TOWN OF GREENBURGH PLANNING BOARD

- 1. ROLL CALL
- 2. ITEMS FOR PUBLIC HEARING/PUBLIC DISCUSSION
 - a) Case No. PB 19-01
 Deitch
 6 Mohican Lane
 P.O. Irvington, N.Y.
 - b) Case No. PB 17-36
 Zappico
 Old Colony Road
 P.O. Hartsdale, N.Y.



3. ADJOURNMENT

Greenburgh Town Hall 177 Hillside Avenue Greenburgh, New York 10607 June 5, 2019

BEFORE:

WALTER SIMON, CHAIRMAN

MICHAEL GOLDEN, Board Member HUGH SCHWARTZ, Board Member THOMAS HAY, Board Member KIRIT DESAI, Board Member MONA FRAITAG, Alternate Board Member VIOLA TALIAFERROW, Board Member

ALSO PRESENT: AARON SCHMIDT,

Deputy Commissioner of The Department of Community Development and Conservation
DAVID R. FRIED, ESQ.
First Deputy Town Attorney

BARBARA MARCIANTE, Official Senior Court Reporter

1	CHAIRMAN SIMON: Good evening and welcome to the	
2	June 5th Planning Board meeting. We are going into the	
3	Public Hearing session of tonight's meeting. Can the	
4	Deputy Commissioner call the attendance, please?	
5	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Mona Fraitag?	
6	ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: Here.	
7	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Michael Golden?	
8	BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: Here.	
9	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Walter Simon?	
10	CHAIRMAN SIMON: Here.	
11	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Hugh Schwartz?	
12	BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Here.	
13	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Thomas Hay?	
14	BOARD MEMBER HAY: Here.	
15	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Viola Talia Ferrow?	
16	BOARD MEMBER TALIAFERROW: Here.	
17	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Kirit Desai?	
18	BOARD MEMBER DESAI: Here.	
19	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Thank you.	
20	CHAIRMAN SIMON: All right. I would just like to	
21	repeat that we are short one member of the Planning Board.	
22	So Mona Fraitag, who is an alternate, will have full voting	
23	rights this evening.	
24	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: I just want to note	
25	before the applicant starts, that there were some pieces of	

correspondence provided. They were all provided to the Planning Board Members and they have been added to the public record on file with this application.

So we do have everything that was submitted and it was provided to the Board Members and it is in our file. Thank you.

If you can just write your name and address.

Again, just a reminder that each speaker before they come up to please sign the sign-in sheet for the benefit of the stenographer. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: And if you plan to speak, to be the next speaker, it will facilitate things that you come and sign the paper while the current speaker is speaking and that will facilitate giving everyone an opportunity to speak.

MR. JOSH DEITCH: Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman and the Members of the Board. My name is Josh Deitch. I live at 6 Mohican Lane. The steep slope permit that we are applying for, I'm the applicant for. My wife is sitting here, too.

And basically, I appreciate you taking all the time, all the energy it's taken over the last few weeks and months to kind of go through this process and I appreciate all of your consideration. And we're hoping to find a really positive outcome here tonight.

And basically, what I would say is, as I said before, we are here seeking a steep slope permit. We're doing so because we want to ensure the safety of our children. We want to provide a benefit to the families in the neighborhood.

And I would remind everybody, and I don't need to, but I'll remind you all that we're not here seeking any special treatment. We're not looking for a variance.

We're not looking for an easement. We're not looking to turn our house into a small business for which we're going to sell a lot of stuff out of our garage.

We are here because we are trying to make our backyard safer for our kids. So over the course of this next presentation, basically what you are going to hear is how we have addressed the codes related to this project.

And Mr. Petretti's proposal that you're going to hear in a little bit already addresses all of that. So basically what we are going to be talking about is the benefits of the project, the neighborhood support and how we've considered the impact on the neighboring properties with all of your input along the way.

So if we're going to look at the benefits of the project first, what I would say is what we're trying to do is create a flat and safe place for our children and the neighborhood children to play.

Right now, it's not safe. Right now, there are a number of kids in the neighborhood and it's an open space. And you all have been there with the pretty steep slope and a pretty high drop from the edge of the property onto the neighbor's backyard.

And what we're trying to do is flatten that out so that we can have a useable backyard for not just for our kids, but all the kids in the neighborhood with whom our kids play with and whom we share property with. Not share property but meet the property up against. And basically, so that's one.

We're also, one of the benefits also then means that if we have this backyard, it keeps our children and those children in the backyard as opposed to playing on the street, where we've had to do it over the last few years, which is move up into the cul-de-sac area on 6 Mohican Lane.

It also will help with the drainage because no matter what has happened in the past, we can all agree that a steep slope, when the rain hits it, it's going to push it all down into other neighboring yards.

And lastly, I would say that we're here to talk a little bit about property value. Because one of the things we can say is that simply by moving into the area and moving into the neighborhood and erecting the house that we

have, the property value simply has gone up. That would be common sense because of the comps in the area.

I'm not a realtor. I'm not an expert in this regard, but we have -- you'll hear more about experts who have weighed in over the last few weeks.

So to talk a little bit about the neighborhood support, you can see that our property, neighbors not just one properties, but it actually hits about five. You can also look at the picture and recognize that Google hasn't updated their maps yet, because it's got an old burned down house as opposed to ours.

But you can see that basically we have gotten the support, either through written or oral support of four of those five neighbors. Three and nine, 3 Algonquin told us they support the project. 9 Mohican has sent a letter to the Board in support. 4 Mohican has told us that they support our project. And 7 Algonquin also supports the project. That's Usman Farman, who is here tonight also as well. He's also sent a letter to the Board.

The only objecting neighbor to this is the neighbors at 5 Algonquin. And so I'm going to talk a little bit about how we've addressed the impact on these neighbors.

The first thing I would say is in designing the wall, working with Mr. Petretti, we tried to create a wall

that was esthetically pleasing, that would work pretty nicely in terms of the upgraded stone material. It would be set in from the property line. It's not directly on anybody's property line.

We're going to be erecting an aluminum fence, a small aluminum fence, on top of it that is open, so that there is still visible light, visible sky. Everything that can be seen at the top we're trying to do that as best as we possibly can.

We, over the course of this process, balanced structural soundness. And again, you'll hear from Mr. Petretti about that. Aesthetics and cost. This is what we arrive -- we feel is the safest and esthetic, most esthetically pleasing design.

Throughout this process, we've also engaged with an open dialogue with our neighbors. As soon as we knew that this process was in process, we sent the neighbors emails. We reached out to them in multiple formats. We continue dialogue with any neighbors who had questions about this project and tried to address any concerns that came up as they went along.

And so I'll start with our neighbors at 7
Algonquin. So those are the ones with whom our, kind of corner of our property, abuts. And basically, at the last meeting, you heard from Mr. Farman. He lives at 7

Algonquin. And we were surprised to hear some of his

that there was a stark -- excuse me, contrast between the

2 concerns, but we had opened that dialogue beforehand. 3 But in any event, we've kind of had a really 4 collaborative process working with him and his family to 5 ensure that we are responsive to their needs. So hearing 6 what they said, once we put up those stakes that you all 7 asked us to put up, we saw how far it went out into their 8 property and adjust the radius on that. And so the wall 9 will no longer jut out as far into the property that they 10 were concerned. They also came to us concerned about --11 BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: Just one question. 12 MR. JOSH DEITCH: Sure. 13 BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: I assume the new radius is 14 that yellow line? MR. JOSH DEITCH: Yes, thank you. I apologize. 15 16 Yes, the new radius is that yellow line. 17 BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: Do we have those plans? 18 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: 19 BOARD MEMBER HAY: Yes. 20 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: They were in your 21 packets. MR. JOSH DEITCH: Yeah. The new radius is the 22 2.3 yellow line. And once that -- even after that happened, we 24 continued that dialogue because one of their concerns was 25

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flat of the ground and the highest point of the wall, which is about 10 feet.

And so we heard that, and what we've worked with them to come up with is a step-out planter that is going to work right between, varies between two to three feet. It's going to step out onto our property.

It's going to give us the opportunity to one, by adjusting the radius, it gives us the opportunity to do that little bit for them. And it's going to allow that, kind of effect that will allow the plants to be raised a little bit.

And one of the reasons that we were able to do that is because of where this falls on our property and also they are seeing the highest part of the wall. So after working with them, we've all agreed and they sent a letter to you on our behalf in support of this project.

So moving forward, I'll talk about the one outlier neighbor, which is Jim and Susan, Jim Fowler and Susan Weinstein, who live at 5 Algonquin Drive. So the last time we were here, Jim and Susan shared their concerns.

And the major concern that was brought up at that time was aesthetics. This was something that was asked of Ms. Weinstein by the Board was what is the major concern.

And the major concern was the height of the wall, and how

that would look, basically, from their back property.

I would mention at this point that the code that we're looking at here, the steep slope permit, does not actually have anything to do with aesthetics. We have to think about the aesthetics from the perception of the impact that it's going to have on them, but the code itself does not address aesthetics.

So what I will talk about over the next few slides is how we've worked with them or we believed we've worked with them to address their perceptions of aesthetics.

What you see right here in a very small picture is a picture that Ms. Weinstein submitted to the Board last time we were here. The first one at the bottom, the small one, is the before picture. And the bigger one is a after picture, a picture that my brother-in-law has done as a rendering of what the wall would look like without plantings.

I'll talk about some of the other renderings we provided to the Board a little bit later. But if we move forward, we will talk about the three things we've done in relation to their perceptions of the aesthetics.

Basically, what we've heard from Ms. Weinstein and Mr. Fowler is a concern about a green view. And they mentioned this idea of a green view multiple times. And

what I would say to the green view is that the green comes from our lawn. It comes from our backyard.

And so the only reason they have this green view is because, at this moment, the slope is steep and sloped and it's not covered up. And I would say at this moment, when you're looking at the aesthetics of a property, they have no right to decide what -- if they can look out onto our property.

Just like we don't have a right to determine what their aesthetics are. We can look out our back window and see dead and dying trees on their property and we have not said anything because it's their property. They look out onto our yard, at this moment, and that's their green view.

In regards to that, hearing their concerns about the green view, we feel we've offered a number of different options that are really generous and we would, at the end of the day, not benefit from. I know they are going to say that we would benefit from because we're enhancing our property value, and we will talk to that in a little bit.

But basically, what you're going to see is that we've got an upgraded landscaping and planting proposal that we've already outlined by Mr. Petretti in a number of different settings here to the Board. We also offered to plant English Ivy along the wall. So that they can have a pure green view once it sets in.

And at the end, in our last meeting, we also suggested that if neither of those things were satisfactory to them, we can provide them a check for the proposed amount based on the work that are our landscaper would suggest. So we are open to working with them in any way they can in terms of mitigating this impact on the wall.

I believe they are not going to have a view of

I believe they are not going to have a view of our green grass at that point, but at the end of the day, just like anybody else, if they would like a view, a green view, just like anybody else in any neighborhood, they can plant trees and they can plant vegetation that will provide that green.

What I would say is, moving forward in the slide show, their response has been uncompromising. They are going to talk a lot about compromise. They are going to talk a lot about the idea that we have not compromised with them.

But at the end of the day, the only thing that they have been willing to entertain is that we do what they are considering a terrace or they have now changed to a set back. Well, basically, asked that we cede almost 350 square feet of our yard to them because it will take away our useable land and turn it into their view.

Honestly, we're not going to re-litigate all the ways that we've worked with them. And we've tried to work

with them. But what you are going to hear is them, over the course of this time, they are going to suggest that we've acted on bad faith, that we have been uncompromising, that we have not moved with them.

And the fact of the matter is we have offered multiple opportunities. We have offered multiple chances for us to work together. And the one thing they asked is this thing.

And I would also add in Ms. Weinstein's last letter and her last conversation with us, they mentioned, before they ever engaged in dialogue with us, they sought out a lawyer to stop the process. So before this process ever began, they were seeking how to stop it, not how to work with us but how to stop it.

And so at the end of the day, my question is going to be, if you're thinking about bad faith, who does the bad faith rest on.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Could you focus on the project and what you're doing --

MR. JOSH DEITCH: My pleasure.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: -- as opposed to your motives or the neighbor's motive. Just stick to the issue.

MR. JOSH DEITCH: My pleasure. Understood. So that brings us to the next three slides. So the first slide is a before picture. This is a picture that has been

Case No. PB 19-01 submitted to the Board already. This is what the current 1 view of the backyard from Ms. Weinstein and Mr. Fowler's 2 3 property looks like. 4 5 6 proposed. 7 8 9 10 11 12

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The next slide is what it would look like with a That does not include the plantings that we've

The last slide coming up is the proposal of the plantings we've made. Again, I would remind everybody this is done by the generosity of my brother-in-law who has some proficiency with Photoshop. He's not an expert in this field in any way. This is what he's created on their behalf as much as we possibly could.

And I would also remind everybody that we all know that we're not required to provide instant gratification. So these plantings are the height, give or take, at what they are going to be planted at, not the height at which they'll grow within the next three seasons, four seasons, five seasons, however long we are all still staying at this property.

So with that in mind, I would also talk a little bit about the property value. But hearing your concerns, Mr. Simon, I'm going to move through it pretty quickly.

Basically, I would say that they have submitted letters from two realtors suggesting that this wall would cause their property value to decrease while ours

increased. Again, I would say that my moving in and building this house, our property value has -- our property value and that of those around us and the neighbors has increased based on the comps.

I would also suggest that we have two realtors who have also written on our behalf. Those realtors are based in the area. They are experts in this area. They both basically say the exact same thing, which is retaining walls, such as these, do not have a detrimental impact on property value.

Instead, they also suggest that a lot of people would enjoy that privacy and would take advantage of it, just as much as anything else. And I think we would all agree that we come down to the idea of aesthetics is a subjective conversation.

So moving forward, one of the things I did hear from them, and I just want to put this out there, is a number of times Mr. Fowler asked us in our last conversation, would you choose that view, would you choose that view of the wall. And I would say that we did.

When we moved to Tarrytown, which is in Greenburgh, a few years ago before we moved into Irvington, we were that family that would move in. And what we did was, we were a young family, we had small kids. We were looking for two places. And we were looking at two places

in a Townhouse development.

Those two places were identical. Those two units were identical. In fact, the unit that we liked more in terms of the internal furnishings, was looking out on basically a similar view, green, trees and a structure in the background. And the other unit that we ended up choosing was a unit that looked out on an eight to 10-foot wall.

And we chose it specifically because of the reasons we already mentioned; the ideas of privacy; the ideas that we had a closed-in yard that would be safe for our kids. It was perfect for us.

So I agree that we're not going to talk too much more about that, but I would say, property value, unless they have a professional who's assessed the property because of this, I can't say one way or the other it's going to effect it. Basically, I'm going to move forward to the project integrity and then I'm going to --

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Could you wrap it up?

MR. JOSH DEITCH: I'm going to wrap up, exactly.

Mr. Petretti is going to talk more about this because --

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Well --

MR. JOSH DEITCH: -- that's not my expertise.

But I would just like to add one more thing?

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay. Just wait, if

Mr. Petretti is going to talk about it, then you need not talk about it.

MR. JOSH DEITCH: Right, absolutely. Let me just add one more thing because you're asking how we worked with the neighbors to address their concerns.

The last time we met, the neighbors made it clear that their only concern was the height of the wall. In the three weeks -- three weeks after that meeting, all of a sudden, their concern of the property was now all about the integrity of the project and the integrity of the wall itself.

Mr. Petretti will speak more about that. But at this point, it feels like they are throwing things against a pretty well-made wall, in our opinion, and just trying to hope that things will stick in terms of stalling this process even further.

So I'll wrap up by saying that we hope that you vote in support of our application for a steep slope permit. We're not asking for anything more. We're hoping that you will help us ensure the safety of the children in our neighborhood and provide a benefit to the other families in the neighborhood. And again, give us this steep slope permit that is not asking for any special treatment or anything like that.

I truly, truly appreciate your time and your

consideration and your visits to our properties and everything you've done and listened to. I really do. Thank you so much.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: You're welcome. Mr. Petretti, you're the next one. Is there any one else who will be speaking after Mr. Petretti? Please sign the sheet.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Please sit in the front row and sign in, please. Thank you.

MR. PAUL PETRETTI: Good evening, Paul Petretti, civil engineer and land surveyor representing the Deitch family.

So I don't have a lot to say, okay, because a lot has been said. We've all gone out there. I'm sure that all of you are aware of the conditions. I'm just going to just repeat the wall conditions, okay. As you know, immediately behind the house for about 70 feet long --

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Can I interrupt you for just a minute. We've got a lot of information from both parties regarding the wall. We got a letter recently questioning the integrity of the wall.

MR. PAUL PETRETTI: Correct.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: And if you can focus on that, that would greatly help us. Because I think that is the one component that this Board is not completely up-to-date and aware of, is the integrity of the current wall upon

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which you plan to build another wall.

MR. PAUL PETRETTI: Okay. So let me go right to that, okay. You have the wall, it's about 40-inches high, okay. It's 12-inch masonry block wall. The cores are filled, okay. I inspected the wall when I started the job to see if I would put a wall on top of the wall. And I found that it was fine. It was sound, okay.

There is no cracks in the wall. It has a little coping on the top, like a dressing to cover the cores and the block, okay. And there is some cracks in that, okay. But that's on a thin layer, okay.

As an engineer, I have no reservation whatsoever about putting the other wall on it. It adds a vertical load to the wall, about 300 to 400 pounds per square foot. That wall can take that. It actually enhances the lateral stability of the wall, which is earth pressure pushing on the wall.

The wall that goes on top, okay, is a segmental wall, which has geo grids, okay, and that relies -- it's essentially a gravity wall. It's well designed, okay. Well within all the standards, National Concrete Masonry Institute Standards; okay, ASCE, everybody, okay. It's very, very straight forward. There is no guesswork with this, okay. And that wall will sit on top of the other wall.

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At present, there is another stone wall that's actually sitting on top of this wall for about the length that's going about 10, 15 feet. It's already imposing a load to this wall.

So right there, there is an example of the wall. The wall has integrity. It's strong enough to carry the second load of the five feet above that that I'm raising it, okay. And in fact, there is another wall, okay, which we haven't spoke of, okay, which is that wall right there, which is not a good wall.

(Whereupon, there was a technical difficulty with the sound.)

MR. PAUL PETRETTI: So this wall is not a good wall. It goes from here to there, okay. And it varies in height between six to five to four to three feet where it zeros out over here, okay. And that wall was -- I wrote about it. It's not a good wall. It shouldn't have been built like that, okay, and without a doubt, it should have a fence on it.

So this wall, okay, is going to replace that And we're going to build in front of that wall so we wall. can bury this wall and that's basically all I have to say.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: I have one question, Mr. Petretti. In your response to Mr. Senor, you mentioned something about the possibility of a fence in front of the

1 wall? 2 MR. PAUL PETRETTI: Yes. 3 BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Would you explain that, 4 please? 5 MR. PAUL PETRETTI: Well, I was going to stay 6 away from the aesthetics, okay, but my solution, okay, 7 maybe it's a simple solution. You build a wall, okay. If 8 they don't like the sight of the wall below, you hide it, 9 okay, with a pretty 2-inch stockade fence, stain it to some 10 color that's very, very dark, woody color. You won't even 11 see that wall. It's a simple solution. And it's a great 12 solution, in fact. 13 BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Thank you. 14 CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay, thank you. 15 MR. PAUL PETRETTI: Okay. 16 CHAIRMAN SIMON: Now, could that wall be built on 17 the applicant's property? 18 BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: You mean the fence? 19 CHAIRMAN SIMON: The fence, the fence, that you 20 just referred to. 21 MR. PAUL PETRETTI: The fence, yes, yes. 22 CHAIRMAN SIMON: Because if I can recall where 23 you have a certain distance, foot or two feet or whatever, 24 from the property line --25 MR. PAUL PETRETTI: That's right.

1 CHAIRMAN SIMON: -- to the wall, so you're 2 proposing, on that area, that's where you're proposing to 3 put the fence? 4 MR. PAUL PETRETTI: Yes. 5 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Within the two to 6 three feet? 7 MR. PAUL PETRETTI: Listen, you know, normally 8 speaking, people put fences and walls on the property line. 9 In this particular case, whoever built this in 1969, the 10 way they built it, held it back two feet. 11 So they are really kind of giving up two feet, 12 but there is enough room, two feet, to go in there, okay, 13 and put the fence in. They can put it in, put some posts 14 in the ground, put a stockade fence, put the good side out 15 to the neighbor that doesn't like the view of the lower 16 wall. So that's my solution, simple. 17 BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Okay. Kirit has 18 something. 19 CHAIRMAN SIMON: Yes. 20 BOARD MEMBER DESAI: I have a question regarding the letter you sent in, the existing wall, the integrity of 21 22 it, have you done any testing or it's just your 23 professional judgment that says that there is no cracks or 24 it's good? 25 MR. PAUL PETRETTI: This wall, okay, is 40-inches

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high, okay. It was built well. There is no cracks in it. Sometimes, just listen, sometimes these block walls they move, you know. They get a little lean. It doesn't even have any lean. It doesn't have any cracks.

Why would I tell somebody to take the wall down, okay. Judgment counts in this business.

BOARD MEMBER DESAI: Yes, no, I know, of course.

MR. PAUL PETRETTI: Geo technical engineering
judgment counts.

BOARD MEMBER DESAI: Now, you had stated it's going to cost like \$25,000 to take it down and put a new wall in place of it?

MR. PAUL PETRETTI: You know, let's paint the scenario. What happens if you do that. Now, you take it all the way down. Now you got to take all that soil out. You got to take a prism of soil out, that's about eight, nine feet deep. Then you got to support the excavation.

Then you got to cart the stuff away, okay, because you have no room to store it, okay. Then you got to put the new wall up. If you choose to put a new segmental wall up, complete the segmental wall right from the top to bottom.

Now, you got to prepare for the lower level. You got to bring all this fill back in, okay. And by the time you do that, you're going to burn up 30,000 bucks, okay.

So --

BOARD MEMBER DESAI: I'm just trying to understand what you sort of, you're comparing it, comparing it with putting a fence versus taking down, building it, definitely sure structural sound wall —

MR. PAUL PETRETTI: Yeah.

BOARD MEMBER DESAI: -- and I'm not very clear the numbers that how you come up with it.

MR. PAUL PETRETTI: It's real simple. I talked to a contractor and I said listen, if I have to take this wall down, you have to dispose of the wall. You have tipping fees for disposing that. Then you have the soil that you have to take off the site. Right, you got to take it off the site.

You can't leave it there, there's not enough room. You're taking a prism of soil out, that's nine feet deep, okay. It's, on the average, six and a half feet high. You got to store it somewhere. Then you have to drive it back.

So the efficiency of building this wall, okay, is to build a wall on the one I want to build, on top of the wall, okay. You already got to cutback a little bit of the slope. That soil you can leave on the site and over there, you're building a wall in front of the wall. So you don't have any excavation to deal with.

BOARD MEMBER DESAI: Did you consider --

MR. PAUL PETRETTI: Did I make that clear? 3 BOARD MEMBER DESAI: -- did you consider, you have a two feet space between the property line and the 4 5 existing wall, that's what you mentioned. Did you consider 6 what would be to just leave the existing wall behind, build 7 a new wall closer to the property line? I'm just asking you, have you considered or estimated that like if --8 9 MR. PAUL PETRETTI: First of all, it's 10 impractical. 11 BOARD MEMBER DESAI: What is it? 12 MR. PAUL PETRETTI: It's impractical. 13 BOARD MEMBER DESAI: Why? 14 MR. PAUL PETRETTI: What would I build it out of. 15 I would have to build it out of segmental wall blocks. 16 They rely on geo grids, okay, and I don't have enough room between property line where I put another wall, okay, and 17 this masonry wall to accomplish that. 18 19 BOARD MEMBER DESAI: I thought the existing wall 20 was have the soil behind it. So why you have to have a geo 21 grid for until the height of this --22 MR. PAUL PETRETTI: You still coming up, I'm 23 coming up 40 inches, 42-inches the highest. The standards 24 say that you're supposed to have geo grids in this wall, 25 okay. Let me answer it like this: I would not put my name

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1 on it. 2 BOARD MEMBER DESAI: That's all. 3 CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay. Any other questions for Mr. Petretti? 4 5 (Whereupon, there was no response.) 6 CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay, thank you very much for 7 that clarification. 8 MR. PAUL PETRETTI: Thank you. 9 MS. SUSAN WEINSTEIN: Hi, I'm Susan Weinstein and 10 I live at 5 Algonquin Drive. Thank you for coming to the 11 site survey. Thank you for all the time. 12 I just, I have a couple of things to say. Most 13 of them are related to the letter that Paul Petretti sent 14 to the Board. Because I just, I didn't understand some 15 things and I had some questions that either he or you could 16 answer. But I just want to briefly --17 CHAIRMAN SIMON: Excuse me, if it pertains to the 18 structure of the wall --19 MS. SUSAN WEINSTEIN: Yeah. 20 CHAIRMAN SIMON: -- then I think you can ask the 21 Board, but we're going to refer that back to 22 Mr. Petretti --23 MS. SUSAN WEINSTEIN: Yeah, that's what --CHAIRMAN SIMON: -- because we're not in a 24 25 position to answer that.

MS. SUSAN WEINSTEIN: I get it. I got that. Thank you. Thank you for clarifying. But I just would like to say a couple of things in response to -- I just need to clarify a few things.

The reason I asked a lawyer initially for advice was because when I found out about this wall, there was some misinformation. Josh just told me they were tearing out the existing wall. There was some misinformation.

And so I spoke to a local realtor I know. One of the people who you have that under separate cover, sent a letter, talking about the property values. She's worked in Irvington with a realtor on Main Street for 25 years and she was the one that said this could dramatically affect your property values.

I have a lawyer I work with all the time.

Because I didn't understand this process. She said call
him up and he can explain the process to you. And I called
him up. I got a lot of information. There was no longer
an issue in trying to stop it. I didn't know that you can
come here and speak. So that's --

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay, can I interrupt you one minute?

MS. SUSAN WEINSTEIN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Knowing what you know now, what are the outstanding issues for you?

MS. SUSAN WEINSTEIN: So the outstanding issues for me and my husband, Jim, remain the same. So I think that the rendering is a little bit misleading because it's actually taken from this side of our yard. I think I handed out pictures when I was here last. It's actually much closer than that from our deck and from our actual backyard.

And so our concern has, you know, it is that what we will see and it's hard to see in that, is wall, another wall on top of it that doesn't match, a fence and then their foundation.

And the plantings, that rendering, so we've been told that between that wall of mature pine trees, you can't actually plant things like arborvitaes and other things because there is no -- the roots of the pine trees are all over the place and so you can't do it. And there would be no shade. So that's not actually what is going to happen.

They did offer to give us, you know, if we don't like their suggestion of planting. They offered to give us what they claim they budgeted for this project, a check for \$1,500 to cover planting, but confusing because they talked about planting arborvitaes. And Rosedale told me one arborvitaes is \$295 without planting.

But I would just say I had to ask them a lot to meet with us. And we tried. There were a bunch of

different things we talked to them about. Like early on, we asked if they would consider just planting a row of small bushes on the inside of that fence.

Because we're not going to get light through that fence. It's going to be wall, wall, fence, foundation.

And so there just won't be. So that was one of the things that we asked for. But they didn't want to consider it.

And I would just say about the value of the property. 19 years ago when we were looking for a house, we wanted a flat backyard, which we have, because we had small children. And you know, I'm not sure that we would have bought that house. Certainly not paid the asking price like we did, if there'd been a 12 or 13-foot structure of three different materials in the backyard.

So I would also say that I know that two neighbors have written letters of support. One is their next door neighbor who has told neighbors that they plan to do the exact same thing, build a retaining in their sloped backyard. So clearly they support it.

And the other one, look, Josh and Karen were great with Usman and Sanad(ph) and I think that's wonderful. They agreed to move the wall back a few feet. They agreed to extensive planting around it. So, you know, they worked with them in ways that they did not work with us.

And just to be clear, we are not asking for a tiered structure. What we're asking for is them to just leave the existing wall and just build a new wall exactly as they have it, two feet back, which would put a little recess in there and we would pay to plant and maintain those plants. That's what we're asking. Not a big tiered wall. So the things that Mr. Petretti --

BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: I didn't understand the last thing that you said. What are you asking for?

MS. SUSAN WEINSTEIN: So this is what we have been asking. So a tiered, a terrace wall, with like the wall that Mr. Petretti had submitted to show you the material with tiering, we did not ask for that. That's not what we asked for.

We merely asked for them to start their wall -not put the wall on top of the existing wall, but to start
it two feet back so there would be a little bit of a
recess.

BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: I got it. I got it.

MS. SUSAN WEINSTEIN: Okay, okay. So I am -we're a little confused by some of the things that
Mr. Petretti -- oh, the other thing, too, is I didn't just
last minute get concerned about the integrity of the wall.

When I reached out to Mr. Senor to come and look at the plans and look at the wall and just get another

opinion, he was the one that spoke to the integrity and he had concerns about it, which is why I brought it up with Josh and Karen. So, and he will speak to that next because I'm not an engineer and I can't speak to that.

One of the things that Mr. Petretti keeps talking about is the dangers of this stone wall. It is dangerous. But Karen and Josh built that. When I came home from work one day and it was built. It goes just like portly into our yard. You can't see it in those pictures.

And I was surprised they didn't put a fence.

Because they have little kids. I thought they would've put a fence there.

But then I discovered that, you know, they didn't realize when it was being built that that, you know, it was going to be a problem and not safe. So, you know, that was something that they need to take down and that's why that's an issue for them.

His letter also brought up the brand new low fence. That's the first I've heard of that. Because ever since it was rejected, there was a suggestion about refacing the lower one to try and make it look a little better with another wall on top of it.

At the last meeting we discussed that and I understand that it can't really be done because it sort of cracks apart after a few years. But I didn't know about

this. That was the first I heard of it. So he did speak a little bit more about it, but I still don't really have a good understanding of it.

The other thing I don't understand also is that Mr. Petretti wrote in his letter that a tiered wall would require multiple fences. I have a picture of a tiered wall that he did that he submitted. There is only one fence at the top. It's not — so I don't really understand that. You know, so maybe he can explain that.

The other thing, everybody keeps bringing up drainage issues. I've been there 18 years. It's not a drainage issue. Water has never run off the wall. Dirt has never run off the wall. It's just a non-issue.

And I get that property values are subjective.

The realtor that I know in Ryebrook and I know she's spelled Greenburgh wrong. She pulled up two properties in, granted they were in Ryebrook, but they were very similar properties. Almost same age, type of house, neighborhood. And they were dramatically different in price. And the only difference was one had a retaining wall in the backyard.

You know, I just, I guess the bottom line is, you know, we just can't understand why they get to increase their property value at the cost of ours. We never tried to stop them from leveling their -- and we said that to

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them the first time we met with them. We understand that you want a yard for your kids to play in. It's going to be a big, nice yard. And that's great for them.

But we also shouldn't have to compromise on every single thing. And I get they offered to plant, but the plantings have to be grouped in the corner because they won't grow between the pine trees. So it doesn't help us. So I guess, you know, thank you for your time. I appreciate it and I guess Elliot --

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Thank you.

MS. SUSAN WEINSTEIN: I'm sorry, does anybody have any questions? Okay, thank you.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: The questions are really for Mr. Senor.

MS. SUSAN WEINSTEIN: Okay, thank you.

DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: Who is up next?

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Well, yes.

DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: There are two issues that, first of all, the integrity of the wall, there seems to be a difference of opinion between two PEs and I would like to get your assessment of that wall and --

MR. ELLIOT SENOR: I mean I guess it goes to experience. We have different experiences, Paul and myself, although we are both surveyors and both engineers.

We're currently working on a project in Larchmont, on Vanderburgh Avenue in Larchmont, where we proposed to put four feet on top of an existing wall that was built in 1921. Wall will look perfect, there is no leaning. There is no cracking. There is no nothing.

The neighbor in the back said, you know, their engineer didn't believe that, you know, adding four feet is going to, you know, be a good thing. And they wanted me to certify the wall and raising it four feet. I didn't know anything about the construction of the wall so I wouldn't do it.

So we proposed to rebuild the entire wall. So during the construction, they removed the existing wall. Well, the existing wall didn't have a foundation. It was only, you know, two feet wide. And it was designed for the height that it was there.

So if we had put actually on top of it, it's not -- when you design a wall, right, you design it for the height and the conditions that you have at the time that you're building it. You don't over design it to add another four feet to it. And, you know, well, a hundred years from now somebody is going to add four feet to it, you don't design it. So I don't believe, like Mr. Petretti does, that it will stand. If you were to go to sheet three --

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: The plan set.

MR. ELLIOT SENOR: The plan set, yeah. I think it's on sheet two or three. There is a picture of a wall three, the lower right corner. If you can zoom up on that.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: On top or the bottom?

MR. ELLIOT SENOR: The bottom one, yeah. So I don't know if you can look at, but that picture itself shows the cracking and certainly in the surface, but it also shows the outline of every block. Well, you know, that means that there is water getting in there, that things are cracking and moving.

So I personally wouldn't propose a four feet wall on top of a three and a half foot wall or a five-foot wall on top of a three and a half foot wall. It's just not designed to take it no matter what the shape of it is now.

Also, as far as the integrity, I'm working on a project in Cortlandt. And we're building the same exact wall. We're building a Unilock or segmental wall about the same height, eight and a half feet high. And there is a lot of specifications that go into that wall.

Specifically, the manufacturer says that the wall has to be -- the fill should be compacted as specified in the project to a minimum of 95 percent maximum dry density within plus or minus two percent. Basically -- and you can

only put it in 6-inch lifts.

Basically, what they are saying is that you have to test every layer. Every time you put a piece of, you know, 6-inches of soil down, you have to compact it and test it.

We actually hired a testing company, Fairway
Testing, and they were there everyday, as well as us,
watching the fill go in and testing every section. Every
layer that went in, they tested to make sure that it had
specified density.

If it doesn't have the specified density, if it's not compacted as well, the geo grids that he says stabilize the wall will pull out because it doesn't have the proper weight. There are many other specifications that he didn't include in his plans.

Also, the calculations, there's the calculations that we did, that were done for this wall in Cortlandt, is 32 pages long. It tests, it shows calculations for size mixability and sliding and overturning and global stability. The global stability or the failure circle, is a very large circle, and if that bottom isn't built correctly, the whole thing can just sort of turn in and slide out.

So I don't necessarily agree with professional opinion, and that my experience is different, as far as the

stability of the wall. But we can refer to it.

I did research the Town Code. Now, the Town Code on Section 285-4, Word Usage, in one of the last sentences, it says, it talks about terms and interchangeable terms. It says the term building includes the term structure, all right. So a structure is the same as a building.

Now, in Section 250 -- in the same section, under structure --

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: 285 dash -- MR. ELLIOT SENOR: Five.

 $$\operatorname{\textsc{DEPUTY}}$ COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Keep in mind this is the Zoning Ordinance.

MR. ELLIOT SENOR: Zoning Ordinance.

DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: Yes.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Thank you.

MR. ELLIOT SENOR: All right, the word structure, number three, says walls other than those less than four feet high. So anything over four feet high is considered a structure or a building.

Now, in your Code, you have a requirement that a building, structure, has a set back associated with it.

Now, I don't know if it's the building, if it's a primary building, but it's certainly an accessory building. An accessory building in a zone is a 12-foot setback.

Just think of the reason for that is that if you

were to build a garage as an accessory structure to your house, you don't want to build that 8-foot or 10-foot high garage right up against the property line for the neighbors, you want it set back.

So I think that there should be a greater set back, according to the code. You guys will interpret that yourself.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay, okay.

BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: I have a question.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay, I can understand, there is one thing debating the code whether or not this should follow a certain building code that is more in the line of a Zoning determination.

What we're trying to determine is regardless of what the Zoning is, whether or not the structure itself is sound. The other point is that you talked about the different layers and each layer you have to make sure that it's compounded properly --

MR. ELLIOT SENOR: Compacted.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: -- or it could pull apart. Now, I would think, regardless of how that structure, the base, is formed, those requirements still exist. You still have to compact each -- so I think the issue still goes back to the structure of the foundation.

MR. ELLIOT SENOR: All right. Well, yeah, they

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are not putting any of those geo fabrics under or behind the existing wall. They are only putting it on top on the new part of the wall.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Right.

MR. ELLIOT SENOR: So we don't know if, you know, how that lower wall is built, and its stability of it because they are not digging it up. They are not doing anything.

As far as what Paul was saying about the expense of moving the material off the site and then moving it back. They can build a piece of wall that is to the left there, that curve piece, and then take this material and back fill, you know, that area easy enough and they don't have to move it off site and then bring it back and bring more back. Because they are going to need more fill.

The whole project requires additional fill because they are leveling off a yard. There is a prismatic piece of additional fill. So you don't have to remove the fill from the site and then bring it back. You can build a section of wall, use the fill that's here and move it over there and compact it and you're done. It's natural soil on site.

The other thing was that --

BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: Elliot, let me ask you a question. I mean is it fair to summarize your opinion that

1	it's well, how would you summarize it, that it's
2	structurally unwise to build this wall on top of the
3	existing retaining wall?
4	MR. ELLIOT SENOR: Yes.
5	CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay.
6	BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: Have you
7	CHAIRMAN SIMON: Wait, wait.
8	BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: I haven't finished.
9	BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Go ahead, Michael.
10	BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: Have you expressed that in
11	a written opinion that we have?
12	MR. ELLIOT SENOR: Yes.
13	BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: We've gotten a lot of stuff
14	tonight.
15	CHAIRMAN SIMON: Yes, we did.
16	BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: It was in our packet,
17	Michael.
18	MR. ELLIOT SENOR: Yes. So then he talked about
19	the residential building code requiring a fence on top
20	CHAIRMAN SIMON: Wait a minute, we have a
21	question.
22	BOARD MEMBER TALIAFERROW: Well, my question is,
23	what would take to have it all tested to make sure it is
24	structurally sound or not?
25	MR. ELLIOT SENOR: You would have to dig it up,

you have to do some --1 2 BOARD MEMBER TALIAFERROW: Dig it up? 3 MR. ELLIOT SENOR: You have to dig it up. 4 got to dig behind the wall, you got to dig below the wall 5 to see if there's a footing, what it's made out of, you got 6 to dig behind the wall to see how wide the wall is. 7 BOARD MEMBER TALIAFERROW: How much would that 8 cost? 9 MR. ELLIOT SENOR: Well --10 BOARD MEMBER TALIAFERROW: Estimate it. 11 MR. ELLIOT SENOR: Couple thousand dollars. 12 BOARD MEMBER TALIAFERROW: That's it? 13 CHAIRMAN SIMON: You're talking about a section, 14 not the entire wall? 15 MR. ELLIOT SENOR: Well, maybe two or three, 16 depending on the couple different places to make sure it's 17 consistent. 18 CHAIRMAN SIMON: You would have to make, sample 19 the foundation, whatever a professional engineer would --20 MR. ELLIOT SENOR: Right. And then once you have 21 that information, you can actually run a computer program 22 to see how stable it is and see how stable it is if 23 you were to raise it. 24 CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay. 25 BOARD MEMBER TALIAFERROW: So you wouldn't have

to take down the entire wall?

BOARD MEMBER DESAI: I have a question. I mean it's, to me, it's really crazy to spend professional time, over time, to just the cost of taking building a new wall. So my question is, what is really, in your opinion, the replacement or leaving that wall or building something different or what would be the better or safe solution to do that?

MR. ELLIOT SENOR: Well, I think, I don't have a problem removing the wall and building it where it is. I think that the wall should be terraced. The terrace gives some additional setbacks. So you are only loosing, between the straight wall and the terraced wall, you are losing two or three feet.

I think Paul had said in his letter at some point that the terrace would be three and a half feet. That's from the front of the wall, to the front of the lower wall to the front of the upper wall, which really is only, you know, when you're figuring what the width of the block is, there's not that much.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Yeah, but, Elliot, that's what they would be losing --

BOARD MEMBER DESAI: Let me finish.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: I'm sorry, I just wanted to clarify his point.

BOARD MEMBER DESAI: My second question with building the segmental wall, is that inner space between the property line and the existing wall, to leave the wall as it is and build segmental wall in front of it and so that would give us a terrace by itself.

MR. ELLIOT SENOR: Yeah, you can't. Like you said, you can't build, you can't put the geo grids in because the existing wall is in the way. So you can't really do that.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: I want to just clarify on the terrace. The three and a half feet is real because they would loose that entire width, including the width of the lot from their yard. Let's be clear about that.

So it really is to me, in all fairness to both sides, they are loosing, they would be loosing three and a half feet. And I don't know what the length of that wall is, they are probably loosing over 300 square feet, 300 to 400 square feet of yard by building that terrace.

MR. ELLIOT SENOR: Theoretically you could put -CHAIRMAN SIMON: Again, I would like to refocus
on the issue of the strength of the wall. If the applicant
was to take a spot testing of the wall and demonstrate that
the current wall could bear the weight, do you have any
objection?

MR. ELLIOT SENOR: No.

1 CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay. So that is the issue. So 2 the issue, as I see it, goes back to my first question, can 3 the current wall bear the weight? Aesthetics and 4 everything else, that's, you know --5 BOARD MEMBER TALIAFERROW: Out. 6 CHAIRMAN SIMON: Yeah. But that could play a 7 role. But the basic issue, can it bear the weight and you're suggesting that you can prove that by take test 8 9 samplings of the wall to see what is behind it or below it? 10 MR. ELLIOT SENOR: Right. 11 CHAIRMAN SIMON: And if it proves that it could 12 bear the weight, you see no professional reason, aesthetics 13 aside, you see no professional reason why it should not be 14 done? 15 MR. ELLIOT SENOR: Right, correct. 16 CHAIRMAN SIMON: Thank you. 17 MR. ELLIOT SENOR: And to answer Hugh's, 18 Mr. Schwartz's question. You could build, once you take 19 down that existing wall, you could build a new wall closer 20 to the property line and not lose as much property, you 21 know, not loose the whole property. 22 BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: That's true. 23 ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: That was going 24 to be my suggestion.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Yes, that's true, yes.

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MR. ELLIOT SENOR: Now, I don't know if my client 1 2 will --3 CHAIRMAN SIMON: I would still -- just a minute. 4 BOARD MEMBER DESAI: You finish? 5 CHAIRMAN SIMON: I would still like to refocus on that issue because this is -- the whole issue has surfaced 6 7 because of a question of the integrity of the wall and whether or not it could bear the weight. 8 9 I will ask Mr. Petretti to come back up and to indicate whether or not he thinks that is a reasonable 10 11 suggestion and whether or not it can be done. 12 BOARD MEMBER DESAI: I think, Walter, other than 13 that, I think let's have other issues. My question to you, 14 again, is that what is physically looks like is the cost --15 CHAIRMAN SIMON: Wait a minute, no, no. 16 BOARD MEMBER DESAI: I just want to finish. 17 CHAIRMAN SIMON: I'm sorry to interrupt you. 18 BOARD MEMBER DESAI: Okay, but if we can have 19 him --20 CHAIRMAN SIMON: I'm sorry to interrupt you, but 21 this whole thing came about because we got two letters from professional engineers challenging, one challenging the 22 23 integrity of the wall, and one is saying that the wall can 24 perfectly bear the weight. 25 BOARD MEMBER DESAI: That's --

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Cost of the design, aesthetics
and everything, those are ancillary issues. The basic
issue is the integrity of the current wall.

BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: Let's hear from
Mr. Petretti.

MR. PAUL PETRETTI: Okay, let me speak to it and

MR. PAUL PETRETTI: Okay, let me speak to it and I'll try to do this as briefly as possible. I am not going to talk about the integrity of the wall at the moment. But I'll tell you that tiered walls, it's a standard. If this one is four, this one over here has got to be four feet back. I wouldn't do anything else but that.

Okay, in some circumstances I've done that by extending the geo grids from here to China, okay, under the other wall, okay, under the other wall. Then you can make them closer. But now we're talking about very expensive construction, okay.

So you also asked me about the situation with fences. Well, I've designed a lot of walls, okay. And I've decided in my practice I'm putting a fence on top of every wall, whether it's the low wall, the tier wall, if there's 30 tiers, I'm going to put it on there, okay, and I investigated the building code.

The building code does not speak to the issue of retaining walls, the residential code. The commercial code does where you have to have it.

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But in terms of liability, when you have children, okay, and they wonder around the property, I'm going to put a fence on top of a wall. And I know they did not do it at 130 Euclid Avenue.

BOARD MEMBER DESAI: What?

MR. PAUL PETRETTI: They didn't do it. They choose not to do it.

BOARD MEMBER DESAI: Because I don't remember seeing it on your plan.

MR. PAUL PETRETTI: I'm telling you right now that, because I design 20 or 30 of them a year, okay, I've decided, okay, that we're going to put that, we will put a fence in accordance with the New York State Building Code, okay. And let the owner decide not to put the fence up.

I don't think the fence is the issue right now. So let's talk about the wall. So we have this masonry wall and we see the joints, okay. And we don't like it. And the joints are showing. But that doesn't mean the wall is deteriorating. It's a good solid wall.

So let's talk about the bearing capacity underneath the wall. So we have about two tons per square foot, okay, solid bearing capacity. We have a wall that's sitting on there now. We're going to add another 300 pounds per square foot. All you're doing is transferring the block wall ion to the masonry. The

masonry has a lot more bearing capacity than it needs to carry the wall, okay.

But if somebody deems it necessary that we excavate that wall, and take a peak, I'm still going to have the same conclusion that I just had. I've been trying to not take this wall down. I've been trying to do that right from the onset, okay. So we don't disturb the trees over there, okay. We're all interested in trees. So I have an interest.

If we start messing around with the wall, and let's say this application fails, and we decide, okay, we're going to take that masonry wall down. Now we're going to go move another property line, are we not?

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Excuse me, Paul, that was not my question are we moving the wall. My question is, can the foundation of the wall be spot tested --

MR. PAUL PETRETTI: Yes.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: -- to indicate that it can bear the weight?

MR. PAUL PETRETTI: Yes, we can do that. You dig it up. You hand dig it up.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Is that something that the applicant is willing to do?

MR. PAUL PETRETTI: At this juncture, I would say if that's what you would like us to do, I'm pretty sure the

applicant will do it. The applicant is right here.

MR. JOSH DEITCH: I would like to speak to that.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: At the mic, please.

MR. JOSH DEITCH: Of course. At the end of the day, yeah, we want this project to go through. However, I really have to say at this point, what you just heard from a professional engineer, whom we have hired and whose name is to be on this and whose liability is here, is that he is going to end up coming to the same conclusion whether he does this test or not.

And I would say that the person who's standing behind me right now, he has no liability here. He's not the engineer on record. If something happens, Mr. Petretti is the person who has his entire license and reputation at stake.

He's made it clear to us that he would not be doing this if it wasn't -- if he did not believe professionally that this was sound. So he's fully on board with this. And I have to say in terms of time line, this is another stalling technique.

Susan and Jim have, they had concerns about engineering for awhile, but somehow only reached out to our local Facebook post on 21st, May 21st.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay, let's talk -BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: Can I say something?

MR. JOSH DEITCH: So I have to say, would I be -would we do it if it's deemed necessary, yes. But at this
point it feels like it's being deemed necessary to run out
the clock.

BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: Okay. Let me just say, let me just say one thing. Look, we're Board Members. We're lawyers, bankers, doctors, bakers. We're not engineers. And we just had an engineer, Mr. Senor, who we all know, he's been up here many times, saying that, you know, if he were on the project, he would not put up this.

However, says Mr. Senor, you know, if you dig a couple of holes, it's not that big a deal. You know, we can have confidence that it's safe. It won't delay anything.

What is probably going to happen in a few minutes is that this Public Hearing will be closed. The record will remain open for a week or two, okay. And I think that it might make sense to dig a few of those holes and have Mr. Petretti, you know, write us a note telling us what he found during that two weeks, which would add some comfort to all of us in terms of this wall.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Kirit.

BOARD MEMBER DESAI: I just have a global concern, which is your concern with the time line and everything. And maybe considering what Senor stated about

the cost of really taking down and doing it much better and don't have to really do this back and forth between the issues.

And I understand it's very frustrating. If I were you, I probably would just throw all the experts out and just do the things which expedite you're doing it. So think about considering it to really doing the way that expedites your time line.

MR. JOSH DEITCH: Sure, yeah. Look, we will, if it's deemed necessary and we can close this hearing, I'm happy to do the testing, as long as we can kind of continue the time line as it is. And so you were asking about taking down the wall and building a new one?

BOARD MEMBER DESAI: Well, it looks like the way you're concerned and our concern is, I mean this is the first time we've kind of raising things so --

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Wait a minute. Wait a minute.

BOARD MEMBER DESAI: If this thing is closing down to do the things I would recommend, as a Board Member, who really feel very confidence because you do the testing and again, you're challenging one testing versus another testing, who is going to make the call.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay, okay, I think we really need to come to a decision and move forward. As I said at the beginning, the issue, the main issue, is the integrity

of the wall.

We have two engineers who are questioning the integrity of the wall. One feels confident that it's okay. The other is saying if you do a test and it proves that it's okay, I'm okay with it also. So to me, the simple thing is just to do the test.

BOARD MEMBER DESAI: So Roger --

BOARD MEMBER TALIAFERROW: I also --

BOARD MEMBER DESAI: Let me just answer because you're talking about that direction. What I saw, I don't know the true cost of it, the wall, but it is the challenging the experts versus experts and how do you know that this will, the testing and --

CHAIRMAN SIMON: We don't know.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Isn't that what the testing is for?

BOARD MEMBER DESAI: -- so it could be another challenge to the whole process.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Yes.

BOARD MEMBER DESAI: And then you're saying now two experts. Then we will have another expert coming in and challenging the whole testing.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: If I may?

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Well, we don't know that. I think we should come to a conclusion what we're going to do

now in terms of --

BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: I think Aaron has a suggestion.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Wait a minute -- in terms of closing the hearing and keep it open for extended period of time, which we can define. That will give the opportunity to have those tests done and submit it to this Board before we make a final decision.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Right. And what staff can do is upon receipt of the testing, we can have the Town's Bureau of Engineering take a look at the results and opine.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: I think, I would like to hear our Commissioner comment on that because he's kind of like -- I would like to know from the Commissioner if that's something that the Town would be willing to do in a case like this.

DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: Well, the suggestion is, I mean, what Aaron and I were thinking is we close the Public Hearing, keep the record open for three weeks.

Have the testing done, it will be as submissions, so you're going to have, you know, as soon as reasonably possibly to get that done, and we will provide the results. And any comments to the engineering bureau and seek their Counsel with respect to that --

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: I'm guessing -- CHAIRMAN SIMON: Hold on.

DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: -- as opposed to they are not going to, you know, it's not their job to give opinions as to tests, but they'll be able to advise us as to whether they feel whether there are concerns, whether they feel that the tests that were done were reasonable.

ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: Sufficient.

DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: Sufficient.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: First of all, we're not going to have the engineering department in this Town as referees in a professional disagreement between two very skilled engineers, who have been before this Board on a regular basis.

DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: Correct.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: However, it's also, one point that's true, in this case, it is Mr. Petretti's license that's on the line for the integrity of the wall. I think your willingness to give Ms. Weinstein and her husband more comfort by doing this testing is a very good step towards resolving this.

And if Mr. Petretti does that and then finds that yeah, it is what he said, that is a comforting step. So I think that would be the right way to go and bring that in. You might find that Mr. Senor was absolutely correct and

1	the wall underneath is, you know, there is a swamp under
2	there, I don't know, who the heck knows.
3	So that's what I would do in terms of that. I
4	agree with Mr. Simon. Paul, how long would it take you to
5	do that testing?
6	MR. PAUL PETRETTI: Well, I'll call the
7	contractor tomorrow and ask. He'll do it right away. He
8	is going to excavate in front of the wall, hand dig it
9	so
10	BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: So if we gave you three
11	weeks
12	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Let me jump in.
13	CHAIRMAN SIMON: August.
14	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Can we give maybe
15	two weeks just so that we have a week to digest the
16	information.
17	CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay, but if we were to put this
18	on for decision
19	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Well, it's
20	June 5th. There is a July 2nd meeting.
21	CHAIRMAN SIMON: Oh, I'm sorry, July 2nd, yeah.
22	BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Yeah.
23	MR. PAUL PETRETTI: I'm confident that the
24	contractor that's building this wall has built many walls.
25	He's a good wall builder. And so he will come in and he

will give the test bits. But can I, what are we going to do about the plantings that was offered?

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: I was going to bring that up, too. I would like, please, I would like --

MR. PAUL PETRETTI: You want them? You don't want them?

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: You are two wonderful neighbors. I met with both of you, guys. You both care. You both actually like each other. And it's bad when this kind of thing happens, okay.

I would like you to look at the alternatives. I mean, I can understand not wanting to see some big, ugly structure. By the way, I think you're actually going to see less of a foundation from what they are doing than before. And that foundation, pardon me, is butt ugly, I mean it is.

MR. JOSH DEITCH: You can talk to Zappy, they put the house up. They are outside. Talk to Zappy about that.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: It's really ugly because it's peeling and stuff like that because it is ugly. Let me finish. So what I would like you guys to do is look at the alternatives, potentially, of maybe that fence they are offering along on the property line, which would break up the view, it could be like a barn door fence. It could have Ivy on the fence. So you may be able to get the green

on the bottom, cover up, which is not an attractive wall 1 2 that's there now, as an option. 3 I just like to see if you guys one last time try 4 to come to an agreement that softens, softens, the impact. 5 I think there are ways you can do it with potentially the 6 fence. I thought it's a good idea what Mr. Petretti 7 brought up in his --8 MR. PAUL PETRETTI: Can I speak to that issue? 9 BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Yeah. We have a big, 10 another hearing. 11 MR. PAUL PETRETTI: I think this is important. Elliot is here. We're both land surveyors. We do this all 12 13 the time. If you have a fence or a wall and it's not on 14 line, the title company is saying what's the problem. 15 Right? 16 So the fence will hide the wall. And there 17 should be a fence on there two feet off that wall. So we 18 don't have an adverse possession situation. Yes or no, 19 right? 20 MR. ELLIOT SENOR: Or a letter saying we want to 21 claim --22 CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay. 23 BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Just work it out. 24 MR. PAUL PETRETTI: We play the same game 25 everyday.

1	MR. JOSH DEITCH: I would just like to add one
2	thing to that.
3	CHAIRMAN SIMON: We have another hearing
4	MR. JOSH DEITCH: I know you do and I appreciate
5	all your time. Karen and I are both educators. We have
6	budgeted money for this project. At a certain point,
7	everything that gets asked for is another expense.
8	CHAIRMAN SIMON: Rìght, right.
9	MR. JOSH DEITCH: And we've tried to do
10	everything we can within our budget to make this work so
11	that we are not poor; not poor but broke at the end of
12	this. And I think that is the thing that I think is hard
13	for us to keep being asked to do more and more stuff.
14	BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Sir, I don't want to say
15	anymore. By the way, you were talking about \$300 per
16	arborvitaes. I know what arborvitaes cost
17	MR. JOSH DEITCH: I have a
18	BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: I understand. Let me
19	finish. Let me finish.
20	CHAIRMAN SIMON: No. No.
21	MR. JOSH DEITCH: Would you like to see the
22	proposal from the landscaper.
23	DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: You can't speak at
24	the same time.
25	BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Let me finish. Let me

1 finish, please, okay. The fence may be an alternative to 2 that is what I'm saying. Then you can just put Ivy, which 3 is cheap, on that fence. Give them the green that they 4 want. Give them the break that they want. 5 I don't know if it's going to work. You have to 6 talk to them. But at least look at that, it's a way of 7 trading out something else you were going to do for something else that may actually be more aesthetically 8 9 pleasing. 10 Please try to do this. I don't think we, this 11 Board, ever spent this much time on a wall in the 17 years 12 that I've been on this Board, okay, truthfully. 13 CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay. Could I get a motion to 14 close the issue? 15 BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: So moved. 16 ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: So moved. 17 CHAIRMAN SIMON: Wait a minute -- and keep it 18 open until --19 MR. PAUL PETRETTI: I do want to address the 20 fence on the property line. It has to go in, okay, because 21 there is a potential adverse possession situation here. 2.2 Yes or no? 23 CHAIRMAN SIMON: Well, that's something --24 BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: That's up to you. 25 CHAIRMAN SIMON: That's something you can

1	speak
2	DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: Did you see the
3	first item on our agenda tonight?
4	CHAIRMAN SIMON: There's a motion on the floor to
5	close the hearing and keep the record open until?
6	BOARD MEMBER TALIAFERROW: Sec
7	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: June 25th.
8	CHAIRMAN SIMON: June 25th.
9	BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Second.
10	CHAIRMAN SIMON: All in favor? Aye.
11	BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: Aye.
12	ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: Aye.
13	BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Aye.
14	BOARD MEMBER TALIAFERROW: Aye.
15	BOARD MEMBER DESAI: Aye.
16	BOARD MEMBER HAY: Aye.
17	BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Thank you, guys.
18	MR. ELLIOT SENOR: Thank you.
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move into the next Public Hearing on the agenda.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: The next item on the agenda is PB 17-36.

I just want to announce to the Public how we plan to proceed on this application. Unless things change during the evening, I see this being a Public Hearing in two sections. As we all know, this was the project that went from, I believe, ten houses to four. But there are still some major issues with the project that we need to address.

One is in the area of drainage. We have to make sure that the issue of drainage is appropriately addressed if this application is approved.

The other one is traffic. There is still some questions that have been raised as to the traffic. So that needs to be addressed.

And there is a third question in regards to whether or not additional houses will be built on the property in the future. So what I would like this meeting to do is to flush out all of these issues.

We have John Canning who wrote an extensive traffic report that he could go through that and to answer those questions, and if there are additional questions that can be raised by the public.

There is questions about the drainage. We have

the Commissioner of Publics Works here so he can understand what the issues are. So he could make the proper presentation when we have the second hearing.

So I would like this hearing to be focused on fact finding, focus on those three points. So at the second Public Hearing, we could then be in a position to, once we have all the facts in, then the Board will feel comfortable then to close the hearing and to make a decision. So I would like this to be a gathering of facts of the case.

MR. BRIAN ZAPPI: Okay.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Go ahead and identify yourself.

MR. BRIAN ZAPPI: Good evening, Mr. Chairman, members of the Board, Brian Zappi from Zappico Real Estate Development and A Professional Engineer. I am here to discuss this --

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Speak up a little bit.

DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: Just put the mic,
pick it up a little bit.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Make sure it's on.

MR. BRIAN ZAPPI: I always have a hard time with these things.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: It's on, just speak into it.

MR. BRIAN ZAPPI: So I'll just wait for the plans

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and everything. Basically, I'll just do a little recap -DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: Just project a
little bit more.

MR. BRIAN ZAPPI: -- a recap on the property -- CHAIRMAN SIMON: I would just like to add that Sergeant Reckson from the Police Department is also in the audience. So he'll be listening also.

MR. BRIAN ZAPPI: I would like to thank any and all the consultants and members of the public, everyone who came out, Sergeant Reckson as well.

So basically I'll, with that said, I'll dive into this. We have two existing tax lots, lot 11 and lot 12 located between Old Colony and Midvale. The property is sloping from Old Colony down towards Midvale Road.

I know you had mentioned that there are -- you want to get some findings of facts on what's going on as far as, you know, drainage and traffic and safety.

So since our previous meeting, we have had several staff visits and site visits to further address what's going on with this property and potential runoff down to Pipeline, down below. With engineering comments that we've had, they've asked us to analyze the water shed, which is basically a large area that contributes to the drainage runoff on Old Colony Road.

This water shed, as shown here, so the water shed

shown up here on the projector is approximately 18.5 acres, which would be including the subject property. This area consists of lawn area, partially forested area, impervious surface.

All of this water is kind of getting collected and conveyed through the storm sewer and ends up discharging down onto the property. You can see the little triangular note showed there. That is where the head wall is on that property.

So right here is the subject property, tax lots 11 and 12. What you see here, this bold dashed line, is the border of the water shed, which contributes all the water within this dark bold line, ends up discharging right there on the property. It's a large area of water and of concentrated flow that comes out at that little point right here. Sorry, it's kind of far.

Further site investigation shows that so much water is coming out of that pipe and out of that head wall, it's causing severe erosion through the property. That's shown in this line right here.

So this entire water shed, all the water in this whole area, comes down to this one little point and then comes through the property. It's coming through with pretty good speed to cause all of the sediment to end up washing out through the drainage channel and completely

1 clogging a pipe downstream. 2 BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: I have a question on that. 3 So you're saying all the water on that water shed area, 4 even if it may go into certain storm sewers, it all ends up 5 on your property? 6 MR. BRIAN ZAPPI: Yes. 7 BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: None of it goes like 8 further downhill through other sewers like to the Bronx 9 River or anything like that? 10 MR. BRIAN ZAPPI: Eventually all the water will 11 make its way down towards the Bronx River. 12 BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: No, but through your 13 property? 14 MR. BRIAN ZAPPI: Through our property. 15 BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: None of it is diverted 16 through pipes? 17 MR. BRIAN ZAPPI: There is no easement or 18 anything that would allow the conveyance of that water 19 through the property --20 BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: I don't mean through your 21 property. I mean how about Old Colony where it comes down 22 by the train station, none of the water is diverted --23 BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Are there any storm 24 drains on Old Colony? 25 MR. BRIAN ZAPPI: On Old Colony, there are storm

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drains. The storm drains are located in this area here at the low point. These are just a few of the catch basins. There is a manhole here as well. There is some along the shoulders. There are some over here at the intersection of Midvale. And there is even some a little bit lower over here.

BOARD MEMBER HAY: So what you're saying is they all funnel down --

MR. BRIAN ZAPPI: And they all funnel down to the lowest point, which is at our property, and that's where all the flow is going right now.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Those storm drains, they actually go onto your property, not into some kind of municipal system?

MR. BRIAN ZAPPI: I wish they did. And I actually think -- and yeah, and that's pretty much the main reason or the biggest reason that's causing flooding down on Pipeline down below. Because with all of the sediment that's been captured from these larger increasing rain events, there is more water getting there.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: But the flooding I've seen, and I drive that road everyday, okay, isn't behind the property you're developing. The flooding starts at the first house, which is the one you built last year, and goes down to all the, the houses that have been there for years,

next to the one you built on Old Colony, that's where the flooding is. It's not behind the property where you are. So doesn't really makes sense to me what you're saying.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Just a second. If all the water

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Just a second. If all the water is being funneled through that spot, the question is where does it go after that? So it could well be that it's going to those areas that you see puddling.

So the question is to identify where that water is going and then where does that water wind up on the Pipeline. And then based upon that, come up with an appropriate drainage system to capture that water.

Because once the water goes onto your property, it could spread anywhere and could come out anywhere at the bottom. Have you done any studies to trace where that, how that water flows through your property?

MR. BRIAN ZAPPI: Yes. So -- CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay.

MR. BRIAN ZAPPI: — as that water comes down through the property and the sediment has been captured and filling up completely to the point where the pipes can no longer convey water. So the pipes downstream have become, right here, you'll see an 18-inch round concrete drainage pipe that juts up into the property.

This, along with other Town drainage maps and older plans, show conveyance of the storm drains coming

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down, crossing through the property and getting captured in this pipe here. With that pipe full of sediment and with more flow coming through the property, that pipe, even though it was just cleaned by the Town, will continue to accumulate more sediment as time goes on.

When that pipe has been fully accumulated with sediment, it's washing out, as you see here in the blue, and it floods down to Pipeline. Further site investigation shows that it doesn't just flood through here, but it actually rises in the channel spilling out other areas throughout the property.

So as you see it comes down from Old Colony kind of across and through, it's almost acting like a large weir where it kind of spills over.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Now, would the design of your four houses have any effect on that pipe or you plan to make an improvement to that flow through the pipe or go around that pipe or what, what will happen?

MR. JIM ZAPPI: Yes. I'm Jim Zappi, also a PE and I'm Brian's dad. I just -- and Aaron, if you can hold that there for a minute. Brian kind of went a little bit fast.

The water shed that's on the west side of the property, of Midvale, all that water drains down into the catch basins, comes down Old Colony and it gets dumped into

these catch basins here.

So all that, that whole water shed up on the top, which is roughly 18 acres, ends up coming down, gets dumped on our property through all the storm drains in the street, and there is a head wall.

So in other words, you have a piece of pipe, the pipe stops. And then this is all open channel, meaning it's just a rut in the ground. And all the stormwater comes down. And years ago, there is a pipe over here -- you got another drawing there, Aaron?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Yes.

MR. JIM ZAPPI: So right here is an existing pipe. So what used to happen, it would come down off of Old Colony, go open channel, so it wasn't piped, and it would go in this pipe here. What has happened now, because of all the heavy rain events, all the sediment went inside this pipe and clogged this pipe. So this whole thing was about 95 percent clogged.

So what happens is now the water is jumping over. It's not going in this channel here anymore, this pipe.

It's coming out on Old Colony Road. And the main reason is because --

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Pipeline.

MR. JIM ZAPPI: Pipeline, I'm sorry. Because the pipes, these pipes that are there now, are clogged. And

the water could be, the flooding could be down this way by the existing house. That's just the way the grade of the road can go and go down that way.

So to answer your question, what's going to happen. Right now, there is a problem there. We propose to -- we propose to retain the stormwater on the site. The code says in a 25-year storm, that's what we're required to do, we're going to do a 100-year storm.

So not only are we going to retain all the water from the impervious surfaces that we're creating, but we're also going to retain all the drainage that comes off on the woods.

What these things are, you got one here, one here, here and here. Those will be in the ground, like a dry wall, so to speak. They are sized to take up to 100-year storm and it would be the dry well, the walkways, the entire lawn and the house.

BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: And what are you going to do about the 18-acre water shed, which is currently in that open ditch, missing that pipe, are you going to repipe it?

MR. JIM ZAPPI: Okay, yes. We are proposing to pipe it. I just want to clarify this because this is Brian's project and I'm not -- he can speak to that. I just wanted the Board to understand what the existing conditions are.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Could you answer Michael's question, please?

MR. BRIAN ZAPPI: So yes, we do plan on piping the connection from the head wall down to where the manhole is, further down site as shown in the blue.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Shown in the blue.

BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: What size pipe?

MR. BRIAN ZAPPI: Right now we currently have an 18-inch pipe. 18-inch pipe proposed connection because that's what the Town drainage down below. Depending on, you know, different storm events and confirmation from the engineering department, we want to make sure that this pipe has been adequately sized. If the pipe does need to get made larger, that is something that will end up getting vetted through the engineering department.

BOARD MEMBER HAY: I'm sorry, what is the diameter of the pipe that's emptying out of that head wall?

MR. BRIAN ZAPPI: That's an 18-inch.

ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: 18-inch.

MR. BRIAN ZAPPI: And it's also getting picked up at an 18-inch down below. Now, this was built many, many years ago as it's shown on many, many -- yeah. So this was built a long time ago. So maybe when that pipe was first put in, it didn't, you know, consider the entire water shed. So that could be part of the problem.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: We do have some old maps if you want me to put them up.

BOARD MEMBER HAY: So are you saying that 18-inch, you don't feel confident or don't think that the 18-inch pipe is enough to channel that whole water shed? It doesn't seem like it to me, but I'm not an engineer.

MR. BRIAN ZAPPI: There are different ways to go about it. You can do two pipes or a larger pipe. But we just want to make sure that we've considered everything that the engineering department wants as far as their design calculations and making sure everything is --

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: What I hear, though, is the pipe you're proposing is 18-inches, but it's connected to a municipal that's 18-inches anyway. So if you put a larger pipe in and connect it to an 18-inch pipe, it's not going to make a difference.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: I can report to the Board that there are ongoing discussions between the applicant and the Town's Bureau of Engineering related specifically to this issue.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Okay.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: So you know, I think it's something that if you have a future, a continuation of the Public Hearing, that will be wrapped up so that this Board can fully understand that issue.

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CHAIRMAN SIMON: I think one of the questions that have to be raised and answered that if, assuming that all the drainage is properly designed and goes into an 18-inch pipe and it captures all the water flow coming off the property, the question is, can the 18-inch pipe that is there now handle it.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Handle it.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Right.

ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: And adequately.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: And that's the question that's being discussed between the Town's Bureau of Engineering and the applicants.

So just to clarify, though, the stormwater run off coming off of the four proposed lots, the areas of disturbance in connection with the four lots, are going to be handled in a separate system on the individual lots. I think that's what Mr. Zappi was explaining.

The water that's currently coming through the channel and trying to make its way into the 18-inch pipe, that's the water that they are looking to size and appropriately size and structurally sound pipe to accommodate that water from the upper water shed.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay, going into -DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: I just wanted to

clarify. There is a distinction between the two.

1	CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay, and going into that same
2	clogged pipe?
3	ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: No, there is
4	going to be a new connection is what I understand.
5	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: So let me be clear
6	Let me go back to the existing condition plan. Existing
7	conditions, there are really two well, down below there
8	are two pipes. There is an 18-inch pipe here and then an
9	18-inch pipe that goes south for several hundred feet.
10	Let's talk first about this diagonal pipe. Well
11	that's proposed to be eliminated as part of the applicant'
12	proposal.
13	ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: Yeah.
14	CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay.
15	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: So if we take a
16	look at this versus what the applicant currently proposes
17	is they propose their pipe going all the way
18	CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay.
19	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: to this manhole.
20	This pipe would be eliminated.
21	ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: So Aaron, that
22	gets capped and that's the end of it?
23	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: It's already pretty
24	much exposed so it will probably just be removed.
25	BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: I'm sorry? Say that again.

1	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: It's very visible
2	in the field.
3	BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: That proposed new pipe.
4	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Yes.
5	BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: Is 18-inches and it's going
6	into an existing 18-inch storm sewer in the Pipeline?
7	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: A storm a
8	drainpipe.
9	BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: What does that drainpipe go
10	into?
11	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: It goes south
12	several hundred feet and it dumps out, enters into a
13	culvert that goes underneath Aqueduct Drive and ultimately
14	ends up in the Bronx River.
15	BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Right by where the old
16	tennis courts was.
17	BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: It all ends up in the Bronx
18	River?
19	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: It does, correct.
20	BOARD MEMBER TALIAFERROW: Do we know the amount
21	of sediment that maybe in that pipe?
22	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Well, the pipe was
23	recently jetted and cleaned by our Department of Public
24	Works over the last few weeks. I would say within the last
25	two to three weeks.

1	I can tell you that some of this information is
2	going to be discussed at the future Public Hearing. We're
3	kind of compiling comments and questions of the Board and
4	eventually maybe some member of the public.
5	BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: It's also true that there
6	are no storm drains going north towards the station on the
7	Pipeline. Correct?
8	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Correct. There are
9	no catch basins north of this subject property
10	BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Right.
11	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: as it fronts on
12	to Aqueduct Drive.
13	BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Where I'm seeing the
14	water after it rains, there are no catch basins at all.
15	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Not until you get
16	really into the area of the train station itself.
17	BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Right.
18	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Further south there
19	is a lot
20	BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: It's where the old tennis
21	court was.
22	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: it's an access
23	drive to the tennis court. Actually, so, and I reported
24	this to the CAC the other evening and this Board does have
25	a recommendation from the CAC in hand. I believe I emailed

it out --

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CHAIRMAN SIMON: Yes.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: -- and you also have hard copies. But what I explained to the CAC, which was reported to me by the Highway Department under the Department of Public Works was that the major issues that they observed along Aqueduct Drive, Pipeline Road were in the area of the tennis court area.

They recently installed a 6-inch perforated pipe for several hundred feet because it was their opinion that water was shedding down the hill and, in that location anyway, making its way onto the Pipeline Road. And they wanted to try to intercept some of that.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Like was said, I'm a regular commuter on that road, okay. I can tell you yes, that was the worst spot. But there is standing water on north of this property in front of all developed houses all the way to Hartsdale station in heavy rain.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: We discussed that, yes.

DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: I just want to say, we do have a couple of traffic people here today and we have half hour to 11:00.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay. We want to get that in, okay. We will go back to drainage again. But we do want

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to get in our -- Sergeant Reckson, is there information that, you know, John Canning is going to go through his entire, will go through those 13 questions.

Are there any information you would like to add that might not -- oh, the issue was of traffic accidents at that corner. Could you comment on that or?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: While Sergeant
Reckson is coming up, I just, for the benefit of those
watching at home, I do want to explain the various permits
required in connection with the project. I know you asked
the applicant to get right into drainage and stormwater
management.

But the applicant has submitted for a preliminary subdivision, steep slope permit, wetland/watercourse permit, and tree removal permit application for a proposal consisting of the subdivision of two existing tax lots into four zoning compliant lots.

These properties are located in R-10 Zoning
District. And there is steep slope impacts, impacts to
watercourse on the property, watercourse buffer area, tree
removal, plans have been shown to that effect. There has
also been a landscaping plan proposed as well. I just
wanted that to be clear.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Thank you for reading that into the record.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: You're welcome.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: There have been some comments about accidents on Old Colony Road during wet and dry weather. Do you have any information in terms of reported accidents along --

SERGEANT RECKSON: From June of 2009 until recently, three crashes were reported to the Police Department where reports were made and submitted. And I believe they were furnished to Mr. Canning.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Do you know whether or not there were weather conditions at the time?

SERGEANT RECKSON: They don't appear to be. I think one was related to ice and one was a commercial vehicle, maybe turning or backing into a parked car. And the other one I don't recall.

BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: Where were these accidents?

SERGEANT RECKSON: The section of Old Colony Road in the vicinity of Midvale Road.

BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: Okay.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Are there any other questions?

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Sergeant Reckson, one
thing that I know I've heard is concern about that
intersection, that section of road, during icy conditions.
Can you talk to that at all? Is there anything else we

should know about, because I've heard that there's been a

lot of unreported.

SERGEANT RECKSON: I can only speak to what has been reported to the Police Department. That's all I can tell you. As far as the conditions, that would be Public Works would maintain the conditions, you know, if it's icy or wet or slippery. I can't speak to that.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Okay.

ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: Sergeant Reckson there was a comment made about a possible stop sign there. Can you tell me why we could not put a stop sign there?

SERGEANT RECKSON: Where, specifically?

ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: At Midvale Road in one or both directions.

SERGEANT RECKSON: I think that would be a question better for the engineer to speak to.

ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: Okay.

BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: Thank you, Sergeant
Reckson.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: So as --

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Before you start, I note, first of all, it was a very extensive report. And, in addition, to the 13 questions, you give a lot of mathematical calculation, how you arrived at that. I don't think you have to provide the mathematical calculation --

MR. JOHN CANNING: Understood.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: -- but the site -- so that's back up information, so we know how you did it.

MR. JOHN CANNING: That's right, exactly.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: But if you can go through those, I believe it was 13 questions that were posed, and give an

MR. JOHN CANNING: Yes. Certainly. Just to quickly summarize from April 12th we submitted a report and the most important information in that was summarized in

DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: I want to interrupt, just for the record, but if you can state your name and

MR. JOHN CANNING: For the record, my name is John Canning. I work for Kimley-Horn. I'm a professional engineer and I've been practicing traffic engineering for

BOARD MEMBER TALIAFERROW: I ask if you can just shift the mic a little. Thank you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Thank you.

MR. JOHN CANNING: The most important information from our April 12th report was in the table on page two, which basically summarized the required sight distances and the available sight distances based on our measurements. And for this application to be considered safe, it would

have to have driveway sight distances that met or exceeded the minimum standards and it did, as was presented in our April 12th report.

So you had asked for facts. Those were, in my opinion, the most pertinent facts and there were a number of questions that arose from that. One of which was why would you or could you put a stop sign at the intersection of Midvale Road and Old Colony Road.

You could put a stop sign pretty much anywhere you want. But there is a Federal manual that says these are the standards that you typically have. And to put a stop sign in, it typically requires five or more accidents at a location that are susceptible to correction by the installation of a traffic signal and approximately equal traffic volumes on the crossing streets.

Neither of which are really available or occurring at Midvale Road. So it doesn't meet the standard. If there were five or more accidents that were corrected by a stop sign, I would say it would be a good candidate for that.

ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: Okay, but if the people, if everybody in the neighborhood feels that it's a hazard --

MR. JOHN CANNING: Yup.

ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: -- that could be

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overruled you're saying?

MR. JOHN CANNING: So let me put it is this way. ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: The neighborhood

is concerned.

MR. JOHN CANNING: Here's the way it works. see lots of roads in this County where stop signs have been put in to slow people down because they are residential neighborhoods. And generally speaking, they are kind of affective.

The Federal Government in its wisdom, has put out this Bible that says this is how you're supposed to do it, and these are the standards. So the Town, when it makes a decision like this, has to weigh the benefits to the community against the risks to not complying with the standards.

And if you put a stop sign in that doesn't meet the standards, and then for some reason somebody stopped and the person behind them is not paying attention and goes into the end of them, the person behind can sue the Town for putting the stop sign in that didn't meet the standards. So it's not an easy decision.

There are certainly circumstances where the Town can say we understand these risks, we have done a study and we have listened to the residents and we made observations and it's clear to us that the risks outweigh the benefits.

And then they can make that decision. But I don't think we're at that point based on the evidence that we have.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Mr. Canning, I think the objective to that, and it goes back to I think some comments I've seen from the community on this. There is a concern about the speed for which people come down the hill on Old Colony Road. I mean it's a thoroughfare to the high school.

MR. JOHN CANNING: Yes.

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BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: There are teenagers on that road all the time. They are not supposed to be, but they are there anyway. Are there any other traffic calming methods we could use to slow that traffic down there potentially without disrupting the neighborhood?

MR. JOHN CANNING: Sure. So I just would like to note that the observed 85th percentile as you just come over the hill is 33 miles per hour, which is three miles per above the posted speed limit. So clearly it is higher than the speed limit. I would hazard a guess that if you were to measure many of the roads in Town, you'd get something that's quite similar.

It has been my experience that if you put a radar speed feedback sign, similar to what you put on Taxter Road, that's a Town road that the Town, I presume, put those signs in, that they reduce the 85th percentile by

approximately two miles per hour.

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So some people, actually a number of people adjust their speed, but they don't slow down a lot. They just say, oh, I'm going a little fast, I'll slow down. So that's one measure that you can put in. That it would be my experience that that would reduce the speed from maybe 33 to 31 miles per hour.

Other measures that could be put in, speed humps as opposed to bumps, are sometimes put in on roads. I know it's not a Town of Greenburgh road, but over on Northfield Avenue in Dobbs Ferry, which used to be a cut-through from Ashford Avenue up into Irvington, they put a number of speed humps on that road.

The issue with speed humps, there is a couple of things. One, it reduces emergency response times.

Because, particularly, well, both ambulances and fire departments have suspensions that are different than cars. And so they have to slow down more.

And particularly, if you get somebody that's in an ambulance that's on a gurney, or you got 500 gallons of water in a fire truck, you don't want to over these things more than five miles per hour. So that could be another issue where you have to do a balancing test against the benefits versus the impacts.

The other issue with speed humps, there's a

couple of issues with them. One, they can cause a little bit of noise. So if you put them outside somebody's window and the garbage truck comes through at 7:00 o'clock every morning, because they are the first pick up on the route, 7:00 o'clock every morning, you're probably going to hear that garage truck going over the humps.

These are things that you have to weigh. If I were to put a speed hump on Old Colony Road, I would not

These are things that you have to weigh. If I were to put a speed hump on Old Colony Road, I would not put it on a slope. I would put it on a flat area, which means it would be south of the crest that's up from Midvale. So that's another measure that you could implement. So those are the two measures. I think the easiest one, in my opinion —

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: A sign.

MR. JOHN CANNING: -- is the sign.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: I like the idea of a sign.

BOARD MEMBER TALIAFERROW: How about a rumble strips?

MR. JOHN CANNING: You can put rumble strips in there. As a matter of fact, there are a couple of different ways of treating rumble strips.

I'm not sure if you're familiar with Sunny Side

Lane. It's at the end of Taxter Road. It's a winding road

that's on the border between Tarrytown and Irvington.

Recently they put in a rumble strip down the double-yellow line. It's so narrow and so winding, that they just have a double-yellow line. People just flew down and the line was kind of arbitrary.

So now when you go over it, you hear your tires.

And I think the residents for the most part are reasonably happy with it. That's one type of rumble strip.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: I'm a resident and I'm happy with it.

MR. JOHN CANNING: The other type is where you have transverse rumble strips. Usually you find those when you are approaching a toll booth. You're doing 55 miles an hour or when you're coming down the Bear Mountain Parkway into the round-about at Bear Mountain round-about, at the Bear Mountain Bridge. So they are placed in sequence so it's like ba-dump, ba-dump, ba-dump. It gives you the sense that you have to slow down.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Doesn't that create a noise also a problem for snow plowers, too?

MR. JOHN CANNING: They do. I would say the problem for snow plows is not so significant that you would not do it if you felt you needed to do it.

I mean they have them on the Thruways at the toll ramps. They seem to plow the Thruways fine. So I don't think that's a major issue. But they do create a noise.

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BOARD MEMBER HAY: It seems to be easier, the humps, for the plow.

ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: Seems to be easier.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ JOHN CANNING: So that's the issue of the stop sign and the traffic comment.

ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: Thank you.

MR. JOHN CANNING: So if we can quickly go through the other questions.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Yes, please do.

MR. JOHN CANNING: So first comment, there was a question as to whether the math that I used and the standards that I used were similar to the ones that were submitted by a resident. And the answer really is no.

The standard that the residents submitted stopped being used in 2001. The current standard is approximately 15 percent stricter than the old standard.

And so motorists can actually stop shorter than what the current standard requires, if they need to. The current standard is to allow you to stop at a comfortable pace and stay within your lane in the wet.

The second question pointed out a discrepancy between the field sight distance measurements that we conducted and the sight distance measurements that were shown on the Zappico plans. We measured 315 feet. And the

Zappico plans indicated 309 feet.

It's not a very significant difference and both values are above the minimum required, which is 300. I stand by the field measurements, which I conducted in the field.

The third question commented that the calculation of grade that we had conducted in our calculations was incorrect. And when I looked at the information that I was referred to by the commenter, the only way that I can get the value that they had suggested of 17 percent was if I went to the left, follow the road, went to the left of the map and took the value there, which was 285 feet instead of the value under the vehicle, which is what should have been done, which is 283 feet.

And I came up with 17 percent, which is what they calculated. If you use 283 feet, it's 14 percent. So I'm confident that the number that we used is correct.

The next comment was basically that going faster than 33 miles per hour exceeds the safety calculations. So the standard is you design to the 85th percentile. And the commenter is correct. If you're driving faster than the 85th percentile, it is possible that you would not be able to stop in time.

But I would point out a couple of things. First of all, the standard does have a 15 percent cushion based

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on the original. The standard is also for in the wet.

And finally, when engineers design roadways, we have to draw the line somewhere. Because if we were to design the roadway for the fastest car all of the roadways in Town would be designed for maybe 40, 50, 60 miles per So there is a standard and that is the 85th percentile.

There was a question asked regarding the weather, wet weather and icy weather. So the standard does account for wet weather. The standard does not account for icy weather. Basically, you cannot drive the speed limit on any road in Town when it's icy. That's why they plow. That's why they salt, and that's why you're supposed to drive slower than the speed limit when it's icy.

There were a couple of accidents on this road when it was icy. There's a couple of accidents on lots of roads in Town when it's icy. In my opinion, the benefit, for the most part, is that people do drive slower, even if they do loose control.

So instead of doing 33 miles per hour, they go down that hill at 10 miles per hour. When they try to make the turn at Midvale, they couldn't because they are trying to change the momentum of the car, but you're going at a lower speed. From a light safety perspective, it's a better condition than if somebody was traveling at the

speed limit.

The fifth question or comment was that indicating safety based on police reports is unreliable. Well, we didn't just do one method of reporting on the safety. We did look to the accident records and if we had found a problem there, that would have given us more pause to look at more issues.

But we based it on the sight distance measurements, which indicate that, at this location, at these driveways, you will have sufficient sight distance to see somebody, slow down and stop, if something should happen to them when they are pulling out of their driveway and their car stalls.

The next comment was how the initial margins, the 85th and 95th -- the 85th and the 90th percentile translated into the 98th percentile, 98 percent, two percent probability. Basically, the law of the product rule of probabilities is if you needed a sequence of events to happen for something to happen, then the probability is the multiple of them and so you end up diminishing the probability of it.

I would point out that regardless, the standard is met.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: I may have missed this, Mr. Canning, but when you refer to the standard --

MR. JOHN CANNING: It's the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, Policy under the Geometric Design of Highways and Streets. And it's intersection sight distance, which is two components: Your perception, reaction time, how far you travel before you put your foot on the break, and then your breaking time of how far you travel while you're stopping.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Thank you.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ JOHN CANNING: So that is the standard that we applied.

The rate of speed was determined based on data provided by the Police Department. They have a machine that accounts, documents the speed of vehicles as they pass a certain point. There were between 2,000 and 3,000 individual observations made. One was at one location and the other was at the other. We did it at the end of the corridor that we were studying.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: I just want to know how fast my daughter was going down Old Colony.

MR. JOHN CANNING: That information will not be revealed.

There was a comment that shared driveways would provide a higher level of scrutiny to ensure safety. It certainly is possible that shared driveways could provide better sight lines, but it's noted that the minimum has

been provided at the current driveways.

A comment was made that a third lane on Old
Colony Road would also improve sight lines. And I agree, a
third lane could improve sight lines that would allow you
to make a left turn into these driveways.

But again, the Federal manual has standards that says that these are the volumes of traffic that you should have before you consider, before you need to consider putting a left turn lane in. And the volume of traffic that made left turns into this driveway does not come close to meeting that standard.

A comment was made that darkness inhibits the drivers' ability to see as they are coming down the road. But I would point out that we're looking for vehicles coming in and out of this driveway at night, which will have their lights on. So they should be able to see them probably even better than during the day when you can't see the lights and there might be trees and stuff like that.

The next comment was the comment regarding the stop sign on Midvale Road. So we talked about that.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Yes.

MR. JOHN CANNING: The next comment was that the four new homes would add a lot of traffic to Old Colony Road. And we looked into the Institute of Transportation Engineers Trip Generation Manuals, basically a compounding

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of surveys of various uses, including single family homes.

And based on that, the information indicates that at a maximum, the four homes will add five trips to Old Colony Road in any one hour. Over the course of multiple hours, it will be multiples of five, but in the busiest hour, it will only be five trips. And in our opinion, this is not going to change the nature of traffic upgrading conditions on Old Colony Road.

The next question was that there are repeat offender speeding on northbound Old Colony Road. And we noted the speed limit and the observed the 85th percentile. So there are people traveling faster than the speed limit. And we did suggest that the Town might consider the applicant be required to install speed radar, radar speed feedback sign.

There was a question as to how the effects of slope are accounted for in the sight distance calculations. It's calculated either by subtracting if you're going downhill or adding if you're going uphill from the deceleration rate. So that's basically how it's done. And I know I missed one.

DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: You skipped 13 went back to 12.

MR. JOHN CANNING: I skipped 13 went back to 12. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Yes.

1	MR. JOHN CANNING: There was a question on the
2	lighting. When we were out there, we noted that there are
3	a couple of lights on Old Colony Road, but none right at
4	Midvale, just on the north side. There is a pole there.
5	There is no light.
6	And we would suggest that the Board may wish to
7	consider asking the applicant to install a luminare on that
8	post. So it would improve the lighting conditions. And I
9	think that's most of the questions.
10	CHAIRMAN SIMON: That's the pole at the
11	intersection?
12	MR. JOHN CANNING: It's opposite Midvale Road on
13	the north side.
14	CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay.
15	DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: Aaron, is this
16	MR. JOHN CANNING: That one right there.
17	CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay.
18	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: I'm circling it,
19	between these two driveways.
20	BOARD MEMBER TALIAFERROW: Is that the
21	applicant's.
22	DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: It would be on the
23	right of way between the applicant's properties.
24	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Right, right behind
25	the proposed sidewalk.

MR. JOHN CANNING: So my assumption is that it's

2	on public property. There are other light poles. If you
3	get the applicant to install it and he does it or they do
4	it, my guess is, you guys, the Town would be responsible
5	for it after that.
6	CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay. Are there any other
7	questions for Mr. Canning?
8	(Whereupon, there was no response.)
9	CHAIRMAN SIMON: Thank you very much. It was
10	very thorough report.
11	MR. JOHN CANNING: Thank you very much. Good
12	night.
13	CHAIRMAN SIMON: It was a very good report. If
14	there are not anymore questions from the Board, I would
15	like to open up the meeting for public comment. Did anyon
16	sign up for public comment?
17	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Sign up.
18	DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: At the beginning we
19	asked for anyone to sign up.
20	CHAIRMAN SIMON: So we can get move
21	DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: So that the reporte
22	would have the name and address of everyone.
23	CHAIRMAN SIMON: How many people plan to speak
24	this evening?
25	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Show of hands,
	I .

please.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Three, okay. So in order to give everyone an opportunity to speak, I will put a time limit so we can finish up. So I will ask you to be brief and not spend more than four minutes.

MR. NEIL MITCHELL: Okay, sorry. Thank you, everyone. First time I ever attended one of these, so thank you very much. And if I'm not doing something in the correct manner, please correct me. But I'm a resident at 88 Old Colony Road and I know this is a fact finding session.

DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: And your name, sir, is?

MR. NEIL MITCHELL: Neil Mitchell. I have some, I guess, questions or points of comment that may have been addressed at a previous meeting. But a couple of things, we always have that gentleman up presenting a lot of facts and findings on vehicular traffic.

I was wondering what, if anything, you've done on pedestrian traffic. It's quite a busy road to walk up and down to the train, for example. So that would be an area of concern of mine, particularly with potentially four new dwellings and the occupants there.

Also, general question, when they built the house at 100 Old Colony Road, there was awful lot of construction

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traffic. I think at one point there was three pretty large diggers on the site, a lot of movement with the construction itself, the building materials, the removal of vegetation. Are all the properties planned to be built at the same time or is it staged? That's something I would be interested to learn more about.

The other two points I had was at the beginning we had a lot of questions on the water shed and the drainage. All the studies, obviously, are done on how the land is at present.

Also, there is a lot of concrete and tar matter going in with these four potential properties. I wonder how that is going to effect the water flow and has been raised by some of the Members of the Board, a lot of flooding on the Pipeline, which maybe exacerbated, you know, by this change.

And the other thing was just really about the steep slopes. There was a question raised, I think, by the Police Officer, about the number of reported accidents. I walk up and down that road multiple times a week or on the train.

I've certainly seen a number of cars have come off the road into the verge. It's a very, very steep slope from the beginning of Old Colony Road and a steep slope back down onto Midvale Road as well. So I don't know if

1 there is any way to get some statistics around that. 2 DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: Can you identify 3 which direction, are they going in one direction when 4 that's happening? 5 MR. NEIL MITCHELL: A couple times I've seen it, 6 it's been, I guess it would be eastbound so they are going 7 down the slope, you know, towards --8 BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Down on --9 CHAIRMAN SIMON: Down Midvale? 10 MR. NEIL MITCHELL: No, down the beginning of Old 11 Colony, if that makes sense, so that road there. And in 12 fairness, living at 88 Old Colony Road, I don't really go down the other side so I can't comment there, but certainly 13 14 that slope, I've seen a number of cars come off. 15 So okay, but I just thought that would help with 16 the fact finding and certainly some of the things that 17 myself and my family are having some concerns with. 18 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Thank you. 19 CHAIRMAN SIMON: Thank you. 20 BOARD MEMBER HAY: Thank you. 21 DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: Next gentleman. 2.2 CHAIRMAN SIMON: Next gentleman. 23 MR. ROSS VINOGRAD: So good evening. My name is 24 Ross Vinograd. And I live at 2 Brook Lane West, so up 2.5 towards closer to the high school, off of Old Colony, a

little cul-de-sac.

And I also share the same issue. I walk to the train quite a bit and the pedestrian traffic there is quite cumbersome. I guess the issues a lot of the traffic studies seem to meet the minimum. But if 33 miles per hour is what you start at the top of the hill at, it's a very steep slope, so what are you actually going at the mid point of the hill.

And I drive it every day and you do pick up speed as you go down a hill. And I've seen 35 miles an hour is not unforeseen and especially when it does get icy, the coefficient that was done and the study that was put forward, I recognize that the AASHTO does only wet roads. But I've literally fallen down that hill myself.

And I grew up in the Adirondacks and I know how to walk on ice. It's slippery. There's a lot of black ice that happens on that hill and I can't imagine a driveway coming out right at literally the bottom of that hill when I'm going 33 miles an hour on a bit of black ice and somebody is backing up.

BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: You're talking about the bottom of Midvale.

MR. ROSS VINOGRAD: Midvale, yeah. So if I'm coming down that hill and somebody is backing out -BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: I understand.

MR. ROSS VINOGRAD: — that's dangerous. I mean
people are already backing out on Old Colony as it is, and
it gets a bit tight.

The other thing that happens is, you know, you
have Fed Ex cars. I know you are not supposed to mark are

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The other thing that happens is, you know, you have Fed Ex cars. I know you are not supposed to park, and even at the top of Old Colony, as a request even from the Town, but people do park there.

I'm in sort of life or death situations all the time, where I'm literally going around a Fed Ex truck and I have no idea what's coming up the hill or what's coming at me. So you sort of creep around. I get those are normal neighborhood situations, but if we're just meeting the minimum, we're just going to create more of those situations.

I rather try to avoid those situations, if we have the choice. And I think where we stand today, we have a lot of choices. And if I had my druthers, I would like an extra lane there where people would park. Because I can't imagine what is going to happen when two of these houses out of four have a holiday party.

Where are these people walking. It is in ice conditions. How are they getting to and from their cars. Midvale Road can't handle probably more than five cars backed up on that hill. And there is not a good overflow situation.

1	I think there was a good comment put forth by the
2	Greenridge Association, just take Midvale and carve it
3	straight down to Old Colony. That would actually add value
4	to our neighborhood because it would create two points of
5	egress.
6	BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: You're talking about the
7	Pipeline
8	MR. ROSS VINOGRAD: Yeah, the Pipeline, sorry.
9	So take Midvale, just run it straight down the Pipeline.
10	Because then you give our neighborhood two points of
11	egress. Right now there is only one.
12	In fact, when Sandy hit, there was no way out of
13	our little community. Literally the roads blocked us up
14	for more than two days.
15	Anyhow, I think the safety conditions meet the
16	minimum. And the 15 percent is everything that goes above
17	33 miles an hour. Throw a little bit of ice in there and
18	we got ourselves an issue. So that's it.
19	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Thank you.
20	BOARD MEMBER HAY: Thank.
21	BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Thank you.
22	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: Thank you very
23	much.
24	MR. BOB BERNSTEIN: Good evening, Bob Bernstein.

I live at 48 Old Colony Road. I'm also the head of the

25

ECC. So I am speaking on behalf of myself as a resident, who knows the area and the neighborhood quite well. I've lived there for 28 years in a month. And I'm also speaking on behalf of the ECC because in particular --

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Excuse me, for the public who does not know what the initials, could you --

MR. BOB BERNSTEIN: The Edgemont Community

Council. Because we have met a number of times to discuss this application and in particular the concerns with respect to the water run off and the risk that should the mitigation that's proposed be wrong or inadequate, the consequences would be huge.

The consequences would be visited upon, not just the people in Greenridge, but more the people who live in Old Edgemont or Cotswold or even over on the other side, on the Greenville side, who use Pipeline to commute to park at the train station.

The flooding that we've seen is unlike anything we've seen or I've seen in the 28 years I've lived there, only in the last two years. I have been, because of my position at the ECC, the recipient of lots of homemade videos because everybody's got an iphone.

And every time there's a heavy rain, everyone takes their iphone out and takes a video or stills of the water coming down on Pipeline, the water rising on

Pipeline. The waterfalls, Edgemont Falls we call it, as the water comes cascading down in volumes we've never seen before, but we have in the last two years.

Now, I think that the developer, the Zappi family, they are good people. I think they are working diligently to address a very challenging situation. One so challenging, I don't think this Board has faced this one, as challenging as this, to build homes on a site like that with such steep slopes with the water from the water shed coming down with their property being the focal point.

Now, we know why it's never been an issue before. It's because that property was basically left to lie undisturbed by the prior owner for decades. The Rothschild family owned that property. They never wanted to see it disturbed.

And so the Town designed, I guess designed is a generous word, a stormwater management system that collected water at the lowest point at Old Colony there.

And that water then would go into an open ditch and then travel and be picked up, as Mr. Zappi pointed out, picked up by a pipe that has long since been clogged.

And that even though that was a problem, no one knew about it. No one knew that these issues were there. Because with the trees and the vegetation and whatnot, no one was able to see how much water was coming down.

And then the house at 100 Old Colony was built and everything changed. Well, vegetation was cleared. Water became much more visible. The debris from the construction, from the dirt being moved, caused the pipe, to the extent it was doing any mitigation at all, the pipe was clogged and remains clogged.

They may have cleaned it, but we don't know how quickly it will fill up with sediment. We know that just the other day, for example, the problem is not just the water coming down from that one location, there may be other locations on the property where water is coming from.

There was an issue as to whether is it strictly water run off from the water shed or is it also water coming from other sources? Is there a natural source of the water? Are there underground streams?

Mr. Vinograd spoke about he lives at 2 Brook

Lane. Brook Lane is just up the road from this site, but

it's on a somewhat higher elevation. Brook Lane is called

a Brook Lane because it was once a brook.

And in fact, this Board, unfortunately not you folks, but a prior Board, Planning Board, approved homes and subdivision on Brook Lane on top of streams. They just pipe the water else where. So we've seen that and there is a whole wetland at the corner of Brook Lane and Old Colony from one of those streams.

So here's what I saw. I watched 100 Old Colony being built. And one day in a really heavy rain, I went up to see, actually residents called me and told me, you should see this. I walked up and I saw water pouring out of the side of the hill that they have carved into to build a retaining wall for that house.

And the water was coming out with such velocity, not from the drain, not from the head wall, but from the side of the hill that had been carved out. And it was pouring out with such velocity and such volume, that it cut a swath through the proposed driveway. It was, basically, the dirt covered it at that point. They had not paved it.

But it was so intense that it would look to me to be about 18 to 24-inches of separation. I understand, you're looking at your clock. I'm sorry, it's late in the evening and --

DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: We want you to -CHAIRMAN SIMON: You will have -- we're not
closing the hearing tonight.

DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY FRIED: We want you to address the application as opposed to the whole history. If you have something about this application, we really want to hear from you.

MR. BOB BERNSTEIN: What I want to say is this, cut to the chase. In order for this application to be

approved, we need to know that the proposed mitigation is going to be sufficient. And by that, we need to know from an engineer, from engineers, and possibly from an outside engineering consultant.

This project is so different in magnitude and scope in terms of the challenge that's presented here, I don't know that you have the in-house capability of being able to vet what's being proposed. The engineering that's required is one that has to take into account the water. We don't know whether 18-inches is sufficient. The 18-inches, I think that comp --

CHAIRMAN SIMON: We heard that, Mr. Bernstein. So what you're proposing, if I can summarize, is that you feel that an outside consultant should be part of this evaluation, is that --

MR. BOB BERNSTEIN: That's step one. Step two is what happens if you're wrong? What happens, what are the mitigations in place --

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Well, see, I can't speak to that. According to the responsibility of this Board, the State recognizes that we are not experts in these fields. So we get the input of professionals and we make a decision based upon the factual evidence presented to us.

Does that mean that we could look in the future and say absolutely? No, we can't. The same way that's why

Case No. PB 17-36 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 assurance. 8 9 10 asking the Board to do. 11 CHAIRMAN SIMON: Thank you. 12

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we have licensed professional engineers to give their And that's all we can base it upon.

I can't tell you that if we have all the experts giving us an opinion and we make a decision based upon the experts, I cannot write you a guarantee that says 15 years from today, that that would be correct. If that is what you're asking this Board to do, I cannot give you that

MR. BOB BERNSTEIN: No, that's not what I'm

MR. BOB BERNSTEIN: I'm asking the Board, and I'm echoing now the recommendations from the CAC that I received this morning, which said there have to be some kind of back stop in the event that the decisions that are made are wrong. That can be put in as a condition of your approvals.

You can require, among other things, that the applicant post a bond. You can require, among other things, that various other steps can be taken. You can require --

CHAIRMAN SIMON: Okay.

MR. BOB BERNSTEIN: -- amongst other things.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: I have to interrupt you again. You know, I asked everyone that, you know, to try to keep

their comments within a reasonable period of time. I said we had about four minutes, but I wasn't good at keeping you to the clock. You had considerably more than that.

We're not closing the hearing. We will continue again. So for those points that you have not been able to fully flush out this evening, you are welcome to do that.

MR. BOB BERNSTEIN: I respectfully request that prior to the next Public Hearing, that you post online or have Aaron deliver copies of the reports that you're getting so that the public can see for themselves whether the demonstrations with respect to the studies you're talking about have been made and all of the issues have been properly vetted.

Because otherwise, if we have to wait until the end of the night, and a very long night this is, to be able to raise them, the public will not be heard.

CHAIRMAN SIMON: We have absolutely no -- these are all public records. We have absolutely no objections that as soon as we get them, we make them available. I mean that's our standard procedure. So we will do that. As soon as these records come in, they'll come in.

I think I heard what you said and we will make these records available to you as soon as we get them and you will have the opportunity to come back and discuss it further at the next meeting so.

1	BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: When are we adjourning this
2	to, what day?
3	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHMIDT: I believe there was
4	a discussion regarding July 2nd.
5	BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: I move that we continue the
6	Public Hearing on July 2nd.
7	ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: Second.
8	CHAIRMAN SIMON: All those in favor? Aye.
9	BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: Aye.
10	ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: Aye.
11	BOARD MEMBER SCHWARTZ: Aye.
12	BOARD MEMBER HAY: Aye.
13	BOARD MEMBER TALIAFERROW: Aye.
14	BOARD MEMBER DESAI: Aye.
15	CHAIRMAN SIMON: Any discussion to
16	BOARD MEMBER GOLDEN: I entertain a motion to
17	close the Public Hearing.
18	ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBER FRAITAG: Second.
19	CHAIRMAN SIMON: So the Public Hearing will
20	continue.
21	(Whereupon, the Public Hearing was adjourned.)
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CERTIFICATION

Certified to be a true and accurate transcript of the stenographic minutes of proceedings taken by the undersigned, to the best of her ability.

Barbara Marciante, Official Court Reporter