questions are compound questions, so if you could break them down, and go a little bit slower for the benefit of the court reporter, who has to take down every word --

MR. MARSON: Fair enough.
MR. PRINCIOTTO: -- and everyone else who has to listen.

MR. MARSON: And, counsel, I will do my best to limit it to yes or no questions. They are specific.

MR. DELIA: Give him an opportunity to answer one question at a time.

MR. MARSON: I have waited for months
to deal with this. I am entitled to ask questions yes or no --

MR. DELIA: But ask the question properly, sir.

MR. MARSON: Anyway, let me start again.

Does your chart erroneously calculate a difference between LUC 710, general office building, and LUC 220, multifamily housing, when you intended to demonstrate the difference between LUC 712, which

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is a small office building, and LUC 220, which is a multifamily housing?

THE WITNESS: No.
MR. MARSON: Why?
THE WITNESS: I can't answer that here.
MR. MARSON: Note here, and I'm just
pointing this out, you have LUC 712, LUC this, if you
look at your numbers, 81 minus 29 does not equal 37.
Your math is incorrect and your categories are incorrect.

What is the chart meant to say?
THE WITNESS: The chart is meant to say 712 , the difference between 710 and 720 , that's correct. The numbers are correct.

MR. MARSON: The numbers are correct, but, again, I'm asking, you're trying to compare a general office building, 710, versus a multifamily, 220.

THE WITNESS: That's correct.
MR. MARSON: Why?
We are asked to consider a small office
building conversion --
MR. PRINCIOTTO: You asked the
question, you said why. That's a question.
MR. MARSON: Fair enough.

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there.
MR. PRINCIOTTO: So let's stop right

THE WITNESS: The general office building better represents, No. 1, what the office building looked like in terms of the number of tenants that were in the building, and the small office building generated vehicle trips that were on the high side. And so, from a conservative standpoint, I utilized the general office building, because it demonstrated a more conservative approach of the difference between the two, a smaller increase.

MR. MARSON: If I may ask then, why would you even be presenting 712, which has its own distinct formula and own usage and own trip generation?

THE WITNESS: There are many times I present many different land use categories.

MR. MARSON: May I continue, please, questioning?

I'm going to ask it again. Why is general office building, LUC 710, being presented for consideration if the current office building at 188 Broadway is approximately 42,000 square feet and general office building, LUC 710, is for structures

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greater or equal than 200,000 square feet, in essence why are you taking something one-fifth the size and making the case for something five times greater?

THE WITNESS: And that's because of the mix of different tenants in the office building. It has nothing to do with the size of the office building.

MR. MARSON: Further, why is this category included in your analysis, when general office building, LUC 710 trip generation rates are bifurcated between general urban/suburban and dense multiuse urban subcategories, and small office buildings are given only a single trip factor without regard to setting or location?

THE WITNESS: That's just not true.
MR. MARSON: I respectfully disagree, and I will provide proof.

MR. DELIA: Objection.
MR. MARSON: I can.
MR. DELIA: You can't disagree when you're questioning somebody. Ask your next question.

MR. MARSON: My question is, I want you
to provide proof. Will you please provide proof to otherwise, to exactly answer the question the way I asked it?

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| 01:37 1 | your analysis should be stricken from your presentation? | 01:39 1 | MR. STAR: Is there a way to assess the added delays caused by right turn egress? |
| 01:37 2 |  | 01:39 2 |  |
| 01:37 3 | THE WITNESS: No. | 01:39 3 | THE WITNESS: What Mr. Intindola |
| 01:37 4 | MR. MARSON: Next question. | 01:39 4 | brought up, that we were going to do, is an analysis |
| 01:37 5 | My research indicates certain trip | 01:39 | of the driveway for the four different conditions |
| 01:37 6 | rates for AM and PM peak. | 01:39 6 | that we specified before. |
| 01:37 7 | Noting the lack of setting, location | 01:39 | MR. STAR: With right turn ingress and |
| 01:37 8 | specificity regarding trip generation rates for LUC | 01:39 8 | ht turn egress, people leaving, in order to leave |
| 01:37 9 | 712 and given the unique traffic patterns burdening | 01:39 9 | the site and head in different directions will have |
| 01:37 10 | 188 Broadway, would it not be appropriate to have the | 01:39 10 | to go up Highview -- |
| 01:37 11 | applicant provide a full study based on actual | 01:39 11 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Mr. Star, you've |
| 01:37 12 | traffic and use patterns for this location? | 01:39 12 | got to ask a question. |
| 01:37 13 | THE WITNESS: No. | 01:40 13 | MR. STAR: In what way has that loop |
| 01:37 14 | MR. MARSON: Last question. | 01:40 14 | effect been addressed, is being addressed? |
| 01:37 15 | You claim an LUC 220 trip rate during | 01:40 15 | THE WITNESS: It has not, because |
| 01:37 16 | peak AM and PM hours, ranging from 0.48 per unit to | 01:40 16 | there's a reduction in the number of vehicles coming |
| 01:38 17 | 0.62 per units, which is less than one quarter of the | 01:40 17 | and from the site. |
| 01:38 18 | ITE 10th edition trip generation for a small office | 01:40 18 | MR. STAR: That assumes the input |
| 01:38 19 | building, would you agree that in order to fairly | 01:40 19 | data -- |
| 01:38 20 | compare the full traffic effect of multi-housing LUC | 01:40 20 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Question. |
| 01:38 21 | 220 and small office building 712, you must include | 01:40 21 | MR. STAR: In what way, what levels of |
| 01:38 22 | weekends, holidays, and summertime, when offices | 01:40 22 | occupancy have you used in your model in terms of |
| 01:38 23 | usually often are reduced to 0 and the residential | 01:40 23 | here before under the commercial building |
| 01:38 24 | traffic patterns may be as heavy or heavier than peak | 01:40 24 | versus what will be there during the occupation of |
| 01:38 25 | office AM or PM hours? | 01:40 25 | density housing? |
|  | LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812 |  | LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812 |
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| 01:38 1 | HE WITNESS: No. | 01:40 1 | THE WITNESS: The level of occupancy |
| 01:38 2 | MR. MARSON: Thank you. | 01:40 2 | ranges anywhere from 85 to 95 percent of any use, |
| 01:38 3 | MR. STAR: Hi. | 01:40 3 | asically, in the ITE. |
| 01:38 4 | My name is Alvin Star. I live in | 01:40 4 | MR. STAR: What level of occupancy did |
| 01:38 5 | Woodcliff Lake. | 01:40 5 | you assume for the commercial building and what level |
| 01:38 6 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Question, | 01:40 6 | occupancy did you assume for the residential |
| 01:38 7 | question. | 01:40 7 | development? |
| 01:38 8 | MR. STAR: My concern is about traffic | 01:40 8 | THE WITNESS: Again, it ranges anywhere |
| 01:38 9 | congestion and the influence of this project on | 01:40 9 | from 85 to 95, depending on the land use. That's the |
| 01:38 10 | further traffic delays. | 01:40 10 | answer. |
| 01:39 11 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Just ask a | 01:40 11 | MR. NEWMAN: In other words, you didn't |
| 01:39 12 | question. | 01:40 12 | do any discounting for the fact that this particular |
| 01:39 13 | MR. NEWMAN: Just ask your question. | 01:41 13 | building is not fully occupied? |
| 01:39 14 | MR. STAR: I will ask a question. | 01:41 14 | THE WITNESS: No. |
| 01:39 15 | Your model, I presume, assumes steady | 01:41 15 | MR. NEWMAN: You just used a standard, |
| 01:39 16 | day flow. In what way does it address traffic | 01:41 16 | and they set the standard that generally there's 85- |
| 01:39 17 | congestion and the added traffic input leaving in the | 01:41 17 | to 90-percent occupancy in an office building? |
| 01:39 18 | morning in terms of aggravating existing traffic | 01:41 18 | HE WITNESS: Right. |
| 01:39 19 | flows? | 01:41 19 | MR. NEWMAN: And they have their own |
| 01:39 20 | THE WITNESS: Will, we didn't run an | 01:41 20 | standard for residential that you used, standards? |
| 01:39 21 | analysis, we have no model, so we didn't do that | 01:41 21 | HE WITNESS: Yes. |
| 01:39 22 | here. | 01:41 22 | MR. STAR: Because in the morning there |
| 01:39 23 | MR. STAR: I would think that traffic | 01:41 23 | will be egress, and as the rush hour traffic, in what |
| 01:39 24 | delays are a big thing. Is there a way -- | 01:41 24 | way can you assess the added delay? |
| 01:39 25 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Question. | 01:41 25 | I know you haven't addressed it, but I |
|  | LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. |  | LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. |
|  | 201-641-1812 |  | 201-641-1812 | delay factor? to the board? Woodcliff Lake? submitted to him? application, yes. the driveway? No. train station.

think it is important to address it. Will the board ask too that the applicant address the additional

THE WITNESS: That's what Mr. Intindola asked, and that's what we're going to do.

MR. STAR: And that will be presented

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Yes, of course.
THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. STAR: Has your analysis been presented to the Bergen County engineers, besides

THE WITNESS: We haven't done the

MR. STAR: Your report will be

THE WITNESS: When we submit the

MR. STAR: Will you address the added delay fact on traffic from additional pedestrians?

THE WITNESS: Additional pedestrians at

MR. STAR: No, crossing over to the

THE WITNESS: We're only looking at the LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
driveway.
MR. STAR: In terms of crossing the road and effects on traffic there, will that be assessed?

THE WITNESS: No.
MR. NEWMAN: Is there a crosswalk?
THE WITNESS: At the traffic signal, there's a crosswalk.

MR. STAR: But it's really not used or used very sparingly. It will be made to be used more so in the future, and I think that should be looked at.

MR. NEWMAN: Next question.
MR. STAR: Okay.
Will it be submitted to New Jersey
Transit, your report?
THE WITNESS: No.
MR. STAR: In terms of the risk to New Jersey Transit property, the risk of an accident at the crossing, I would think it should be submitted to New Jersey Transit.

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Do you have a question?

MR. STAR: Will it be submitted to the chief engineer, who's responsible for design and

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environmental, for their review? I could give you his name and contact information.

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Just ask the questions.

THE WITNESS: No.
MR. STAR: Any particular reason why?
THE WITNESS: Not required.
MR. STAR: I leave this to the zoning board.

MR. KRIGSMAN: Hi. My name is David Krigsman. I live on Highview.

Do you think the corner of Highview and
Broadway is especially dangerous?
THE WITNESS: I didn't say it was or wasn't.

MR. KRIGSMAN: Okay. What day did you
observe?
You did observe the area, I assume, a
little bit?
THE WITNESS: Multiple days, yes.
MR. KRIGSMAN: Were you there on
January 21st, when my son's bus was hit on that turn?
THE WITNESS: No.
MR. KRIGSMAN: No, you weren't there so you didn't see it.

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Do you believe the increased congestion
will make that happen more often? You know, accidents with kids or adults? Don't know?

THE WITNESS: I can't answer those questions.

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: No.
MR. KRIGSMAN: All right. Thank you for your time. It makes a lot of sense.

THE WITNESS: Yeah, to you it does.
MR. KRIGSMAN: What did you say?
THE WITNESS: It does to you.
MR. COUTO: Alex Couto, Woodcliff Lake.
On the study you presented, did you have a total number of vehicles Broadway north and south for the day?

THE WITNESS: For the whole day? Yes.
MR. COUTO: What was the number? It didn't register.

THE WITNESS: No, we didn't provide a total, we didn't even provide actual numbers on this graphic, right, it's more of a what happens during the course of the day.

So, if the board would like, we could submit the actual data that shows what's happening on a 15-minute basis for the period of time that we have

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MR. COUTO: If the board wants or not. As a resident, it would be good for me, but it's up to the board.

I have another question.
Did you do a study on the Causeway traffic east and west, the same, similar to Broadway?

THE WITNESS: No, we have not done any analysis so far, and we're going to do an analysis of the driveway.

MR. COUTO: Okay. Is there a plan to do an analysis of the traffic on the Causeway east and west?

THE WITNESS: No.
MR. COUTO: Okay.
Another question. You presented a plan that converting to residential is going to lower the number of trips, correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. COUTO: So, if I'm correct, one
building would have 37 apartments and one another 23.
Am I correct?
THE WITNESS: I think it was 36 and 24.
MR. COUTO: Around there.
THE WITNESS: That was a trick
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question.
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MR. COUTO: No, I wasn't correct.
THE WITNESS: Just kidding. MR. PRINCIOTTO: It's got to add up to 60, though.
MR. COUTO: Adds up to 60.
Now, you're aware that the board is concerned about the additional traffic on Broadway?

THE WITNESS: I am.
MR. COUTO: So in the traffic study, you did consider two buildings?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. COUTO: So if we just kept one
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01:46 16 01:46 17 yes.
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01:46 $\mathbf{2 4}$ next questions?
01:46 25 building, there would be less cars, considered less cars, maybe 30 percent less?

THE WITNESS: There would be less cars,

MR. COUTO: Correct.
Then we go to another area, we're both
not experts in fires, but just mathematically-wise for safety-wise.

Sorry. I take a lot of notes.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Those are all your

MR. COUTO: No, it's my notes. Not
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that many.

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that many.
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THE WITNESS: It's page 6 of 23. [LAUGHTER]
THE WITNESS: That's a lot.
MR. COUTO: Not that many.
I wasn't aware of this, but are you
aware of what time families have to escape a fire in a house?
THE WITNESS: I don't.
MR. COUTO: No. Okay. I did some --
THE WITNESS: The architect may know.
MR. COUTO: Okay. I'll keep quiet.
MR. NEWMAN: He just told you he has no idea what you're talking about.
MR. COUTO: Okay. Thank you.
Are you aware of the most likely time of the day that the fire will start in a household?
THE WITNESS: No.
MR. COUTO: I'll present this later.
Okay.
Do you know the distance from the fire department to 188 Broadway?
THE WITNESS: I do not.
MR. COUTO: Okay. I did the math, but maybe I shouldn't say, I guess.

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    THE WITNESS: It's page 6 of 23.
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    THE WITNESS: It's page 6 of 23.
    [LAUGH
    [LAUGH
    MR. COUTO: Not that many.
    MR. COUTO: Not that many.
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    t time families have to escape a fire in
    THE WITNESS: I don't.
    THE WITNESS: I don't.
    THE WITNESS: The architect may know.
    THE WITNESS: The architect may know.
    MR. NEWMAN: He just told you he has no
    MR. NEWMAN: He just told you he has no
    MR. COUTO: Okay. Thank you.
    MR. COUTO: Okay. Thank you.
    e day that the fire will start in a household?
    e day that the fire will start in a household?
    MR. COUTO: I'll present this later.
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    MR. COUTO: I'll present this later.
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I mean --
MR. NEWMAN: I don't think the answer
to that question helps you.
MR. COUTO: And Google is one way.
Okay.
The question is, would you have any
idea what average speed fire department would take
from the fire department to Broadway, whatever speed
could you expect the fire department to take?
MR. DELIA: You know, any of these fire
questions, I have to object to them. We made it
clear, Mr. Luglio is not an expert in fire, and these
questions go well beyond any questions asked by the
board on this particular issue.
MR. COUTO: Okay. Well said. I
understand.
I mean, just my concern, because I saw
the 10 miles per hour.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: We already heard
you.
MR. NEWMAN: Just so you understand,
the 10 miles per hour is when they get there, they're
not going to go 10 miles an hour over the reservoir.
MR. COUTO: That's why I asked.
MR. NEWMAN: The lights are going to
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go, and they're going to turn, and then when they get there, that's when it's 10 miles.

MR. COUTO: Let me ask a question.
MR. HAYES: We will also have a
representative from the fire department here.
MR. COUTO: Will be able to address this question.

MR. NEWMAN: And he said, when he ran the data, it was a 10, and the truck could be 10 to 15. I didn't miss that.

MR. COUTO: It could be faster,
hopefully 30 miles an hour, so he would get their quick.

MR. NEWMAN: Next question.
MR. COUTO: So my concern is, as it is to the board, is it possible to get the study about the Causeway traffic? Because that will affect how quickly the fire department --

MR. NEWMAN: I would have to tell you that a study on the Causeway traffic is a little beyond the scope.

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: That's okay, Gary. You can talk.

MR. NEWMAN: Okay. I would say that that's a little bit beyond the duty of this

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applicant.
And I will also note that there are a
lot farther places in Woodcliff Lake than this
project would be from the fire department.
MR. COUTO: My only concern --
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: And I am losing control, so let's move this along.
MR. COUTO: My only concern is how quickly can the fire department get there.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: They are coming next month.
MR. COUTO: Thank you very much.
THE WITNESS: Okay.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Oh, my gosh. Hi.
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MS. BORRELLI: Hi. Nice to see you too. I'm not going to bite.

Ann Marie Borrelli, Woodcliff Lake.
A question.
You had mentioned 29 cars leaving? Did you say 29 cars?

THE WITNESS: AM peak hour?
MS. BORRELLI: Yes.
THE WITNESS: Yup -- well, 29 total, so it would be six in and 23 out.

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MS. BORRELLI: Six in in the morning

## coming in?

THE WITNESS: Well, no. In the AM peak
hour, we have 29 total in the AM peak hour.
MS. BORRELLI: 29 leaving?
THE WITNESS: Six would be coming and
23 would be going out.
MS. BORRELLI: How do you know that?
I'm just --
THE WITNESS: Again, just based on --
MS. BORRELLI: How did you know that?
Did you rent the apartments already?
That was a question.
MR. PRINCIOTTO: Wait.
MR. DELIA: This was not a question, by
any means.
MS. BORRELLI: This is a serious
question. How does he know that?
MR. NEWMAN: Actually, the question
itself, it's a pretty good question.
MR. DELIA: It's a good question.
MR. NEWMAN: What do you base your data
on?
MS. BORRELLI: You don't have to stand up and object.

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you'll correct me if I'm wrong, and they take all the apartment buildings and they say, okay, what is the average.

So, in this particular project, could it be a little bit above or a little bit below? I mean, it could, but I think the applicant's point is that if they built these apartments, the averages for the office building would still be greater than the averages for the apartments. So, if anything, they're reducing the number of cars.

Now, as we discussed earlier, they're flipping ingress and egress, so that's something that we're going to look at. But no matter which way you slice it, you know, think of an office building, people show up for work in the morning, more people occupy a 40,000 -square-foot office building during the day than people would occupy 60 apartments. It's just, you know, you have a certain square footage of an apartment, 3, 4 people, whatever, live in an apartment or 2 or 3 people, whereas the people who work in an office building, they have cubicles.
That's why the parking requirements are less for residential versus an office building, you have to provide parking for all those people.

So I hope that answered your question.
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You can ask your next question.
Am I wrong about any of that?
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Gary --
THE WITNESS: You are not wrong.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Thank you, Gary. Do you charge?

MS. BORRELLI: But based on the numbers
that they're showing here, you're showing that it's
not going to have a major impact, correct?
THE WITNESS: It's actually going to be reverse, right, it's going to have less traffic as opposed to the office building.

MS. BORRELLI: But that's based off of
saying that there's only 29 cars, but it could be
more and it could wind up being equal to the
apartment building or it could even be -- I mean,
equal to the office building or it could be more, depending on how many of the tenants actually have cars that need to drive to work so --

THE WITNESS: I don't believe so.
MS. BORRELLI: Well, again, you're
basing --
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: That's his answer.
You can't argue with him.
MS. BORRELLI: Well, I would like to,

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## but I'm not.

[LAUGHTER]
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Yes.
THE WITNESS: I'm honestly afraid of her.

MR. NEWMAN: On this particular topic, you'll lose that argument.

MS. BORRELLI: Well, I'll address that another time.

Okay. Now, when you were showing about the fire truck, you kept saying "fire truck."

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: He's not the fire
expert.
MS. BORRELLI: But he did show a
diagram, and my question is on the diagram.
You showed a diagram and you kept
saying "truck," so, only one fire truck? Was your scenario on one fire truck, because you just kept saying one fire truck, you kept saying "truck," not trucks?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
It doesn't show on here, the largest
truck, the truck that we actually were asked by the fire department to utilize is their ladder truck and the dimensions of their ladder truck. So any other

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truck would be smaller and definitely fit.
MS. BORRELLI: And so that ladder truck has to back out, has to back out?

THE WITNESS: No, the fire truck would
--

MS. BORRELLI: It was hard to understand.

THE WITNESS: -- head in, and then it would back up into this area where just beyond here are the Dumpsters, and then be able to pull out head first.

MR. PRINCIOTTO: Are you looking at A-14?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MS. BORRELLI: Okay. So worst case scenario, and it is a large fire that is out of control, let's look at the worst case scenario, it's a fire in the back building that's close to the woods, the train is in, the Causeway is backed up, Broadway is backed up, and the fire trucks need to get there, and everything is backed up. There's a wind that's taking the fire up the hill, and it's potentially dangerous to the homes up the hill.

MR. NEWMAN: Is there a rainstorm?
MS. BORRELLI: No, there is no rain,
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it's a drought, the woods are completely dry, it's the worst case scenario.

MR. DELIA: We know this gentleman is not a fire expert. This question is, again, not for this gentleman.

MS. BORRELLI: So I will ask the fire department. Okay, I will ask the fire department. Okay. All right.

Okay. Do I have anything else for you?
Okay. I think that's it then. All
right. Thank you very much.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
MS. BORRELLI: See, I wasn't too bad,
was I?
THE WITNESS: I'm still afraid.
[LAUGHTER]
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Somebody just dinged, who was it? Oh, okay.

MS. GELLERT: Hi. Sally Gellert, 210
Broadway.
I'm curious about the difference between residential traffic and commercial traffic. You're giving us information on peak hours, which are based on commuting hours, obviously, but isn't peak residential like Saturday shopping traffic and all

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that kind of stuff?
THE WITNESS: So, just specifically on a Saturday, people leave not in a concentrated hour on a Saturday, so it's more spread out during the whole period.

MS. GELLERT: So all day we have more
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01:58 24 work, but in the PM peak hour I may have to go pick
01:58 25 up groceries or children or something like that.
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MS. GELLERT: Got it. Okay.
In terms of pedestrian pathways, how
many doors are there to these buildings and where are
they? Because is everybody going to take that path or are they going to look for a shorter distance?

THE WITNESS: Well, I really would have to defer back to the architect on the number of access points. I concentrated my efforts on -- I forgot the name, what's the number of this, A what?

MR. DELIA: A-17.
THE WITNESS: On A-17, to basically be from the farthest midpoint of the new building, that's 850 feet. So there's obviously an access point from the existing building in facing the new building itself. You could also come out through the garage. All of those would be shorter distances, so, really, the architectural plans would have all of the access points to the building.

MS. GELLERT: Okay. So I'm wondering if there are access points on the north half of the building, yeah, that end, and, yeah, are they going to walk through our property basically?

THE WITNESS: Well, the access, the existing staircase on the north side of the building, that staircase goes to the east, to the parking lot,

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MR. FRITZ: So, my question was, of the complete traffic that the office building is generating, how much percent is that peak hour that you picked out to compare? Like is it 80 percent, or, I mean, let's say half and half, AM and PM peak hour?

THE WITNESS: I would say that the AM or PM peak hour represents anywhere from 10 to 15 percent of the overall daily traffic.

MR. FRITZ: Of the office building?
THE WITNESS: In general of any land
use. I mean, in general it's about 10 to 15 percent that happens in the peak hour.

MR. FRITZ: And compared to the multifamily, was there a difference?

THE WITNESS: No, there really wouldn't be a difference, because, again, it's the peak hour of the multifamily. So --

MR. FRITZ: Okay, but I would like to see the complete data and the percentage.

MR. DELIA: May he finish answering the question, please? He started to answer the question and he got interrupted.

THE WITNESS: You really have to go back to what happens over the course of the day.

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out of work during the day, yes.
MR. FRITZ: Okay. Could we get the
office line also in here, so we can see the actual difference between the office and the residential use?

THE WITNESS: There's really not much of a difference, but I think actually --

MR. FRITZ: From the picture, it looks like much of a difference.

THE WITNESS: Actually I think the graphics that the board has may actually have the office component on it, but I could provide that to the board.

MR. FRITZ: Okay.
THE WITNESS: It's just not shown on this graph.

MR. FRITZ: Just to be able to compare the business and the residential.

Could we maybe get totals too? Do you have totals?

THE WITNESS: So you see (indicating.)
MR. FRITZ: So it does generate traffic
here too?
THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. FRITZ: Okay, that's basically it.
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THE WITNESS: Oh, people do come in and
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| 02:06 | existing condition. | 02:07 1 | come in here, and then it would have to back into |
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| 02:06 2 | MR. BERNICH: Thank you. | 02:07 2 | this area, which is the area in front of the |
| 02:06 3 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Madam. | 02:07 3 | dumpster, to then head back out. |
| 02:06 4 | MR. PRINCIOTTO: Wait, someone else has | 02:07 4 | MS. JEFFAS: Okay. And there's no |
| 02:06 5 | a question, Mr. Couto. | 02:07 5 | parking along this driveway at all, right? |
| 02:06 6 | Step forward, ma'am. Thank you. | 02:07 6 | THE WITNESS: Right now there is, but |
| 02:06 7 | MR. JEFFAS: Laura Jeffas, 39 Kenwood | 02:07 7 | the future, no. |
| 02:06 8 | Drive, Woodcliff Lake. | 02:07 8 | MS. JEFFAS: No. |
| 02:06 9 | I just have a question about the fire, | 02:07 9 | All right. Thank you. |
| 02:06 10 | and I know you're not the fire expert. | 02:07 10 | MR. NEWMAN: Anybody else who hasn't |
| 02:06 11 | THE WITNESS: You want to look at this | 02:07 11 | gone? |
| 02:06 12 | or you want to look at that? | 02:08 12 | MR. COUTO: A couple of quick |
| 02:06 13 | MS. JEFFAS: I don't know, let me see | 02:08 13 | questions. I mean, my question is -- |
| 02:06 14 | what the other one is and I'll tell you. | 02:08 14 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: You have time for |
| 02:06 15 | This is building \#2, correct? | 02:08 15 | one. |
| 02:06 16 | THE WITNESS: Yes. | 02:08 16 | MR. COUTO: Very quick. |
| 02:06 17 | MS. JEFFAS: And this is just a small | 02:08 17 | Would it be possible to take the bushes |
| 02:06 18 | turnaround, we'll call it? | 02:08 18 | out and make the entrance wider? Would that be |
| 02:06 19 | THE WITNESS: Yes. I want to -- | 02:08 19 | possible as part of the project? |
| 02:06 20 | MS. JEFFAS: But there's only one | 02:08 20 | THE WITNESS: For the driveway itself? |
| 02:06 21 | access to the building, I mean, to the facility, I'll | 02:08 21 | MR. COUTO: Yes, just from a safety |
| 02:06 22 | call it, correct? | 02:08 22 | point of view, taking the bushes out and making it |
| 02:06 23 | THE WITNESS: That's right, yeah. | 02:08 23 | wider, would it be possible? |
| 02:06 24 | MS. JEFFAS: So there's no auxiliary, | 02:08 24 | THE WITNESS: I think on A-17, the |
| 02:06 25 | there's no gated area that that fire department can LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812 | 02:08 25 | insert that we're talking about, the photo on the LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812 |
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| 02:06 1 | get through to get in here? | 02:08 1 | southwest portion of the building, what we talked |
| 02:06 2 | THE WITNESS: No, mainly because of the | 02:08 2 | about with the planner would be to take out some of |
| 02:06 3 | grade between Broadway and the area of the parking. | 02:08 3 | this landscaping, probably back to the building, so |
| 02:06 4 | MS. JEFFAS: But is there -- and I know | 02:08 4 | that we could put in a 5 -foot sidewalk. |
| 02:07 5 | this is not a full picture. This is all woods up | 02:08 5 | So, yes, it might be partially in the |
| 02:07 6 | here? | 02:08 6 | landscaped area, partially in the paved area. I |
| 02:07 7 | THE WITNESS: Yes. | 02:08 7 | would have to check with the site engineer on |
| 02:07 8 | MS. JEFFAS: So if building \#2 -- | 02:08 8 | coverage, but, yes, we would be able to remove some |
| 02:07 9 | THE WITNESS: So this is building \#2. | 02:08 9 | of that. And, again, I would defer back, as far as |
| 02:07 10 | MS. JEFFAS: -- is on fire, the buffer | 02:09 10 | landscaping, back to the site plan and the |
| 02:07 11 | is this here, but there's no way to get trucks behind | 02:09 11 | architectural plan. |
| 02:07 12 | it. Is that correct? | 02:09 12 | MR. COUTO: Okay. So it would be |
| 02:07 13 | MR. PRINCIOTTO: Are you still | 02:09 13 | possible an engineer to try to make it as wide as |
| 02:07 14 | referring to $\mathrm{A}-14$ ? | 02:09 14 | possible for the safety? It would be possible for |
| 02:07 15 | THE WITNESS: No, I'm back to A-17. | 02:09 15 | them to try to make it wider? |
| 02:07 16 | MR. HAYES: I believe Gary asked this | 02:09 16 | THE WITNESS: Oh, I see your point. |
| 02:07 17 | question earlier. | 02:09 17 | As wide as possible? I believe what we |
| 02:07 18 | MR. NEWMAN: Yes, and I think we | 02:09 18 | are ending up with is still pretty wide. It's |
| 02:07 19 | determined that the person to ask is the person that | 02:09 19 | 40 feet now. Even if we put in the 5-foot sidewalk |
| 02:07 20 | would actually have to fight the fire. | 02:09 20 | at 35, it's still pretty wide. |
| 02:07 21 | MS. JEFFAS: Right. I'm just asking. | 02:09 21 | Normally we would have a 24 -foot drive |
| 02:07 22 | So the fire truck turns around where? I don't think | 02:09 22 | aisle. This would end up being 15 feet in each |
| 02:07 23 | I understand. | 02:09 23 | direction, at a minimum a 30 -foot drive aisle. So |
| 02:07 24 | THE WITNESS: So, again, on A-17 this | 02:09 24 | the minimum requirement from fire would be 18 feet, |
| 02:07 25 | is the driveway. So the fire truck would be able to | 02:09 25 | if it's just one way, 15 feet for a travel lane, so |
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MR. NEWMAN: But I think her question probably relates to the traffic patterns.

MR. DELIA: Okay.
MS. HIGGINS: Once you have that fire
truck in there, I'll let the fire department discuss
that next month, but on any building that large, two
ambulances are automatically sent and a mobile
intensive care unit. How will they access close to that building?

THE WITNESS: I can't answer that question here, it depends on where, depends on who. I don't think -- I'm not going to be able to answer how many pieces of equipment are going to be sent or staged. That's not my area of expertise.

MS. HIGGINS: I can tell you how many.
MR. NEWMAN: Assuming for the sake of the question that it would be --

MS. HIGGINS: It is.
MR. NEWMAN: No, I didn't say what it would be.

MS. HIGGINS: It would be two ambulances and one mobile intensive care unit for any large --

THE WITNESS: As far as I'm concerned, as far as circulation goes, if there is a problem at

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building \#2, the entire site is going to be closed down, no other vehicles are going to be coming on and off the site. There's going to be a piece of yellow tape up at the driveway, and the vehicles would be staged in the drive aisles, and the other emergency vehicles would be able to get around them.

MS. HIGGINS: What's the distance between here and here?

MR. PRINCIOTTO: On A-14?
THE WITNESS: Yes.
MS. HIGGINS: The width of the fire
truck.
THE WITNESS: The width of the fire truck itself, so this is probably between, the aisle itself is 24 feet.

MS. HIGGINS: Okay.
THE WITNESS: So you probably are at 12, maybe 11 feet.

MS. HIGGINS: So you have 12 feet here to maneuver anything else?

THE WITNESS: Right.
MS. HIGGINS: Okay. Thank you.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Okay.
MR. KRIGSMAN: Can I follow-up on that?
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Sure.
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02:14 21 parking lot for other vehicles to make K-turns in the
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MR. KRIGSMAN: Assuming there are three extra units, smaller than fire trucks, would they also have to back out?

THE WITNESS: They might be able to K-turn in the parking lot at 24 feet. They probably would do that or they would go to the other side of the site to make that K-turn.

MR. KRIGSMAN: So their job is to get somebody to the hospital as quick as possible, and we're just sending them to the end to turn around or to back up?

There should be more room for them to turn around in the middle to get that patient as quickly to the hospital.

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: You're giving your opinion. Ask a question.

THE WITNESS: This is a standard --
MR. NEWMAN: Isn't that true?
MR. KRIGSMAN: Okay. Isn't that true?
THE WITNESS: We do not design a parking lot for other vehicles to make K-turns in the parking lot, that's not what we do.

MR. KRIGSMAN: You don't worry about emergency vehicles then?

THE WITNESS: I didn't say that.

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MR. KRIGSMAN: Isn't it true you're not worrying about emergency?

Thank you.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Thanks, Gary.
MR. KRIGSMAN: Thank you.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Lawyers, they're
so helpful.
MR. FRITZ: Michael Fritz, One Edward
Place.
One more time. I'm not sure I got this
right.
With the traffic gap analysis, is there one going to be done or do we have the data already?

THE WITNESS: We have the data, we
haven't supplied it yet.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Yes.
MR. FRITZ: You have the data.
I just wondered, because the train is
stopping all the vehicles, you would indicate a huge gap, would we consider this?

THE WITNESS: There wouldn't be any gap then.

MR. FRITZ: If the car is not standing on the thing, it looks like a gap.

THE WITNESS: No, the gap analysis that
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Mr. Intindola talked about was
actual gap between vehicles --
MR. FRITZ: Yeah, I know.
THE WITNESS: -- is.
MR. FRITZ: But if the cars were
standing, it looks like a huge gap.
THE WITNESS: I can't answer your question then. You're not allowing me to answer your question.

MR. FRITZ: I'm sorry.
Would we consider the train stops in
between?
THE WITNESS: The train stops are incorporated in the data that we have.

MR. FRITZ: Okay. Thank you.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Thank you.
Oh, no.
MS. BORRELLI: I'm sorry. Quick
question.
I don't know who to ask this question to, but anyway --

THE WITNESS: It's not me.
CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Well, if you can't
ask him, then you can't ask the question.
MS. BORRELLI: I don't know if he would
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be able to answer. I'll ask him.
MR. NEWMAN: Well, ask the question and
he can tell you whether he can or not.
MS. BORRELLI: All right.
It has to do with garbage pickup, and
the owners are -- who's picking the garbage up
basically? Are they contracting it out or is --
MR. NEWMAN: If you know.
MS. BORRELLI: Because it is going to
be residential, is the town picking up? So, do you know that answer?

THE WITNESS: I do not.
MS. BORRELLI: Who would know that answer?

CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: I don't know, I think I know, but I'm not going to tell you.
[LAUGHTER]
MS. BORRELLI: Okay. All right. My
concern is: Does the town have the resources for all of this?

THE WITNESS: I would just add that most likely it would be a private hauler would come to the site.

MS. BORRELLI: But you're not sure of that?

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| 02:16 1 | THE WITNESS: I am not 100 percent, | 02:18 1 | get them? |
| 02:16 2 | sure. | 02:18 2 | MS. SMITH: Yes. |
| 02:16 3 | MR. DELIA: We can stipulate to that. | 02:18 3 | MR. DELIA: We can do that. |
| 02:16 4 | MS. BORRELLI: Thank you very much. | 02:18 4 | MR. NEWMAN: All right. And is he your |
| 02:16 5 | I'm done. | 02:18 5 | last witness? |
| 02:16 6 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Okay. | 02:18 6 | MR. DELIA: I believe so, and I say |
| 02:16 7 | public. MR. NEWMAN: Motion to close to the | 02:18 7 | that with a straight face. I don't know what's going |
| 02:16 8 |  | 02:18 8 | to arise, but if something else comes up, I'm going |
| 02:16 9 | MS. EFFRON-MALLEY: Second. | 02:18 9 | to have to call another witness. I don't want to |
| 02:16 10 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Is there a second? | 02:18 10 | call any more witnesses, but I expect it to be him. |
| 02:16 11 | MS. EFFRON-MALLEY: Second. | 02:18 11 | MR. NEWMAN: So he is your last |
| 02:16 12 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: All in favor? | 02:18 12 | witness? |
| 02:16 13 | (Whereupon, all present members respond | 02:18 13 | MR. PRINCIOTTO: We do have something |
| 02:17 14 | in the affirmative.) | 02:18 14 | else on the calendar for next month, but it shouldn't |
| 02:17 15 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: You always have to | 02:18 15 | take too long, so it's April 23rd. So you will be on |
| 02:17 16 | keep your sense of humor. | 02:18 16 | the agenda. We do have to finish another |
| 02:17 17 | MR. DELIA: Oh, yes, at my client's | 02:18 17 | application, which we don't expect will take that |
| 02:17 18 | expense. I get it. It's a humorous situation. | 02:19 18 | long, and you just have the one witness as far as we |
| 02:17 19 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: It's something we | 02:19 19 | know? |
| 02:17 20 | have to put up with. | 02:19 20 | MR. DELIA: We have Lou Luglio, now who |
| 02:17 21 | MR. NEWMAN: Okay. | 02:19 21 | has more homework. That's the problem. We'll |
| 02:17 22 | MR. DELIA: I'm ready to call Joe | 02:19 22 | probably be here all night again, no question. |
| 02:17 23 | Burgis and stay the next three hours. | 02:19 23 | THE WITNESS: I won't be here on the |
| 02:17 24 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Oh, thanks a lot. | 02:19 24 | 23rd, it's my wedding anniversary. |
| 02:17 25 | MR. DELIA: Just kidding. Humor. | 02:19 25 | AUDIENCE VOICE: Congratulations. |
|  | LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812 |  | LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812 |
| 118 |  | 120 |  |
| 02:17 1 | Ready to come back next month. | 02:19 1 | MR. DELIA: How many years? |
| 02:17 2 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Okay. | 02:19 2 | THE WITNESS: 25. |
| 02:17 3 | MR. NEWMAN: Before we let you go, how | 02:19 3 | I heard 25 is paper so... |
| 02:17 4 | many exhibits does Mr. Burgis have? | 02:19 4 | AUDIENCE VOICE: Can't you just bring |
| 02:17 5 | MR. DELIA: Just two. | 02:19 5 | her? |
| 02:17 6 | MR. NEWMAN: And what are those | 02:19 6 | MR. DELIA: Bring her. |
| 02:17 7 | exhibits? | 02:19 7 | THE WITNESS: She would really be happy |
| 02:17 8 | MR. DELIA: One is the comparison, and, | 02:19 8 | about that. |
| 02:17 9 | Joe, the other is? | 02:19 9 | MR. DELIA: All right. Then we'll |
| 02:17 10 | MR. BURGIS: The aerial. | 02:19 10 | proceed with Mr. Burgis on April 23rd. |
| 02:17 11 | MR. DELIA: An aerial, basically a land | 02:19 11 | MR. PRINCIOTTO: Well, that kind of |
| 02:17 12 | use pattern aerial, neighborhood. | 02:19 12 | solves a little bit of that problem. |
| 02:17 13 | MR. NEWMAN: Do we have those yet? | 02:19 13 | MR. DELIA: Yes, and so just, again, |
| 02:17 14 | MR. DELIA: I can hand out the | 02:19 14 | for the record, the meeting will start at 7:30 on |
| 02:17 15 | comparison tonight. We'll mark that now. | 02:19 15 | April 23rd. I know we're next on the agenda, second |
| 02:17 16 | MR. NEWMAN: Okay. | 02:19 16 | on the agenda. |
| 02:17 17 | MR. DELIA: We'll just mark it for | 02:19 17 | MR. NEWMAN: Should we start our |
| 02:18 18 | I'll have to give you the aerial after I get multiple | 02:19 18 | meeting at seven, because we have two items? |
| 02:18 19 |  | 02:20 19 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: I think so. It's |
| 02:18 20 | copies of that, which I can submit to the board. | 02:20 20 | okay with me. |
| 02:18 21 | MS. SMITH: If you'd like, he can | 02:20 21 | MR. NEWMAN: Anybody have an issue? |
| 02:18 22 | submit them together and I'll have them delivered. | 02:20 22 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Do you care? |
| 02:18 23 | MR. DELIA: That will do me a favor. | 02:20 23 | MR. KAUFMAN: No. |
| 02:18 24 | MR. NEWMAN: Can you have them | 02:20 24 | CHAIRWOMAN HEMBREE: Is seven okay? |
| 02:18 25 | delivered not days, 10 days, but like as soon as you | 02:20 25 | MS. SMITH: He has to re-notice it, I |
|  | LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. |  | LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. |
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