## PLEASE TAKE NOTE:

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 2023, THE ZONING BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT OF THE BOROUGH OF MIDLAND PARK HELD A REGULAR MEETING IN THE MIDLAND PARK COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 280 GODWIN AVE., MIDLAND PARK, NJ. THE FORMAL MEETING BEGAN AT 7:30 P.M

## FORMAL MEETING

READING OF THE OPEN PUBLIC MEETINGS ACT
PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
ROLL CALL:

| Mr. Les Andersen | present | Mr. Mark Divak | excused |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mr. David Zuidema | present | Mr. William Placier | present |
| Mr. Richard Formicola | absent | Mr. David Barlow | present |
| Mr. Nick Papapietro | present | Mr. Joseph Eliya, Alt \#1 | present |
|  |  | Mr. James Capalbo, Alt \#2 | present |

Attendance by Board Professionals: P. Ercolano, Acting Engineer; D. Siss, Acting Attorney; D. Novak, Planner; F. Dobiszewski, Traffic Consultant

Minutes of the $3 / 8 / 23,3 / 29 / 23,5 / 10 / 23$, and $6 / 14 / 21$ meetings - approved

## PUBLIC HEARINGS

MHF Midland Park LLC/Taco Bell - 80 Godwin Avenue - BL 6 LT 17.02 - see attached transcript

## RESOLUTIONS

None.

## CLOSED SESSION

Discussion of Appointment of New Board Attorney - Motion to go into closed session made by Mr. Papapietro at 9:43 PM. Seconded by Mr. Placier, all voted in favor.

There being no further business to discuss, the Board adjourned the closed session at 9:49 PM and resumed the regular meeting.

we had concluded with Mr. Missey's testimony in

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
of the traffic aspect this evening, and then we would move on to the next meeting with our planner.

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Can I interrupt you
for a minute? Do you know, is that going to be your last witness, the planner?

Do you have --
MR. WHITAKER: Well, I have an
architect probably just to show you the building one
more time, and then the planner, yes.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: So you're expecting
in August the architect and the planner?
MR. WHITAKER: Yes.
And conclude.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: And you're going to
conclude your presentation in August?
MR. WHITAKER: And I'm going to check
with Jessica before I come to make sure there's a
seven-member board. It is vacation time. I
understand that.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: We have two
alternates who are extremely conscientious.
MR. WHITAKER: I understand.
But I also recognize it's vacation.
Summer starts to wane. So sometimes August, quorums are tough.

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

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sorry.
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Go ahead. MR. WHITAKER: Thank you.
ANDREW MISSEY, PE
12 North State 17, Suite 230, Paramus, New
Jersey, having been duly sworn previously,
testifies as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. WHITAKER:
Q. Mr. Missey, you're still under oath. If you would just explain to the board the plan that you have up there, the revision date to it, and what is -- what the revisions are.
A. Yes.

Good evening. What's mounted on the
easel is the Site Layout Plan, Sheet 1 of 3 of the site plan set, revised through April 24th of 2023.

The revisions are very modest. The zoning chart in the upper right has been amended to state that the distance between driveways' deviation that exists now along Godwin Avenue has been eliminated because the egress drive on the Godwin Avenue was eliminated.

The refuse area, as suggested by the
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
construction official, has been shifted to just west of the cell tower location in this vicinity rather than at the most northeasterly corner of the parking area. That was presented as an exhibit in April.

The two light fixtures which light the drive-through area have been shifted away from Godwin Avenue to reduce the glare onto the Godwin Avenue right-of-way.

The off-hours delivery vehicle is now depicted within a 12-by-40 off-street loading space outlined in the same vicinity of the cell tower and the -- and the refuse area that has been shifted.

The board-on-board fencing that was requested along Godwin Avenue between the right-of-way line and the drive-through outer curb is now shown so as it's depicted.

The purpose of that board-on-board fencing is to reduce the headlights of a vehicle within the drive-through lane in some way impeding the sight lines on Godwin Avenue for another motorist. That fencing will be 4 feet in height. And it is depicted as a detail on Sheet 3 of 3 of the plan set.

That was the sum of the revisions. We did submit a revised photometric plan as an exhibit.

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

MR. WHITAKER: Yeah. This is just a
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
revised date.
MR. SISS: May 2nd.
This is April.
MR. MISSEY: April 24th of 2023. The

I have that with me. But that is very unremarkable.

MR. SISS: That's right.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Do you have a more
recent.
VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: The last one
I have, I have it marked 1 and 2 from April.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: That's one. Okay, that's the one I have.

VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: Version 2.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: No. I just want to have it. I don't need it right now. Okay, yes.

MR. WHITAKER: That concludes our
presentation. It was just to explain what the
revisions were.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. Did you have any questions or...

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

MS. RIZZUTO: One second, sir. CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: No, no, not you.
Our substitute board engineer.
MR. ERCOLANO: I do not have any
questions at this time.
But I believe anything that would have been relevant would have been related to traffic.

MR. NOVAK: No questions at this time.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Do any board
questions have any questions of Mr. Missey regarding these changes?

VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: Not on these changes, no.

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: No.
Unfortunately, I think we've got to
open it up again. So we need to open the meeting to the public.

I need a motion.
VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: Motion to open it to the public.

MR. BARLOW: Second.
VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: That's just to question Mr. Missey.

MR. WHITAKER: On the testimony he gave this evening.

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

VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: Right.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Zuidema?
MR. ZUIDEMA: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Papapietro?
VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Placier?
MR. PLACIER: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Barlow?
MR. BARLOW: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Eliya?
MR. ELIYA: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Capalbo?
MR. CAPALBO: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Anderson?
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
Okay. Again, I don't know if there's
anybody who hasn't been here before, but I'm going to
just say again, the members of the public will have several opportunities to address the board.

After each witness testifies, you can
come forward and ask questions of that witness only.
That's all we're interested in at that point.

If you are here and you want to advise
the board why you think the application should be
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
approved, or denied, or have some other concerns having nothing to do with Mr. Missey's testimony, you'll have an opportunity to do that.

When all of the testimony is in and the application is complete, we will open it once again to the public, and you can come forward and tell us whatever you believe is pertinent at that time.

So for right now, all we're looking for is if you have questions regarding Mr. Missey's testimony that he gave tonight. Not on the underlying site plan that he testified before. Okay, so?

MS. RIZZUTO: So, Mr. Chairman.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Enter your appearance.

MS. RIZZUTO: Yes.
Anne Marie Rizzuto from the law firm of Weiner Law Group, LLP on behalf of Burger Barn, which is the operator of the Burger King across the street from this proposed site.

And with that being said, I just really want to look at the revisions. And I can question him later at a later date.

MR. SISS: I don't know that he'll be here at a later date.

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

A. It is in front of the cell tower. Q. Okay.

And what is this box with this wiggly
line that looks like a heartbeat line? What is that box?

## A. That is the refuse area. <br> LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812 area?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay.

So where would the person -- the loading person, where would they go to bring their materials into the Taco Bell? Where is the entrance for them to go to?
A. It is along the drive-through lane. And when the architect testifies, he can pinpoint where that door is.
Q. Okay. So it's along the westerly side of the property? In the drive-through lane, there is a door for deliveries?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And for people -- I assume Taco

Bell employees having to go -- walk the -- traverse this area to go to the new proposed garbage enclosure, what door would they use?
A. I believe they would use that same door, but that should be confirmed with the architect.
Q. Okay. Besides that door -- do you know if that door is going to be open to the public, or you don't know?
A. I don't know.
Q. Okay. Besides that door, there is --
you designed this engineering-wise, and I assume
there is a door near where the proposed handicap
aisle is -- handicap space is.
A. Yes.
Q. Is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Is there any other exterior door open to the public proposed on your plan?
A. Not that I'm aware of.

But, again, that should be clarified by
the architect when he appears.
Q. Okay, very good. Is the off-hours delivery vehicle --

MR. WHITAKER: We're now going beyond the scope of the questions that pertain to the information Mr. Missey testified to this evening.

I have to just place that on the
record.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Fine.
MS. RIZZUTO: Okay, thank you.
BY MS. RIZZUTO:
Q. Just with respect to the off-hours
delivery vehicle, you said this plan shows this
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812

12-foot-by-40-foot.
Is that a tractor trailer?
A. It is not.

That's the size of a delivery space
required under the Midland Park code.
Q. Okay. And how big of a truck can that accommodate?
A. Mr. Dean is here to testify this
evening. And I believe Mr. Santana covered that also in his testimony.

MR. WHITAKER: Prior testimony provided
that information.
MS. RIZZUTO: Okay, thank you.
BY MS. RIZZUTO:
Q. And the fence. The fence that you're proposing, which is on this plan marked as A-9 today, is just along Midland, not along Rea?
A. That's correct.
Q. Okay, very good.

Thank you?
A. You're welcome.

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Anyone else from
the public have any questions for this witness?
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Seeing none, can I
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812

18
have a motion to close?
VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: Motion to
close the public portion to this witness.
MR. ZUIDEMA: Second.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Zuidema?
MR. ZUIDEMA: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Papapietro?
VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Placier?
MR. PLACIER: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Barlow?
MR. BARLOW: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Eliya?
MR. ELIYA: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Capalbo?
MR. CAPALBO: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Anderson?
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: Les, I have a question.

Can you just clarify? You mentioned
that the delivery with the new plan will be in front of the cell tower.

MR. MISSEY: Yes.
VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: Now, from
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.

## older.

MR. WHITAKER: We all are.
VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: Thank you.
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
what I recall, the cell tower is -- in front of that is a line of traffic, ingress and egress?

MR. MISSEY: Yes.
VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: So will that
delivery truck then be impeding on cars in the parking lot? And then to the side of that then would be parking spaces that cars can't utilize during some times of delivery and could have a problem backing out?

MR. WHITAKER: The operator testified at the first meeting that the deliveries are made between, I believe it was 5 and $7 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. in the morning. It's not while the customer is there.

And the testimony, if you recall, from the operator was that the person that comes with the truck has a key to the place to bring the product in, so there's not even an employee there.

VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: Okay. I'm just concerned about blocking that lane of traffic. I forgot because it's been so long.

MR. WHITAKER: I understand.
VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: I'm getting

MR. MISSEY: No problem.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.
Anyone else?
MR. WHITAKER: Yes. My next witness
will be Gary Dean.
Mr. Dean?
MR. DEAN: Good evening.
MR. SISS: Would you raise your right
hand, sir?
Do you swear the testimony you're about
to give in this matter tonight will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

MR. DEAN: Yes, I do.
GARY DEAN, P.E., P.P.
181 West High Street, Somerville, New Jersey,
having been duly sworn, testifies as follows:
MR. SISS: State your name and business
address, please.
MR. DEAN: Gary Dean, D-E-A-N.
Professional address is 181 West High Street in
Somerville, New Jersey.
VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
BY MR. WHITAKER:
Q. Mr. Dean, I'd like you to give the board and members of the public the benefit of your

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
educational and professional background?
A. Certainly.

I'm a 1983 graduate of Lehigh
University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering.

I'm a former member of the faculty of Lehigh University and Lafayette College, having
served as an adjunct professor teaching transportation engineering.

I've been licensed as a Professional
Engineer in New Jersey since 1988 and as a
Professional Planner since 1990.
I've been qualified and appeared before roughly 450 different planning and zoning boards throughout the state, and, to the best of my recollection, appeared before this board in 2009 on behalf of Henpal Realty to conduct a parking evaluation of the overall shopping center.

Our office has also served, and I have served, as a traffic consultant to Taco Bell in roughly 50 to 60 different applications throughout Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

And we also represent a number of other fast food and quick-service operators as well.
Q. In addition to representing applicants LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
before boards, am I correct in saying you have served
as a traffic consultant to various governmental agencies, including municipalities?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. And in that capacity, you've done
traffic analyses on behalf of municipalities?
A. Municipalities or, much like

Mr. Dobiszewski, have served the board as a board
consultant in the peer review of submitted information and applications.

In Bergen County, we have served as, at
one point or another, or currently served as a board traffic consultant in Closter, Park Ridge, Wyckoff. Those immediately come to mind, but there have been other.
Q. So would it be correct to say that in addition to being a licensed civil engineer that your specific area of expertise pertains to traffic engineering?
A. Correct.
Q. And that basically is basically
exclusively what you do on a day-to-day basis with your firm?
A. And all things related to traffic, including parking studies, intersection design, the LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. WHITAKER:
Q. Mr. Dean, you've been engaged by the applicant for the purpose of doing a traffic analysis in connection with this application at this site on Godwin Avenue, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. You have been to the site?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. And in connection with this analysis, LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
you recognize that a restaurant use in this B-3 Zone
is a permitted use but that it's the drive-through aspect in which the applicant is seeking the $D-1$ variance, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And you obviously have just testified but just to confirm, you're very familiar with the fast-food QSR industry and the different needs that they have from a traffic perspective.

## Is that correct?

A. Yes, it is.
Q. Okay. So what I would like you to do is to explain to the board how you conducted your study and what specific aspects from a traffic standpoint you focused on in connection with that study.

## A. Certainly.

First, as the board is aware, there is already a drive-through use on this particular property, albeit for a bank.

But the practice of individuals, customers, awaiting in their vehicles while the vehicle is within a movable queue, as the bank had, we're just replacing that one drive-through use with a different drive-through use.

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

It is, I'll call it, skinny but deep.
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
We recognize the distinction between a financial institution and a restaurant, principally because quick-service restaurants generate more traffic, but the principal aspect of serving vehicles while in their cars is identical.

This particular application, we focused on the differences in traffic numbers. While Taco Bell only recently started serving breakfast, historically they had not. They are not like McDonald's and some of their competitors where breakfast is a larger portion of their business. Taco Bell, by and large, is a lunchtime-oriented use, and that represents their peak hours.

Our study focused on the
characteristics of the site: Its shape, the size of the building, the amount of stacking, as we call it, or queuing for customers.

The proposal, because as a driver we need to be served from that side of the vehicle, necessitates a counter-clockwise flow.

This particular aspect takes best
advantage of the shape of -- I guess I should call it the lease area, but the portion of the site that is proposed for the conversion to Taco Bell.

And because of that shape, it allows us to take
advantage of three sides of the building for the proposed queuing and stacking configuration, depending on the vehicles.

You know, if everyone drives a
Suburban, that we can only accommodate, you know, a certain number. But we can fit anywhere between 11 and 12 vehicles, depending on the size of the vehicle.

And that would wrap around the westerly side of the building first, which is the entrance point.

And I'm pointing to -- Bruce, forgive me, I don't know how this exhibit has been marked. But I am referring to the Proposed Quick Service Restaurant from Mr. Missey's office. It is Sheet 1 of 3 .
Q. It's our A-9 this evening.
A. Thank you.

So in A-9, I'm pointing, the entrance
to the drive-through lane would be on the westerly side of the building from within the interior of the parking lot (indicating). That queue would then extend all the way around up to Godwin Avenue.

I do want to point out that there is a
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
driveway on Godwin Avenue. That is how the bank traffic used to exit. We are proposing to close that. That has -- and I will cover that in greater detail, but that has attendant safety benefits for pedestrian activity using the sidewalk.

So we contain that drive-through queue entirely around the southerly side of the building.

And then the queue or stack continues
along the easterly side of the building, at which point the vehicles can exit and then continue out to -- is it Rea? I know it as Rea. Rea, thank you. Rea Avenue or continue within the internal circulation of the site to exit either to Godwin or out to Erie Avenue.

As mentioned, the bank, although it was a bigger building, has different characteristics. Certainly banks, you know, as quote, unquote brick and mortar uses has declined. You know, we can do more banking online and digitally. So this represents the rehabilitation and a use in this site that has very specific requirements. It would be challenging, given the configuration of this property, to do much else with it and still fit in a building other than putting in parking.

So it does allow for a new use to be
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
developed, and it caters to drive-through customers by and large.

In our report -- and I'll refer to
Table 1 on page 4 -- what we did is we looked at industry standard trip generation rates. And that's an overly complicated way of saying how much traffic does a given use generate? And the way we determine that is through looking at similar uses, many times identical uses. We go out, we count. We send a person out to the field. And over the course of a morning, a midday, an afternoon, sometimes on Saturdays, people just count the ins and outs of a variety of land uses.

All of that data is compiled by the Institute of Transportation Engineers. There are, I think, 275 different land uses that have been cataloged.

And in this particular instance, we looked at actual traffic generation data for a drive-through bank, and we looked at the same data for a drive-through quick-service restaurant.

And in Table 1, we've outlined the differences in overall traffic. Banks tend to be a little bit busier at their heyday in the evening peak hours, right? People got a paycheck or the bank was

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.
201-641-1812
about to close. They were visited on their way home. And that tended to be the highest period of activity for a bank.

By contrast, Taco Bell, quick-service
restaurants in general, are busiest at lunchtime.
Kind of makes sense.
So the difference in traffic between
the bank and the proposed Taco Bell is most significant at lunchtime, where the difference would be 61 more trips. And that's -- trip is another complicated term. It is the difference between -- it is an in or an out movement.

And by that I mean, if one car comes into a site and then leaves, it's only one car, but traffic engineers count that as two trips, and in and an out.

So our difference is 61 trips, but in reality it's 30 more cars. That's the highest peak.

The other times in the morning -- and again, we relied on the industry standard data. Taco Bell's morning traffic isn't quite as high as 52 in the morning; but, nevertheless, we use that because the standard professional practice. That results in a difference in the morning of 24 trips, or 12 cars.

And in the evening, rush hour, the
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
difference is -- they're basically the same use.
There is no difference from a traffic engineering perspective between a 2,030-square-foot Taco Bell and the larger bank. The different is only seven trips.

Lastly, on Saturday, because banks tended to close right at noon, there is some carry-over, so the Taco Bell would be a little bit busier on a Saturday.

In terms of net impact, with that difference of 61 trips midday, what does that mean? Well, over the course of an hour, that's one more traffic movement every minute. And I won't ask you to sit here and wait a minute in total silence.

But if you were waiting at a light, it would seem like an eternity. It is a very small impact in terms of effect on the street system.

There's another component related to Taco Bell traffic, and that relates to what is known as pass-by trips. A pass-by trip is a movement we all make without thinking about it. And the best example is, you're on your way home at night, or you're on your way to work in the morning, "oh, my goodness, I forgot to get gas." So you pull into the gas station, conduct your business, and you go right
back on your way to where you were going in the first place.

Fast food in general tends to attract a higher percentage of pass-by traffic because it's more of a convenience. We're on our way somewhere else. We'll stop in and grab lunch.

In this particular instance, at lunchtime for Taco Bell, we might expect more people who are working in the community might make that special trip to Taco Bell.

But in our morning peak hours and in the afternoon rush hours, we do expect to see more people that would just stop by on their way home, say, and get dinner.

So because of that, this change in use does not, I'll say, put a whole lot of new traffic on the roadway system. Candidly, any redevelopment of the site would.

But I think, given the magnitude of what I've outlined, the size of the building, it is not -- it's not like dropping a new Shop-Rite in a community. It's a fairly innocuous use in terms of overall impact.

The second part of our analysis focused on the access and circulation. The access to the

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
number of parked cars for a given use, the other thing that's studied is stacking. One of the things that has been found is that for Mexican-themed quick-service restaurants, less stacking is needed. The reason is, the menu is more limited. There's no cooking per se involved. It's really a warming of precooked foods.

So the food preparation and service to the customer is much quicker. As a result, you need a little less queuing.

We have 11. And so I contrast that with the industry recommendation of seven. We're exceeding that by 50 percent.

As a final measure -- and Mr. Whitaker brought it to my attention when I was engaged -- it was expressed some concerns about what goes on at Wendy's, somewhat across the street from us just to the east.

Included in our report are some findings where we flew a drone, an aerial drone. We flew it during the peak of lunch hour, and we parked it right over Wendy's. And we just watched that queuing for a whole how are so we could ascertain what the peak was.

I've included a photograph video
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
capture from that footage. And we saw 11 vehicles, poorly stacked, but 11 vehicles within the Wendy's at the peak time. At all other times it was less.

> We didn't see -- even though I
understand there are concerns about spillover onto Godwin Avenue. We didn't see it. We were there on April 12th. It's as normal a day as any other.

I do note that the Wendy's is
undergoing renovation. And oftentimes with older restaurants, their efficiency, their cooking, their ability to deliver to the customers haven't kept pace with demand.

So maybe they have an off day or, you
know, there's a problem with staff and there may be queuing.

The one area I want to distinction between the Wendy's and the Taco Bell is we are fully internal to the site. Wendy's, on the other hand, if it's the 12th car, that spills out onto the sidewalk and the street. That's not a very good design.

We, by capturing everything internally, if for whatever unusual reason -- and if you were the 12th person in line, you'd have a long wait. Most people at that point decide to park and walk in (indicating).

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

But everything is kept internal to the site. There's no spillover onto the public street.

So I want to distinguish that in terms of the overall design and the fact that it's considered a back-fed instead of front-fed. It is a superior design in terms of some of the neighboring users in the area.

And the question is, if that 12th
vehicle sticks out and blocks the aisle, well, what happens? If I'm a customer and I'm leaving one of the other tenants -- I'm not painting this scenario as likely.

But to answer that hypothetical, the customer would just drive around the back aisle and would still leave if they were going out to Rea.

So we have a number of, call it, safety measures or enhancements in our design that, in my opinion, allow this to function with a high degree of efficiency, with no spillover into the public street system or encroaching on the sidewalk.

Again, I do want to highlight that from a traffic engineer's perspective, I think the most significant enhancement in terms of overall safety is getting rid of that curb cut on Godwin Avenue.

And I think that's a significant and
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
positive attribute in contrast to just putting another bank back in there or some other use that just reuses the building.

And with that, in my opinion, I think
we've met all the appropriate design standards. Yes,
at some points of the day there will be an increase in traffic.

I think as a lunchtime use with that occurring midday hours, it's not going to aggravate the typical commuter peaks.

And on balance, I think the renovation or rehabilitation of the site for this use will not result in any detrimental traffic impact or operational problems.

In terms of -- and there was a question asked about the loading. The actual loading spot, as Mr. Missey indicated, is dimensioned in conformance with your ordinance at 12-by-14.

If you'll see, there's a dotted outline that extends beyond that loading space. That can accommodate the tractor trailer truck, and it doesn't block the drive-through lane.

If the trunk for whatever reason is even longer than that, the only thing it would block is the trash enclosure. I don't find that to be a

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
particular problem either. So it doesn't interfere with the free flow of traffic or any kind of safety measure in that area.

That's all I have.
I know Mr. Dobiszewski has a review for you. But I think in general -- and I'll let him speak for himself -- but that it was generally concurring with our findings as well. So I'm always pleased to get that kind of endorsement.
Q. Mr. Dean, you prepared a report that we've submitted, June 1st, 2023.

Is that a report that was prepared by you and under your direction?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. And the statements that you have in that report is what you basically have substantiated in your testimony this evening?
A. Yeah, that is correct.
Q. On the basis of that and your analysis, there were three conclusions that came based upon the three points that you have addressed.

The first point that you pertained and
addressed was the impact on surrounding streets. And your testimony, as I understand it, is that there

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.
201-641-1812
a convenience-oriented use, that the overall traffic would be generally in the same range.

I mean, if it's a jewelry store, no.
But if it's, you know, something that's serving pre-made meals or, you know, a convenience-type use,
they'll be in the same ballpark in terms of overall traffic impact.
Q. And you recognize that we're seeking the variance for the prohibition under the restaurant use for a drive-through facility, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And it's your testimony that basically
this drive-through facility in and of itself will
have no impact on the surrounding streets?
A. That is my opinion. I believe it meets and exceeds all of the recognized standards for stacking and operations.

So, yes, I understand that there is a
prohibition. In terms of traffic, I look at it as
it's -- I sometimes call it dynamic parking, meaning
it's moveable parking. The same customers are visiting the store. We're just accommodating them and their vehicles in a more efficient manner than parking.

I'll give you an example. If the
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
drive-through were not available -- and I don't know, I haven't looked at an alternative design -- but there would certainly be individuals who would park and walk into the building. We would still have that. We would just have more people crossing the main access aisle coming in from Rea than we would with a drive-through design.

So in terms of pedestrian safety for parents with small children, for anyone who is mobility impaired, it does provide an added amenity that does enhance safety.
Q. And you have testified that from the standpoint of -- a traffic standpoint, in looking at a drive-through -- and the queuing aspect here is between seven and eight, as what you think is required, and we are showing 11 -- that the other benefit here, contrary to other drive-through facilities, is that additional queuing, overflow as you called it, would be internal rather than being on the streets

## Is that correct?

A. That is correct.
Q. And you've had the benefit of reviewing the Boswell report of June 9, 2023, correct?
A. Yes.

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

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
cars, before people entering the center from Godwin Avenue would $T$ into that queue?

In other words, how many extra cars -MR. DEAN: I think I understand.

So I'm going to point, if that's okay, and it's visible.

So our main access from Godwin is in
the midpoint of $\mathrm{A}-9$. To the east is an out -- excuse me.

To the east is an out-parcel we don't
control. So then we have the trash enclosure and some parking spaces.

Do I understand correctly your question is -- I'll use my hand -- how many vehicles would queue onsite before somebody --

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Correct.
MR. DEAN: -- couldn't come in? About
Seven more cars.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Seven more than 11?
MR. DEAN: Eleven.
So there would be 18 total vehicles
queued up to the -- I'll say the T intersection of
the access from Godwin and the main east/west aisle.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. And cars
entering the center from Rea Avenue, how do they get
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.
201-641-1812
to the queue?
In other words, if it's already past the building.

MR. DEAN: Sure.
So the scenario is, we've exceeded what wraps around the building, and now we have a stack. The only thing I can surmise is that they would -they would come in.

Why they would come up Rea instead of Godwin, I don't know?

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: People do.
MR. DEAN: But let's assume they did and made a left. They can come around the back and join the queue through the second row, the northernmost parking field.

Practically, what happens -- you know,
I'll speak for myself, both as a professional and as a customer -- if I see a line that long, I don't go there or I park and walk in.

It's just -- it's no longer -- I mean, drive-throughs are a convenience. Once the line is too long, it loses its convenience.

And we know it's going to be shorter to walk in, park, place my order and go.

The other thing that many -- I can't
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
say all -- but Taco Bell is one of them. We've all been accustomed to smart phones. And through apps, there is a way to preorder, pay, and so it cuts down on all of that service time to sit in line.

So for those customers, which are increasing daily as people become more comfortable with technology, rather than sitting in the line to talk to the person and place an order and have it made, for those that really want to get in and out, they will preorder, park, walk in, pick up the bag that's already there with their name on it and walk right out. So the whole process can be done in one minute instead of four or five or longer.

So technology is always improving customer service. So that's what we've seen. Starbucks is doing it. Dunkin' has done it for a while. Taco Bell has had it for at least a year-and-a-half.

So that's why this queuing issue --
there are some outliers. Starbucks still does some good queuing, depending on where it is.

And Chick-Fil-A in a league of their
own. But Taco Bell in particular, just because of
the nature of their menu, as I indicated, their
service times are generally faster than the
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
competitors.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Have you looked at the traffic flows along Godwin?

And what I'm -- and I don't know
whether you can answer this or not. Can you tell, either from your data sources or what you've seen at the site, a likely percentage of people who would access the center from either Godwin or Rea?

In other words, is it more likely from what -- if you can tell, that they would access from Godwin or from Rea.

MR. DEAN: I don't -- I don't have a good sense for that, Mr. Chairman.

Godwin has, I'll say, some unusual lane striping. You know, there's two lanes that become one lane in each direction. And they fall and drop. The good news is that there are dedicated turn lane -- there is a dedicated turn lane to come into the center at the main driveway.

So I think traffic that originates from the west will gravitate toward that driveway and then circulate in that direction.

The traffic that comes from the east, I think it could be 50/50. Half of those people may say, why do I want to go past my destination and

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
f
on the site that makes any difference?
MR. DEAN: No. I expect -- and I don't know whether I'm proud to admit or embarrassed to admit. I like Taco Bell. I think it's a fairly good product. You know, it tastes good. I visit one regularly, Route 22, Bridgewater, New Jersey, where the highway traffic, what I call the exposure traffic, is probably four times higher than what we see on Godwin, a three-lane state highway. Five cars is the typical queue at Taco Bell. I can't say it's, you know, never been longer, but at peak lunchtime.

So we've used -- and I've cited seven as the standard. This holds 11. So whether they come in from the west or from the east, it's not everyone coming in at once, you know, going to the Giants where you just have all of this conflict.

Every other minute, every minute, there will be someone who comes in and turns right and

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
someone who may turn left.
I think it's a very orderly -- and it
won't be any different than what the bank did, just a little higher volume at lunchtime. So I'll have to defer to whatever your experience was as local residents with how that functioned, but it's the same customer base.

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: In your testimony, the queue that's actually not in the lane, that's 11, right, to get to the --

MR. DEAN: Eleven fits.
And on the plan, you'll see they've
been labeled. The 12th one fits about halfway in the lane.

So I say 11 fit entirely within the
system.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: And I believe it's
your testimony that if the lane is full and people
are coming in the Rea Avenue entrance, that they won't get online, that they'll go park.

MR. DEAN: At the 11th vehicle, yes.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes.
MR. DEAN: I can't conceive of there
being 11 .
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: No.
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812

Obviously -- obviously what I'm
thinking of is, you've got 11 in the queue. And let's say two cars come in from Rea Avenue. How are they going to get on the queue without blocking the entrance and exit?

MR. DEAN: Sure.
Well, they won't block the entrance.
What will happen is, if they wait, it's sort of like
the people that come in and they really want that one parking spot, what do they do?

They sit there. The people behind them
wait. I mean, it's not a safety issue. It's a convenience and somewhat of an inconsideration issue.

So we're containing that activity off
of the public streets. And the only thing it affects is circulation onsite.

But because we have this extra aisle, you know, there's another failsafe mechanism in there that allows people to -- the impatient ones, you know, if that person is just paused waiting and they really want to get to CVS, they just go up and around.

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: I understand all that.

But my point is, a person comes Rea LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812

Avenue and now -- and the lane is full. The way I believe you anticipate this happening is, that person is going to proceed westerly and then turn around and come back and get on the queue?

MR. DEAN: No, no.
I'm sorry. I didn't understand that
question.
There are a lot of hypotheticals. If that 11th person -- and again just a hypothetical -and the 12th person comes in from Rea, just like we do at any street, we wait until there's a gap.

And when it's safe and there's no opposing traffic, we turn. Everyone behind us waits. That's just the rules of the road.

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. So they do that. Let's say they do that. How many cars once they're sitting there waiting for their -- they don't block the exit -- how many cars can sit there behind them to Rea Avenue?

MR. DEAN: Four.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Four, okay.
MR. DEAN: Correct. So now I'm up to a
queue of 15 . I mean it's a...
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: All right. So
there could be -- there could be 15, even people not
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.
201-641-1812

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.
201-641-1812
52
doing what they're supposed to do, before it would impact the borough road of Rea Avenue?

MR. DEAN: Correct.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Because that was my
concern.
MR. DEAN: And what I was describing --
that would be an awful lot of Taco Bell customers.
But for those customers who don't have
anything to do with Taco Bell and they want to go to the other tenants, they can get around that on the upside.

So that would be --
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Well, if there's
only one. Not if there's four.
MR. DEAN: Understood.
To me, it's unconceivable to have 11
stacking at Taco Bell.
But as we get to 15 and 16, that's why I said before, you'd park and walk in. It becomes self-policing and, you know, that circuit break tripping.

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: I understand.
I'm only looking for the maximum possible problem. And it seems to me 15 cars, you can accommodate.

MR. DEAN: Yes.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Beyond that it's --
at least if not conceivably impossible, that it could
impact Rea Avenue. That's my only -- and I
understand you are saying that it's not impossible, highly unlikely.

MR. DEAN: That is correct, yes.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: These a.m. midday
and p.m. peaks, what are those hours.
MR. DEAN: Sure.
It's a single 60-minute period.
Traffic engineers talk about peak hours. It's whenever it's busiest.

So by way of example -- and I'm not
saying it specifically occurs -- but it's somewhere
between 7:30 and 8:30 in the morning. Lunchtime is generally noon to $1: 00$. Sometimes it's $11: 45$ to $12: 45$. But it is a 60-minute window where --

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: I apologize. Let me interrupt you a minute.

The ITE data.
MR. DEAN: Yes.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Then are you saying when they say a.m. peak, that peak hour may be different for different uses or different locations,

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
or is it always 7 to 8 or 8 to 8:30; in other words, what hours are we talking about?

MR. DEAN: Sure.
That's a very good observation. It's not any specific hour. When ITE -- when we collect all this data --

I'll give you an example. In the morning, we send somebody out for two hours, 7 to 9 .
That's our typical commuting hour. We count every 15 minutes. So we look at every 15 minutes. We have eight intervals. We find the four consecutive ones that are the busiest. That becomes the peak hour.

And when this data gets sent to ITE, it's for that peak hour whenever it occurred.

So, you know, in Midland Park it might
be $7: 30$ to $8: 30$. In Ridgewood it might be $7: 45$ to $8: 45$. In Ramsey it might be a different time. But the data that gets submitted is still for the busiest 60 minutes that we counted whenever it happened.

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: And wherever it is?
MR. DEAN: Correct.
But it is particular to the use. For example, a movie theater's peak hour is 7 o'clock at night. A Dunkin' Donuts is oftentimes, you know, somewhere 7 to 8 in the morning.

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

So it does vary by the use.
But when we compare this, for example,
we're looking at the midday peak for a bank; it's noontime, not 3. It's noon. So it's a side-by-side comparison.

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Right. Using your ITE data, we'll pick one. Let's say the midday peak. If you hit that midday peak, what would be the use of your aisle? How many cars would be in the field during your peak? Can you tell that?

MR. DEAN: Yes.
That's where we would expect at that
peak time -- and that's why all of this is designed for the absolute peak-peak, not evening peak when there's less demand, but it's when the system is most loaded and busiest -- seven is the recommended stacking for a Mexican-themed quick-service restaurant.

So that is the peak. That is the
maximum queue.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: That's not my
question.
MR. DEAN: Okay.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: My question is,
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.
201-641-1812

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

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: And you would expect that to hold true for this.

MR. DEAN: I would expect it to be less than that, yes.

MR. WHITAKER: Your expectation there is the seven.

MR. DEAN: Correct.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Does anybody else have any questions before we get to Mr. Dobiszewski?

VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: Yes, just a couple questions.

With the traffic study -- and Les asked some question about the timing. That was the question I had.

But the other question is, does this timing include people that walk in as well, the volume in here, people that park and walk in, or is this strictly drive-through?

MR. DEAN: On Table 1.
VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: Yes.
MR. DEAN: Yes.
That's everyone who drove to the site.
VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: So the
walk-in customer and your drive-through?
MR. DEAN: Correct.
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812 know, access for people that are shopping elsewhere

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812 question, I want to go back to the stacking. You mentioned that cars coming in from Godwin, then they could stack to the right there.

And you indicated, I think four -potentially four cars.

But aren't there parking spaces there to the right of those cars, and also there are parking spaces to the left as well?

And wouldn't that impede people looking to park there or looking to exit those parking spaces by having cars stacked there?

MR. DEAN: I don't think cars will ever stack there. I hope that's clear. It was -- it was in response to a very specific question, which is, if we exceed 11 , how many fit before we affect the ingress from Godwin? I don't expect it will ever queue.

So to your point, doesn't it block parking spaces, yes, it will.

VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: It will. MR. DEAN: Yes.
VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: I'm
concerned about safety in the parking lot and, you

LAUA A. CARUCCI, C. S.R. R.P.R. L.L.C.
will stack and block the trash enclosure.
If they -- even -- even -- even if that
scenario were to occur, I can still fit four cars before I block a parking space.

So now I've got a queue of 15 cars. It's labeled on the plan. I know it's difficult to see. But it's space 124. Everything to the east of that is a trash enclosure or it's not -- not parking areas.

VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: Okay, thank you.

MR. DEAN: You're welcome.
MR. ZUIDEMA: I have a question, maybe
two, I think it comes under the -- you know, your expertise.

Are you guys going to be doing
DoorDash? Because then you're adding to cars. Because online I was just looking at, there are those Taco Bells that do do that.

MR. WHITAKER: Yeah.
There was testimony from our operator back at the first one that said, yes, there's DoorDash, and there will be parking spaces.

They park and walk in and grab the bag.
They don't go in the drive-through.
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812

25 don't predict, and it is not my testimony that cars
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812

MR. ZUIDEMA: Okay. The second question is that, in the State of New Jersey, the law is 53 feet for a tractor trailer. That's what you're allowed.

Other states are actually more, but New Jersey is allowed 53.

How do you think, or how is it planned
for the tractor trailer -- because I'm assuming it's
what it's going to be, because less trips, more fuel. I mean, if they're going around to the Taco Bell in Saddle Brook or whatever.

How does that tractor trailer -because there's one over at the Starbucks that parks on the road, which is a different subject.

But he's 53 feet. It's a big piece of equipment. How does he get in there? Where -- when he parks, does he -- this comes under the transportation part of it.

If he unloads from the side, then we're blocking all that traffic that comes through.

If he loads from -- how does -- he can't turn around. So how does he get in there, and then how does he park?

MR. DEAN: I can't predict how these deliveries may occur. What we have depicted on the

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
plan is the conforming loading zone.
And you've heard that it will be done at hours that don't conflict.

So how will that truck do that? He has
two options. One is to come in Godwin, turn left,
flow clockwise and then pull forward with his
tailgate nearest the trash enclosure (indicating).
And I know I'm pointing. Forgive me.
If it's not visible, I'll do a better way to describe it.

So then all of that product has to be brought around the front of the truck and into the store.

The alternative is the truck enters via
Rea, pulls in a westerly direction, so he's basically facing the wrong way, but then his tailgate is closest to the store.

MR. ZUIDEMA: He can't enter through
Rea Avenue. That's impossible.
MR. DEAN: Yeah.
I don't...
MR. ZUIDEMA: Okay. I just...
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: The turning radius.
MR. ZUIDEMA: You can't -- you can't
enter through Rea. You can only get in with a
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.

> 201-641-1812
pickup. So you can't enter through Rea. So there's one option. It's probably Godwin or Erie, or you have to come from Erie.

And then Erie means you're kind of going the wrong way.

So being that as it may, I'm asking the
question just for -- we can follow up on that.
The other thing is that -- one other
thing is that you mentioned Chick-Fil-A. When they
first opened up, the line is out on Route 17. You
know, now it's calmed down. So I take it that Taco
Bell -- is the closest one in Ramsey?
MR. DEAN: That, I don't know.
MR. ZUIDEMA: Okay, I think it is.
MR. DEAN: I'm not that big a fan.
MR. ZUIDEMA: So if you are a Taco Bell
fan and one opens in Midland Park, Ramsey is about
five miles up that way, or there's one in Saddle
Brook. I think there's one in Paramus.
Don't you expect this thing to, kind
of, get like -- finally Taco Bell is open. Don't you
see initially your queuing be a little -- a little --
it would be a little tight, correct, or not?
MR. DEAN: I don't. And here's why.
We represented Sonic when they first came into New
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812

Jersey. And I remember the one that opened on Route 17 in Hasbrouck Heights. They had police controls, a half-a-mile delay. That was the first one.

Every planning and zoning board meeting
I went to, everyone in the state knew about what a problem Sonic was.

Then we did one in Green Brook. Then we did one in Franklin. And we did one in Flemington. We did one in Howell. And it became a big snooze.

Why? Because people figured it out.
Either A, it's not that big a deal, or it's just
food.
I mean, it's just another quick-serve operator.

So I have yet to see the same circumstance with Sonic anymore. Taco Bell has been in the state for 35 years or so. It's not -- it doesn't have that same novelty as a Chick-Fil-A or even Sonic when they first opened.

So I don't expect -- there's always a honeymoon period where operationally they overstaff, they make sure that the operator is hitting his marks and they have internal times for processing of

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
customers.
After that honeymoon phase or grand opening and free giveaways that always attract more traffic, it will normalize to what we typically see.

If this were the only Taco Bell, the first one to open in New Jersey, very different scenario.

But there are enough around that they've saturated the market that it's -- it's delicious, but, I mean, it's not I'm going to drive 30 miles out of my way to check out something I haven't seen before.

So there's that.
But, yes, those types of precautions for that grand opening, whether it's requiring additional police control, making sure things are organized, that is a typical practice.

MR. ZUIDEMA: I think the board probably should consider what size truck goes in there, because a truck can't make a three-point turn. And the parking lot is never, even at 5:00 in the morning -- I'm thinking CVS is open all hours.

But I think that that has to be addressed at some point during this hearing.

And I'm just maybe asking for your
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
thought about not kind of, oh, it will work.
MR. DEAN: Fair point.
MR. ZUIDEMA: But that type of answer
may not -- with that big of a truck, it would be --
like you had said, to come in off of Rea.
So maybe we should become a little more
familiar about -- there's a huge dip at Godwin, which
I'm not saying that the truck is going to bottom out, but it's very, very difficult to get into that site with that size truck.

And I think most of these, like,
Driscoll Foods and most of these people, they're running the max size trailer because of the employee in it, the fuel, and then the -- you know, the amount of stops they could make.

If they can go to ten Taco Bells with a 53 , then they're not going to go with a 40 and only be able to get to, you know, half.

MR. DEAN: Understood.
I think between Mr. Missey and I and the next hearing, we'll spend some time with the templates. We'll look at, you know, can it physically fit.

I respect and understand your position regarding Rea. You know, maybe that truck circulates

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

66
around the parking field. We need to look at that geometry. We also need to consult with the operator and their distribution system. So we will get you that information.

MR. ZUIDEMA: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Anybody else?
MR. BARLOW: Yeah, I have one. I have
one question. Regarding the employee parking, where would they park and is there enough space for them.

MR. DEAN: Sure.
The center has abundant parking.
Typically the operator likes to leave the closest
spaces for customers. Employees are typically directed to park in the perimeter spaces.

I don't have any specific operational
practice information from the operator, but as a
standard business practice, you leave the spaces for

MR. BARLOW: Right.
MR. DEAN: But we'll figure that out

MR. BARLOW: Okay.
MR. ELIYA: Yeah.
One question about this stacking, going
customers, yes.
before the next meeting as well. 24

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

Say, in the event that we have 15 going out to Rea, right. You've got people coming into Rea and stacking there, and it's blocking the exit out of the Taco Bell, right? And people wanted to go to Godwin. They're going to go out to Rea.

How long do you think that would take to kind of resolve itself?

MR. DEAN: Again, I don't know if I can beat this drum loudly enough. I can't ever conceive of 15 cars stacking where that scenario occurs.

I do appreciate the board's concern.
That's why I do what I do, and we model, and we fly drones. And we look and we study this information.

To your point, we don't ever want a circumstance where it's gridlocked. The good news is, because we drive on the right-hand side of the road, the exit to the Taco Bell would always be open.

What they can't do is, obviously, turn directly left and go directly back through the shopping center.

But there always is the safety valve for that person to turn right and go out to Rea, because that wouldn't be blocked.

I just, again prefaced on a Taco Bell or similar type operation in this size building, it's

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not a 4,000-square-foot Chick-Fil-A. We just can't have queuing that long. That means the operator is doing something wrong.

So I understand the concern. I don't know how to better help you with your comfort level other than all I can suggest is, pretend you're the 15th car in line, why would you be here?

MR. BARLOW: I've definitely seen people who do it. And we see it all over in plenty of places. I see it in town. I see it in different towns. People in the street. I wouldn't do it but...

MR. DEAN: You know, we have competitors in the area that, you know, if we're at 11 and they're at seven, you know, unless it's a very hardcore fan that needs their taco, again, the commonsense -- not everyone follows commonsense -it's park and walk in.

And -- but over time, specifically with the apps, we are seeing processing be much more efficient and faster.

MR. ZUIDEMA: I think the board is -going with my board member here, the peak -- the place across the street, the Starbucks, there was a big to-do over all that, part of the queuing.

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

And we got -- we got, kind of, tricked on that because now what they do is they come out, they go down the street, and they block the out -the out -- out lane of Starbucks.

Okay. So you say, well, that's your problem now; you live with it. Okay.

So I think what we're concerned about is that it happened there, and that's less than a half-a-mile away from what we're doing now.

So, no, we don't want to assume that the lady with the three kids in the car is going to say, okay, you have to wait. They're going to wait to get whatever, you know, you're going to get there, a taco.

So it's happened in Midland Park, so we already have experienced that. And as the traffic expert, you know, I'm not looking for you to, like, wave a wand over it, but, like, we're trying to address, do we want the same situation where everybody is all up in the air on the other street there?

MR. WHITAKER: Can you explain the difference between the different animal that Starbucks is compared to a Taco Bell?

MR. DEAN: Sure.
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812

MR. WHITAKER: -- something that's --
the question that's asked about 15, that it's something that's reasonable.

When you have the data that says that seven is the max and we have queuing for 11 , and you say can you accommodate double the max and we say yes, why would we go beyond that? Do you follow? In other words, we have given you the data from -- not that we've created, but it's come out of the ITE manual.

And with the questions you have asked, we're not going to go past seven, but if we did, we can accommodate up to 11 , and we can accommodate up to over double the seven, up to 14 .

MR. ZUIDEMA: Did Chick-Fil-A come out of the ITE manual?

MR. WHITAKER: Chick-Fil-A is a different animal totally.

MR. ZUIDEMA: I'm just saying, did it come out of the ITE manual?

MR. WHITAKER: My -- I mean, I'll let Mr. Dean talk about it.

MR. ZUIDEMA: He doesn't need to talk about it. I mean, you go by the ITE manual.

Like, what happened there?
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812

MR. WHITAKER: I'm told that the ITE
with all due respect --
MR. ZUIDEMA: It's not a hypothetical.
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.
maximum day.

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

MR. DEAN: Right.
On the weekday, we looked at it. We also looked at it on a Saturday. I gave you the worst weekday lunchtime.

I do know because it's under renovation that they may not be operating the way they should be and certainly they way they will in the future.

So, you know, here we are in July. I
was out there in April. That was what, four months ago, three months ago.

Possibly -- I'm not saying it was -- a
little different circumstance with how their
operations are working. I don't know that what you saw today is necessarily a fair apples-to-apples.

But I do want to distinguish it.
That's what make this site way better than Wendy's, is that we're all internal.

And again, we're a different use in that Taco Bell's preparation of orders is a whole lot faster than Wendy's. There isn't grilling, there isn't fries that have to be fried and the like.

So even in the QSR business where we have Chick-Fil-A is horrible traffic, quite frankly, and then we have things like Starbucks that are kind of in that range, and then we get the mid-level

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

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
And I know this because the one on Route 4 next to what used to be Dress Barn, I did. And we are capitalizing on stacking.

And it's different than the one on Route 17, because when I was before the Paramus board for that, they said Route 17 is terrible; we don't want that same thing on Route 4.

And we said here's why it's terrible. The kitchen layout was inefficient. It was just not a modern ground-up building. So that's part of the problems we see with that, which is why I keep, you know, trying to say, these operators have learned retrofitting is not always the answer.

And they have a very specific system on how to maximize efficiency.

So we're not retrofitting the bank.
We're scraping it down and rebuilding it to the current standards.

But I do know there are problems.
We're here not to replicate them. And I'm very sensitive to that.

MR. CAPALBO: Two questions.
MR. DEAN: Yes, sir.
MR. CAPALBO: Did you do a traffic count on Godwin?

MR. DEAN: We did not, no. I have numbers because when we flew the drone, we can see the cars that passed.

But I didn't tabulate it.
MR. CAPALBO: The only one is kind of personal. How comfortable did you feel working for Lehigh and Lafayette?

I mean, they're big rivals.
MR. DEAN: Let's just say that I didn't wear my sweatshirt.

You're absolutely right.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Does anyone else
have questions before we get to Mr. Dobiszewski?
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: I didn't want to butcher your last name.

MR. DOBISZEWSKI: Actually, my congrats, you said it better than some of my friends. I'm going to stand for a little bit, if you don't mind.

MR. SISS: Sir, would you raise your right hand?

Do you swear the testimony you're about to give in this matter tonight will be the truth, the
whole truth, and nothing but the truth?
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812

## FRANK DOBISZEWSKI, P.E. <br> 330 Phillips Avenue, South Hackensack, New <br> Jersey, having been duly sworn, testifies as follows:

MR. SISS: Name and business address, please.

MR. DOBISZEWSKI: My name is Frank
Dobiszewski. My last name is spelled $D$ as in David,
O-B-I-S-Z-E-W-S-K-I.
Project Manager with Boswell
Engineering, 330 Phillips Avenue, South Hackensack.
MR. SISS: Would you give the board the
benefit of your qualifications and education?
MR. DOBISZEWSKI: I have a Bachelor's
in Science and Civil Engineering from NJIT.
I've been practicing for 40 years.
I am a registered Professional Engineer
in good standing with the state.
I'm also a Professional Traffic
Operations Engineer certified by the Transportation
Certification Board in the country.
And I've had my time in my career split between public sector and private sector. And I've been around a little bit so...

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

78

MR. SISS: Mr. Whitaker.
MR. WHITAKER: No questions whatsoever. CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Any questions about Mr. Dobiszewski's -- no.

MR. DOBISZEWSKI: Okay.
Good evening. A couple of questions
for you and a couple of other things that I heard
throughout the questions of your testimony.
I was making some notes here.
One thing that I did -- I just want to
clarify. You did mention pass-by credit?
Did you take any pass-by credit when
you did your numbers or your analysis?
MR. DEAN: I did not.
MR. DOBISZEWSKI: So it was conservative.

MR. DEAN: Conservative in that it would be the traffic that lines up on the site, so, yes.

MR. DOBISZEWSKI: And again, what we looked at was very specific in terms of what the actual site would look like with the drive-through using Dolan \& Dean's report and then, basically, backing in and saying does it make sense.

One of the things that I certainly
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
agreed with the one gentleman up here is that the ITE numbers are great and they're used quite extensively.

So what I did, I wanted to take a look
at a couple of other areas. And one area that I
wanted to look at is, is there any significant
accident history in and around the site, on the streets or any of the access points?

And there was actually an attachment
onto my letter, and it showed that there was no significant accident history here.

So that being said, I can't imagine that anything would be generated that would make that accident history change. Except I do see -- and I do agree with Mr. Dean on one point, is that the driveway being eliminated on Godwin is a very positive thing, because it's reducing the number of conflict points.

So I certainly think that's something
that we can -- that should be supported, potentially for the rear-end collisions.

Now, a couple of things that I did here when I started to look at the report was I wanted to compare it not just to the ITE numbers, but I also want to look at what the industry is doing as well.

One thing, Gary, if you could make
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
available to us the drone footage that you recorded, I think that would be very useful.

MR. DEAN: I will do that, yes. MR. DOBISZEWSKI: Okay, thank you. So one thing I think Gary didn't differentiate is, when ITE looks at the land uses, it also looks at where these land uses are, densely populated urban versus a suburban setting, such as what we have up here in Midland Park.

As far as the distribution goes for the number of trips in a 24 -hour period, for this area, for this particular site, which is the land use is what they call Code 934, fast-food restaurant with a drive-through window, the typical peak during the weekend occurs between 12 and 1 p.m., with 12 percent of the total daily traffic coming through in that one particular hour.

And then on Saturday, it's right around the same time as well, between 12 and 1 .

So what this is, this is a distribution throughout the day from midnight until midnight by hour for this particular use, the size of the, building taking into account the square footage and the number of trips that are going to be generated, this is what they're saying.

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

So at 12 percent during the weekday for this particular use is at 12 percent of whatever that number is.

Now, the pass-by trip credit that he
mentioned -- and that's something that I think is very important to remember -- is that what we're looking at here in terms of traffic, these are not going to be new trips. These are trips, as Gary had said -- and I concur with him in his report -- that these are trips that are people that are already on the road. They're going to stop off. They're going to get their gas. They're going to go. They're going to stop at Taco Bell or Wendy's or wherever. They're going to continue on their way.

So there's very few instances where a trip to this particular type of land use is the only reason why a person is on the road getting in their car to make that trip.

Now, one thing I think is the most
important -- because I'm very concerned about the queue as well.

So, yes, ITE is great. But ITE is a collection of studies that are done from around the country. And in this particular instance, they did focus on the northeast.

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

JOT also has their own trip
generation rates. So I wanted to compare what the NJ DOT numbers are with the ITE numbers, and they're practically identical.

So what that's saying is that if this particular site was on a state highway and they were looking for frontage on a state highway, that there would be a trip generation number that would be generated for this particular use, and that's what they would use as the basis for determining what the traffic impact was going to be.

So in that regard, they're very close and so I felt comfortable with that number.

Moving on to the final, I wanted to see what the industry was saying about this as well. And what wasn't mentioned -- I'm surprised actually, Gary, that you didn't mention it -- was that there was a report. There's a publication called "QSR." And every year around October/November they do what they call a drive-through survey.

What this is, they actually send people out to a number of restaurants and they observe and they calculate things -- not calculate -- but they gather things. How many vehicles are in front of me, how long does it take my order to be processed, and
all this other information is gathered and it's thrown into this mix and it's generated based upon the data that they collected for that particular day.

October 27th in 2022, turns out Taco Bell, they said, had the best processing times of the other fast-food restaurants.

Now, what they're looking at here is that they have a chart. Was this in the report? I hope you didn't get it.

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: This.
MR. DOBISZEWSKI: The last page. Yep, that's the one.

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: It's in your report, yeah.

MR. DOBISZEWSKI: Okay. Then if you reference that, what this is, this is a breakdown of that information that they gathered from this October 17, 2022 study. This is summarized.

And what they did here is, how many vehicles were in line in front of you when you pulled into this drive-through.

If you look, they go from zero all the way up to nine and then 10 -plus cars, and they have percentages.

So not a surprise here, because we did LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
mention Chick-Fil-A.
For some reason, yes, they are --
they're off the charts in this in every category from five, six, seven, eight and none cars. They all had, you know, 11 percent and counting.

Taco Bell had 1 percent of the occurrences where there were nine cars in front of them, none at eight, and there was 1 percent for seven, and then 10-plus, zero.

So to me at least, the data that not just the ITE looked at, not the NJ DOT as well, but also from the industry standard QSR, which is a very -- it's like the ITE of the drive-through industry, for lack of a better way to put it -- concurred with what the observations were made and the conclusions that were made in the Dolan \& Dean report.

## Based upon that, I felt very

comfortable that his modeling and his process were -they were reasonable. And this is very -- this is very rare.

Because Gary and I, we've crossed paths a little bit here and there's a lot of times where I don't agree with him. This is one of those instances, though, where what he said is very reasonable, and I found absolutely nothing weak in

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

The queuing, absolutely. But I think we also have to keep in mind as well, if this is a standalone site, maybe the queuing. This is a part of an overall area of development, it's part of an overall area.

So, therefore, I think it's somewhat reasonable to assume that these massive queues, you know, these 12, 13, 14 queuing instances, I just -- I have to agree with Gary on that one. I just don't see it happening. And it's not just my opinion but the same thing here too, is that looking at this overall number, it was never observed as well.

So I feel very comfortable in that regard. Okay.

There's just one other... I think
you've answered it. I just want to clarify. And it had to do with the -- it's the last paragraph on page 2 of the letter here. I'm asking you if you can clarify the last paragraph, the ability for the site to exit either Rea Avenue directly to Godwin.

Can you just give me a little bit of clarification on that, please? I just wasn't -- I just want to make sure that I understood it correctly.

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
the -- in the report whatsoever.

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: You're referencing
the last paragraph of his letter?
MR. DOBISZEWSKI: No.
On page 2 of mine.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Oh, yours.
MR. DOBISZEWSKI: Yes, sir. Yes.
It says, "I concur with the findings;
however." I'm asking him to clarify the last
paragraph in that section under the Projected Trip Generations.

MR. SISS: As long as you just referenced your letter, why don't we just mark that as an exhibit.

It's June 9th, 2023 correspondence.
We'll mark that PB-1. That's the report you're referring to, sir?

MR. DOBISZEWSKI: Yes, it is.
(Whereupon, Report of Frank
Dobiszewski, P.E., Boswell Engineering, Dated June 9, 2023 is marked as Exhibit PB-1 for identification.)

MR. DEAN: If you could just direct me
to which paragraph in my report?
MR. DOBISZEWSKI: Yeah.
It's under Trip Generation, the last
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
paragraph under the Trip Generation section.
MR. WHITAKER: His report. You've got yours.

MR. DEAN: No. He's asking me to clarify what I wrote and I want to...

MR. DOBISZEWSKI: Yeah.
MR. DEAN: What I said is -- okay.
It's poor English more than anything else. That the proposed change in use between the bank and the Taco Bell, I felt will not affect internal circulation or the ability for site traffic to safely enter and exit to Godwin, Rea or Erie as a result of this application.

It was a lengthy sentence. I see that now. But aside from poor grammar, that's the clarification.

Does that help?
MR. DOBISZEWSKI: Yes, it does.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Do you concur with
that, Mr. Dobiszewski?
MR. DOBISZEWSKI: I do.
That's pretty much all I have. If
there's any questions, please.
MR. SISS: Questions.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Dave?
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812

MR. NOVAK: I just have one question of either traffic engineer. And for the record, this is David Novak with Burgis Associates, the board planning professional.

Is there a difference in traffic
generation between a quick-service restaurant and a quick-service restaurant with a drive-through?

MR. DOBISZEWSKI: Yes.
MR. DEAN: There is.
And ironically, I will say, as we look
at the ITE data per square foot, a quick-service restaurant without a drive-through window generates more traffic than one with a drive-through window.

MR. NOVAK: Okay, that's all I had.
Thank you.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: It's
counter-intuitive. All right.
If no board members have questions, we need to open to the public for questions first of Mr. Dean.

Motion? I need a motion.
MR. CAPALBO: So moved.
VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: Second.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Zuidema?
MR. ZUIDEMA: Yes.
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.

MS. HARMON: Mr. Papapietro?
VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Placier?
MR. PLACIER: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Barlow?
MR. BARLOW: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Eliya?
MR. ELIYA: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Capalbo?
MR. CAPALBO: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Anderson?
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yes. All right.
Anybody in the public who has any
questions for Mr. Dean?
MS. RIZZUTO: I do.
But can I just take a quick bathroom
break?
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. I don't know
how I can say no to that.
MS. RIZZUTO: I'm sorry.
Is it up here?
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Yeah. It's right
here.
MS. RIZZUTO: Okay, thank you.
(Whereupon, a brief recess is taken.)
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812

90
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Does anybody in the
public -- did you have questions?
MS. RIZZUTO: Yes, I do.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay.
MS. RIZZUTO: And my first question is
$\qquad$
MR. SISS: Just state your name.
MS. RIZZUTO: Oh, I'm sorry.
Again, Anne Marie Rizzuto of Weiner Law
Group on behalf of the objector, Burger Barn, which operates as the Burger King.

Thank you.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. RIZZUTO:
Q. I guess my first question too is, am I to understand from your testimony that you are going to do some additional work and studies and come back to testify again?

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: About what?
What do you think you he is going to
again?
MS. RIZZUTO: He indicated that he's
going to work with the engineer and the operator and
provide additional information.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: About the truck.
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.
201-641-1812

MR. WHITAKER: The size of the truck. MS. RIZZUTO: The truck and also this gentleman's questions as well.

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: That's what it was.
MR. DEAN: It was about the trucks and
delivery, and the route that they would follow, and
how they would circulate on the site.
BY MS. RIZZUTO:
Q. Right. The geometry.
A. Yes.
Q. So are you anticipating coming back
here?
MR. WHITAKER: We will have that
information supplied, but we're not going to have him testifying again.

MS. RIZZUTO: I see.
So it's not going to be subject to
cross-examination?
MR. SISS: I assume your engineer will testify.

MR. WHITAKER: I was just going to say,
we'll have Mr. Missey here for that.
MS. RIZZUTO: Okay. Just a few questions.

And forgive me, I'm not a traffic
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
expert. I usually rely upon them for my boards and my applicants.
BY MS. RIZZUTO:
Q. So one of the first questions I wanted to ask you, however, was about the distance between -- I'm just going to use A-6, which all of you board members already have. It's a color version.

So looking at A-6, this is strictly the site where the Taco Bell is being proposed, not the entirety of the site.

My question is to you is, what is the distance from the corner of Godwin and Rea up to the first intersection of the driveway; what is the distance?
A. I do not know that.

MR. MISSEY: Do you need this?
MR. DEAN: I have one.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Is there some significance to that? Why do you want to know that? I'm just curious.

MS. RIZZUTO: Because I have a series of questions to ask him about the surrounding streets.

MR. DEAN: I'm not exactly sure what distance, but from the painted stop bar on Rea to the

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
nose of the island for the exit is 140 feet
(indicating).
BY MS. RIZZUTO:
Q. Is that an island, or is that a painted stripe?
A. That's an island.
Q. Okay. It's 120 feet?
A. Correct.
Q. So how many --
A. It's 140.
Q. How many cars could be parked at the stop sign waiting to go out to Godwin before they come to the first exit out of the site?
A. Roughly six.
Q. Six cars?
A. Yes.
Q. Stopped at the stop sign?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay.

Did you do counts on Rea?
A. No.
Q. Is there a reason why you didn't do
counts on Rea?
A. Yes.

As I've explained, we're looking at a LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
change in use from a former commercial use, that was the bank, and I compared the traffic generation differences between the proposed Taco Bell and the bank.

And so this is not a study of the
entire center, points of ingress and egress and how
much traffic is going to CVS. It is what is swapping
out a drive-through bank for a drive-through
restaurant do in terms of traffic.
Q. Yes, I understand. So you did no counts for Rea.

Did you do any counts on Erie Avenue with respect to traffic?
A. I did not.
Q. Did you do any counts at all on Godwin with respect to traffic?
A. I didn't do those counts. I had the information because, as I indicated, we filmed the perspective of looking over the top of the Wendy's and its drive-through stacking. But we didn't tabulate that data.
Q. And you didn't do a drone drive-over for a Taco Bell either, correct?
A. No.
Q. You only did one for the Wendy's nearby LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.
to this site?
A. That is correct.
Q. On the other side -- on the other side of Godwin, correct?
A. Right.
Q. Okay. You indicate that the turning onto Rea and off of Rea is limited in different ways.
A. Correct.
Q. So if a tractor trailer did, in fact,
come down Rea, make -- say, make a right turn off of Godwin down Rea and found themselves unable to enter at Rea, they would continue up Rea Avenue?
A. As would any vehicle.
Q. Okay. But I'm not asking about any other vehicle. I'm asking about a tractor trailer --
A. Sure.
Q. -- that can't make the turn into -into the site.
A. We were going to look at that template. That is part of the information that we will provide.
Q. I understand.

So let's assume that they can't make
that turn safely into the site. They would then
traverse up the street of Rea in that residential neighborhood?

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.
201-641-1812
96
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. And are you aware that there are
limitations for the other entrance/exits on Erie
Avenue, even as depicted on Exhibit A-9?
A. Yes.
Q. There are limited ability to turn in and turn out there as well?
A. There are restrictions to go --
Q. On both of them?
A. Yes.
Q. So then the only -- is it true that
there's a limited entranceway -- entrance and exit on Godwin?
A. There is no limitation on the entrance. There is a restriction so people do not make a left.
Q. Okay. So a tractor trailer could go in from Godwin on either the westbound or the eastbound traffic?

## A. Correct.

Q. So they could come into Godwin into that one lane going through, okay.

Are you aware that there is -- that
this is open at the site? Are you sure that that is open?
A. When you say "this" --

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

So, for the record, that's a bad question.

Behind the Taco Bell, at the back of the Taco Bell is a parking lot that you have referred to numerous times as people being able to circle around it.
A. Yes.
Q. Is it in fact open, or is it blocked by materials?
A. Well, it may be temporarily blocked during the construction. I don't know specifically.
Q. Okay.
A. I'm looking at the approved site plan that calls for it to remain open.
Q. This is the site plan. Do you mean you're looking at this site plan?
A. Correct.
Q. So, for the record, we're talking about the parking lot that has spaces 78 through 122 depicted on Sheet 1 of 3, dated 4-24.

All right. So if this area was blocked in some way, would that limit the ability of cars or tractor trailers making a traverse around that parking lot?

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
A. It would, yes.
Q. And are you going to look at geometry
to see -- let's assume it's not closed off there.
Will you look at the geometry of a
tractor trailer being able to traverse through that parking lot?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. These spaces 111 through 122, they back up into the main drive aisle of this parking lot, correct?
A. They back into an aisle, which is how parking spaces are accessible, yes.
Q. Right. So there's an eastbound lane and a westbound lane; that's the main traffic aisle in this section of the...
A. I'm not going to qualify it as main. It is an aisle that leads --
Q. You qualified it as main in your earlier testimony, sir.
A. It's an access aisle that leads to Rea.

There is an access aisle that leads to Godwin. And there are two access aisles that lead to Erie.
Q. Okay. So these 12 spaces can both pull in and pull out into the area where -- where there is the main drive aisle?

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LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.
    201-641-1812
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LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
A. It is a drive aisle that leads to Rea.
Q. It's the only drive aisle in this section coming from Rea to the site, right?
A. Correct.
Q. There's no other way for people who are parked here to avoid that drive aisle?
A. Correct.
Q. Does that present a safety concern for the potential queuing of more than 11 cars?
A. I think we've beat up the queuing a lot. I'm comfortable with 11. It's 50 percent more than this use requires.
Q. I'm sorry, you said seven required?
A. Yes.
Q. And 50 percent is what, 14 ?
A. Three-and-a-half, so it's 11.
Q. Okay.
A. So that access aisle, in my opinion, based on the nature of the use, will remain free and open. The QSR data -- thank you for sharing that -buttresses that testimony.

But forget about the application. Just leave it alone. The bank was there. Those same parking spaces backed in and out presumably for decades.
Q. And you gave us some numbers about the difference between a proposed QSR. I'm sorry. Your report only -- does not give us the numbers for Taco Bell, correct?
A. It does.

Table 1, page 4, shows Taco Bell with
drive-through, and it shows each of the trip generation projections for four different peak hours.
Q. Yes.

And during your testimony, you said
this is not based upon Taco Bell, this is based upon the drive-through QSR?
A. Correct.
Q. So you didn't base it upon the numbers only from Taco Bell, you based it upon QSR numbers, correct?
A. I based it on the ITE data for --
Q. QSR?
A. -- a fast-food restaurant with drive-through.

I forget the land use code but...
MR. NOVAK: 9377.
MR. DEAN: Thank you.
So, yes, it is what would be expected
for a fast-food restaurant.
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812

BY MS. RIZZUTO:
Q. Other than the handicap space -- other than the handicap space, which is located -- where is the handicap space located?
A. It is directly north of the proposed Taco Bell building.
Q. And so that is a space that is not across the double drive aisle to that parking lot? That is -- the handicap space is right next to the proposed building?
A. It is the closest space that would allow a disabled individual to proceed directly into the building without crossing any aisles.
Q. Right.

So all the other parkers -- people that are going to park, instead of getting in the queue, will have to park back here and traverse across the double lane drive aisle, correct? The people who park back here in the parking lot will have to cross over the drive aisle to get into --
A. Yes.
Q. -- Taco Bell?
A. Yes, that's correct.
Q. And, in fact, in the main proper area
where Taco Bell is actually located, they have
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
absolutely zero parking, they only have one handicap space?
A. Correct.
Q. Where are the Uber drivers going to park?
A. In any available parking space.
Q. In the back?
A. Any available parking space.
Q. Okay. So you do see available parking spaces in the parking lot?
A. I see 12 closest to the building. I see 12 in the next aisle from the building.

And I see, I think it's 15 in the
northernmost row at the property boundary. And then
there's another six spaces fronting on Rea.
Q. Right, I see that. Okay. And all of which lead to people walking across the two lanes of drive aisle into the Taco Bell, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. It's just yes or no. They have to
cross over.
Besides the handicap space -- is the
handicap space provided with all of the requirements
necessary surrounding it as far as space is
concerned, or did you not look at that?
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.
A. It meets the ADA standards for barrier-free code. And it is van accessible, by my understanding of it. It's $\mathbf{8}$-feet wide with an 8 -foot landing next to it.
Q. Okay. How wide is the drive-through?
A. The drive-through lane is $\mathbf{1 2}$ feet.
Q. And so there will only be one
drive-through lane, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. There is no bypass lane?
A. Correct.
Q. Isn't that standard in QSR industry?
A. It is not.
Q. It is not standard?
A. Not at all.

I've designed sites without bypass
lanes. The entire center is a bypass. So in the scenario where it's the 11th vehicle, a bypass lane is often used, for example, at Wendy's to drive around the back of the building and bypass the queue.
In this instance, the customer just recirculates
within the parking lot.
Q. I understand.

But once the customer goes in into the
drive-through, they cannot get out of it, correct?
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.
201-641-1812
A. That is correct, yes.
Q. Okay. And so the Wendy's that you
looked at has a bypass lane where people can drive past the drive-through and get out, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And the Burger King also has a second drive-through lane where the people can bypass, correct?
A. I haven't looked at Burger King, but perhaps.
Q. Okay. And the Dunkin' Donuts down the street, that also has a bypass lane?
A. I have not looked at that.
Q. Starbucks?
A. I have not looked at that. I do not
know.
Q. Do you consider that a safety problem that no cars can get past the drive-through lane in an emergency?
A. Not at all.
Q. Okay.

So if an emergency was happening in my car with one of my kids and I was in the
drive-through, what would I do?
A. You would wait to leave. You would LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
back up to leave.
Q. Back up?
A. Correct.
Q. In the queue?
A. You would wait to leave the queue, correct.
Q. Okay.

So I would have to wait for ten other
cars to get through --
A. Correct.
Q. -- before I could take care of my kid screaming in the back. No bypass. Not standard in the industry?
A. It is not.

MR. WHITAKER: Asked and answered.
Let's move on.
MS. RIZZUTO: Yes, I understand.
By the way, Mr. Chair, I did want to note for the record that Mr. Whitaker was giving a substantial statement to the board as if he was a witness.

And I was wondering if I will get an opportunity to cross-examination him or just note my objection for the record on that point.

MR. WHITAKER: You should have raised a
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812

106
1 question at the time I made a statement. The statement I made was an introduction of what the proffer would be of the witness.

MS. RIZZUTO: Yes.
I did not want to interrupt you.
MR. WHITAKER: You can always interrupt
me.
But you lost the opportunity.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Excuse me.
At the end of the application, if you
choose to make a closing argument, we'll listen to you.

MS. RIZZUTO: Okay. Yes, that's what it sounded like, a closing argument.

All right. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
Okay, I think I'm almost done.
BY MS. RIZZUTO:
Q. Is there any traffic counts in your report?
A. There are no counts in my report.
Q. So you did not do any counts
whatsoever, you merely relied on --
MR. WHITAKER: Objection.
This has been asked and answered three times.

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812 ask a question. He interrupted me. And I didn't ask it three times.
BY MS. RIZZUTO:
Q. You have no traffic counts whatsoever for the site other than the reliance upon the ITE, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And why didn't you do the traffic -oh, I did ask you about the traffic.

MR. WHITAKER: You did.
MS. RIZZUTO: I understand.
BY MS. RIZZUTO:
Q. People who order on the app and pay on the app, they only have to run in and get their -pick up their food, is that how it works?
A. Correct.

It's preordered, prepaid, merely just needs to be picked up.
Q. Okay. And do the Uber Eats people also prepay and they only have to pick up?
A. I candidly am unfamiliar with that system.

But if it's like the rest, it is also preordered and prepaid, and it is waiting.

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

I nstead of the customer picking it up, it is a contracted driver who picks it up.
Q. Will there be designated spaces for Uber Eats, DoorDash and online use?
A. No. They will park in a spot, wherever there's an empty spot. I think we covered that as well.
Q. Okay. With respect to the garbage recycling, or garbage center, or trash enclosure, or whatever, if you are saying the -- I'm sorry.

The tractor trailer, you're providing a space that's 12-by-14, but you also indicate that the tractor trailer size is depicted in a broken line, correct, on Sheet 1 of 3 on A-9?
A. I am trying to interpret Mr. Missey's drawing, and I don't think he's here.

So there are two areas depicted. I don't understand the distinction, quite frankly.

So I'm going to have to ask you to ask
that question of Andy.
I see a 40 -foot-long dashed area. And I see a secondary area that is 31 - or 32 -feet long. I don't know what the difference is.
Q. When you say you see a second area, you're talking about --

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.
201-641-1812
looking at my notes, making sure.
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812

110
A. There are two rectangles shown. I don't know what the difference is.

MR. MISSEY: I'm here, Bruce, if that would help.

MR. WHITAKER: Later.
MS. RIZZUTO: Okay, thank you, yes.
BY MS. RIZZUTO:
Q. How long is the standard tractor trailer?
A. The trailer, if it's the largest one allowed in the state, could be as long as $\mathbf{5 3}$ feet plus the length of the tractor.

So they wind up being somewhere on the order of 65 -feet long.
Q. Does the width change?
A. No.
Q. This is 12 -foot?
A. No.
Q. Do we know what the level of service is on the county road, Godwin?
A. We do not, or I do not.

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Are you through,
Ms. Rizzuto?
MS. RIZZUTO: Yes, I am. I just was

Thank you very much.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Okay. Does anybody
else in the public have any questions for either
witness?
MR. WHITAKER: I have a couple of redirect based on that.

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Go ahead.
MR. WHITAKER: Not to keep the board
late.
REDIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. WHITAKER:
Q. Mr. Dean, the parking areas that are shown on this site plan are not being modified in any manner whatsoever by this applicant, correct?

## A. Correct.

Q. Is it correct from a traffic aspect
that people park in parking spaces in a shopping center and they walk across aisles?
A. Shopping centers, office buildings, the Municipal Building.
Q. So here tonight I had to get out of my
car and I walked across the aisle?
A. Correct.
Q. Do you consider that to be a safety problem?

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
A. I do not.
Q. In connection with not doing traffic counts, you delineated that in your report, but just to go over it again. Restaurant uses are permitted in this zone?
A. Yes.
Q. Correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And you did not do the traffic counts, as you stated in your report, because in essence there is -- the ordinance contemplates a restaurant use on this site?
A. Number one.

And number two, there's not a material difference between at -- the critical peak hours a.m. and p.m. are rush hours.
Q. And both the bank as well as a
restaurant use are permitted uses in the zone?
A. Correct.
Q. And a restaurant use actually
generates, as we understand and learned tonight, more traffic than one with the drive-through?

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

## There's no material difference between the bank, the former bank, and the proposed Taco Bell.

A. Let me just say in response to the question, the data, the ITE data that has been collected, like Mr. Novak asked the question,
indicates that a drive-through -- excuse me -- a
quick-service fast-food restaurant without a
drive-through generates more traffic, same building size, than one that has a drive-through.

I can only tell you what the data
shows. I can't tell you why that is. It does seem counter-intuitive, but... and I know Frank answered the exact same way.

So in terms of your ordinance, traffic
generation, and at least from what the data supports, if we had proposed a Taco Bell without a drive-through, it would generate more traffic than this application.
Q. In connection with the question asked about a tractor trailer going up Rea Avenue, so if it goes up and it couldn't make the left, you have testified it would go further up the road, correct?
A. Well, that was the hypothetical posed by Counsel.
Q. If there was a traffic limitation on the roads, it would be violated?
A. He would be violating that because he LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812
doesn't have a delivery on that street.
Q. And that tractor trailer going up Rea Avenue could be servicing one of the other uses in the retail shopping center like a CVS also?
A. It could.

It could also be delivering a load of
Sheetrock to a resident that, you know, is undergoing
a renovation. There is a 4-ton weight limit restriction on Rea Avenue to prevent truck traffic.

Now, if there is a carveout in the
Motor Vehicle Code that says even though those truck prohibitions exist, if someone is delivering to a
resident or to a business on that street on that, they're exempt.

Otherwise, people could never move
out of their house. So that's why there is that code.

We are going to evaluate in response to
-- it's very tight. I drove it. I understand.
Trucks are often driving over islands. I'm not saying it's correct or proper.

But I want to look at that turning
template. And we will provide you with the specific
routing information that will be provided to the delivery drivers how to come into the site.

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

114
MR. ZUIDEMA: Yeah.
I , as a board member, I'm not even
looking for that because you can't do it.
MR. WHITAKER: And I'll remind the
board, it's the operator's testimony at the first
meeting -- and I know Ms. Rizzuto was not here -- but
the operator testified that the truck driver that
comes there is the regular driver and will have a regular route.

MR. ZUIDEMA: Yeah.
You have the job for three months, then
your regular driver six months down the road is a different driver.

MR. WHITAKER: But they get to have a route. We know that.

MR. ZUIDEMA: Yeah, no, they don't have a routine.

MR. WHITAKER: So in any event --
MR. ZUIDEMA: I know that for a fact
because when they come to my shop, there's a different guy every single time.

MR. WHITAKER: Well, your shop's a little different.

MR. ZUIDEMA: No, it's not. I get deliveries with tractor trailers.

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

MR. WHITAKER: But not tacos. Okay. With that said, I have no further
questions, Mr. Chairman.
That concludes our presentation this
evening.
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Anybody else?
(No response.)
CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: Did I already ask
that?
So I need to a motion to close to the public.

VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: Motion to
close.
MR. BARLOW: Second.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Zuidema?
MR. ZUIDEMA: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Papapietro?
VICE CHAIRMAN PAPAPIETRO: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Placier?
MR. PLACIER: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Barlow?
MR. BARLOW: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Eliya?
MR. ELIYA: Yes.
MS. HARMON: Mr. Capalbo?
LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C. 201-641-1812

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

| 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 55:9 } \\ & \text { 15th }[1]-68: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\text { 75:7, } 100: 6$ <br> 4,000-square-foot [1] | $\begin{aligned} & 53: 16 \\ & 7: 45[1]-53: 16 \end{aligned}$ | accommodate ${ }_{[7]}$ - <br> 17:7, 26:6, 36:21, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 07054 [1] - 2:9 | 16[1]-51:18 | -68:1 |  | 25, 71:6, 71:1 |
| 07446[1]-2:6 | 17 [8] - 7:6, 62:10, | 4-24 [1] - 97:21 | 8 | accommodating [1] - |
| 07663 [1]-1:24 | 63:2, 74:14, 74:15, | 4-24-23 [1]-9:3 |  | 39:22 |
| 1 | 17.02 | 4-ton [1] - 113:8 $\mathbf{4 / 2 4 / 2 3}[1]-3: 19$ | 8-feet [1] - 103:3 | account [1] - 80:23 accurate [1] - 118:6 |
|  | 18 [2]-3:5, 42:21 | 40[2]-65:17, 77:17 | 8-foot [1]-103:3 | accustomed |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1[14]-7: 17,10: 15, \\ & 14: 15,26: 16,28: 4 \\ & 28: 22,56: 19,80: 15, \\ & \text { 80:19, 84:6, 84:8, } \\ & 97: 21,100: 6,108: 14 \end{aligned}$ | 181 [2] - 20:15, 20:20 | 40-foot-long | $80[2]-1: 7,55: 13$ | 44:2, 46:2 |
|  | 1983 [1] - 21:3 | 108:21 | $86[1]-3: 21$ | acknowledged [1] - |
|  | 1988[1]-21:11 | 41 [1] - 3:9 | 88[1]-3:13 | 38:7 |
|  | $1990{ }_{[1]}-21: 12$ | 42[1]-3:9 | 8:30[3]-52:16, 53:1, | action [2]-118:12, |
|  | 1:00 [1] - 52:17 | 450[1]-21:14 | 53:16 | 118:15 |
| 10 [3] - 55:12, 55:22 <br> 10-plus [2]-83:23, 84:9 | 1st [1] - 37:12 | 46[1]-74:9 | 8:45[1]-53:17 | activity [3]-27:5, |
|  |  |  |  | 29:2, 49:14 |
|  | 2 | 5 | 9 | actual [3]-28:19, |
| 100 [1]-55:1 |  |  |  | 36:16, 78:22 |
|  | 2 [4]-10:15, 10:18, | 5[1]-19:12 | $9[4]-3: 19,40: 2$ | ADA [1] - 103:1 |
| $\begin{gathered} 11[22]-26: 7,32: 20, \\ 33: 11,34: 1,34: 2, \end{gathered}$ | 85:19, 86:4 | 5-23-22 [1]-10:6 | 53:8, 86:20 | added [1] - 40:10 |
|  | 2,030-square-foot [1] | $50[4]-21: 21,33: 13$, | 90 [1]-3:7 | adding [1] - 59:17 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 33: 11,34: 1,34: 2, \\ & 40: 16,42: 19,47: 20, \end{aligned}$ | - 30:3 | 99:11, 99:15 | 934 [1]-80:13 | addition [2]-21:25, |
| $\begin{aligned} & 48: 9,48: 15,48: 24 \\ & 49: 2,51: 16,57: 16 \end{aligned}$ | $20[4]-3: 6,3: 6,9: 12$, | 50-some-odd [1] - | 9377 [1]-100:22 | 22:17 |
|  | 58:15 | 55:3 | 9:39 [1] - 117:15 | additional [5] - 5:7 |
| $58: 12,68: 15,71: 5,$ | 2009 [1] - 21:16 | 50/50 [2] - 45:24, 47:5 | 9th [4]-86:14, 116:12, | 40:18, 64:16, 90:17, |
| 71:13, 84:5, 99:9,$\text { 99:11, } 99: 16$ | 201[1]-1:24 | $505{ }_{[1]}-1: 23$ | 116:13, 116:18 | $90: 24$ |
|  | 2022 [2]-83:4, 83:18 | 51-and-a-half [1] - |  | address [6]-12:19, |
| 110 [1] - 3:8 | 2023 [10]-1:3, 4:3, | 55:5 | A | 20:18, 20:20, 69:19, |
| $111[1]-98: 8$ 11:45 [1]-52:17 | 7:18, 9:8, 10:4, | 52 [1]-29:21 |  | 74:21, 77:6 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 11th }[3]-48: 21,50: 9, \\ & \text { 103:18 } \end{aligned}$ | 14:16, 37:12, 40:24, | 52-and-a-half [1] - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A-3 [1] - 9:23 } \\ & \text { A-6 [2] - 92:6, 92:8 } \end{aligned}$ | addressed [3]-37:22, |
|  | 86:14, 86:20 | 5:4 | A-6 [2]-92:6, 92:8 | 37:24, 64:24 |
|  | $22[1]-47: 13$ | 53 [5]-60:3, 60:6, | A-9 [9] - 3:19, 9:6, 9:8, | Adequate [1]-4:4 |
| $12[16]-1: 3,4: 3,7: 6$,$26: 8,29: 24,32: 20$, | 23[1]-3:7 | 60:15, 65:17, 109:11 | 17:16, 26:18, 26:20, | adjunct [1]-21:8 |
|  | $230[1]-7: 6$ | $56[1]-3: 10$ | 42:8, 96:4, 108:14 | Adjustment [2]-2:3, |
| $\begin{aligned} & 26: 8,29: 24,32: 20, \\ & 80: 15,80: 19,81: 1, \end{aligned}$ | $24[2]-9: 8,29: 24$ | 59 [1]-3:10 | a.. [1]-50:23 | 4:3 |
| 81:2, 85:9, 98:23, | 24-hour [1] - 80:11 | 5:00 ${ }_{[1]}-64: 21$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { a.m }[4]-19: 12,52: 8, \\ 52: 24,111: 15 \end{gathered}$ | ADJUSTMENT [1] - |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 102:11, 102:12, } \\ & \text { 103:6 } \end{aligned}$ | 24th [3]-7:18, 10:4, | 6 | ability [6] - $34: 11$, | administer [1]-118: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 12-by-14 [2] - 36:18, } \\ & \text { 108:12 } \end{aligned}$ | 14:16 |  | 85:20, 87:11, 96:6, | admit [2] - 47:10, |
|  | 275 [1]-28:16 | $6[1]-1: 7$ | 97:23, 118:9 | 47:11 |
| 12-by-40 [1] - 8:1012-foot ${ }_{[1]}$ - 109:17 | 27th [1] - 83:4 | 6/09/23 [1] - 3:21 | able [3] - 65:18, 97:6, | advantage [2]-25:22, |
|  | 28th [1] - 9:16 | 60 [2]-21:21, $53: 19$ | 98:5 | 26:2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 12-foot-by-40-foot }{ }_{[1]} \\ & -17: 1 \end{aligned}$ | 2nd [1] - 10:2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 60-minute [2]-52:11, } \\ & 52: 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ABSENT }{ }_{[2]}-1: 12, \\ & 1: 16 \end{aligned}$ | adverse [1] - 38:5 <br> advise [1] - 12:24 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 120[1]-93: 7 \\ & 122[2]-97: 20,98: 8 \end{aligned}$ | 3 | $61[3]-29: 10,29: 17,$ | absolute [1]-54:15 | advocate [1] - 72:7 |
|  |  | 30:10 | absolutely [4]-76:11, | aerial [1] - 33:20 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 124[1]-59: 7 \\ & 12: 45[1]-52: 18 \end{aligned}$ | 3 [9]-7:17, 8:22, | 629 [1]-2:8 | 84:25, 85:2, 102:1 |  |
|  | 14:15, 26:17, 54:4, | 641-1812 [1]-1:24 | abundant [1] - 66:11 | 57:16, 87:10 |
|  | 58:20, 97:21, 108:14 | $65 \text {-feet [1] - 109:14 }$ | abutting [1] - 41:20 | affects [1]-49:15 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 34: 23,35: 8,48: 13, \\ & 50: 10 \end{aligned}$ | $30[2]-29: 18,64: 11$ <br> 30X100217800 [1] - | $66[2]-3: 11,3: 11$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { accept }[1]-38: 21 \\ & \text { access }[15]-31: 25, \end{aligned}$ | afternoon [2]-28:11, |
| 13 [1]-85:9 | 118:24 | 7 | 40:6, 41:14, 41:19, | agencies [1]-22:3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 14[4]-3: 4,71: 14, \\ & 85: 9,99: 15 \\ & 140[2]-93: 1,93: 10 \\ & 15[14]-50: 23,50: 25, \end{aligned}$ | $31[1]-108: 22$ <br> 32-feet [1]-108.22 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 42: 7,42: 23,45: 8, \\ & 45: 10,57: 25,79: 7, \end{aligned}$ | agenda [1] - 4:12 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 32-feet }[1]-108: 22 \\ & 330[2]-77: 3,77: 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7[7]-3: 3,3: 3,19: 12, \\ 53: 1,53: 8,53: 23, \end{gathered}$ | 98:20, 98:21, 98:22, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { aggravate }[1]-36: 9 \\ & \text { ago }[3]-10: 10,73: 10 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $35[1]-63: 19$ | $\begin{gathered} 53: 25 \\ 74[1]-3: 10 \end{gathered}$ | 99:18 accessible [3]-41:21, | agree [3] - 79:14, |
| 55:12, 55:13, 55:24, | 4 | $75[1]-3: 12$ | 98:12, 103:2 | agreed [1] - 79:1 |
| 59:5, 67:1, 67:10, 71:2, 102:13 <br> 15-minute [2] - 55:6, | $4[7]$ - 8:21, 28:4, | $\begin{aligned} & 78[3]-3: 12,3: 14, \\ & 97: 20 \end{aligned}$ | accessing [1]-46:16 accident $[3]-79: 6$, | ahead [2] - 7:3, 110:7 |
|  | $74: 10,74: 13,75: 2 \text {, }$ | 7:30[3]-1:3, 52:16, | 79:10, 79:13 | aisle [24] - 16:5, 35:9, |

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.

35:14, 40:6, 42:23,
49:17, 54:9, 98:9, 98:11, 98:14, 98:17, 98:20, 98:21, 98:25, 99:1, 99:2, 99:6, 99:18, 101:8,
101:18, 101:20, 102:12, 102:18, 110:22
aisles [3] - 98:22, 101:13, 110:18 albeit [1] - 24:20
allow [3]-27:25, 35:18, 101:12
allowed [3]-60:4, 60:6, 109:11
allows [2]-26:1, 49:19
almost [1] - 106:16 alone [1] - 99:23
alternates [1]-6:21
alternative [2]-40:2, 61:14
amended [1] - 7:20
amenity [1] - 40:10
amount [3]-25:16, 46:25, 65:14
analyses [1] - 22:6
analysis [6] - 23:19, 23:25, 31:24, 37:20, 41:1, 78:13
Anderson [6]-3:9, 12:14, 18:17, 89:11, 116:2, 117:10
ANDERSON [93] -
1:10, 4:1, 4:14, 6:3, 6:10, 6:14, 6:20, 7:1, 9:10, 9:18, 9:21, 10:12, 10:16, 10:19, 10:24, 11:2, 11:9, 11:14, 12:15, 13:14, 14:10, 16:21, 17:22, 17:25, 18:18, 20:2, 23:7, 23:10, 41:6, 41:24, 42:16, 42:19, 42:24, 43:11, 45:2, 46:5, 47:4, 48:8, 48:17, 48:22, 48:25, 49:23, 50:15, 50:21, 50:24, 51:4, 51:13, 51:22, 52:2, 52:8, 52:19, 52:23, 53:20, 54:6, 54:22, 54:25, 55:4, 55:8, 56:1, 56:8, 61:23, 66:6, 76:12, 76:15, 78:3, 83:10, 83:13, 86:1, 86:5, 87:19, 87:25, 88:16, 89:12, 89:18, 89:22, 90:1, 90:4,

90:19, 90:25, 91:4, 92:18, 106:9, 109:22, 110:2, 110:7, 115:6, 115:8, 116:3, 116:7, 116:9, 116:14, 116:19, 117:11
ANDREW [1] - 3:3
Andy [1] - 108:20 animal [3] - 69:23, 71:18, 72:3
ANNE [1] - 2:7
Anne [2] - 13:17, 90:9
answer [6] - 35:13, 45:5, 65:3, 70:15, 72:13, 75:13
answered [4]-85:17, 105:15, 106:24, 112:10
anticipate [2] - 46:12, 50:2
anticipating [1] 91:11
apologize [1] - 52:19
app [2] - 107:14, 107:15
appear [1] - 46:7
appearance [2] - 4:17, 13:15
appeared [2] - 21:13, 21:16
apples [2] - 73:14
apples-to-apples [1] 73:14
applicant [4]-4:23, 23:19, 24:3, 110:14
Applicant [1] - 2:6
applicants [2]-21:25, 92:2
application [8] 12:25, 13:5, 23:20, 25:6, 87:13, 99:22, 106:10, 112:16
APPLICATION [1] 1:5
applications [2] 21:21, 22:10
appreciate [1] - 67:11
appropriate [1] - 36:5
approved [2] - 13:1, 97:14
apps [2] - 44:2, 68:20
April [11] - 7:18, 8:4, 9:8, 9:16, 10:3, 10:4, $10: 5,10: 15,14: 16$, 34:7, 73:9
architect [5]-6:8,
6:11, 15:10, 15:22, 16:13
area [23]-7:25, 8:4,

8:6, 8:12, 14:25, 15:2, 15:18, 22:18, 25:23, 34:16, 35:7, 37:3, 68:14, 79:4, 80:11, 85:5, 85:6, 97:22, 98:24, 101:24, 108:21, 108:22, 108:24
areas [4]-59:9, 79:4, 108:17, 110:12 argument [3]-47:5, 106:11, 106:14
ascertain [1] - 33:23 aside [2] - 32:25, 87:15
aspect $[7]-5: 22,6: 1$, 24:3, 25:4, 25:21, 40:14, 110:16
aspects [1]-24:14
Associates [1] - 88:3 assume [8] - 15:16, 16:3, 43:12, 69:10, 85:8, 91:19, 95:22, 98:3
assuming [1] $-60: 8$ attachment [1]-79:8 attendant [1] - 27:4 attention [1] - 33:15
attorney [2]-118:11, 118:13
attract [2] - 31:3, 64:3
attribute [1] - 36:1
August [7]-6:11,
6:15, 6:24, 116:6, 116:8, 116:12, 116:18
authorized [1] - 118:4
available [5] - 40:1,
80:1, 102:6, 102:8, 102:9
Avenue [33]-7:22,
7:24, 8:7, 8:14, 8:20, 23:21, 26:24, 27:1, 27:12, 27:14, 34:6, 35:24, 41:14, 42:2, 42:25, 46:17, 48:19, 49:3, 50:1, 50:19, 51:2, 52:4, 61:19, 77:3, 77:12, 85:21, 94:12, $95: 12,96: 4$, 112:18, 113:3, 113:9
AVENUE [1] - 1:7
average [1] - 72:19
avoid [1] - 99:6
awaiting [1] - 24:22
aware [4] - 16:11,
24:18, 96:2, 96:22
awful [1] - 51:7

| B |
| :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { B-3 }[2]-24: 1,38: 20 \\ & \text { Bachelor }[1]-21: 4 \\ & \text { Bachelor's }[1]-77: 15 \\ & \text { back-fed }[1]-35: 5 \\ & \text { backed }[1]-99: 24 \\ & \text { background }[2]- \\ & 21: 1,38: 12 \\ & \text { backing }[2]-19: 8, \\ & 78: 24 \\ & \text { bad }[1]-97: 2 \\ & \text { bag }[2]-44: 10,59: 24 \\ & \text { balance }[1]-36: 11 \\ & \text { ballpark }[1]-39: 6 \\ & \text { bank }[22]-24: 20, \\ & 24: 23,27: 1,27: 15, \\ & 28: 20,28: 25,29: 3, \\ & 29: 8,30: 4,36: 2, \\ & 41: 18,48: 3,54: 3, \\ & 75: 16,87: 9,94: 2, \\ & 94: 4,94: 8,99: 23, \\ & 111: 18,111: 20 \\ & \text { banking }[1]-27: 19 \\ & \text { Banks }[1]-28: 23 \\ & \text { banks }[3]-27: 17, \\ & 30: 5,58: 19 \end{aligned}$ |

behind [3]-49:11, 50:13, 50:18
Bell [56] - 4:15, 15:7, 15:17, 21:20, 25:8, 25:12, 25:24, 29:4, 29:8, 30:3, 30:7, 30:19, 31:8, 31:10, 32:18, 34:17, 41:13, 44:1, 44:17, 44:23, 47:11, 47:17, 51:7, 51:9, 51:17, 60:10,
62:12, 62:16, 62:21,
63:18, 64:5, 67:4,
67:17, 67:24, 69:24,
74:3, 81:13, 83:5,
84:6, 87:10, 92:9,
94:3, 94:23, 97:4, 97:5, 100:4, 100:6, 100:11, 100:15, 101:6, 101:22, 101:25, 102:18, 111:19, 112:14
BELL [1] - 1:6
Bell's [2] - 29:21, 73:19
Bells [2] - 59:19, 65:16
benefit [4]-20:25, 40:17, 40:23, 77:14
benefits [1] - 27:4
Bergen [1] - 22:11
best [5] - 21:15, 25:21, 30:21, 83:5, 118:9
better [5] - 61:9, 68:5, $73: 16,76: 18,84: 14$
between [24]-7:21,
8:14, 19:12, 25:1,
26:7, 29:7, 29:11, 30:3, 32:20, 34:17, 40:15, 52:16, 65:20, 69:23, 77:24, 80:15, 80:19, 87:9, 88:6, 92:5, 94:3, 100:2, 111:15, 111:17
beyond [3]-16:16, 36:20, 71:7
Beyond [1] - 52:2
big [9] - 17:6, 60:15, 62:15, 63:11, 63:13, 65:4, 68:25, 70:18, 76:8
bigger [1] - 27:16
bit [6] - 28:24, 30:7,
76:19, 77:25, 84:22,
85:22
BLOCK [1] - 1:7
block [8] - 36:22,
36:24, 49:7, 50:18, 57:19, 59:1, 59:4, 69:3

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.


LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.

## comfortable [6]

44:6, 76:6, 82:13, 84:18, 85:14, 99:11
coming [11] - 40:6,
46:8, 46:13, 47:22,
48:19, 57:3, 67:2,
80:16, 91:11, 99:3
comment [1] - 5:25
comments [1]-5:7
commercial [1]-94:1
commonsense [2] 68:17
community [2] - 31:9, 31:22
commuter [1] - 36:10
commuting [1] - 53:9
compare [3]-54:2, 79:23, 82:2
compared [2]-69:24, 94:2
comparison [2] - 54:5, 74:4
competitors [3]25:10, 45:1, 68:14
compiled [1]-28:14
complete [1]-13:5
complicated [2] 28:6, 29:11
component [1]-30:18
conceivably [1] - 52:3
conceive [4]-48:23, 58:11, 58:14, $67: 9$
concern [6] - 5:23,
51:5, 58:2, 67:11, 68:4, 99:8
concerned [5] - 19:19, 57:24, 69:7, 81:20, 102:25
concerning [1]-23:8
concerns [3]-13:1, 33:16, $34: 5$
conclude [2]-6:13, 6:15
concluded [1] - 5:1
concludes [2]-10:21, 115:4
conclusions [2] 37:21, 84:15
concur [4]-41:1, 81:9, 86:7, 87:19 concurred [1] - 84:14 concurring [1] - 37:8
conduct [2]-21:17, 30:25
conducted [1]-24:13
conducts [1] - 4:12 configuration [2]26:3, 27:22
confirm [1]-24:7
confirmed [1] - 15:21
conflict [3]-47:23,
61:3, 79:17
conformance [1] 36:17
conforming [1] - 61:1
congrats [1]-76:18
Connecticut [1] -
21:22
connection [6]-5:2, 23:20, 23:25, 24:15, 111:2, 112:17
conscientious [1] 6:21
consecutive [1] 53:11
conservative [1] 78:16
Conservative [1] 78:17
consider [3] - 64:19, 104:17, 110:24
considered [1] - 35:5
construction [2]-8:1, 97:12
consult [1] - 66:2
consultant [6]-5:24,
21:20, 22:2, 22:9,
22:13, 72:13
consultants [1] -
32:24
contain [1] - $27: 6$
containing [1]-49:14
contemplated [1] -
38:18
contemplates [1] 111:11
continuation [1] 4:24
continue [4]-27:10,
27:12, 81:14, 95:12
continues [1]-27:8
continuing [1] -
117:14
contracted [1] - 108:2
contrary [1] - 40:17
contrast [3]-29:4,
33:11, 36:1
contrasting [1] 46:20
control [2]-42:11, 64:16
controls [1] - 63:3
convenience [6] -
31:5, 39:1, 39:5,
43:21, 43:22, 49:13
convenience-
oriented [1]-39:1
convenience-type [1]

- 39:5
conversion [1]-25:24
converted [1] - 74:25 convince [1]-74:20 cooking [2] - 33:6,
34:10
copy [2] - 4:7, 4:9
corner [2] - 8:3, 92:12
correct [39]-9:3, 9:4,
10:7, 16:7, 17:18,
22:1, 22:16, 23:21, 24:4, 24:10, 37:19, 39:10, 40:21, 40:22, 40:24, 41:16, 52:7, 62:23, 94:23, 95:2, 95:4, 98:10, 100:4, 100:16, 101:18, 101:23, 102:18, 103:8, 103:25,
104:1, 104:4, 104:8,
105:6, 107:7,
108:14, 110:14,
110:16, 112:20,
113:21
Correct [33] - 15:3,
22:20, 23:22, 24:5, 38:16, 38:23, 42:16, 50:22, 51:3, 53:21, 55:8, 56:7, 56:25, 93:8, 95:8, 96:1,
96:19, 97:18, 99:4,
99:7, 100:13, 102:3,
103:9, 103:11,
104:5, 105:3,
105:10, 107:8,
107:17, 110:15,
110:23, 111:7,
111:22
correctly [2] - 42:13, 85:25
correspondence [1] -
86:14
counsel [2]-118:11, 118:13
Counsel [4]-2:3, 2:6,
2:9, 112:22
count [5]-28:9,
28:12, 29:15, 53:9,
75:25
counted [1] - 53:19
counter [3]-25:20,
88:17, 112:10
counter-clockwise [1]
- 25:20
counter-intuitive [2] -
88:17, 112:10
counting [3]-32:25,
84:5
country [2]-77:22,
81:24
counts [12]-93:20,
93:23, 94:11, 94:12,

94:15, 94:17, 106:18, 106:20, 106:21, 107:5, 111:3, 111:9
County [1]-22:11
county [2]-46:24, 109:20
couple [8]-41:6,
56:11, 72:19, 78:6, 78:7, 79:4, 79:21, 110:5
course [3]-5:5,
28:10, 30:11
Court [1] - 118:3
COURT [1] - 1:23
cover [1] - 27:3
covered [2]-17:9, 108:6
created [1] - 71:9
credit [3]-78:11,
78:12, 81:4
critical [1] - 111:15
croissant [1] - 70:9
CROSS [2]-14:13,
90:13
cross [4] - 91:18,
101:19, 102:21,
105:23
Cross [2]-3:4, 3:7
CROSS-
EXAMINATION [2] -
14:13, 90:13
cross-examination [2]

- 91:18, 105:23

Cross-Examination
[2] - 3:4, 3:7
crossed [1] - 84:21
crossing [2] - 40:5, 101:13
curb [2] - 8:15, 35:24
curious [1] - 92:20
current ${ }_{[1]}$ - 75:18
customer [13]-19:13,
33:9, 35:10, 35:14, 43:18, 44:15, 48:7,
56:24, 58:10, 58:22,
103:21, 103:24,
108:1
customers [12] -
24:22, 25:17, 28:1,
34:11, 39:21, 41:13,
44:5, 51:7, 51:8,
64:1, 66:13, 66:18
cut [1]-35:24
cuts [1] - 44:3
CVS [6] - 32:3, 41:15, 49:21, 64:22, 94:7, 113:4

D-1 [1]-24:3
D-E-A-N [1] - 20:19
daily [2] - 44:6, 80:16
Darryl [1] - 10:6
DARRYL [1] - 2:3
dashed [1] - 108:21
data [25] - 28:14,
28:19, 28:20, 29:20,
45:6, 52:21, 53:6,
53:13, 53:18, 54:7,
55:16, 70:20, 71:4,
71:9, 72:15, 83:3,
84:10, 88:11, 94:21,
99:20, 100:17,
112:2, 112:8, 112:13
date $[9]-4: 6,7: 13$,
9:11, 10:1, 10:5,
13:23, 13:25,
117:15, 118:8
dated [2]-14:16, 97:21
Dated [4]-3:19, 3:21, 9:7, 86:19
dating [1] - 58:19
Dave [1] - 87:25
DAVID [3] - 1:13, 1:18, 2:14
David [2]-77:9, 88:3
day-to-day [1] - 22:22
days [2]-58:18, 72:19
deal [1] - 63:13
DEAN [74] - 3:6, 20:7,
20:13, 20:19, 23:11, 41:17, 42:4, 42:17,
42:20, 43:4, 43:12,
45:12, 46:18, 47:9,
48:11, 48:21, 48:23,
49:6, 50:5, 50:20,
50:22, 51:3, 51:6,
51:15, 52:1, 52:7,
52:10, 52:22, 53:3,
53:21, 54:12, 54:24,
55:2, 55:7, 55:18,
56:3, 56:7, 56:19,
56:21, 56:25, 57:13,
57:22, 58:6, 59:12,
60:24, 61:20, 62:13,
62:15, 62:24, 65:2,
65:19, 66:10, 66:20,
67:8, 68:13, 69:25,
72:4, 72:23, 73:1,
74:23, 75:23, 76:1,
76:9, 78:14, 78:17,
80:3, 86:22, 87:4,
87:7, 88:9, 91:5,
92:17, 92:24, 100:23
Dean [16]-5:19, 5:20,
17:8, 20:5, 20:6,

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.

| 20:19, 20:24, 23:4, | 38:25 | 87:20 DOBIS | 104:3, 104:4, 104:7, | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 79: 14,84: 16,88: 20, \\ & 89: 14,110: 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 85:5 } \\ & \text { deviation [1] - 7:21 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 16,3: 14,76: 17, \\ & 77: 1,77: 8,77: 15, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 111:25, 112:4, } \\ & \text { 112:6, 112:7, 112:15 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { easel }[1]-7: 17 \\ & \text { east }[9]-33: 18,42: 8 \text {, } \end{aligned}$ |
| Dean's [2]-23:8, $78: 23$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { difference }[16]-29: 7, \\ \text { 29:9, 29:11, 29:17, } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78: 5,78: 15,78: 20 \\ & 80: 4,83: 11,83: 15 \end{aligned}$ | drive-over [1] - 94:22 <br> drive-through [53] - | $42: 10,45: 23,46: 4$ |
| decades [1] - 99:25 | :24, 30:1, 30:2 | 86:3, 86:6, 86:17 | 8:6, 8:15, 8:19, 15:9, | 59:7 |
| decide [1] - 34:24 <br> declined [1] - 27:18 | $\begin{aligned} & 30: 10,47: 8,69: 23, \\ & 88: 5,100: 2,108: 23, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86: 24,87: 6,87: 18 \text {, } \\ & 87: 21,88: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 15:13, 24:2, 24:19, } \\ & 24: 24,24: 25,26: 21, \end{aligned}$ | East [1]-2:5 |
| dedicated [2]-45:17, 45:18 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 109:2, 111:15, } \\ & \text { 111:17 } \end{aligned}$ | Dobiszewski's [1] $78: 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27: 6,28: 1,28: 20 \\ & 28: 21,36: 22,39: 1 \end{aligned}$ | 46:4 |
| deep [1] - 25:25 | differences [3]-25:7, | Dolan [2]-78:23 | 39:13, 40:1, 40:7, | eastbound [2]-96:17, |
| defer [1]-48:5 | 23, 94 : | 4:1 | 40:14, 40:17, 56:18, | 98:13 |
| definitely [1]-68:8 | different [27]-21:14, | don't.. [1] - 61:2 | 56:24, 58:10, 58:21, | easterly [1]-27:9 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { degree }[2]-21: 4, \\ & 35: 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21: 21,24: 8,24: 25, \\ & 27: 16,28: 16,30: 4, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { done }[6]-22: 5,44: 12, \\ 44: 16,61: 2,81: 23, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59: 25,78: 22,80: 14, \\ & 82: 20,83: 21,84: 13, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eats [2] - 107:20, } \\ & 108: 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| delay [1]-63:3 | 3, 52:25, 53:17 | 106:1 | 8:12, 88:13, | education [1] |
| delicious [1] - 64:10 | 4, 64:6, 68:10 | Donuts [2]-53:24, | 8, 94:20, 100:7, | educational ${ }_{[1]}-21: 1$ |
| delineated [1] - 111:3 | :23, 70:11, 71:18, | 104:1 | 100:12, 100:20, | effect [1] - 30:17 |
| deliver [1] - 34:11 | $72: 3,73: 12,73: 18$, $75 \cdot 4,95 \cdot 7,100 \cdot 8$ | door [9] - 15:11, | 103:5, 103:6, 103:8, $103 \cdot 25,104 \cdot 4$ | efficiency [3]-34:10, |
| delivered [2]-4:6, | 75:4, 95:7, 100:8, | 15:14, 15:19, 15:21, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 103:25, 104:4, } \\ & \text { 104:7, 104:18, } \end{aligned}$ | 35:19, 75:15 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9:15 } \\ & \text { deliveries }[5]-15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 114:13, 114:21, } \\ & 114: 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15: 23,15: 24,16: 2, \\ & 16: 4,16: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 104:7, 104:18, } \\ & \text { 104:24, 111:25, } \end{aligned}$ | efficient [2]-39:23, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 19:11, 60:25, 74:17, } \\ & 114: 25 \end{aligned}$ | differentiate [1]-80:6 difficult [3] - 59:6, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DoorDash [3]-59:17, } \\ & 59: 23,108: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 112:4, 112:6, 112:7, } \\ & \text { 112:15 } \end{aligned}$ | egress [3] - 7:23, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { delivering [2] - 113:6, } \\ & 113: 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 65:9, } 70: 1 \\ & \text { digitally }[1]-27: 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { DOT }[5]-23: 1,72: 4, \\ 82: 1,82: 3,84: 11 \end{gathered}$ | drive-throughs $[1]$ - 43.21 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { eight }[6]-32: 22, \\ & 40: 15,53: 11,72 \end{aligned}$ |
| delivery [10]-8:9, | dimensioned [1] 36:17 | dotted [1]-36:19 <br> double [5] - 46:1, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { driver [6]-25:18, } \\ & \text { 108:2, 114:7, 114:8, } \end{aligned}$ | 84:4, 84:8 |
| 18:22, 19:5, 19:8, | dinner [1] - 31:14 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { doube } \quad \begin{array}{l} 51: 40: 1,1, \\ 71: 14,101: 8 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 114:12, 114:13 | $\begin{gathered} \text { either [9] - 27:13, } \\ 37: 1.45: 6.45: 8 \end{gathered}$ |
| 91:6, 113:1, 113:25 | dip [1] - $65: 7$ | 101:1 | drivers [2]-102: | :21, 88:2, 94:23, |
| demand [2]-34:12, | DIRE [1]-20:2 | down [8]-44:3, 62:11, | 113:25 | 96:17, 110:3 |
| 54:16 | Dire [1] - 3:6 | 69:3, 75:17, 95:10 | drives [1]-26: | Either ${ }_{[1]}-63: 13$ |
| denied [1]-13:1 | Direct [2] - 3:3, 3:7 | 95:11, 104:11, | driveway [10]-27:1, | Eleven [2]-42:20, |
| densely [1] - 80:7 | DIRECT [2] - 7:9, | 114:12 | 32:4, 32:5, 32:7, <br> 45:19, 45:21, 46:3, | 48:11 |
| depicted [8]-8:10, |  | drawing [1] - 108:1 <br> Dress [1] - 75:2 | $\begin{aligned} & 45: 19,45: 21,46: 3 \\ & 58: 17,79: 15,92: 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\text { eliminated }[3]-7: 23 \text {, }$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8: 16,8: 22,60: 25, \\ & 96: 4,97: 21,108: 1 \end{aligned}$ | directed [2] - 32:13 | Driscoll [1] - 65: | driveways [2]-32:2, | 7:24, 79:15 |
| 108:17 | 66:14 | $\begin{gathered} \text { drive }[71]-7: 23,8: 6, \\ 8: 15,8: 19,15: 9, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 46:20 } \\ & \text { driveways' }{ }_{[1]}-7: 21 \end{aligned}$ | 18:13, 89:7, 115:23, |
| described [1] - 32: | $45: 16,45: 22,61: 15$ | 13, 24:2, 24:19, | driving [1] - 113:20 | 117:6 |
| describing [1] - 51:6 | directly [5] - 67:19, | 24:24, 24:25, 26:21, | drone [5] - 33:20, | 12:11, 18:14, 66:23, |
| DESCRIPTION ${ }_{[1]}$ - | 85:21, 101:5, 101:12 | 27:6, 28:1, 28:20, | 76:2, 80:1, 94:22 | 还:14, 89:8, 115:24, |
| 3:18 | disabled [1]-101:12 | 28:21, 35:14, 36:22, $39: 10,39: 13,40: 1,$ | drones [1] - 67:13 $\text { drop [1] }-45: 16$ | 117:7 |
| design [9] - 22:25, | distance [5] - 7:21, $92: 5,92: 12,92: 14,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39: 10,39: 13,40: 1, \\ & 40: 7,40: 14,40: 17, \end{aligned}$ | drop [1] - 45:16 dropping [1] - 31:21 | elsewhere [1] - 57:25 |
| $23: 1,34: 20,35: 4,$ | 92:5, 92:12, 92:14, | $\begin{aligned} & 40: 7,40: 14,40: 17, \\ & 43: 21,46: 9,56: 18, \end{aligned}$ | drove [2]-56:22, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { embarrassed }[1] \text { - } \\ & 47: 10 \end{aligned}$ |
| $40: 2,40: 7$ | 1-72: | 4, 58:10, 58:21, | 113: |  |
| designated [1]-108:3 | distinction [3]-25:1, | 59:25, 64:10, 67:16, | drum [1]-67 | 104:19, 104:22 |
| designation [1] - 72:2 | 34:16, 108:18 | 22, 80:14, 82:20, | [1]-70: | mphasis [1] - 14:10 |
| designed [4]-16:3, | distinguish [2]-35:3, 73:15 | $\begin{aligned} & 83: 21,84: 13,88: 7, \\ & 88: 12,88: 13,94: 8, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { duly }[3]-7: 7,20: 1 \\ & 77: 4 \end{aligned}$ | empirical [2] - 70:20, |
| 54:14, 74:24, 103:16 <br> designing [1] - 58:7 | distribution [3]-66:3, | $94: 20,94: 22,98: 9,$ | Dunkin' [3]-44:1 | 72:15 employee [5] - 19:17, |
| destination [1] - 45:25 | $80: 10,80: 2$ | 98:25, 99:1, 99:2, | 53:24, 104:11 | 65:13, 66:8, 118:11, |
| detail [2]-8:22, 27:4 | $\operatorname{DIVAK}_{[1]}-1: 16$ | 99:6, 100:7, 100:12, | during [10] - 5:5, 19:7, | 118:13 |
| determine [1]-28:7 | DO ${ }_{[1]}$ - 118:10 | 100:20, 101:8, 101:18, 101:20, | 33:21, 54:10, 55:15, $64: 24,80: 14,81: 1$ | employees [1] - 15:17 |
| determining ${ }_{[1]}$ - 82:10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dobiszewski [10] - } \\ \text { 3:12, 3:20, 22:8, } \end{gathered}$ | 102:18, 103:5, | 64:24, 80:14, 81:1, <br> 97:12, 100:10 | Employees [1] - 66:13 empty [1] - 108:6 |
| detrimental [1]-36:13 developed [2]-28:1, | $\begin{aligned} & 37: 5,41: 9,56: 9 \\ & 76: 13,77: 9,86: 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 103:6, 103:8, } \\ & \text { 103:19, 103:25, } \end{aligned}$ | dynamic [1] - 39:20 | $\begin{gathered} \text { enclosure }[7]-15: 19, \\ 36: 25,42: 11,59: 1, \end{gathered}$ |

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.

| $59: 8,61: 7,108: 9$ encroaching $[1]-$ $35: 20$ end $[3]-9: 15,79: 20$, $106: 10$ endorse $[1]-58: 24$ endorsement $[1]-$ $37: 10$ engaged $[2]-23: 18$, $33: 15$ Engineer $[6]-2: 15$, $2: 16,5: 15,21: 11$, $77: 18,77: 21$ engineer $[8]-5: 4$, $5: 21,11: 3,22: 17$, $23: 6,88: 2,90: 23$, $91: 19$ engineer's $[1]-35: 22$ Engineering $[5]-$ $3: 21,21: 5,77: 12$, $77: 16,86: 19$ engineering $[7]-5: 3$, $5: 22,16: 3,21: 9$, $22: 19,23: 5,30: 2$ engineering-wise $[1]-$ $16: 3$ Engineers $[2]-28: 15$, $32: 23$ engineers $[2]-29: 15$, $52: 12$ English $[1]-87: 8$ enhance $[1]-40: 11$ enhancement $[1]-$ $35: 23$ enhancements $[1]-$ $35: 17$ enter $[6]-4: 16,61: 18$, $61: 25,62: 1,87: 11$, $95: 11$ Enter $[1]-13: 14$ entering $[3]-42: 1$, $42: 25,47: 5$ enters $[1]-61: 14$ entire $94: 6,-41: 21$, entirely $[2]-27: 7$, $48: 15$ entirety $[1]-92: 10$ entrance $[9]-15: 7$, $26: 11,26: 20,46: 10$, $48: 19,49: 5,49: 7$, $96: 12,96: 14$ entrance/exits $[1]-$ $96: 3$ entranceway $[1]-$ $96: 12$ equipment $[1]-60: 16$ ERCOLANO $2: 15,11: 4-$ Erie $[9]-27: 14,32: 2$, | ```62:2, 62:3, 62:4, 87:12, 94:12, 96:3, 98:22 ESQUIRE [3]-2:3, 2:4, 2:7 essence [2] - 38:17, 111:10 eternity \([1]-30: 16\) evaluate [1]-113:18 evaluation [1] - 21:18 evening [17] - 4:19, 5:10, 5:20, 6:1, 7:16, 11:25, 16:18, 17:9, 20:7, 26:18, 28:24, 29:25, 37:18, 54:15, 78:6, 115:5, 117:13 event [2]-67:1, 114:18 exact \([1]-112: 11\) exactly [2]-55:20, 92:24 examination [2] - 91:18, 105:23``` Examination [6] - 3:3, 3:4, 3:6, 3:7, 3:7, 3:8 EXAMINATION [6] - 7:9, 14:13, 20:22, 23:16, 90:13, 110:10 example [8]-30:22, 39:25, 52:14, 53:7, 53:23, 54:2, 58:18, 103:19 exceed [1] - 57:16 exceeded [1] - 43:5 exceeding $[1]$ - 33:13 exceeds [1] - 39:16 Except [1] - 79:13 excess [1]-41:25 exclusively [1] - 22:22 excuse [2]-42:8, 112:4 Excuse [2]-106:9, 107:1 exempt [1] - 113:14 Exhibit [3]-9:8, 86:20, 96:4 exhibit $[7]-5: 10$, 5:11, 8:4, 8:25, 26:14, 86:13 exist [1] - 113:12 exists [1] - 7:22 exit [13]-27:2, 27:10, 27:13, 49:5, 50:18, 57:11, 67:3, 67:17, 85:21, 87:11, 93:1, 93:13, 96:12 expect [9]-31:8, 31:12, 47:9, 54:13, 56:2, 56:3, 57:17, 62:20, 63:22 | ```expectation [1]-56:5 expected \([1]\) - 100:24 expecting [2]-6:10, 58:9 experience [1] - 48:5 experienced [1] - 69:16 expert [3] - 23:4, 69:17, 92:1 expertise [2]-22:18, 59:15 explain [5] - 7:12, 10:22, 24:13, 69:22, 70:4 explained [1] - 93:25 exposure [1]-47:14 expressed [1] - 33:16 extend [1] - 26:24 extends [1] - 36:20 extensively \({ }_{[1]}\) - 79:2 exterior [1]-16:9 external [1]-32:2 extra [2]-42:3, 49:17 extremely [1] - 6:21```F <br> facilities $[1]-40: 18$ <br> facility $[2]-39: 10$, <br> $39: 13$ <br> facing $[1]-61: 16$ <br> fact $[5]-35: 4,95: 9$, <br> $97: 9,101: 24,114: 19$ <br> faculty $[1]-21: 6$ <br> failed $[1]-5: 10$ <br> failsafe $[1]-49: 18$ <br> Fair $[1]-65: 2$ <br> fair $[2]-46: 25,73: 14$ <br> fairly $[4]-31: 22$, <br> $46: 16,46: 22,47: 11$ <br> fall $[1]-45: 16$ <br> familiar $[2]-24: 7$, <br> $65: 7$ <br> fan $[3]-62: 15,62: 17$, <br> $68: 16$ <br> far $[3]-47: 7,80: 10$, <br> $102: 24$ <br> Fast $[1]-31: 3$ <br> fast $[9]-21: 24,24: 8$, <br> $32: 21,74: 4,80: 13$, <br> $83: 6,100: 19$, <br> $100: 25,112: 5$ <br> fast-food $[7]-24: 8$, <br> $32: 21,80: 13,83: 6$, <br> $100: 19,100: 25$, <br> $112: 5$ <br> faster $[3]-44: 25$, <br> $68: 21,73: 20$ <br> fed $[2]-35: 5$ <br> feet $[7]-8: 21,60: 3$, | ```60:15, 93:1, 93:7, 103:6, 109:11 felt [3]-82:13, 84:17, 87:10 fence [2] - 17:15 fencing [3]-8:13, 8:18, 8:21 few [2]-81:15, 91:23 field [5]-23:5, 28:10, 43:15, 54:10, 66:1 figure [1] - 66:20 figured \([1]\) - 63:12 Fil [10] - 44:22, 62:9, 63:20, 68:1, 71:15, 71:17, 72:3, 72:5, 73:23, 84:1 filing [1] - 4:9 filled [1] - 58:11 filmed [1] - 94:18 final \([3]-5: 12,33: 14\), 82:14 finally [1] - 62:21 financial [1] - 25:2 financially \({ }_{[1]}-118: 14\) findings [3]-33:20, 37:8, 86:7 fine \([1]-72: 15\) Fine [1]-16:21 firm [3]-4:22, 13:17, 22:23 First \([1]-24: 18\) first [19]-19:11, 26:11, 31:1, 37:23, 55:12, 58:11, 59:22, 62:10, 62:25, 63:3, 63:21, 64:6, 88:19, 90:5, 90:15, 92:4, 92:13, 93:13, 114:5 fit [6] - 26:7, 27:23, 48:15, 57:16, 59:3, 65:23 fits [2] - 48:11, 48:13 five \([3]-44: 13,62: 18\), 84:4 \\ Five [1]-47:16 \\ fixtures [1] - 8:5 \\ Flemington [1]-63:10 \\ flew [3]-33:20, 33:21, 76:2 \\ flow [3]-25:20, 37:2, 61:6 \\ flows [1] - 45:3 \\ fly \([1]\) - 67:12 \\ focus [2]-46:20, \\ 81:25 \\ focused [4]-24:15, 25:6, 25:14, 31:24 \\ follow [3] - 62:7, 71:7, 91:6 \\ follows [4]-7:8,``` | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 20:16, } 68: 17,77: 5 \\ & \text { food }[13]-21: 24,24: 8, \\ & 31: 3,32: 21,33: 8, \\ & 63: 14,70: 11,80: 13, \\ & 83: 6,100: 19, \\ & 100: 25,107: 16, \\ & 112: 5 \\ & \text { foods }[1]-33: 7 \\ & \text { Foods }[1]-65: 12 \\ & \text { foot }[1]-88: 11 \\ & \text { footage }[3]-34: 1, \\ & 80: 1,80: 23 \\ & \text { foregoing }[1]-118: 6 \\ & \text { foresee }[1]-58: 24 \\ & \text { forget }[3]-74: 22, \\ & 99: 22,100: 21 \\ & \text { forgive }[2]-26: 13, \\ & 91: 25 \\ & \text { Forgive }[1]-61: 8 \\ & \text { forgot }[2]-19: 20, \\ & 30: 24 \\ & \text { former }[3]-21: 6,94: 1, \\ & 111: 18 \\ & \text { FORMICOLA }[1]- \\ & 1: 12 \\ & \text { forth }[1]-118: 9 \\ & \text { forward }[3]-12: 21, \\ & 13: 6,61: 6 \\ & \text { Four }[2]-50: 20,50: 21 \\ & \text { four }[12]-4: 11,14: 9, \\ & 44: 13,47: 15,51: 14, \\ & 53: 11,55: 5,57: 5, \\ & 57: 6,59: 3,73: 9, \\ & 100: 8 \\ & \text { FRANK }[2]-2: 16,3: 14 \\ & \text { Frank }[4]-3: 20,77: 8, \\ & 86: 18,112: 10 \\ & \text { Franklin }[1]-63: 9 \\ & \text { frankly }[2]-73: 23, \\ & 108: 18 \\ & \text { free }[4]-37: 2,64: 3, \\ & 99: 19,103: 2 \\ & \text { fried }[1]-73: 21 \\ & \text { friends }[1]-76: 18 \\ & \text { fries }[1]-73: 21 \\ & \text { front }[9]-14: 19, \\ & 14: 20,18: 22,19: 1, \\ & 35: 5,61: 12,82: 24, \\ & 83: 20,84: 7 \\ & \text { front-fed }[1]-35: 5 \\ & \text { frontage }[1]-82: 7 \\ & \text { fronting }[1]-102: 15 \\ & \text { fuel }[2]-60: 9,65: 14 \\ & \text { full }[4]-9: 11,9: 18, \\ & 48: 18,50: 1 \\ & \text { Full }[1]-9: 19 \\ & \text { fully }[1]-34: 17 \\ & \text { function }[1]-35: 18 \\ & \text { functioned }[1]-48: 6 \\ & \text { FURTHER }[1]-118: 10 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.


LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.


LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.


LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.

| 0 | 64:6, | option [2] - 58:23 | 18:8, 18:19, 18:25 | particular [17]-24:19, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| o'clock [1] - 53:23 | 1, 75:4, 7 | options [1]-61:5 | 25, 23:9, 56:10 | 37:1, 44:23 |
| O-B---S-Z-E-W-S-K-I | 79:1, 79:4, 79:14, 80:5, 80:16, 81:19, | or.. [1] - 10:25 | $56: 20,56: 23,57: 1,$ | $53: 22,80: 12,80: 17$ |
| [1] - 77:10 | 80:5, 80:16, 81:19, | order [6] - 4:2, 43:24, | 57:21, 57:23, 59:10, | 80:22, 81:2, 81:16 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { oath }[2]-5: 14,7: \\ & \text { oaths }[1]-118: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 44:8, $22: 25,107: 14$ 109:14 | 115:18, 116:21, | 83:3 |
| objection [1] - 105:24 | 92:4, 92:17, 94:25, | orderly [1] - 48:2 | 117:1 | parties [1]-118:12 |
| Objection [1] - 106:23 | 96:21, 102:1, 103:7, | orders [1] - 73:19 | Papapietro [7] - $3: 5$, | pass [6] - 30:20, 31:4 |
| objector [1] - 90:10 | 104:23, 109:10, | ordinance [4]-36:18, | 3:10, 12:4, 18:7, | 78:11, 78:12, 81 |
| Objector [1]-2:9 | 111:13, 111:25, | 38:18, 111:11, | 89:1, 115:17, 116:25 | pass-by [6] - 30:20 |
| observation [1] - 53:4 | 112:7, 113:3 | 112:12 | paragraph [6]-85:18, | 31:4, 78:11, 78: |
| observations [1]- | One [7]-11:1, 33:2, | organized [1] -64:17 | 85:20, 86:2, 86:9, | 81:4 |
| 84:15 | 61:5, 66:24, 78:10 | orient [1] - 14:12 | 86:23, 87:1 | passed [1]-76 |
| observe [1] - 82:22 | 78:25, 79:25 | oriented [3]-25:12, | Paramus [3] - 7:6, | past [6]-43:2, 45:25, |
| observed [1] -85:13 | ones [3] - 32:2, 49: | 39:1, 46:4 | 62:19, 75: | 46:9, 71:12, 104:4, |
| Obviously [1] - 49:1 | 53:11 | original [1]-10:5 | parcel [1] - 42:10 | 104: |
| obviously [5] -24:6, | online [4]-27:19, | originates [1]-45:20 | parents [1] - 40:9 | paths [1] |
| 32:10, 49:1, 58:4, | 48:20, 59:18, 108:4 | other.. [1]-85:16 | park [22] - 34:24, 40:3, | PAUL ${ }_{[1]}$ - 2:15 |
| 67:18 | onsite [2]-42:15, | Otherwise ${ }_{[1]}-113: 15$ | 43:19, 43:24, 44:10, | paused [1] - 49: |
| occur [2]-59:3, 60:25 | 49:16 | out-parcel [1] - 42:10 | $48: 20,51: 19,56: 17$, 5711158.16 | pay [2]-44:3, 107:14 |
| occurred [1]-53:14 | open [17]-11:16, | outer ${ }_{[1]}$ - 8:15 | 57:11, 58:16, 58:23, | paycheck [1]-28:25 |
| occurrences [1]-84:7 | 11:20, 13:5, 15:24, | outliers [] - 44:20 | 59:24, 60:23, 66:9, | PB-1 [3]-3:20, 86:15, |
| occurring [1]-36:9 | 16:9, 62:21, 64:6, <br> 64:22, 67:17, 74:13, | outline [1] - 36:19 | 66:14, 68:18, 101:16, 101:17, | 86:20 |
| occurs [3] - 52:15, 67:10, 80:15 | 88:19, 96:23, 96:24, | outlined [3] - 8:11, <br> 28:22, 31:20 | 101:19, 102:5, | peak [33]-25:13, |
| October [2] - 83:4 | 97:9, 97:15, 99:20 | outs [1] - 28:12 | 108:5, 110:17 | 8:24, 29:18, 31:11, |
|  | opened [3]-62:10, | overall [11]-21:18, | PARK [2]-1:2, 1:6 | 33:21, 33:24, 34:3, |
| October/November | 63:1, 63:21 | 1:23, 32: | Park [8]-4:14, 17:5 | 47:18, 52:12, 52:24, |
| [1]-82:19 | opening ${ }^{[2]}$ ] -64:3, | 23, 39:1 | 22:13, 53:15, 62:17 | 53:12, 53:14, 53:23, |
| OF ${ }_{[5]}-1: 2,1: 2,1: 4$, |  | 85:6 | 69:15, 70:14, 80:9 | 54:3, 54:8, 54:9, |
| 1:5 | opens [1]-62.17 | 85:13 | parked [4]-33:1, | 14, 54 |
| off-hours [3] - 8:9, | operates [1]-90:11 | overflow [1]-40:18 |  | 5:20, 55:1, 55:15, |
| 16:14, 16:24 |  | overly [1] - 28:6 |  | 21, 55:22, 55:24, |
| off-street [2] - 8:10, | operation [2]-58:1 | overstaff [1]-63:23 | parking [45] - 8:3, | 68:23, 80:14, 100:8, |
| 14:17 | operation | own [2]-44:23, 82:1 | :25, 26:23, 27:24, | peak-peak [1] - 54:15 |
| 26:16, 110:19 | 4, 66:1 | P | 20, 39:21, 39:24, | -36:10, 52:9 |
| official ${ }_{[1]}$ - 8:1 | operatio |  | 10, 42:12, | destrian [2]- |
| often [2]-103:19, | 63:23 operations [2]-39:17 | P.E [9]-2:15, 2:16, 3:3, 3:6, 3:14, 3:20, | 49:10, 57:7, 57:9, 57:11, 57:20, 57:24, | 40:8 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 113: 20 \\ \text { nftantim } \end{array}$ | 73:13 |  | 8:3, 58:4, 59:4, | Pennsylvania |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { oftentin } \\ & 53: 24 \end{aligned}$ | Operations [1]-77:21 | P.M ${ }_{[1]}$ - 1:3 | :8, 59:23, 64:2 | 21:2 |
| old [2] - 46:20, 58:18 | erator [12]-13:19, | p.m [4]-52:9, 80:1 | 6:1, 66:8, 66:1 | peopl |
| older [2] - 19:23, 34:9 | 19:10, 19:15, 59:21, | 111:16, 117:15 |  | 28:12, 31:8, 31:13 |
| once [4]-13:5, 47:22, | 63:24, 66 | P. ${ }^{[1]}$-1:23 |  | :5, 42:1 |
| 50:16, 103:24 | 66:12, 66:16, $68: 2$ | P.P [4]-2:14, 2:15 |  | 4:6, 45:7, 45:24 |
| Once [1]-43:21 | 23, 114.7 | 6, 20:14 |  | 46:16 |
| one [69] - $6: 8,10: 14$, | operator's [1] - 114.5 | pace [1]-34:11 |  | 8:18, 49:9, 49:11, |
| 10:16, 10:17, 22:12, | [2] | pad [1]-32:17 | $12,1$ | :19, 50:25, 56:16, |
| 24:24, 29:13, 29:14, |  | [5] -28:4, 83:11, | , 11. | 17, 57:10, 57:25, |
| 30:12, 34:16, 35:10, | opinion 55$]$ - 35:18, $36: 4,39: 15, ~ 85: 11$ | 19, 86:4, 100:6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { parks } \\ & 60: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 38:5, 44:1, 44:12, |  | pages [1]-9:24 | Parsippany [2]-2:8, |  |
| 45:16, 46:19, 47:12, |  | painted [2] - 92:25 | 2:9 | $\begin{aligned} & 2: 21 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| 48:13, 49:9, 51:14, | opportunities [1]- | 93:4 painting [1] - | Parsippany-Troy ${ }_{[1]}$ - |  |
| 54:7, 55:17, 59:22, | 12:19 | painting [1] - 35:11 | 2:9 | 34:3, 104:7, |
| 60:13, 62:2, 62:8, $62: 12,62: 17,62: 18$, | opportunity [3] - 1 | PAPAPIETRO $[30]$ - | part $[7]-31: 24,60: 18$, | $07: 20,110: 17,$ |
| 62:12, 62:17, 62:18, 62:19, $3: 1,63: 4$, | 105:23, 106:8 | 1:11, 10:14, 10:18, 11:12, 11:19, 11:22, | 68:25, 75:10, 85:4, | 13:15 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 62: 19,63: 1,63: 4, \\ & 63: 8,63: 9,63: 10, \end{aligned}$ | $\text { opposing }[1]-50: 13$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 12,11: 19,11: 22 \\ & 12: 1,12: 5,18: 2, \end{aligned}$ | 85:5, 95:20 | People [4]-28:25, |

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.

| ```43:11, 68:11, 107:14 per [2] - 33:6, 88:11 percent [9]-33:13, 80:15, 81:1, 81:2, 84:5, 84:6, 84:8, 99:11, 99:15 percentage [3]-31:4, 45:7, 46:16 percentages [1] - 83:24 perhaps [1]-104:10 perimeter [1]-66:14 period [5] - 29:2, 52:11, 55:16, 63:23, 80:11 permitted [4]-24:2, 38:14, 111:4, 111:21 permitting [1]-23:1 person [13]-15:5, 15:6, 19:15, 28:10, 34:23, 44:8, 49:20, 49:25, 50:2, 50:9, 50:10, 67:22, 81:17 personal [1]-76:6 perspective [4]-24:9, 30:3, 35:22, 94:19 pertain [1]-16:17 pertained [1]-37:23 pertains [2]-22:18, 32:17 pertinent [1]-13:7 phase [1]-64:2 Phillips [2] - 77:3, 77:12 phones [1]-44:2 photograph [1] - 33:25 photometric [1] - 8:25 physically [1] - 65:23 pick [4]-44:10, 54:7, 107:16, 107:21 picked [1] - 107:19 picking [1] - 108:1 picks [1] - 108:2 pickup [1]-62:1 piece [1] - 60:15 pinpoint [1] - 15:10 place [8]-4:6, 16:19, 19:16, 31:2, 43:24, 44:8, 68:24, 118:8 places [1]-68:10 Placier [6] - 3:9, 12:6, 18:9, 89:3, 115:19, 117:2 PLACIER [8]-1:15, 12:7, 18:10, 41:11, 41:23, 89:4, 115:20, 117:3 plan [23]-5:2, 5:8, 5:9, 7:12, 7:18, 8:23,``` | 8:25, $9: 2,9: 16,9: 24$, <br> 13:11, 14:15, 16:10, <br> 16:25, 17:16, 18:22, <br> 48:12, 59:6, 61:1, <br> 97:14, 97:16, $97: 17$, <br> 110:13 <br> Plan $[3]-3: 19,7: 17$, <br> 9:7 <br> planned $[1]-60: 7$ <br> Planner $[3]-2: 14$, <br> $21: 12,38: 13$ <br> planner $[4]-6: 2,6: 5$, <br> $6: 9,6: 11$ <br> planning $[3]-21: 14$, <br> $63: 5,88: 4$ <br> plans $[1]-10: 9$ <br> plans's $[1]-10: 5$ <br> player $[1]-74: 1$ <br> players $[1]-74: 6$ <br> plaza $[1]-41: 21$ <br> pleased $[1]-37: 9$ <br> plenty $[1]-68: 9$ <br> plus $[1]-109: 12$ <br> point $[18]-12: 23$, <br> $22: 12,26: 12,26: 25$, <br> $27: 10,34: 24,37: 23$, <br> $38: 9,42: 5,47: 3$, <br> $49: 25,57: 19,64: 20$, <br> $64: 24,65: 2,67: 14$, <br> $79: 14,105: 24$ <br> pointed $[1]-41: 21$ <br> pointing $[3]-26: 13$, <br> $26: 20,61: 8$ <br> points $[5]-36: 6$, <br> $37: 22,79: 7,79: 17$, <br> $94: 6$ <br> police $[2]-63: 2,64: 16$ <br> policing $[1]-51: 20$ <br> poor $[2]-87: 8,87: 15$ <br> poorly $[1]-34: 2$ <br> Popeyes $[5]-74: 7$, <br> $74: 8,74: 21,74: 23$, <br> $74: 24$ <br> populated $[1]-80: 8$ <br> portion $[3]-18: 3$, <br> $25: 11,25: 23$ <br> posed $[1]-112: 21$ <br> position $[1]-65: 24$ <br> positive $[2]-36: 1$, <br> $79: 16$ <br> possible $[1]-51: 24$ <br> Possibly $[1]-73: 11$ <br> posting $[1]-4: 7$ <br> potential $[1]-99: 9$ <br> potentially $[2]-57: 6$, <br> $79: 19$ <br> practically $[1]-82: 4$ <br> Practically $[1]-43: 16$ <br> practice $[5]-24: 21$, <br> 29:23, $64: 17,66: 16$, <br>  | 66:17 <br> practicing [1]-77:17 <br> pre [1]-39:5 <br> pre-made [1] - 39:5 <br> precautions [1] - <br> 64:14 <br> precooked [1] - 33:7 <br> predates [1] - 32:10 <br> predict [2] - 58:25, <br> 60:24 <br> prefaced [1]-67:24 <br> preorder [2]-44:3, <br> 44:10 <br> preordered [2] - <br> 107:18, 107:25 <br> prepaid [2] - 107:18, <br> 107:25 <br> preparation [2]-33:8, 73:19 <br> prepared [5] - 5:3, 10:10, 37:11, 37:13, 38:18 <br> prepay [1] - 107:21 <br> present [1] - 99:8 <br> presentation [4] - <br> 5:21, 6:15, 10:22, <br> 115:4 <br> presented [1]-8:4 <br> presumably [1] - <br> 99:24 <br> pretend [1] - 68:6 <br> pretty [1] - 87:22 <br> prevent ${ }_{[1]}$ - 113:9 <br> previously [2]-5:15, <br> 7:7 <br> principal [1] - 25:4 <br> principally [1]-25:2 <br> private [1] - 77:24 <br> problem [11]-19:8, <br> 20:1, 34:14, 37:1, <br> 51:24, 58:5, 63:7, <br> 69:6, 70:13, 104:17, <br> 110:25 <br> problems [3] - 36:14, <br> 75:11, 75:19 <br> proceed [2] - 50:3, <br> 101:12 <br> PROCEEDING [1] - <br> 1:5 <br> process [3] - 32:11, <br> 44:12, 84:18 <br> processed [1]-82:25 <br> processing [3]- <br> 63:25, 68:20, 83:5 <br> product [3]-19:16, <br> 47:12, 61:11 <br> Professional [7] - <br> 5:15, 20:20, 21:10, <br> 21:12, 38:13, 77:18, <br> 77:20 | ```professional [4]- 21:1, 29:23, 43:17, 88:4 professor [1]-21:8 proffer [1]-106:3 prohibition [2]-39:9, 39:19 prohibitions [1] - 113:12 Project [1] - 77:11 Projected [1]-86:9 projections [1] - 100:8 proper [2]-101:24, 113:21 property [4] - 15:13, 24:20, 27:23, 102:14 proposal [1] - 25:18 Proposed [1]-26:15 proposed [16] - 13:20, 15:18, 16:4, 16:10, 25:24, 26:3, 29:8, 38:2, 87:9, 92:9, 94:3, 100:2, 101:5, 101:10, 111:18, 112:14 proposing [2]-17:16, 27:2 proud [1]-47:10 provide [4] - 40:10, 90:24, 95:20, 113:23 provided [6] - 4:5, 17:11, 70:20, 72:16, 102:23, 113:24 providing [1] - 108:11 public [22]-4:5, 4:24, 11:17, 11:20, 12:18, 13:6, 14:4, 15:24, 16:10, 17:23, 18:3, 20:25, 23:12, 35:2, 35:19, 49:15, 77:24, 88:19, 89:13, 90:2, 110:3, 115:11 publication [1]-82:18 pull [4]-30:24, 61:6, 98:23, 98:24 pulled [1]-83:20 pulls [1]-61:15 purpose [2]-8:17, 23:19 pursuant [1] - 118:5 put [6]-5:11, 5:16, 23:14, 31:16, 84:14, 116:10 putting [2]-27:24, 36:1``` | ```100:2, 100:12, 100:15, 100:18, 103:12 qualifications [3] - 23:8, 23:13, 77:14 qualified [4]-5:15, 21:13, 23:4, 98:18 qualify [1] -98:16 questions [34]-10:25, 11:5, 11:8, 11:10, 12:21, 13:9, 14:12, 16:17, 17:23, 23:8, 41:7, 41:9, 41:10, 56:9, 56:11, 71:11, 75:22, 76:13, 78:2, 78:3, 78:6, 78:8, 87:23, 88:18, 88:19, 89:14, 90:2, 91:3, 91:24, 92:4, 92:22, 110:3, 115:3 Questions [5] - 3:4, 3:8, 14:6, 23:12, 87:24 queue [24]-24:23, 26:23, 27:6, 27:8, 41:25, 42:2, 42:15, 43:1, 43:14, 47:17, 48:9, 49:2, 49:4, 50:4, 50:23, 54:21, 57:18, 59:5, 72:10, 81:21, 101:16, 103:20, 105:4, 105:5 queued [1] - 42:22 queues [1]-85:8 queuing [21]-25:17, 26:3, 33:10, 33:23, 34:15, 40:14, 40:18, 44:19, 44:21, 55:23, 58:8, 62:22, 68:2, 68:25, 70:14, 71:5, 85:2, 85:4, 85:9, 99:9, 99:10 quibble [1] - \(38: 5\) Quick [1] - 26:15 quick [15] - 14:9, 14:10, 21:24, 25:3, 28:21, 29:4, 33:4, 54:18, 63:15, 74:4, 88:6, 88:7, 88:11, 89:16, 112:5 quick-serve [1] - 63:15 quick-service [10] - 21:24, 25:3, 28:21, 29:4, 33:4, 54:18, 88:6, 88:7, 88:11, 112:5 quicker [1]-33:9 quite [4]-29:21, 73:23, 79:2, 108:18``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.

| quorums [1] - 6:24 <br> quote [1]-27:17 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 32:21, 33:12 } \\ & \text { recommendations [1] } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32: 5,32: 6,32: 15 \text {, } \\ & 97: 15,99: 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 100:25, 111:11, } \\ & \text { 111:21, 111:23, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 114:6 } \\ & \text { road [10] - 50:14, 51:2, } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R | recommended [1] 54:17 | $8$ | Restaurant [2] | 11, 81:17, |
| R.P.R ${ }_{[1]}-1: 22$ <br> R.S.41:2-2 [1] - 118:5 <br> radius [1] - 61:23 <br> raise [2]-20:8, 76:21 <br> raised [2]-5:23, <br> 105:25 | rec | rendered [1]-41:2 | restaurants [7]-25:3 | 114:12 |
|  | 32:1 | renovation [4]-34:9, | 29:5, 32:21, 33 | Road [1] - 2:8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Re} \\ & \text { red } \end{aligned}$ | 36:11, 73:5, 113 <br> replacing [1]-24:2 | restriction [3]-32:12, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { roads [2] - 46:2 } \\ & 112: 24 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5:16, 16:20, 23:14 } \\ & 88: 2,97: 2,97: 19, \end{aligned}$ | replicate [1]-75:20 <br> Report [2]-3:20, | $96: 15,113$ <br> restrictions | roadway [2]-31:17, 47:1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ramsey }[4]-2: 6, \\ & 53: 17,62: 12,62: 17 \\ & \text { range }[2]-39: 2,73: 25 \\ & \text { rare }[1]-84: 20 \\ & \text { rates }[2]-28: 5,82: 2 \\ & \text { rather }[4]-8: 2,40: 19, \\ & 41: 8,44: 7 \end{aligned}$ | 105:19, 105:24 116:11 | 86:18 | 41:19, 96:8 result $[4]-33$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RONDA [2] - 118:3, } \\ & \text { 118:24 } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 80: | 33:19, 37:11, 37:13, | 36:13, 38:8, 87:12 | Roug |
|  | rectangles [1]-109:1 | 0:24, 41:2 | results [1]-29:2 | roughly [2]-21:1 |
|  | recycling [1]-108:9 | 79:22, 81: | retail [2]-38:25 | 21 |
|  | redevelopment [1] 31:17 | $82: 18,83: 8,83: 1$ | 113 | Route [12] - 47:13, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rea }[57]-17: 17, \\ & 27: 11,27: 12,32: 5, \end{aligned}$ |  | 86:23, 87:2, $100:$ |  | 10, 74.1 |
|  | redirect [1] - 110:6 | 19, 106:20 | 75:16 | 15, 75:2, 75:5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 27: 11,27: 12,32: 5, \\ & 32: 7,32: 13,35: 15, \end{aligned}$ |  | 111:3, 111:10 | reuses [1] - 36:3 | 75:6, 75:7 |
| $40: 6,41: 14,42: 25,$ | 10: | Reporter [1] - 118: | review [2]-22:9, 37:5 | route [3]-91:6, 114:9, |
| $43: 9,45: 8,45: 11,$ | redoing [1]-46 | REPORTERS [1] | reviewing [1] - 40:23 | 114:15 |
|  | reduce [2]-8:7, 8:18 |  | Revised [2]-3:19, 9:7 | utine [1] - 114:17 |
| 47:6, 48:19, 49:3, | reducing [1] - 79:16 | represent [1]-21:2 | revised [9]-5:2, 5:9, | routing [1]-113:24 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 49: 25,50: 10,50: 19 \\ & 51: 2,52: 4,61: 15 \end{aligned}$ | refer [1]-28:3 | represented [1] | 7:18, 8:25, 9:2, 9:16, | row [2]-43:14, 102:14 |
|  | reference [1] - 83:16 | 62:2 | 10:1, 14:15 | rules [1]-50:14 |
|  | referenced [2]-32:22, | representing [2] | revision [3]-5:12, | $\text { run }[1]-107: 15$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 61: 19,61: 25,62: 1, \\ & 65: 5,65: 25,67: 2, \\ & 67: 5,67: 22,85: 21, \end{aligned}$ | referencing [1]-86:1 | represents [2]-25:13, | revisio | sh [3] - 29:25, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 87:12, 92:12, 92:25, } \\ & 93: 20,93: 23,94: 11, \end{aligned}$ | referred [1] - 97:5 | 27:20 $\text { requested }[1] \text { - 8: }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7: 19,8: 24,10: 23 \\ & 13: 22 \end{aligned}$ | 31:12, 111:16 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 95: 7,95: 10,95: 11, \\ & 95: 12,95: 24,98: 20, \end{aligned}$ | 86:16 | requests [2]-5:3, | RICHARD [1] - 1:1 <br> rid [1] - 35:24 | S |
| 95:12, 95:24, 98:20, 99:1, 99:3, 102:15, <br> 112:18, 113:2, 113:9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { refuse }[4]-7: 25,8: 12, \\ 14: 25,15: 1 \end{gathered}$ | require [1]-14:2 | Ridge [1]-22:13 | Saddle [2] - 60:11, 62:18 |
| reality [1]-29:18 | regard [2]-82:12, | $\begin{gathered} \text { required [3] - 17:5, } \\ 40: 16,99: 13 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ridgewood [2] - 4:7, } \\ & 53: 16 \end{aligned}$ | SADDLE [1] - 1:24 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { really }[5]-13: 21,33: 6, \\ 44: 9,49: 9,49: 21 \end{gathered}$ | Regarding [1] - 66:8 regarding [3]-11:10, | requirements | t-hand [1] - 67:16 | safe [1] - 50:12 <br> safely [2] - 87:1 |
| Realty [1]-21:17 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { regarding }[3]-11: 10, \\ & 13: 9,65: 25 \end{aligned}$ | requires [1] - 99:12 | 8:15 | 95:23 |
| rear ${ }_{[1]}-79: 20$rear-end ${ }_{[1]}-79: 20$ | $\text { registered }[1]-77: 18$ | requiring [ ${ }^{1]}$ - 64:15 | [1] - 31:2 | safety [12]-27:4 |
|  | regular [3] - 114:8, | resident [2]-113:7 | vals [1] - 76:8 | 35:16, 35:23, 37 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { reason }[7]-32: 12, \\ 33: 5,34: 22,36: 23, \end{gathered}$ | 114:9, 114:12 | 113:13 | ZZUTO [40]-2:7 | $40: 8,40: 11,49: 12,$ |
| $81: 17,84: 2,93: 22$ | regularly [1] - 47:13 | residential [1] - 95:24 | $1: 1,13: 13,13: 1$ | 57:24, 67:21, 99:8, <br> 104:17, 110:24 |
|  | rehabilitation [2] $27: 20,36: 12$ | 48: | 4:14, 16:22, 16:23, | sake [1] - 47: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { reasonable }[4]-71: 3, \\ 84: 19,84: 25,85: 8 \end{gathered}$ |  | resolve [1] - 67:7 | $: 13,17: 14,89: 15,$ | Santana [1]-17: |
| rebuilding [1] - 75:17 |  | respect $[6]-16: 2$ | 89:24, 90:3 | d [1] - 64 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { recent }[1]-10: 13 \\ & \text { recently }[1]-25: 8 \end{aligned}$ | related [4]-11 | ):24, 94:13, | :8, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lay }[5]-30 \\ & 72 \cdot 24 \quad 7 \end{aligned}$ |
| recess [1]-89:25 | $\text { relates }[1]-30:$ | $\text { response [6] - } 1$ | :16, 91:23, 92:3 | 80: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { recirculates [1] } \\ & \text { 103:21 } \end{aligned}$ | relation [1] - 14:18 | 57:15, 76:14, 112:1, | $2: 21,93: 3,101: 1,$ | Saturdays [1]-28:12 |
| recognize [5]-6:23, | relative [2] - 118:11, | $\begin{array}{r} 113: 18,115: \\ \text { rest }[1]-107: 2 \end{array}$ | $\text { 05:17, } 106 \text { : }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { saw }[4]-34: 1,55: 25, \\ & 72: 18,73: 14 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $11$ | restaurant [20]-24:1 | $1,107$ | scenario [7]-35:11, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 24:1, 25:1, 38:13, } \\ & 39: 8 \\ & \text { recognized [1] - 39:16 } \end{aligned}$ | 7:6 |  | 7:12, 107:1 | 43:5, 58:13, 59:3 |
|  | relied [2] - 29:20, |  |  | 64:7, 67:10, 103:18 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { recollection [1] - } \\ & 21: 16 \end{aligned}$recommendation [2] - |  | 39:9, 54:19, 80:13, | 9:24, 116:12 | Science [2]-21:4, |
|  |  | $88: 6,88: 7,88: 1$ | Rizzuto [6]-3:4, 3:7 | 77:16 |
|  |  | 94:9, 100:19, | 13:17, 90:9, 109:23, | scope [1] - 16:17 |

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.
scraping [1] - 75:17 screaming [1] 105:12
se [1]-33:6
second [8]-11:1, 31:24, 43:14, 60:1, 104:6, 108:24, 116:13, 116:21
Second [4]-11:21, 18:4, 88:23, 115:14
secondary [1] 108:22
SECRETARY ${ }_{[1] ~-~}^{\text {- }}$ 1:12
Secretary [1]-2:13
section [4]-86:9, 87:1, 98:15, 99:3 sector [2]-77:24
see [33]-14:1, 31:12, 34:4, 34:6, 36:19, 41:17, 43:18, 47:2, 47:16, 48:12, 59:7, 62:22, 63:17, 64:4, 68:9, 68:10, 75:11, 76:2, 79:13, 82:14, 85:11, 87:14, 91:16, 98:3, 102:9, 102:11, 102:12, 102:13, 102:16, 108:21, 108:22, 108:24
seeing [1] - 68:20
Seeing [1] - 17:25
seeking [2]-24:3, 39:8
seem [3]-30:16, 46:11, 112:9
self [1] $-51: 20$
self-policing [1] 51:20
send [3]-28:9, 53:8, 82:21
sense [4]-29:6, 45:13, 46:3, 78:24 sensitive ${ }_{[1]}-75: 21$ sent $[2]-53: 13,72: 9$ sentence [1]-87:14 separate $[1]$ - 72:2 series [1]-92:21 serve [1]-63:15 served [8] - 21:8, 21:19, 21:20, 22:1, 22:8, 22:11, 22:12, 25:19
Service ${ }_{[1]}-26: 15$ service [15]-21:24, 25:3, 28:21, 29:4, 33:4, 33:8, 44:4, 44:15, 44:25, 54:18, 88:6, 88:7, 88:11, 109:19, 112:5
servicing ${ }_{[1]}$ - 113:3 serving [3]-25:4, 25:8, 39:4
set $[3]-7: 18,8: 23$, 118:9
sets [2]-4:11, 9:16
setting [1]-80:8
seven [16] - 6:18, 30:4, 33:12, 40:15, 42:18, 47:19, 54:17, 56:6, 68:15, 71:5, 71:12, 71:14, 72:7, 84:4, 84:9, 99:13
Seven [1]-42:19 seven-member [1] 6:18
several ${ }_{[1]}-12: 19$
shape $[3]-25: 15$, 25:22, 26:1
sharing [1] - 99:20
sheet ${ }_{[1]}$-9:11
Sheet $[6]-7: 17,8: 22$, 14:15, 26:16, 97:21, 108:14
Sheetrock [1] - 113:7
sheets [1] - 9:19
shifted [3]-8:1, 8:6, 8:12
shop [1]-114:20
Shop [1] - 31:21
shop's [1] - 114:22
Shop-Rite [1]-31:21
shopping [5]-21:18,
57:25, 67:20,
110:17, 113:4
Shopping [1]-110:19
shorter [1]-43:23
show [2]-6:8, 14:16
showed [1] - 79:9
showing [2] - 40:16, 58:8
shown [3]-8:16,
109:1, 110:13
shows [4]-16:25, 100:6, 100:7, 112:9 side $[14]-15: 12,19: 6$, 25:19, 26:11, 26:22, 27:7, 27:9, 41:15, 54:4, 60:19, 67:16, 95:3
side-by-side [1] - 54:4
sides [1]-26:2
sidewalk [3]-27:5,
34:19, 35:20
sight $[1]-8: 20$
sign $[3]-46: 6,93: 12$, 93:17
signals [1]-23:1
significance ${ }_{[1]}$ -
92:19
significant [6] - 29:9,
35:23, 35:25, 46:22, 79:5, 79:10
silence [1] - 30:14
similar [2]-28:8, 67:25
similarly [1]-32:13
single [2]-52:11,
114:21
SISS ${ }_{[17]}-2: 3,9: 23$,
10:2, 10:8, 10:11, 13:24, 14:7, 20:8, 20:17, 76:21, 77:6, 77:13, 78:1, 86:11, 87:24, 90:7, 91:19 sit [5] - 30:13, 44:4,
49:11, 50:18, 58:14
site $[48]-5: 2,7: 18$,
9:24, 13:11, 13:20,
23:20, 23:23, 25:15,
25:23, 27:13, 27:20,
29:14, 31:18, 32:13,
32:17, 34:18, 35:2,
36:12, 45:7, 46:17,
47:8, 56:22, 65:9,
73:16, 78:18, 78:22, 79:6, 80:12, 82:6, 85:4, 85:20, 87:11, 91:7, 92:9, 92:10, 93:13, 95:1, 95:18, 95:23, 96:23, 97:14, 97:16, 97:17, 99:3, 107:6, 110:13,
111:12, 113:25
Site [3]-3:19, 7:17, 9:7
sites [1] - 103:16
sitting [2] - 44:7,
50:17
situation [1]-69:19
Six [1] - 93:15
six [4] - 84:4, 93:14, 102:15, 114:12
size [12]-17:4, 25:15,
26:8, 31:20, 64:19,
65:10, 65:13, 67:25,
80:22, 91:1, 108:13,
112:7
skinny [1] - 25:25
small [2] - $30: 16,40: 9$
smart [1] - 44:2
snooze [1]-63:11
so.. [1]-77:25
someone [3]-47:25,
48:1, 113:12
Somerville [2]-20:15, 20:21
Sometimes [1]-52:17
sometimes [3]-6:24,
28:11, 39:20
somewhat [4]-32:7, 33:17, 49:13, 85:7
somewhere [5] - 31:5, 32:11, 52:15, 53:25, 109:13
Sonic [4]-62:25, 63:7, 63:18, 63:21
sorry [8]-7:2, 50:6,
89:20, 90:8, 99:13, 100:2, 108:10, 116:15
sort [1] - 49:8
sounded [1]-106:14
source [1] - 70:12
sources [1]-45:6
South [2]-77:3, 77:12
southerly [1]-27:7
space [21]-8:10, 14:17, 16:5, 17:4, 36:20, 59:4, 59:7, 66:9, 101:2, 101:3, 101:4, 101:7, 101:9, 101:11, 102:2, 102:6, 102:8,
102:22, 102:23,
102:24, 108:12
spaces [19]-19:7, 42:12, 57:7, 57:9, 57:11, 57:20, 59:23, 66:13, 66:14, 66:17, 97:20, 98:8, 98:12, 98:23, 99:24, 102:10, 102:15, 108:3, 110:17
Special [1]-2:16
special [1]-31:10
specific [9]-22:18,
24:14, 27:21, 53:5, 57:15, 66:15, 75:14, 78:21, 113:23
specifically [4]-23:5,
52:15, 68:19, 97:12
speculating $[1]-47: 3$
spelled [1] - 77:9
spend $[1]-65: 21$
spillover [3]-34:5, 35:2, $35: 19$
spills [1]-34:19
split [1]-77:23
spot [4]-36:16, 49:10, 108:5, 108:6
square [2]-80:23, 88:11
stack [6]-27:8, 43:6, 57:4, 57:14, 58:9, 59:1
stacked [2]-34:2,
57:12
stacking [18]-25:16,
26:3, 32:22, 33:2,

33:4, 39:17, 51:17, 54:18, 57:2, 58:2,
58:3, 66:24, 66:25,
67:3, 67:10, 72:8,
75:3, 94:20
staff [2] - 34:14, 72:9
stand [1]-76:19
standalone [1] - 85:4
standard [11]-28:5,
29:20, 29:23, 32:20,
47:20, 66:17, 84:12,
103:12, 103:14,
105:12, 109:8
standards [4]-36:5,
39:16, 75:18, 103:1
standing [1] - 77:19
standpoint [3]-24:15, 40:13
Starbucks [12] -
44:16, 44:20, 60:13,
68:24, 69:4, 69:24,
70:2, 72:6, 72:7,
72:12, 73:24, 104:14
started [2]-25:8,
79:22
starts [1]-6:24
state [10]-7:21, 21:15, 47:16, 63:6, 63:19, 77:19, 82:6,
82:7, 90:7, 109:11
State [4]-7:6, 20:17, 60:2, 118:4
statement [3] -
105:20, 106:1, 106:2
statements [1]-37:16
states [1]-60:5
station [1] - 30:25
stenographically [1] 118:7
sticks [1] - 35:9
still $[9]-5: 14,7: 11$,
27:23, 35:15, 40:4,
44:20, 53:18, 59:3,
70:13
stop [7]-31:6, 31:13,
81:11, 81:13, 92:25, 93:12, 93:17
Stopped [1] - 93:17
stops [1]-65:15
store [4] - 39:3, 39:22, 61:13, 61:17
Street [3]-2:5, 20:15, 20:20
street [20]-8:10,
13:19, 14:17, 30:17, 33:17, $34: 20,35: 2$,
35:19, 38:11, 50:11,
58:4, 68:11, 68:24,
69:3, 69:20, 72:18,
95:24, 104:12,

| 113:1, 113:13 <br> streets [9]-37:24, <br> 38:1, 38:19, 39:14, <br> 40:20, 41:20, 49:15, <br> 79:7, 92:23 <br> strictly ${ }^{[2]}-56: 18$, 92:8 <br> stripe [1]-93:5 <br> striping ${ }_{[1]}-45: 15$ <br> studied [2]-33:2, <br> 72:9 <br> studies [3]-22:25, 81:23, 90:17 <br> study [10]-24:14, <br> 24:16, 25:14, 46:19, <br> 56:12, 67:13, 72:16, <br> 72:21, 83:18, $94: 5$ <br> stupid [1] - 70:5 <br> subject [2]-60:14, <br> 91:17 <br> submit [2] - 8:25, <br> 38:24 <br> submitted [4]-10:10, 22:9, 37:12, 53:18 <br> substantial [2]- <br> 46:16, 105:20 <br> substantiated [1] 37:17 <br> substitute [1] - 11:3 <br> suburban [1]-80:8 <br> Suburban [1]-26:6 <br> sufficiency [1] - 38:21 <br> suggest [1] - 68:6 <br> suggested [2]-5:18, <br> 7:25 <br> suggesting [1] - 70:6 <br> Suite [1]-7:6 <br> sum [1] - 8:24 <br> summarized [1] - <br> 83:18 <br> Summer [1]-6:24 <br> superior [1]-35:6 <br> supplied [1] - 91:14 <br> supported [1] - 79:19 <br> supports [1]-112:13 <br> supposed [2]-32:9, <br> 51:1 <br> surmise [1]-43:7 <br> surprise [1]-83:25 <br> surprised [1] - 82:16 <br> surrounding [5] - <br> 37:24, 38:1, 39:14, <br> 92:22, 102:24 <br> survey [1] - 82:20 <br> swapping [1] - 94:7 <br> swear [2]-20:10, <br> 76:23 <br> sweatshirt [1] - 76:10 <br> sworn [3] - 7:7, 20:16, 77:4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SWORN }[1]-3: 2 \\ & \text { system }[9]-30: 17, \\ & 31: 17,35: 20,38: 11, \\ & 48: 16,54: 16,66: 3, \\ & 75: 14,107: 23 \end{aligned}$  | ```terrible [2]-75:6, 75:8 testified [7]-13:11, 16:18, 19:10, 24:6, 40:12, 112:20, 114:7 testifies [5]-7:8, 12:20, 15:10, 20:16, 77:4 testify \([4]-5: 13,17: 8\), 90:18, 91:20 testifying [1] - 91:15 testimony [25]-5:1, 11:24, 13:2, 13:4, 13:10, 17:10, 17:11, 19:14, 20:10, 37:18, 37:25, 39:12, 46:6, 48:8, 48:18, 58:25, 59:21, 76:23, 78:8, 90:16, 98:19, 99:21, 100:10, 114:5, 118:7 TESTIMONY [1] - 3:2 THE [1]-1:4 the.. [1]-98:15 theater's [1]-53:23 themed [2]-33:3, 54:18 themselves [1]-95:11 therefore [1] - 85:7 they've [2]-48:12, 64:9 thinking [4]-30:21, 49:2, 55:11, 64:22 Three [1] - 99:16 three [11]-9:24, 26:2, 37:21, 37:22, 47:16, 64:20, 69:11, 73:10, 106:24, 107:3, 114:11 Three-and-a-half [1] - 99:16 three-lane [1] - 47:16 three-point [1]-64:20 throughout [4] - 21:15, 21:21, 78:8, 80:21 throughs [1] - 43:21 thrown [1]-83:2 tight [2]-62:23, 113:19 timing [2] - 56:13, 56:16 to-do [1] - 68:25 to.. [1] - 87:5 today [4]-17:16, 41:17, 72:17, 73:14 tonight \([7]-5: 13\), 5:22, 13:10, 20:11, 76:24, 110:21, 111:24 top [2]-74:17, 94:19 total [3]-30:13,``` | $\begin{gathered} \text { 42:21, 80:16 } \\ \text { totally }[1]-71: 18 \\ \text { tough }[1]-6: 25 \\ \text { toward }[1]-45: 21 \\ \text { towards }[1]-32: 14 \\ \text { tower }[8]-8: 2,8: 11, \\ 14: 18,14: 19,14: 20, \\ \text { 18:23, 19:1 } \\ \text { town [1] - 68:10 } \\ \text { towns }[2]-68: 11,74: 9 \\ \text { tractor }[17]-17: 2, \\ 36: 21,60: 3,60: 8, \\ 60: 12,95: 9,95: 15, \\ 96: 16,97: 24,98: 5, \\ 108: 11,108: 13, \\ 109: 8,109: 12, \\ 112: 18,113: 2, \\ 114: 25 \\ \text { traffic }[88]-5: 20,5: 22, \\ 5: 24,6: 1,11: 7,19: 2, \\ 19: 19,21: 20,22: 2, \\ 22: 6,22: 13,22: 18, \\ 22: 24,23: 1,23: 2, \\ 23: 5,23: 19,24: 9, \\ 24: 14,25: 4,25: 7, \\ 27: 2,28: 6,28: 19, \\ 28: 23,29: 7,29: 15, \\ 29: 21,30: 2,30: 12, \\ 30: 19,31: 4,31: 16, \\ 35: 22,36: 7,36: 13, \\ 37: 2,38: 8,38: 21, \\ 39: 1,39: 7,39: 19, \\ 40: 13,45: 3,45: 20, \\ 45: 23,46: 4,46: 19, \\ 46: 25,47: 2,47: 14, \\ 47: 15,50: 13,56: 12, \\ 60: 20,64: 4,69: 16, \\ 73: 23,75: 24,78: 18, \\ 80: 16,81: 7,82: 11, \\ 87: 11,88: 2,88: 5, \\ 88: 13,91: 25,94: 2, \\ 94: 7,94: 9,94: 13, \\ 94: 16,96: 18,98: 14, \\ 106: 18,107: 5, \\ 107: 9,107: 10, \\ 110: 16,111: 2, \\ 111: 9,111: 25, \\ 112: 6,112: 12, \\ 112: 15,112: 23, \\ 113: 9 \\ \text { Traffic }[3]-2: 16, \\ 52: 12,77: 20 \\ \text { trailer }[16]-17: 2, \\ 36: 21,60: 3,60: 8, \\ 60: 12,65: 13,95: 9, \\ 95: 15,96: 16,98: 5, \\ 108: 11,108: 13, \\ 109: 9,109: 10, \\ 112: 18,113: 2 \\ \text { trailers }[2]-97: 24, \end{gathered}$ | 114:25 <br> transcript [1] - 118:7 <br> TRANSCRIPT [1] - 1:4 <br> transportation [3] - <br> 21:9, 23:2, 60:18 <br> Transportation [3] 28:15, 32:23, 77:21 trash [6]-36:25, 42:11, 59:1, 59:8, 61:7, 108:9 <br> traverse [5] - 15:17, 95:24, 97:24, 98:5, 101:17 <br> tricked [1]-69:1 <br> Trip [3]-86:9, 86:25, 87:1 <br> trip [10]-28:5, 29:10, 30:20, 31:10, 81:4, 81:16, 81:18, 82:1, 82:8, 100:7 <br> tripping [1]-51:21 trips [14]-29:10, 29:15, 29:17, 29:24, 30:4, 30:10, 30:20, 55:2, 60:9, 80:11, 80:24, 81:8, 81:10 <br> Troy [1]-2:9 truck [19]-17:6, 19:5, 19:16, 36:21, 61:4, 61:12, 61:14, 64:19, 64:20, 65:4, 65:8, 65:10, 65:25, 90:25, 91:1, 91:2, 113:9, 113:11, 114:7 <br> Trucks [1] - 113:20 <br> trucks [1]-91:5 <br> true [3]-56:2, 96:11, 118:6 <br> trunk [1]-36:23 <br> truth [6]-20:11, <br> 20:12, 76:24, 76:25 <br> trying [3] - 69:18, <br> 75:12, 108:15 <br> turn [18]-32:9, 32:15, 45:17, 45:18, 46:1, 48:1, 50:3, 50:13, 60:22, 61:5, 64:20, 67:18, 67:22, 95:10, 95:17, 95:23, 96:6, 96:7 <br> turning [3] - 61:23, 95:6, 113:22 <br> turns [2]-47:25, 83:4 <br> Two [1] - 75:22 <br> two [14]-6:20, 8:5, 29:15, 45:15, 46:24, 49:3, 53:8, 59:14, 61:5, 98:22, 102:17, 108:17, 109:1, 111:14 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { type }[4]-39: 5,65: 3, \\ & 67: 25,81: 16 \\ & \text { types }[1]-64: 14 \\ & \text { typical }[5]-36: 10, \\ & 47: 17,53: 9,64: 17, \\ & 80: 14 \\ & \text { Typically }[1]-66: 12 \\ & \text { typically }[2]-64: 4, \\ & 66: 13 \end{aligned}$ | ```upside [1] - 51:11 urban [1]-80:8 useful [1] - 80:2 users [2] - 35:7, 38:10 uses [11] - 27:18, 28:8, 28:9, 28:13, 28:16, 52:25, 80:6, 80:7, 111:4, 111:21, 113:3 utilize [1] - 19:7``` | Voir ${ }_{[1]}$ - 3:6 volume [2] - 48:4, 56:17 | 85:1, 106:22, 107:5, 110:14 <br> Whitaker [10]-3:3, 3:6, 3:7, 3:8, 4:16, $4: 21,4: 22,33: 14,$ <br> 78:1, 105:19 | Wyckoff [1] - 22:13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Y |
|  |  | W |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { year [2] - 44:18, 82:19 } \\ & \text { year-and-a-half [1] - } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { wait }[11]-30: 13, \\ & 34: 23,49: 8,49: 12, \\ & 50: 11,58: 15,69: 12, \\ & 104: 25,105: 5,105: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WHITAKER [65] - 2:4, } \\ & \text { 2:5, 4:18, 6:7, 6:12, } \\ & \text { 6:16, 6:22, 7:4, 7:10, } \\ & 9: 5,9: 20,9: 25,10: 6, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44: 18 \\ & \text { years }[2]-63: 19, \\ & 77: 17 \\ & \text { yesterday }[1]-72: 18 \end{aligned}$ |
| U |  |  | 10:9, 10:21, 11:1 | York [1]-21:22 |
| Uber [3] - 102:4, |  | 107:25 | 17:11, 19:10, 19:21, | Z |
|  |  | ```walk [16] - 15:17, 34:24, 40:4, 43:19, 43:24, 44:10, 44:11, 51:19, 56:16, 56:17, 56:24, 58:16, 58:23, 59:24, 68:18, 110:18 walk-in [1] - 56:24 walked [1] - 110:22 walking [1]-102:17 wand [1]-69:18 wane [1]-6:24 warming [1]-33:6 watched [1]-33:22 wave [1]-69:18 ways [1]-95:7 weak [1]-84:25 wear [1] - 76:10 Wednesday [1]-4:3 WEDNESDAY [1]-1:3 weekday [3] - 73:2, 73:4, 81:1 weekend [1]-80:15 weight [1]-113:8 Weiner [2]-13:18, 90:9 WEINER [1]-2:8 welcome [2]-17:21, 59:12 Wendy's [19]-33:17, 33:22, 34:2, 34:8, 34:17, 34:18, 55:19, 55:20, 55:21, 72:17, 73:16, 73:20, 74:2, 74:22, 81:13, 94:19, 94:25, 103:19, 104:2 West [2]-20:15, 20:20 west [6] - \(8: 1,32: 2\), 45:21, 46:13, 46:23, 47:21 westbound [2] - 96:17, 98:14 westerly [5]-15:12, 26:10, 26:21, 50:3, 61:15 whatsoever [5] - 78:2,``` | ```23:3, 23:12, 23:17, 41:4, 56:5, 59:20, 69:22, 70:6, 70:19, 71:1, 71:17, 71:21, 72:1, 72:21, 72:24, 74:15, 78:2, 87:2, 91:1, 91:13, 91:21, 105:15, 105:25, 106:6, 106:23, 107:11, 109:5, 110:5, 110:8, 110:11, 114:4, 114:14, 114:18, 114:22, 115:1, 116:4, 116:8, 116:10, 116:13, 117:12 whole [8]-20:12, 31:16, 33:23, 44:12, 46:19, 46:21, 73:19, 76:25 wide [2] - 103:3, 103:5 width [1] - 109:15 wiggly [1]-14:22 WILLIAM [1] - 1:15 wind [1] - 109:13 window [4] - 52:18, 80:14, 88:12, 88:13 wise [1] - 16:3 witness [10]-6:5, 12:20, 12:21, 17:23, 18:3, 20:4, 23:4, 105:21, 106:3, 110:4 WITNESS [1] - 3:2 witnesses [1]-14:3 wondering [1] - 105:22 words [5] - 42:3, 43:2, 45:9, 53:1, 71:8 works [2]-58:17, 107:16 worst [2] - 55:25, 73:4 wrap [1]-26:10 wraps [1] - 43:6 written [1]-4:5 wrote [1]-87:5``` | ```zero [3]-83:22, 84:9, 102:1 zone [4]-38:15, 61:1, 111:5, 111:21 Zone [2]-24:1, 38:20 zoning [4] - 7:20, 21:14, 38:17, 63:5 Zoning [2]-2:3, 4:2 ZONING [1]-1:2 Zuidema [6] - 3:10, 12:2, 18:5, 88:24, 115:15, 116:23 ZUIDEMA [31] - 1:18, 12:3, 18:4, 18:6, 59:13, 60:1, 61:18, 61:22, 61:24, 62:14, 62:16, 64:18, 65:3, 66:5, 68:22, 70:3, 70:8, 70:25, 71:15, 71:19, 71:23, 74:6, 74:16, 88:25, 114:1, 114:10, 114:16, 114:19, 114:24, 115:16, 116:24``` |

LAURA A. CARUCCI, C.S.R., R.P.R., L.L.C.

