# BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP ZONING BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

Regular Meeting
Tuesday, December 1, 2015
—MINUTES—

#### CALL MEETING TO ORDER:

Chairman Sweeney called the meeting to order at 7:30 pm in the Auditorium of the Somerset County Vocational and Technical School, 14 Vogt Drive, Bridgewater, New Jersey 08807

#### **OPEN PUBLIC MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT:**

Adequate notice of this meeting has been given in accordance with the Open Public Meetings Act N.J.S.A.10:4-6. On January 12, 2015 proper notice was sent to the Courier News and the Star-Ledger and filed with the Clerk at the Township of Bridgewater and posted on the bulletin board in the Municipal Building.

Please be aware of the Zoning Board of Adjustment policy for public hearings: No new applications will be heard after 10:15 pm and no new testimony will be taken after 10:30 pm. Hearing assistance is available upon request.

Accommodation will be made for individuals with a disability, pursuant to the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA), provided the individual with the disability provides 48 hours advance notice to the Planning Board Secretary before the public meeting.

However, if the individual should require special equipment or services, such as a CART transcriber, seven days advance notice, excluding weekends and holidays, may be necessary.

#### ROLL CALL:

Don Sweeney – present

Pushpavati Amin – present

Paul Riga – absent Michael Kirsh – present

Evans Humenick – present Beth Powers – absent Alan Fross - present

Roger Pearly, Alt. #1 - present

James Weideli, Alternate #2- present

Dawn Guttschall Alternate #3 – present John Fallone Alternate #4 - present

Others present: Board Attorney Larry Vastola, Board Engineer Thomas Forsythe, Board Planner Scarlett Doyle, Ann Marie Lehberger, Planning Secretary

# MINUTES FOR APPROVAL:

November 17, 2015, Regular Meeting (pending) November 24, 2015, Special Meeting (pending)

The foregoing minutes will be presented for Board consideration when completed. No action was taken,

#### MEMORIALIZING RESOLUTIONS:

HAROLD BROWN. -206 Hancock Ave (pending)

Block 118 Lots 1.01

#15-030-ZB- Simple Variance - roof over porch

TIME: 120=2/17/16

DECISION: Approved with conditions 11/24/15

Eligible to Vote: Mr. Sweeney, Mr. Humenick, Mr. Kirsh, Mr. Pearly, Mr. Weideli, Ms. Guttschall, Mr. Fallone

# NY SMSA LIMITED PARTNERSHIP DBA VERIZON WIRELESS - 49 Old York. Rd. (pending)

Block 134 Lots 6

#15-019-ZB- Minor Site Plan with Variances

TIME: 120=2/12/16

BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP
ZONING BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT
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—MINUTES—

DECISION: Approved with conditions 11/24/15

Eligible to Vote: Mr. Sweeney, Mr. Humenick, Mr. Kirsh, Mr. Pearly, Mr. Weideli, Ms. Guttschall, Mr. Fallone

The foregoing resolutions will be presented for Board consideration when completed. No action was taken.

# **HEARING AND DELIBERATIONS:**

# **QUICK CHEK CORP**

Block 400 Lots 1 & 2

#14-033-ZB- Preliminary & Final Major Site Plan w/ Variances

TIME: 120=12/31/15

See attached Transcription dated December 1, 2015 prepared by: Latitisa Russell, C.C.R. of Schulman, Wiegman & Associates, 216 Stelton Road, Suite C-1, Piscataway, NJ 08854.

The QuickChek application was carried to December 15, 2015 at 7:30 pm. at the Bridgewater Raritan Regional High School in the Auditorium with no additional notice required.

## **ADJOURNMENT:**

It was the consensus of the Board to adjourn the meeting at approximately 10:30 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Ann Marie Lehberger, Planning Secretary

# BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP ZONING BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT PUBLIC HEARING

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SCHULMAN, WIEGMANN & ASSOCIATES

CERTIFIED COURT REPORTERS

216 STELTON ROAD

SUITE C-1

PISCATAWAY, NEW JERSEY 08854

732-752-7800

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CHAIRMAN: I'll call the meeting to order, December 1, 2015 regular meeting of the Bridgewater Township Zoning Board of Adjustment. Adequate notice of this meeting has been given in accordance with the Open Public Meetings Act.

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Please be aware of the Zoning Board of Adjustment policy for public hearings: No new applications will be heard at 10:15 p.m. and no new testimony will be taken after 10:30 p.m.

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Ann Marie, would you take attendance, please?

MS. LEHBERGER: Ms. Doyle?

MS. DOYLE: Here.

MS. LEHBERGER: Mr. Kirsh?

After each of those expert witnesses completes his testimony, that's the time when you have the opportunity to ask whatever questions you may have relevant to that witness's testimony. You can't ask the engineer about traffic. You need to ask the traffic consultant about traffic. So try to fashion any question you have for the person who needs to hear that question, that has the expertise to answer it.

After the applicant has finished presenting all of its expert witnesses and expert testimony, you will all have the opportunity to stand up and tell us one at a time whether you agree with the applicant, disagree with the applicant, in favor the application or are in opposition to the application and you can tell us why. But until we get to that stage in this process, the opportunities for you to speak are really opportunities for you to ask questions of the expert witnesses and the purpose of that is to get the facts, to get out all the facts that we all need to be able to make a reasonable and logical decision about this application.

So again, you can ask questions of the expert witnesses and please make it a question.

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MR. KIRSH: Here.

MS. LEHBERGER: Mr. Humenick?

MR, HUMENICK: Here.

MS. LEHBERGER; Mr. Fross?

MR. FROSS: Here.

MS, LEHBERGER: Chairman Sweeney?

CHAIRMAN: Here.

MS, LEHBERGER: Mr. Pearly?

MR. PEARLY: Here.

MS, LEHBERGER: Mr. Weidel?

MR. WEIDEL: Here.

MS. LEHBERGER: Mr. Fross?

MR. FROSS: Here.

MS. LEHBERGER: Mr. Fallone?

MR. FALLONE: Here.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you. There's been a request for me clarify some of what I said at the start of our last meeting about process and the way these meetings work. So let me take a few minutes to do that. The applicant, that is Quick Chek, presents its case by putting forth his expert witnesses. Who will talk about their specific area of expertise. So far we've heard from their engineer. I believe we're still going to hear from their traffic consultant as well as their planner.

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That is not the time to stand up and tell us why
you don't like this or you don't like that or you
think this is a wonderful idea or whatever. That's
the time to ask questions and at the end of the
meeting, I guarantee you'll all have time to tell
us what you think of the application and that's the
time to do that and if we can try to abide by those
few simple rules, this whole process will go a lot
more smoothly than it has so far.

And the other thing I want to point out once again is, in order to give everybody as much time as possible to ask their questions, I'm going to ask you to limit the questions that you have to three minutes. Again, so that we can give everybody the opportunity to ask the questions that they have without extending this hearing on for months and months and months. Now we need to make better progress than we've made so far in terms of getting through this application. I'm concerned about that. One of the reasons I'm concerned about that and Mr. Vastola, please correct me if I'm wrong here, but isn't there a state law that says that if a variance application isn't heard within a reasonable amount of time, then the variance may automatically be granted?

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MR. VASTOLA: You're correct, Mr. Chairman and the statutory cite for that is N.J.S.A. 40:55D-73.

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CHAIRMAN: We're getting bogged down on issues that really have no bearing on the use variances that are being requested and Mr. Vastola, the board attorney, will have a few words to say about how we're going to deal with that as we move forward. We're also wasting a lot of time with outbursts and disruptions. I understand that you all have strong feelings about this application, but to be perfectly blunt about it, that doesn't excuse the behavior or the comments that you directed at this board at our last meeting.

All of us up here or volunteers, who put in a lot of time and effort trying to do what's best for Bridgewater. We completely share your concerns for the well being of all Bridgewater residents and in a case like this one, the law says that we cannot grant the variance if it would be a substantial detriment to the public good.

We are also required by law to give anyone who applies for a variance the opportunity to present their case. In order for that to happen, you have to show some decorum. If the action and I know every member of this board is dedicated to their function, knows their function and performs it properly.

Now there's one more important thing you should realize. In a case such as this, the applicant has two hurdles to clear. The first hurdle is, has the applicant presented sufficient evidence to support the grant of the variance requested.

The second hurdle is if the first hurdle is overcome, the second hurdle is site plan approval. Site plan approval is 100 percent engineering. At the conclusion of this case, the board will vote first on the variance. If the variance is approved, then the board will deal with the site plan. Dealing with the site plan could involve a number of different things, including taking additional testimony on engineering issues that the board feels it needs to have. Of course, if the applicant doesn't cross the first hurdle, then the application is over and we're finished. There is no need at that time to go into site plan.

So I don't want any of you to be offended this evening if you're interrupted in your questioning dealing with strictly engineering

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disruptions and the outbursts that interrupted the meeting a couple weeks ago continue, I'm going to adjourn the meeting. Mr. Vastola, do you have a few words to say?

MR. VASTOLA: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have been the attorney for this board for many years and I've seen this board hear many, many cases and many cases such as this. I want to bring to your attention to the fact that this is not the theater, an arena or a stadium. This board sits in a judicial capacity. It sits as a Judge does. When you walk into this room, it's the same as walking into a courtroom. This board is charged by oath and by statute to hear facts in the case and to apply those facts to the law and to reach a conclusion.

There is no applause meter up here. The number of people that come in attendance in favor of an application or against the application is not a factor for the board's consideration. The board must consider the facts presented to it in testimony and apply those facts to the law.

The conduct at the last meeting, frankly, as an attorney for this board for many years, offended me because I've seen this board in

issues. Storm water management is really not a relevant issue to this board at this point.

What is relevant to the board at this point is general engineering and the issue of whether or not the applicant has proved the variance. I'll remind you what the Chairman said. The decorum at the last meeting was really unacceptable. Keep in mind you're in a courtroom. If you carry on in a courtroom by making gratuitous remarks or offensive remarks, the Judge will know how to deal with you. So please let's get this moving. Let the board do its job. Let's get the

testimony in, the questions asked without any interruptions. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Robertson, I know we had

Keith Cahill, your engineer, up here when the last meeting was adjourned. Quite frankly, I think we've heard enough about site plan at this point. I'd like to move on to the use variance issues. I think those are really what we need to be hearing about in order for the board to efficiently spend the time that we have here tonight. Would you please take us down that road and not any other road?

MR. ROBERTSON: Thank you,

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Mr. Chairman. Mr. Cahill is here. He was being questioned by the public. I don't know whether that questioning was concluded and I would also mention that there had been some minor modifications to the last plans that were submitted based upon a meeting with the fire official that took place last week. A meeting was based upon an emergency access request that was noted in the engineering plan and those plans have been revised. I think it's important because it's a site modification of what had been presented.

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We also have here tonight, the traffic engineer, Mr. Olivo, who will give testimony with regard to the traffic and the access and ingress and I think those are significant factual issues that the planner will need to reference when the planner testifies.

I initially will apologize right upfront. Our planner is not here this evening. She was unavailable and based upon the previous meeting, we did not think we would get to the point that she would be called and the additional item that based upon comments at the last meeting, there were questions directed to our engineer regarding emissions from the site. Based upon that, we have

had spent a significant amount of time and testimony regarding the elimination of the access onto 28 and the buffering onto 28. Mr. Cahill met with the fire engineer and I think there is a plan that does both. It retains the buffering, but provides the emergency access that the fire official will require and we just think it's important that we were able to address that comment without interfering or affecting the buffer that was proposed at the last meeting. So we can address that very quickly and if the board has any questions on it, then we're happy to move on from that testimony.

CHAIRMAN: Fine. Let's proceed.
MR. ROBERTSON: Mr. Chairman,
Mr. Cahill was previously sworn and as indicated he
was testifying when the matter was continued. He
does have a couple of minor revisions based upon
the fire official's comments.

MR. CAHILL: Good evening. Thank you again for our time this evening to speak. I will keep it very brief. I think it was extremely important that the board and the neighbors heard about what the fire official said, because we did get the letter at the last meeting if you recall

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asked an environmental expert to produce a report. That report is not yet prepared. It was done immediately following that meeting. The raw data is done. That report will be submitted. We will have it here for the next meeting. So if it is with the board's permission, I would like to simply conclude Mr. Cahill's testimony. Ask Mr. Olivo to address the traffic issues and then carry the meeting to the 15th, at which point we could do the emissions and the planner's testimony.

CHAIRMAN: Fine.

MR. VASTOLA: I just want to make it clear that no application, no matter what it is, is approved by this board unless it has the blessing of the fire code official. We don't need to get into a lot of testimony about what he said and whatnot. Whoever is going to develop a piece of property in this township, whether it comes before this board, the planning board or any board, must satisfy the requirements of the fire code official.

MR. ROBERTSON: Mr. Vastola, that is clearly understood and that will be done. The only reason we rested tonight were the comments that were in the fire official's report indicated that he was going to require emergency access at 28. We

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and it was a concern. He was nice enough to find time in his schedule, the Wednesday before Thanksgiving. We sat with him for two hours. I think we hashed out every item in his letter we responded to him and in all fairness, on Monday, yesterday, so he hasn't officially responded, but I think we've addressed all of his concerns, from a safety standpoint. I just want to show the revision. I think it's minor. I also think along with this we've reduced a few parking stalls and eliminated a setback variance from Route 28 which I want to point out. I'd like to go to my first exhibit. This is going to be marked A-22 and dated today 12/1/2015.

(At which time, the site plan was received and marked as A-22 for identification.)

MR. CAHILL: For reference what we have again is Route 28 running along the bottom of the page for this exhibit is going to be in the east/west direction with north being at the top.

This is the exact same site plan that is submitted and we've overlaid what the fire official requested was utilizing his truck. So the

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geometry turning radius specifications, et cetera, we've modeled it we've gotten his geometry and had it circulating to the site to his satisfaction as requested.

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From what the board attorney said, I'm not going to be point by point through. I just want to point out the highlights. He asked for access off of 28. He was agreeable to having the concept of coming through the existing driveway of the Melicks Farmstand. We have a stretch, approximately, 75 feet that we have grass pavers that are designed and engineered to hold the weight of your fire truck and it would access into the site through a board-on-board fence gated that would allow a 20-foot opening when both gates were opened. He was happy with that. We were using the locks that he wants and again, we didn't change any other aspect to location of building, canopy driveway access, et cetera.

What you can see is the trash enclosure that was located in the southwest corner. We slid that to the north, approximately, three parked car widths to create this access point. We've eliminated three parking stalls in is back row in western line.

formally and of course, as mentioned, we will comply with all or any conditions that he has to his satisfaction.

CHAIRMAN: Let me repeat that. These are all essentially site plan issues. And our primary concern here is not site plan. We will get to site plan if and when, if and when they get their use variance. If they don't get their use variance, the site plan is moot. It doesn't matter. So I am going to put off what would normally be a question and answer period for Mr. Cahill at this point because again, these are site plan issues and I don't want to get bogged down in those. I want to move ahead with use variance issues.

So Mr. Robertson, at this point, I would like to hear what your traffic consultant has to say.

CHARLES OLIVO, after having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

CHAIRMAN: Would give us your name and your professional address please.

MR. OLIVO: Certainly. Good evening,

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In addition, with the measurement as identified by your planner to the right of way of Route 28, we had two parking stalls along the southern side of the building that were in that setback. We eliminated two additional parking stalls, so in total five. We've gone from 57 to 52. We've eliminated the setback variance for two items from Route 28 which identified as being parking stalls and the trash enclosure. The trash enclosure is now out of that setback eliminating the variance, the parking stalls are out of that and from what I believe until we hear back from the fire official, I think we've satisfied him in terms of having the access.

Two other quick points, he wanted the fire hydrant up at the parking lot which we achieved and in addition we've talked about relocated the board-on-board fence or solid wood fence along the highest point of the disturbance, which we have achieved as well in this and in so doing again, improves the screening from the Route 28 corridor into our site.

That's the summary of the changes. I think we've addressed everything relative to the fire official. We'll wait for his responses

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Mr. Chairman, members of the board, members of the public. My name is Charles Olivo. O-L-I-V, as in Victor, O. I'm a principal with Stonefield Engineering and Design located at 75 Orient Way,

Engineering and Design located at 75 Orient Way, Rutherford, New Jersey.

Mr. Chairman, if you'd like, I could put on my credentials for the record.

CHAIRMAN: I don't think that's necessary, but you're licensed in the State of New Jersey, Mr. Olivo?

MR. OLIVO: I am, Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN: Why don't you proceed, Mr. Olivo.

MR. OLIVO: Thank you very much. As part of any type of project development plan one of the first steps in preparing a traffic impact study is certainly looking at an existing inventory of the roadway system. Now I know the board is very familiar with where we're located here and the public, as well, but I'll just go through it briefly as to how we come to a traffic impact study, what we look at, what we study from both the roadway perspective, the driveways, et cetera.

So starting with the site, itself, the site is located between two state arterial routes.

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These are two state highways under the jurisdiction of the New Jersey Department of the Transportation. Towards the top of the exhibit or top of the page is Route 22, speed limit of 55 miles per hour. To the bottom of the page we have Route 28. So again, these are both under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation. As such, any approval of the change of access to a site such as В this, would require that an application is made to the Department of Transportation. Their group reviews that. There are a number of groups within 11. the Department of Transportation that would review a project such as this to understand whether or not the access is being proposed in a safe and efficient manner.

From what I can tell, the board is certainly is working closely with Quick Chek Bohler Engineering or site engineer, as well as the other project professionals. Everything that has been designed here in terms of the site design, the access design, roadway system, has been done to create a site that would allow for safe, effective and efficient movement on and off of the property without significantly impacting Route 22.

As the board is familiar with

use something called the English system. Meaning, that the in is after the out. But in terms of how they get on and off of their site, it's similarly using the shoulder area. If we could just zoom out a bit on the aerial or get a larger scale. This is an aerial exhibit.

MR. ROBERTSON: Previously marked A-8 this is.

MR. OLIVO: This is an aerial exhibit prepared by Bohler Engineering. Now the site is located essentially on the exhibit highlighted in yellow what you see to the west of the site is the various ramp intersections with Garretson Road, which I'll talk about in just a little bit. But generally speaking, all of the access to the site is coming in somewhat certainly on the property on Route 22.

In terms of where there are a number of questions about how far away are we from the Garretson Road, essentially the merge-on point from a number of different ramp roadways in the area of the subject site frontage. So just to give some feel for where we are in relation to where the ramps are located, the proposed driveway to the site is located, approximately, 1,000 feet away

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originally the access management plan looked at access from both Route 28 and Route 22. That has been changed. What we are proposing at this time is only access to and from the site via Route 22.

As I mentioned, Route 22 is a state highway. It's median separated along this stretch of roadway and we are in generally what I'll call the western portion of Route 22 corridor as it travels through Bridgewater. Along this stretch you generally have two lanes in each direction. As I mentioned, a speed limit of 55 miles per hour.

Along the site frontage is what I'll refer to as a full-width shoulder. As you travel in an easterly fashion along the site. What that allows for is a vehicle to pull out of the right most travel lane be on the right most side of the roadway and then travel in along the curb into a site such as this.

Now if you look along the 22 corridor, you'll see there are different treatments of how you get into and out of the project. If you look at the Metlife project, which is located to the north and east of this site, generally what they use is a very similar treatment to get in and out of the property. The difference is their driveways

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from the yield point from Route 28 onto Route 22 traveling in an easterly direction. That's about 50 car lengths from the yield point to where you would then be able to enter the Quick Chek site.

In terms of where that egress point is located from the E and B driveway, you're at about 1300 linear feet, so even more spacing in that direction. The site is very well spaced. The driveway is very well spaced from the other roadway intersections along Route 22.

Now Garretson Road and its intersection with both the Route 22 and Route 28 ramps, we studied that in great detail. We're very familiar with how the intersection works. Somewhat of an atypical interchange as you're coming down Garretson Road and you come into the interface with the Route 22 ramp system and generally speaking and I'm sure everyone experienced here on a daily basis, as you come down Garretson Road into the intersection with Route 28, the morning peak period generally operates very well, acceptably for peak conditions along this stretch of roadway. Where you start to the see constraints is around the time the high school lets out from around two to three

p,m. and then also later in the evening around five

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to six p.m. where that left turn movement makes a movement onto Route 28.

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Now by removing the Route 28 access point, we're essentially removing any associated traffic of the site with those intersections. Everything coming in and out of this site is utilizing Route 22 and the proposed condition as a result of plan changes. There are significant changes that will certainly alter the distribution of the cars coming in and out of the site as a result of this subject redevelopment of the project.

Now as I mentioned, we started with that existing inventory and what we found is that generally speaking, the roadway moves a lot of traffic significantly more traffic during the morning peak hour in an easterly direction than it does in the evening peak hour. As part of the traffic study, we started that inventory during the weekday morning rush hour, rush period, peak period, as well as the evening weekday peak period. Generally, that window of time is seven a.m. to nine a.m. in the morning and four p.m. to seven p.m. in the evening. Those are the peak times. However, we do recognize that with the high school and out of the Quick Chek would be drawn to and from. And by virtue of being a right in, right-out only site, it makes for very convenient access as you're traveling along Route 22 in an easterly direction to come in via the right turn movement and exit via the right-turn movement, as well. So those existing counts during the peak periods are what frame the existing traffic conditions that we reviewed within the impact study that was submitted for the board's review and the expert's review.

We then looked at a no-build condition, which contemplates if you fast forward two years and the subject property were not to be build what kind of ambient growth would be in the roadway network that would potentially add traffic to Route 22. We then look at the build condition. We go from the existing to a future no build to a build condition and the build condition contemplates if the Ouick Chek with gasoline fueling service were to be built, what would the traffic volumes then potentially grow to. As I mentioned, a very large percentage of traffic associated with this type of land use is already on the roadway and the terminology within that we use within traffic engineers field, we call this pass by. What this

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as a major generator of traffic up Garretson Road, we did extend the window to understand what kind of traffic volume you see on Garretson Road on Route 22, on Route 28 at other times of day earlier in the afternoon period. But when you look at the distribution of traffic on Route 22, it's very clear that during those two windows that I mentioned, you have the majority of traffic traveling through this network.

This type of site, a Quick Chek convenience store with gas, studies show that as much as almost 90 percent of the traffic coming in and out of the driveways is already on roadway system today. Route 22 carries about 35,000 vehicle trips on a daily basis. Route 28 carries about 15,000 trips on a daily basis. Again, these are state highways where the site is located between both of the roadways.

This type of land use which is very different from a very large residential project, very different from a large office project where new traffic is generated, this type of land use generates traffic from that eastbound flow on Route 22 that exists today. Over 2,000 vehicles in a 16 minute period is where the site traffic coming in

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means is there is a significant amount of traffic 1, 2 passing by the site today.

As I mentioned 35,000 cars on a daily basis. So about 17,500 on the eastbound side and 17,500 on the westbound side. By placing this site on the eastbound side of Route 22, those vehicles would then have the opportunity to come into the site on their way to work, on their way home and then leave the site and continue on that route. That is very different from a new trip. If you think about all of the residential development along Bogart, Buena Parkway, Vista, Villa and Vanderveer, all these various roadways that connect into the residential development that's south of Route 28. There was a time that that traffic didn't necessarily exist. By building homes you create new traffic that moves in and out of the network. This is not that type of land use generator. It's very, very different land use generator. I'd like to mark one exhibit that expands the view of the aerial if we could. This would be A-23.

(At which time, an aerial view was received and marked as A-23 for identification.)

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2 This is an aerial exhibit prepared by Q. Bohler Engineering. This is at 400 scale. So we 3 are just going to zoom out a bit more. I'd like to 4 give an example a little bit more about this site 5 6 and what this proposed use is and what it is not. 7 The site on this exhibit is tucked up in towards the center of the page, but in the upper left-hand 8 9 side as you face it and all of the subject 10 development that I've been speaking about is 11 located to the south of Route 28. Now there are a 12 number of roadways that were created when the subject residential development was built in 13 14 various phases. If you look at historic aerials 15 you can see how that puzzle came together, but 16 those were all new trips that added traffic demand 17 to the roadway network 202 to 28 to 22 and over the years that traffic grew and if you also think about 18 19 Metlife, other projects that are on here, but 20 difficult to see. Similarly these official projects are bringing new traffic in and out of the 21 22 roadway network.

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The traffic that exists by virtue of these projects being built is that same traffic that will come in and out of the site on a daily is the site plan rendering prepared by Bohler Engineering. The access being proposed to the site is right in, right out onto Route 22. In July of 2014 our office had a pre-application meeting with the Department of Transportation where we presented a conceptual plan that showed this access and concept and also showed access on Route 28. This is very typical as part of a development project. We look to understand and garner any type of information from the Department of Transportation very early on in the process to see if there are any red flags, any design issues, any concerns that the department might have, any improvement projects, any widening, things that we should consider as a redevelopment project. That happened in the summer of last year.

As part of making an application to the town, we then go through the same process with the public, with the members of the board, the professionals to understand if there are concerns that can be addressed as part of traffic design and transportation and engineering, but it's very common that a DOT application is made after an approval is gained from a local municipality. That is very typical to the process.

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basis as pass by traffic. We've had the opportunity to look at intersections near convenience stores, convenience stores with gas stations before and after they are built. In some cases, no change in traffic at all and others very marginal changes in traffic because it's a convenience store with gas and because the traffic that is associated with that type of use is the traffic that's on the roadway today.

So when we prepared the build condition, we review all of the subject development within the area to gain an understanding of what the roadway dynamics are and how they could potentially impact the site and vice versa, how the site could impact roadway, the roadway network, et cetera and that really frames the build condition. I would like to bring up the site plan rendering of the most recent site plan. By looking at the existing condition, that helps us certainly look in more detail at what is being proposed and the proposed condition.

Looking now at the access point and zooming in tighter on the site, itself.

MR. ROBERTSON: A-9. MR. OLIVO: A-9 for the record, which

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So as Mr. Cahill touched upon there had been some discussions with DOT about the location of the sign within the right of way, a massive right of way section, one of the largest that I've seen, 65 feet from the curb to the right-of-way line. That is not common and I've studied many state highways throughout New Jersey, New York and other areas. If you drive along Route 22, you'll see monument signs and other signs that are located within this swath of land between what it is the property line and the edge of pavement of Route 22. We would have to make application to the DOT very clearly indicate that we would be proposing to locate a sign in that area. If the board were so inclined to approve this project, it is very common that boards condition any building permits, any start-up construction on obtaining a DOT access permit and the approvals that you see here. If something were to change dramatically in the DOT process, very likely we would come back here. This is all part of the typical process of development of sites that have new access to state highways.

As you come in from the in-and-out juncture or access point, you are then led into a central circulation aisle that gives you the

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ability to the circumnavigate the fuel pumps and to circumnavigate the convenience store. If you drive east on Route 22 and you think about the gas stations that you come to whether they are Sunoco, Lukoil, Valero, et cetera, you'll recognize that what's being proposed here is quite different from those sites, which is why I think referring to this site as a gas station is a complete misnomer. This is modern convenience, both the store and the gas. People look to combine those trips in one integrated movement. Rather than going to a convenience store for one trip in and out and then a gas station for another trip in and out, this is really the modern convenience offering.

If you think about those sites that are to the east, the gas stations that are located off 22, most of them in terms of the distance of the access point to the first fuel pump is no more than 50 to 60 feet. As soon as you come off 22, you are into the site, the fuel canopy area, the fueling staging areas, as well as parking areas and other portions of the site. As you come from Route 22 into the site to the first parking stall or fuel pump you will travel, approximately, 250 feet. This is all designed to enhance safety and

five-minute turnover within the fuel pump area. The store, itself, you'll see similarly about a five to six-minute turnover. Very similar to how the fuel is operated. Everything is located in such a manner where you can come into the store. You can walk. You can find it easily and you can checkout quickly, as well. Again, building the site for convenience.

The proposed parking stalls were previously 57 parking stalls Mr. Cahill talked about the changes that will happen as a result of providing the fire access point. Typically target around 50 parking stalls and that is where I believe we will end up, even with that change. Again, to give the motorist the ability to come onto the site and park, fuel, utilize the store and do so in a convenient and efficient manner and back onto Route 22 to continue their travel.

As part of the traffic impact study that was submitted to the board, there are a number of technical items that I'd be happy to get into if the board would like, but in terms of trips into and out of the site, the projection for this site, if you're referring to the traffic impact study the most recent, which is dated October 30, 2015 and

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convenience as you come onto a property such as this.

So from the Route 22 access point you'll travel, approximately, 160 feet and another 90 feet before you come to the real activity. This gives motorists the ability to decelerate on Route 22 within the shoulder area, further decelerate in the right-turn-in only area and then into the site. More than enough distance to decelerate as you're coming off Route 22 onto the site to safely travel throughout the site. Very similarly as you exit the site, you will come into the area of a full shoulder, which would give you the ability to accelerate back on. As I mentioned, the next driveway is, approximately, 1,300 feet about 65 car lengths down the street on Route 22. More than enough distance and separation between the two driveways.

What's being proposed onsite is 5,700 square foot building and 16 fueling positions. 16 fueling positions are designed with convenience in mind, to give motorists the ability to come in, find a fuel pump relatively easily and conveniently. The attendants are very on top of the operations. In general, we see about a four to

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referring to page four, the projection for 5,700 square foot convenience market with gas, 233 trips during the morning and 290 trips during the weekday evening peak hour.

The pump area, there's a number of parking stalls, the general circulation aisle design and the design of the interior of the site are all designed to accommodate the flows that we're speaking about within the trip generation study that has been prepared. As a result of the vehicles via right turns in and out 22 are the safest movements that you can have at any driveway and based on the findings of the traffic impact study all provided within the report, there would be no significant impact on roadway network as a result of the development of the subject project. The access point has been designed with proper spacing in mind, proper DOT guidelines any application, formal application, to the Department of Transportation, the board will be copied on that and the board professionals will have an opportunity to review as well. If there are no other questions, I am happy to answer any questions that the board or public might have.

CHAIRMAN: Let's start off with

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questions from the board and I have one. Suppose you're a motorist traveling west on Route 22. You see the Quick Chek convenience store or gas station and decide you need a cup of coffee or gas, how would that motorist get to the convenience store from the westbound lanes of 22?

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MR. OLIVO: Well, if they were a true Quick Chek loyalist and they had to get into the site and they weren't using another gas station or convenience store along 22 West and they had to get into this particular site, if you could call up the aerial exhibit that was at 100 scale, you would come off 22 West into the interchange with Garretson Road make the left turn at the bottom and then come back around using the ramp to get onto 22 from 28,

Now I will say this, during the evening peak hour, you'd have to be one great fan of Quick Chek to make that movement during the rush hour commute period to get into the site and then back west on 22. In order to complete those movements it would be time consuming. It would be circuitous and you would be sitting in a significant amount of delay. There is no question about that. During the evening peak hour and I know many are familiar

the morning and 96 in the afternoon. That is using what I will call the lower rates, which would be highly conservative for a site located where this site is located.

CHAIRMAN: That's a conservative estimate?

MR. OLIVO: It is.

CHAIRMAN: So it could be higher? MR, OLIVO: No, it likely would be

lower and as I mentioned, in an hour passing this site today during the morning peak is, approximately, 2,000 cars. To give you some sense of scale of where 70 potentially cars could fall.

CHAIRMAN: Any other questions from the board before we open it up to the audience? Michael?

MR. KIRSH: Michael Kirsh. I want to pursue this same concern about traffic and the viability of the Garretson 28/22 current intersection. What is the – you studied that, correct?

MR. OLIVO: We studied the access point, 22.

MR. KIRSH: I thought I heard you say that as part of your study was the intersection at

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with this, the left-turn movement at the bottom of the Garretson to get onto 28 is essentially what backs traffic up even during that peak hour.

The morning peak hour, you can complete that movement generally without a problem during the peak condition. The evening peak hour is when you see the majority of congestion at that intersection. But again, to leave that site and then continue back to 22 westbound, it would be very time consuming. That's typically is not what these land uses engender when they are built is people driving out of their way to get in and out. That's why this is a high pass by utilization that has been studied for sites such as this.

Being located on the eastbound side of the roadway, the expectation is that the large majority of traffic coming in and out is coming from the west and traveling east on 22, but to your point Mr. Chairman, it could be happen. I do think it would be rare.

CHAIRMAN: How many new cars traveling on Route 22 will there be as a result if this store is built? Peak hours, how many?

MR. OLIVO: Based on utilizing more conservative pass by rates, approximately, 73 in

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28, 22 and Garretson.

MR, OLIVO: We did review and conduct traffic counts at Garretson. One of the aspects of the build analysis is look at how many trips potentially can be generated from the site to a nearby intersection. When the DOT asks that you create a scope of study, which basically means, which intersections do you need to provide to the DOT for the study as part of adding access to a roadway such as Route 22. You distribute the traffic associated with the project to see whether or not you arrived at 100 conflicting trips. We do not arrive at the 100 conflicting trips at Garretson Road, so we had not included Garretson Road within build conditions study. We did review it. We did count it and tried to take a look at and try and diagnose what some of the issues were there.

MR. KIRSH: Did you calculate a level of service for that intersection?

MR. OLIVO: We did not, but generally speaking after having observed it and understanding what the volumes are there, very likely that during the morning peak hour, you'll see acceptable levels of service. The left-turn movement as it makes a

left off Garretson Road onto 28, I would expect capacity constraints at that movement today.

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MR. KIRSH: That's true and I think we have to understand the reason why that's true is that the residential development has principally three access points from the north and east and those are through the Somerville circle, which is highly challenging, through Country Club Road, which is a left turn from 22 is not permitted. So you have to go somewhat a circuitous route and that route also backs up and then that brings a substantial amount of traffic to the subject intersection. So that's current.

Where I'm — I want to make sure I understood your testimony before. You said that a person would have to be a real loyalist essentially to get into that bottleneck during the evening peak to access this facility and so because the traffic is so bad already, your testimony is you would have to be, as you said a real loyalist, to subject yourself to that.

MR. OLIVO: It has to do with the land use type. If this were a residential use or this were an office use and you had to get to the site, that creates a very different dynamic and I was

amount of business that could be drawn onto this site?

MR. OLIVO: I would say this.

Regardless of the congestion here, the site has been designed in such a way to bring volume in from 22 East and then push it back onto 22 East. If potentially that intersection worked better it may be a more attractive route, but I would expect very insignificant amounts of volume to originate from 22 West whether that worked extremely well or not well at all.

MR. KIRSH: Where I'm concerned is the rational choice is not to go to that bottleneck voluntarily, but you may have choose to do so and with that intersection already far overburdened in my mind even one additional car makes a bad situation worse.

MR. OLIVO: And the issues that persists at Garretson Road are something worthy of study. I don't know if the township or professionals have looked at potentially making modifications to the intersection, if there have been other applications that I've looked at making improvements to the intersection there, but generally speaking, this project will not

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speaking somewhat anecdotally, but if you're coming down 22 West, you don't have to get into the Quick

Chek with gas on the eastbound side of Route 22 at

5:30 in the afternoon. You don't have to. If you were going home, if you were going to the office,

that might be a different scenario which is why I say generally speaking these types of sites and

I've worked on 50 to 60 convenience store,

convenience store with gas, other types of

developments similar to this, generally speaking a large majority of traffic during the peaks is from the pass by traffic that is fronting the site.

Now to your point during the off peak time periods, someone could travel down Route 22 West utilize the ramp of Garretson Road, grab a cup of coffee and head home when the traffic volumes would be significantly less than we're speaking about during the evening peak. So I stand by that testimony. That during the peak times where you see the most congestion in that interchange area very few vehicles would be subjected to make that type of turn to get in that site at that time.

MR. KIRSH: Would you say from the standpoint of this applicant the condition of that intersection is actually an inhibitor to a larger

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significantly change what's happening there today and I understand your point. I do, but one car will not characteristically change what's happening here today. Ten cars won't either, but if this were pushing a significant amount of volume through, that movement, then I might have a different opinion, but that's not what this land use, that is not what this project would do. 

MR. KIRSH: At the peak?
MR. OLIVO: At the peak when you're experiencing congestion at that area.

MR. KIRSH: But could there be a scenario be where a peak essentially spans because of the shoulders of peak you may have people who attempt that maneuver because it's not terrible. So instead of having a scenario you may know the numbers better than I do. It's, you know, deficient intersection from the hours of 4:30 to 6:15, now all of a sudden it becomes deficient 15 minutes earlier as well as 15 minutes later.

MR. OLIVO: At Garretson Road, what you see in the morning peak and this is the morning rush hour during the 60-minute period, you see about 80 to 90 vehicles that make the left turn that we are speaking about. In the afternoon from

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five to six, you see about 300. The peak is rather sharp. So I would not expect if 7:30, 8 o'clock, 8:30 rolled around that vehicles, because remember this site is drawing traffic off the roadway which means the volume associated with the project begins to gradually dip as the peak dips, itself. So to suggest that perhaps the site would peak when the roadway is seek a softer peak is unlikely with this type of land use.

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MR. KIRSH: Would you anticipate that a certain amount of traffic that ends up on 22 East and accesses this property, its most previous location was actually 28? In other words, cars are coming from 28 East or West accessing 22 East and then accessing this site? Some percentage of your traffic would be making that maneuver.

MR. OLIVO: Yes, as they do today.
MR. KIRSH: Potentially, maybe, more would if there is an attraction there, if someone needed gas.

MR. OLIVO: Not necessarily, but they could come from 28 East or West and come onto 22 East. They could.

MR. KIRSH: They could. You know, Quick Chek is looking to invest a substantial like that for something like this. You're speaking about an origin destination study, license plate surveys, et cetera. Not typically used to capture what kind of volume would be in and out at a site such as this. It's a study that could be done, but when you shed light on the traffic coming in and out of the site and whether or not the driveway was designed safely.

MR. KIRSH: Just to go back to your original point, for the person who works in the Metlife complex and lives up or down 287, so they are really in Bridgewater, on Bridgewater Township roads for a very short portion of their journey, your supposition for the evening rush hour, that person is not likely to deviate from their current behavior which presumably is to get on 22 East, east of this, that person again unless they are very strong loyalist, that person is not going to alter their behavior because it would simply take far too much time for them to navigate to the west.

MR. OLIVO: During the peak hour on Route 22, yes, that continues to be my supposition.

MR. KIRSH: Okay. I don't have

anything further.

CHAIRMAN: Any other questions from the

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amount of money in this property and in this endeavor, I would think they might or they could. I would think that if they were investing money in this, the answer is they will.

MR. OLIVO: Quick Chek looks and has us look at what are the volumes on the roadway today. That is one of the best indicators for their sites. There are 35,000 cars that travel Route 22 on a daily basis. Those are numbers that they look for. Could there be a slight uptake in numbers that use the right turn on from 28 to 22, they could. Our driveway is about 1,000 linear feet downstream.

Generally, when you merge on from the ramp onto 22, Milltown Road which is a split-face signal creates very large gaps in traffic that allows vehicles to merge on via that point and then would be able to continue onto the site. If that were to happen the infrastructure is there and in place to allow that to happen safely.

MR. KIRSH: But just so I'm really clear, you don't have specific numbers and it's outside of your study area to understand where cars came from before they got onto 22 East approaching your site?

MR. OLIVO: We would not do a study

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board?

MR. HUMENICK: Is it fair to say that the traffic in the morning is traveling mostly from west to east?

MR. OLIVO: It is, yes.

MR. HUMENICK: I see entry here 117 exit, 116, et cetera. In the evening the traffic is, approximately, 145 in, 145 out. It's about 30 percent higher in the evening. What do you associate the higher amount of traffic in the evening if the traffic is going west?

MR. OLIVO: What we rely on for trip generation projections is the industry standard, what the DOT requires virtually any county, municipality the Institute of Transportation of Engineers Trip Generation Manual, which is based on vetted and reviewed studies of other types of sample sites similar to what's being proposed here. It could be the tendency to make a stop at a combined convenience store and gas is more typical during the afternoon period than it is necessarily during the morning period.

What we find when we review the trip generation guidelines for land use code 853, which is being proposed here evening peak hour is the

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1 higher peak than the morning. Certainly there may 2 be some sensitivity based on what you just pointed 3 out which there is a stronger draw in the morning, 4 which may lead to somewhat elevated traffic volumes 5 in the morning, but still within the range what you 6 see here two to 300 trip vehicle range and if we 7 were to potentially update the study to show that 8 significant levels of service, pass by rates, the expectation of roads coming off the roadway that 9 1.0 are already there today and traveling back on is 11 really what leads to the fact that there would not 12 be an impact associated with this type of land use, 1,3 but you're right. You could see slight deviations 14 from the ITE based on being a roadway that's as 15 directional as this is.

MR. HUMENICK: When I'm looking at the numbers, I see about 30 percent difference and I'm expecting the traffic if I were to guesstimate to be going west and I'm wondering if this was actual numbers or actually as you pulled it from a study or generalized study.

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MR. OLIVO: This is the commonly industry held standard, the Institution of Transportation Engineers manual.

MR. HUMENICK: Very good. Thank you.

is very tempting for people coming down Country
Club and Meadow Road area to take advantage of what
you are going to be offering whether gas or
convenience. I'm very concerned that the backup is
going to be substantial at the Garretson Road
intersection as people are trying to access your
site. From what you're saying you haven't really
looked at where new growth may be coming from to
keep the Quick Chek alive, have you?

MR. OLIVO: I can't speak to the business model, how much growth they expect, how much growth they'd like to see, but the growth that generally is targeted as part of working on other Quick Chek projects is right on the frontage roadway on Route 22 where all of these vehicles and neighborhoods and communities ultimately filter onto in one way, shape or form throughout the course of a day. That's why Quick Chek is willing to locate with access only on Route 22. As you mentioned there may be motorists that come from other areas, but Route 22 is how they come on and Route 22 is how they leave the site.

MR. FROSS: You're not concerned at all about the interior traffic of Bridgewater and the effect that Quick Chek is going to have.

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CHAIRMAN: Any other questions from the board?

MR, FROSS: I have a concern about the potential traffic build up at the intersection of Garretson Road. I look at your build out traffic patterns and I see a one percent growth over the next couple of years and I know that probably is not the same growth rates that Quick Chek is proposing for their store. I don't think any store wants a one percent growth rate year over year. I think they are probably looking for much more. So I have to assume they are looking for growth rates or new traffic from some areas whether within Bridgewater or from towns next to Bridgewater. I know it's happening in Branchburg and Readington and they do experience some growth, but I'm more concerned about the fact that we have a very large population between the Country Club and Meadow Road area and they are very limited as far as what kind of possibilities they have for morning coffee and that kind of thing. I'm not sure where they go now, but they must head into the Somerville area or hit Route 22 East to access gas and convenience

A Wawa or a Quick Chek at that location

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MR. OLIVO: No.

CHAIRMAN: Any other questions from the board. Scarlett?

MS. DOYLE: Please help me understand. Explain something so the board understands. Talking about backup on the property or use of the property. You indicated that the evening hours there would be an evening peak and my first question is, how many parking spaces of those 52 remaining spaces will be used by employees on the site at that time? Obviously, I'm looking for how many are available for patrons.

MR. OLIVO: My understanding and I believe Mr. Lamont touched on this. Not every employee drives to the site. There are a number of employees that are dropped off and picked up. Generally in the peak shift somewhere in the eight to ten range you may have that many stalls utilized.

MS. DOYLE: Is it fair to say 42 would be, approximately, available for patrons?

MR. OLIVO: Yes. Assuming everyone drives, yes. Correct.

MS. DOYLE: With that assumption, would you please explain the adequacy of the parking that

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you indicated in the a.m. peak? There would be 290 patrons coming into the site?

MR. OLIVO: Correct.

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adequate parking.

MS. DOYLE: And you also indicated that the average turnover is five to six minutes.

MR. OLIVO: Correct.

MS. DOYLE: When you multiply the 290 patrons for five minutes, six minutes you're getting 1,400 minutes.

MR. OLIVO: Let me work through that. Based on the trip generation figures that we're looking at in terms of trips we'll take the evening, which is the more critical peak for the roadway and the site, itself, 145 trips in and 145 trips out. That is the same vehicle making the in and the out trip. So you're looking at about 150 cars coming in and leaving the site.

Let's assume that only 40 of the 52 stalls are available during this peak condition and those stalls turnover every five minutes. What that means is all 40 of those stalls will turnover 12 times. Each one will turnover five minutes 12 times in 60 minutes. That means you have the parking capacity to accommodate 480 cars during a peak hour condition. That is completely separate.

MS. DOYLE: Approximately, as I calculate, it's about three times the number of stalls you would need on a tight fit is that typical to have that many parking stalls?

MR. OLIVO: Typical as I mentioned is the target somewhere around 50 parking stalls for Quick Cheks I've worked on and I worked on a number of them, but that is typical.

MS. AMIN: Out of the 117 that enter, how many of these people actually use the convenience store and how many just get gas and keep going? Do you have any idea?

MR. OLIVO: There is about 55 percent of the customers that come onto the site come on just for the store. I believe it's somewhere in the 30 to 40 percent range come for just the gas remaining patronize both.

MS. AMIN: Maybe, 50 or 60 would be using the convenience store?

MR. OLIVO: If you broke it up that way.

MS. AMIN: The number of parking stalls would not be completely filled up or at any given moment.

MR. OLIVO; Which is the goal to allow

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That is if everyone were to patronize only the store. You also have 16 fueling positions where motorists can fuel and then leave.

As I mentioned, going back to the initial testimony, everything within this site is designed in such a way to provide convenient and sufficient access. The parking would be more than adequate. I hope that clarifies the question.

MS. DOYLE: It does. I have one more question. In other words, you would have several times the number of parking that you really need and you can still accommodate your patrons.

MR. OLIVO: We would have adequate parking to accommodate the patrons. One of the important elements of a Quick Chek design is really to optimize the circulation and parking for purposes of sometimes people park slightly over the line, very close to the parking stall. So rather than some of the gas stations or convenience stores of old where you have five parking stalls in a 2,000 square foot store and people are parking along the front curb. The whole model and the whole design is to provide adequate parking to accommodate these peak commuter periods and provide

for space on the site for circulation for parking and non-parking.

MS. AMIN: Thanks.

CHAIRMAN: Any other questions from the board? Now it's your turn. First thing you need to do when you get to the microphone, give us your name, sign in. So we have a written record of your name and then ask your question in three minutes or less.

MR. TANG: My name is Lihao.
L-I-H-A-O. Last name Tang, T-A-N-G. I live at 72
Shields Lane. I have some questions about your table one in your traffic report. So, basically, what I have this traffic report that's revised October 30, 2015. That's the current version, right?

MR, OLIVO: Correct.

MR. TANG: You say that the numbers, 233 and 290 are from the ITE trip generation manual. I don't have the manual, but am I right that manual gives you some equations so you can do the calculations?

MR. OLIVO: It does, yes.

MR. TANG: What's the variance? So depends on the pumps, how many pumps you have or

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the size of your buildings?

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MR. OLIVO: Size of the store.

MR. TANG: These numbers, are there any specified equations for each state?

MR. OLIVO: For each state, no.

MR. TANG: There is no specified

equation for New Jersey?

MR. OLIVO: No. Generally speaking, these rates and these equations are used throughout the country. They are used internationally as well as traffic associated with these types of land uses generally doesn't change state to state. States may on their own conduct their own studies, but there is no state regulated equation or variable.

MR. TANG: Do you think it makes more sense if you can use New Jersey specified equation to calculate the numbers in your table one?

MR. OLIVO: The rates that we've used here are based on the New Jersey Department of Transportation rates essentially what they've sanctioned said you can utilize this for the development on the DOT arterial system.

MR. TANG: So you mean that is from NJDOT?

MR. OLIVO: Yes.

to look at it in more detail if the board would like.

MR. TANG: The numbers for the morning peak hour is five percent higher than your number and for the evening peak hour, my number is 23 percent higher than your number.

MR. OLIVO: As I said, I'm more than happy to look at the numbers that have just been provided to me.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Olivo, why don't you take a look at those numbers and have an answer for us at the next meeting, please?

MR. OLIVO: Of course.

CHAIRMAN: Sir, you're about out of time. Are you almost done?

MR. TANG: No.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, you are. I'll give you another minute.

MR. TANG: Okay. Did you show the application to the NJDOT?

MR. OLIVO: Not yet, We had a pre-application meeting. We have not submitted the access permit.

MR. TANG: I live on Shields Lane. So in the morning, if I need to get gas, so I usually

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MR. TANG: So I have a question to that. I went to NJDOT website and I found they provided some instructions for highway access permit application and here — so I click that and that give me PDA file. So I print this out. I don't know whether you can take a look. So is that okay? I hand it to him?

MR. OLIVO: Trip generation calculations for 5,700 square foot convenience market with gas pumps look to be — I can't continue. Looks to be very similar to the HAPS, which is acronym, H-A-P-S trip generation from the NJDOT website.

CHAIRMAN: You have to speak into the microphone, so we have a record of the questions and answers.

MR. OLIVO: The numbers that were mentioned by the gentleman that he did his own calculations to get to 244 and 357 for the morning and evening trips.

MR. TANG: So my question is, the numbers I get is significantly different from what you get?

MR. OLIVO: Sir, this is at first time I've had an opportunity to look at it. I'm happy

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take Bogart, make a right turn on 28 and go to the
Sunoco to get gas and then I take the circle. I go
to 287 North. Now if you build this gas station
here, so what I'm going to do, I will take the
ramp. I will make a left on 28 and take -MR. OLIVO: I'm sorry, sir. I don't

MR. OLIVO: I'm sorry, sir. I don't mean to interrupt. Would you pull up the area that shows the Garretson Road and 28 interchange.

MR. TANG: Do you know where the Bogart Road is.

MR. OLIVO: Yes.

MR. TANG: Right. Now what I'm doing is, I take Bogart. I make a right turn to 28.

Then I go to the Sunoco gas station to get filled and then I go to work. So if you build your gas station here, what I'm going to do is probably I will make a left turn from Bogart to Route 28 and then take the ramp and go to 22 East to get filled on your site. Do you think that's new traffic.

MR. OLIVO: That is a diverted link that would be new to that portion of 22, yes.

MR. TANG: So you said 90 percent of traffic will be existing traffic?

MR, OLIVO: I said as high as almost 90 percent is what studies show for this type of land

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use. What he we studied in our report is about 60 percent.

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MR. TANG: On your table two, you give two percentage. You give, like, 63 percent of the site generated traffic during weekday morning peak period and it's 66 percent during the evening peak period is comprised of pass by traffic. That divided highway?

MR. OLIVO: Any roadway or any highway.

MR. TANG: It don't make sense because when you have undivided highway you can make a left turn on the road 22 West, but since it's divided you cannot make that. So it's new traffic because you need to take the Garretson ramp and go back to the road 22 East to access your site.

MR. OLIVO: Absolutely. They may travel through a new trip.

MR. TANG: A new trip.

MR. OLIVO: Would potentially travel through the Garretson Road intersection, yes.

MR, TANG: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Sir, there's other people with questions. If you still have more to ask, I would ask you to get on the back of the line, so the other people behind you also have a chance to

impacts. On this roadway of Route 22, about two percent of your total volume is truck traffic. So whatever the peak volume is we expect two percent would be associated with types of landscape or vehicles or things like that. As there have been significant testimony put on regarding this site, this is not a truck stop. There are no truck showers. Quick Chek is not known as a truck destination. So tractor trailers, et cetera are not welcome on this site, but you may get a pickup truck. You may get simple trucks like that will come on and off the property. Not tractor trailers.

MR. KOLAVITCH: Again, we don't know how many cars will enter and exit this site in 24 hours?

MR. OLIVO: It may be an interesting number, but we're looking at whether or not it's an impact to the roadway.

MR. KOLAVITCH: What's important is that quality of life issue for the people that live in that area because every car that slows down makes noise and every car that speeds up makes noise and every car that has a car cutoff in front of it is going to honk its horn. So it's a noise

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ask their question.

MR, TANG: Sure.

MR. VASTOLA: Mr. Chairman, let the record show trip generation calculation has been marked 01.

CHAIRMAN: For the folks that are standing in line, while you're waiting, why don't you step up and sign in, please. Thank you.

MR. KOLAVITCH: My name is Steve Kolavitch. I live at 21 Kiser Lane. I'm in a development almost across the street from this. What I'd like to know a clear number how many cars will enter this site in a 24-hour period?

MR, OLIVO: We've reviewed the peak hours.

MR. KOLAVITCH: Do you know how many? MR. OLIVO: No.

MR. KOLAVITCH: I think as citizens we'd like to know and how many trucks will enter that site in a 24-hour period?

MR. OLIVO: Typically, what we look at again to understand if there is traffic impact is look at the peak hour of the day. That is the critical time period over the course of a day to measure and understand whether or not there are

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impact by probably 1,000 vehicles that are slowing down and speeding up during the day.

MR. OLIVO: Well, my only retort to that, sir, respectfully, there's 35,000 vehicles everyday on that road and it's 15,000 vehicles everyday. These are two state highways that carry traffic continuously throughout a 24-hour period. With that being said, quality of life, planning, et cetera. There is a planner that will testify to that, but these questions are with regard to traffic. If there's a question about traffic, I'm happy to answer.

MR. KOLAVITCH: It is about traffic. Again, it's a quality of life issue. When a car slows down or a car speeds up, it does make additional noise.

MR. VASTOLA: Sir, I think you made your point very well. He made his point. You disagree. Now you're being argumentative.

MR. KOLAVITCH: Do you know how many high school students will utilize this location by coming down Garretson during the peak traffic hour in the afternoon? Do you have any traffic idea?

MR. OLIVO: From the high school specifically, no.

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MR. KOLAVITCH: That's it. Thank you. MR. MENZENSKI: My name is Dennis Menzenski. Dennis with two Ns. M-E-N-Z-E-N-S-K-I, I live a 58 Walters Brook Drive. My question also has to do with truck traffic. First of all, I believe that the information I was made aware of earlier there's going to be 18 pumps planned for this proposed site, two of those being diesel; is

MR. OLIVO: There are 16 fueling positions. Two of the pumps also have diesel available, but 16 cars can fuel at any time.

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that correct?

MR. MENZENSKI: 16 not 18?

MR, OLIVO: 16 plus the 2. If you look at it in a way that you're referring, sir, the ability to have 18 different dispensers, but you can only have 16 fueling. I want to make that clear for the record.

MR. MENZENSKI: Anyway, I stand corrected. My question is, you mentioned tractor trailers are not welcomed, but if it's known that diesel is available here, might not be a reasonable to expect that you might have some volume of tractor trailer traffic, which there is a considerable amount on 22, would they be turned

1 that itinerary is. This site is not inviting to

tractor trailers for that purpose and the second 2 3

from an operations perspective is no tractor trailers are not welcomed to fuel in the fueling

area. Nor are they welcomed to stage on the side.

Quick Chek operates just around 50 of these facilities and has no problem operating it in that 7

fashion.

MR, MENZENSKI: Thank you. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

MS. GORBACH: Hello. Lilya Gorbach. L-I-L-Y-A. G-O-R-B-A-C-H, 2106 Ackman Court. My question is whether or you guys looked into putting in acceleration or deceleration lanes on Route 22? If so, why was that not implemented? If not, why not?

MR. OLIVO: I think it might have come up a couple times last time at the last hearing. There were a lot of questions about deceleration/acceleration along the area. We will go through the process with the Department of Transportation in terms of what is an acceptable access point and the configuration of that shoulder area along Route 22.

As I mentioned earlier in testimony,

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away by Quick Chek or would they be welcomed to refuel? I don't think a driver would particularly care about a truck stop or a shower if he's interested only in fueling. I think the trucks would represent a significant traffic problem and congestion issue at such a site.

MR. OLIVO: Let me see if I can answer the question regarding the fueling first and then we'll talk about the operation second. The diesel being provided on the site is low-flow diesel. It pumps at about seven gallons a minute. When truckers enter a truck stop or a truck fueling facility, they fuel from both sides about 40 gallons per minute from the master and 20 gallons per minute from the sleeve side. They have two saddles essentially on the tractor trailer. This is a very, very small percentage in speed in terms of what you would be allowed to fuel with based on the way the pumps are designed on the facility. Quick Chek is not known as a truck stop. It doesn't provide fuel in the way that truck stops provide fuel generally speaking and I've worked on sites that are truck stops and that do provide fueling. It's about speed getting fuel and speed

getting back onto the roadway to continue whatever

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the treatments of the shoulder in the decel areas 1 are somewhat different if you look along Route 22 2 and 202 and some of the areas have the deceleration

lanes. Some of have shoulder areas provided for 4

accel and decel. We will essentially work with the 5 Department of Transportation if there was a desire 6

to provide a striped deceleration area, we can do 7 that. If there is a desire to continue to keep the 8

shoulder we can do that, as well.

MS. GORBACH: Thanks.

MS. DONG: Thank you. My name is Qian Dong. Q-I-A-N. D-O-N-G. I have a question about your report. You have made a conclusion about the traffic impact based on the volume, right? Am I correct?

MR. OLIVO: Yes.

MS. DONG: So can you tell me when did you collect the data?

MR, OLIVO: We collected data in May of 2014, July 2015 and we recently went back out and collected data November 2015.

MS. DONG: So the data you presented in your report so that is based on the July data you have collected?

MR, OLIVO: Two reports.

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MS. DONG: The report that I'm talking about is the October one, the updated one I think is October 30th?

MR. OLIVO: Believe it or not we submitted the original one 2014 and then we submitted a revised --

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MS. DONG: I also read it. It is the weekend right before the Memorial Day. So that is based on your last year report and this year's report, I remember the date it's July 28, 2015. I'm not sure about the November one you just talked about. So this is based on the summer schedule. Do you know the school is closed during the summer?

MR. OLIVO: Yes.

MS. DONG: People are on vacation?

MR. OLIVO: The analysis is based on

May and July with school in session with school not in session.

MS. DONG: School in session is right before the long weekend, right?

MR. OLIVO: It was no holiday. It was no change in traffic pattern. It's a perfectly acceptable day.

MS. DONG: Fine. I just want to make sure I understand. You mentioned your conclusion

slow down to enter your site, what is the impact? Is there going to be a backup?

MR. OLIVO: No.

MS. DONG: Is it purely an analysis problem?

MR. OLIVO: It is volume. It is the throughput of a roadway. When we come to a conclusion about whether or not there's an impact, it's based on the volume roadway, the volume of the driveway, the circulation interior to the site, the parking provided, all of those things.

MS. DONG: You're saying -- you're conclusion is essentially saying 150 cars in and out during the peak hours need to slow down to enter a site and exit your site will have no impact on the congestion level of Route 22, will not have any safety concern in this neighborhood? Is that your conclusion?

MR. OLIVO: That is correct.

MS. DONG: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN: Did you want to clarify

something?MR.

MR, OLIVO: No. I did.

MR. KELKAR: C.P. Kelkar, 32 Shaffer

Road. I would like to challenge you on your

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is based on the volume and you also mentioned there are 290 trips during the peak hour, correct?

MR, OLIVO: Yes.

MS. DONG: 150 cars in and out, right?

MR. OLIVO: Let me clarify one point

for the record. If I can just clarify --

MR. VASTOLA: Let her ask the question.

MS. DONG: 150 cars in and out during the peak hours, do they need to slow down to enter

10 a site?

MR, OLIVO: Yes.

MS. DONG: They are on the way Route 22, right?

MR. OLIVO: Yes.

MS. DONG: What is the speed limit?

MR. OLIVO: 55.

MS. DONG: So they need to slow down to enter your site? Whether there is sufficient space or not, that's another question. I'm just asking. You're telling me that your report, I didn't see any impact on weaving. Cars are, basically, they

are switching lane. They need to slow down whether they can be allowed to use the shoulder lane to

slow down or not, that's another question. I'm just asking for 150 cars during the peak hours to

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traffic study and let me be clear in understanding

it. Is this study based on an actual case study

you did for an existing Quick Chek with, maybe a

similar location where you saw changes in traffic

pattern before and after the build?

MR. OLIVO: No.

MR. VASTOLA: He answered that question a number of times, sir. His study is based upon the Institute for Traffic Engineers handbook, which I can tell you that after listening to many, many of these cases is the handbook that all traffic engineers use. I don't think he said he did an actual study.

MR. KELKAR: Let me follow it up because we live in this neighborhood and if you show that map up and I'm almost going to repeat the question Mr. Kirsh was asking is, I can see, maybe, the traffic on 22, but people in Northern Bridgewater are going to want to come back to 22 to fill the gas there instead of other choices and the same way people from the circle are going to want to come on 28 and make the ramp onto this. So they may have taking other options and so clearly for you to state that there is no new traffic happening because of the institution of Quick Chek is, in my

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opinion, wrong for two reasons. One, it's probably not correct and two, if that were the situation, maybe, it's not financially feasible for Quick Chek.

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MR. OLIVO: Let me clarify. I don't think that was a question, but I understand your point. Never did I say that there would not be a new trip, that there would not be one new trip during the peak hours. If you listen to the testimony. What I spoke about is generally traffic coming in and out during the peak hours would expect to be traffic already on Route 22 today.

However, to be conservative in the analysis, we assume there is a certain amount of new traffic that would come from the general areas into the site and then leave. So we've assumed that within the traffic study, but the final point to that is every single one of those cars has to end up on 22. It's the only way in or out and that is how we've routed the traffic to and from the site.

Now to one of the board member's point the certain Garretson Road and the 28 interface and intersection, we can certainly work with the board, the board's professional. We understand that the Jersey. First, can you tell me how many QC gas stations are there in New Jersey?

MR. OLIVO: Here are, approximately, total 45 with gas somewhere in the 35 range in New Jersey.

MS. SHI: Let me tell you. 44 as listed on QC website. Second, of those 44 QC gas stations how many have only one access to the site?

MR, OLIVO: I don't know.

MS. SHI: Let me tell you. Only one. One site. All the rest have two or three access and for that one site, if you want to know the details it's Route 206, Newton, New Jersey. It's 40 mile per hour limit. It's in a busy commercial area, like southern part of 206. No QC store gas station at that site have no QC store. Only have gas station, it's shared with Verizon with only together 31 parking lot and next PNC Bank and McDonalds. So based on above factors, it's not comparable to the current location.

MR. OLIVO: Just for clarity on the information, there is more than one site that has — you are the correct the site on 206 in Newton has one driveway, but there are other sites that have one ingress and one egress.

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traffic associated with this project doesn't significantly change what's happening at Garretson Road, but we would be willing to consider to try to make improvements to the intersection to assist the potentially existing throughput at that intersection today.

MR. KELKAR: You're only answering one half of the question. The other half is the traffic on 28 going towards that intersection to get back onto 22 to fill gas and my submission to you would be is before and after the real traffic increase on that section of the road will be significantly more than what your model assumptions are stating?

MR. OLIVO: That's where we disagree.
MS. SHI: Carol Shi, 63 Shaffer Road,
Bridgewater. My concern is currently your QC site
design only have one exit to Route 22, correct?

MR. OLIVO: Yes, one main exit point, correct.

MS. SHI: As a driver, I don't think it's safe to have only one entrance or exit on road like 22 with a speed limit of 55 mile per hour, but tonight, I'm here to question you with the current QC gas stations statistics that exist in New

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MS. SHI: Can you give me the store number or the location?

MR. OLIVO: If the board would like us to provide a list of the access points we can, but for reference the site in Ramsey on Route 17 has one in and one out.

MS. SHI: Here I counted all 44 listed on QC website and I have all the listed data. Only one which is Quick Chek store number 68 have one access and it's not in the comparable position as this location.

MR. OLIVO: With all due respect, ma'am, that list is not right.

CHAIRMAN: Ma'am, do you have another question?

MS. SHI: Yes. Do you think one access is safer or better than two or three?

MR. OLIVO: I think one access point is safe and that's how I judge a site.

MS. SHI: Then why you have the rest of 43 have two or three access?

MR. OLIVO: Every site is somewhat unique and requires a certain level of design and review. They have been designed to accommodate traffic coming from the roadway just as this site

has.

MS. SHI: Do you think Route 22 is the quietest road with the lowest traffic amount of QC sites in New Jersey?

MR. OLIVO: Did you say quietest?
MS. SHI: More like lowest traffic among all QC sites in New Jersey.

MR. OLIVO: I think Route 22 is a state highway. It's a relatively busy road.

MR. VASTOLA: I think it's important to note that this board has no jurisdiction over Route 22. Forgetting about the Quick Chek site. Take any site that came before the board. The board says to the applicant, you have to have an acceleration lane. You have to have a deceleration lane and you have to have two access points and two egress points, it would mean nothing because the Department of Transportation has sole and exclusive jurisdiction over the use of the highway and by that I mean, sole and exclusive jurisdiction over how you are going to get from the highway onto a piece of property and how you're going to get off that piece of property to the highway. So really when you talk about the access points on Route 22, this board has no jurisdiction and it's clear by

question is that from your site -- my question is that this is 55 miles per hour speed and how far or what is a safe distance for people to see a sign for their reaction distance.

MR. OLIVO: Based on typical deceleration rates we are looking at somewhere in the vicinity of four to 500 feet.

MS. LI: Four to 500 feet, including reaction and decelerate and going to our entrance?

MR. OLIVO: I'm assuming decelerating at the standard rate, correct. Seeing it, alerting yourself to the maneuver that's required and slowing down.

MS. LI: If you say four or 500 should we stay with 500?

MR. OLIVO: Conservatively sure.

MS. LI: I did drive by this area because I visit my friend and also, we did drive by this area recently for a test. What we did is the real test. We put a sign based on your design. You have 20 feet high sign and you also have 10 feet away from the roadside. That's from your drawing. So what I do is, we bought balloons from

Party City and we blow it up and fly it over and put over there as a sign. It's gold and green.

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state statute and case law, the boards don't have any jurisdiction. It's solely within the purview of the Department of Transportation.

MS. SHI: I think I just heard haven't applied to NJDOT yet, right?

MR. OLIVO: We had a pre-application meeting. We have not applied for the access permit. That's correct.

MS. SHI: Thank you.

MS. LI: Hello, Mr. Traffic Engineer.

MR. OLIVO: Hello.

MS. LI: Good evening. My name is Jing
Li. J-I-N-G. Last name L-I and my address is 833
Star View Way. I have a question regarding your
decelerate lane. Talk about distance. I
understand I think this picture probably the
perfect can explain my question and I will use like
this and if we can see this one in the middle of
the intersection, like 22 and 28, I can see there
is a bridge. We all understand if you drive to
this intersection, the bridge is going up and down

and before you go onto this bridge there is a curve. You see the curve. So before you go in there, you turn left, go on the bridge and then you see the curve going to right. Basically, my

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It's sufficient enough to be seen. Everybody see
this? And then we drive by multiple times. To our
surprise — actually, when you drive on this road,
you don't even see the sign until you finish the
bridge because it's hidden at the curb.

CHAIRMAN: Ma'am, are you coming up to a question?

MS. LI: Yes. My question is that, okay. How sure you think you have 500 feet reaction decelerate distance because from our study the curve, when you finish the curve, the right curve also have woods. You see — you'll point right over there on top of your red. When you finish your red your going to see the sign because it's hidden behind woods. So our calculation, I can show you my picture here.

CHAIRMAN: Ma'am, do you have a question?

MS. LI: Yes, I do have a question. CHAIRMAN: Please ask it so he can answer you.

MS. LI: My calculation is, when you finish curve, you'll see the sign. We have the sign like height and away from the road, you only have 300 feet. You only have 300 feet total. So

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that's my problem is that you think we need 500,
      but we do not have 500. We only have 300 feet.
             CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.
             MS. LI: Do you think this is safe to
       decelerate?
             MR. OLIVO: Yes.
             MS. LI: You still think?
             CHAIRMAN: He answered your question,
      ma'am. Thank you.
             MR. TANG: I'm sorry.
              CHAIRMAN: You were up before and there
       are still folks that have questions. Would you
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       please yield to them so that everybody gets a
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       chance?
              MR. TAMBOER: Keith Tamboer. 415
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       Mahnkin Drive. I want to follow up on that
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       question. So you said there was 1,000 feet from
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point? MR. OLIVO: There is 1,000 feet from the yield point to get onto 22 East to where the driveway is.

something to the Quick Chek entrance. What is that

MR. TAMBOER: So from your - that's 1,000 feet from the yield point to the entrance. What's the minimum distance that you calculated

MR, TAMBOER: I'll take you up on that and if you can bring up the driveway the closer --MR. OLIVO: The site plan with the driveway.

MR. TAMBOER: Sure. Can you take me through the distances here -- assuming I can visually acquire the place of this picture and I'm going 55 at that point, how much distance do I have before I get to the driveway?

MR. OLIVO: That distance is somewhere around I would say three to 400 feet. I can found out for you exactly. Give me one moment.

MR. TAMBOER: Because the sign would be 13 after the first driveway; is that right? 14

MR. OLIVO: 300 feet to the driveway. MR. TAMBOER: And the sign is after the driveway?

MR. OLIVO: Right in between the in and the out.

MR. TAMBOER: What is your assumption of my speed when I'm going - when I hit the driveway?

MR. OLIVO: 60. I'm sorry. At the driveway?

MR. TAMBOER: Yes.

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where you can actually visually acquire the site?
              MR. OLIVO: I haven't calculated.
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              MR. TAMBOER: You have not?
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              MR, OLIVO: No.
              MR. TAMBOER: What is the -- so did
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       hear right you need between three and 400 feet to
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       500 feet to safely decelerate?
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              MR. OLIVO: 500 feet to get from we'll
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       call it 60 miles per hour to 15 miles per hour,
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       which is general turning speed. Remember you're
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       traveling down 22, but as I mentioned before,
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       there's 250 feet internally to the site where you
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       can decelerate coming into the site off of 22. So
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       there is area on roadway within the shoulder
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       area --
              MR. TAMBOER: So I should be driving on
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       the shoulder, is that what you're saying?
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              MR, OLIVO: To decelerate?
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              MR. TAMBOER: Yes.
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              MR. OLIVO: Absolutely.
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              MR, TAMBOER: So when my wife got a
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        ticket over by the mall for driving on the
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        shoulder, that was actually okay?
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              MR, OLIVO: I'm not sure what she was
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        doing, but I'll be happy to look at the report.
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MR. OLIVO: I'm assuming you're going 60 on 22. You're definitely not going 60 at the driveway. You get to about 15 right at the throat.

MR. TAMBOER: How much distance do I have to do that?

MR. OLIVO: From the curb line to that interior area is about 160 feet and you have about 90 feet before you get into the site, deeper into the site.

MR. TAMBOER: How many cars can fit on that space of driveway, standard-size cars?

MR. OLIVO: 20 foot a car, about eight. MR. TAMBOER: Who has the right of way at the end of the driveway? So I'm getting -- I'm pulling off there. I'm coming in. There's traffic going both ways, who has the right of way?

MR. OLIVO: Coming into the site.

MR. TAMBOER: You're going to have stop signs at the other spots?

MR. OLIVO: A little bit hard to make out, but there are white stop bars and signs located on the other approaches.

MR. TAMBOER: So another thing about this approach is, you also have the entrance coming from Route 28. So the 28 entrance onto 22

eastbound. So you have traffic coming eastbound on Route 22. So I enter that point to get onto Route 22 East from 28?

MR. OLIVO: Say that again about 28. You lost me about 28.

MR. TAMBOER: Right off this picture is where traffic is entering from Route 28 to go eastbound onto Route 22. So you haven't considered sort of traffic safety, the implications of traffic accelerating onto that lane where you also have traffic decelerating at the same time?

MR. OLIVO: We have. When we do that we, look at the spacial relationship between where that merge point is where you come on from 28 onto 22 and where this driveway is located in terms of the spacing distance and we have adequate spacing. If you make that merge on the line striping on the road opens up there to allow you a very short stretch to accelerate. Now unless the Milltown Road red cycle holds back that eastbound traffic, it's very challenging to merge from 28 onto 22. You, basically, wait for that very large gap that occurs when Milltown Road receives the green and Route 22 is stopped and that's what allows for cars to be processed. We looked at the merge on and

experienced it.

MR. OLIVO: If you're new to the area and you decide to take that ramp because your nav, your phone tells you there is a Quick Check on the side of the road from five to six, you might. This is why I said not everyone won't do it. There may be some vehicles that do it and they would add to some of the congestion that we see there and we would be willing to study that a little bit deeper to see if there can be improvements that can be made at Garretson to improve some of the challenges there.

CHAIRMAN: You've gone almost six to seven minutes. If you have more, would you step to the back of the line.

MR. TAMBOER: I have more on this. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

MR. TAMBOER: If I do make that turn and I'm going westbound on 22, I make the turn to go into Quick Chek. Now I want to go back westbound. What's the most efficient route for me to get from Quick Chek back to 22?

MR. OLIVO: If it were me, I would use the jug handle down at the other side about 1500 feet to the east the rear side jug handle at

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then the ability to move off that right travel lane and into the site and there would be adequate spacing.

MR. TAMBOER: And did your study take into account that there is a location just prior to the 28 entrance, but after east of Route -- of Milltown Road that's going to be generating traffic, also, the new site that's in between that's the west --

MR. OLIVO: Of the on ramp to 22?

MR. TAMBOER: Yes.

MR. OLIVO: Everything is --

MR. TAMBOER: So you're taking that into account?

MR. OLIVO: Yes.

MR. TAMBOER: Now, before you were talking about, you know, if I'm a loyalist, the only way I'm going to make this u-turn is if I just love Quick Chek to death?

MR, OLIVO: From five to six o'clock.

MR. TAMBOER: If -- that sort of assumes that I'm only to going to do that if I know that that traffic at the bottom of the Route 28 exit is bad, right? I can't see that as a

passerby. I would only know that if I actually

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Metlife to come back west. It depends on where
you're going. You can go down Country Club and 28
and there's other areas you could go, but it really
depends on where you're going.

MR. ROSENBERG: My name is Richard Rosenberg. I'm at 9 Stillwell Court. You downplayed the idea of people making u-turns to get to this location. I'll just call to your attention people getting off of 287 onto 22 West, they will go six miles and there will not be a gas station to their right. This will be the first gas station that they see that they can get to. They either have to make the u-turn at Garretson or if they know the area, then go down to Milltown Road and there are no yield signs, no ramps, no backup, just the traffic light to get through. Was that taken into consideration in your traffic study, sir?

MR. OLIVO: As I mentioned, regarding the u-turn movement, there is an expectation that a very small amount of traffic may complete that movement regardless of where they come from, but there is a significant amount of congestion in the roadway network during the peak periods and what I've mentioned over and over is that during those peak periods, it's unlikely that the majority of

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vehicles will complete the movements that you just spoke of.

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MR. ROSENBERG: I'll call attention again as the previous gentleman just did. I didn't get a clear answer. To the west of your location between Milltown Road and Garretson Road interchange, there are two new things going into effect that have not yet opened. One is a mini mall about 20,000 square feet. Their main customer is a childcare center. Picked up probably somewhere between four and six adding to rush hour traffic in the wrong direction from the studies.

The other is a stop for a commuter bus going into the Port Authority building. That's being paved. How does that affect traffic on your site?

MR. OLIVO: You can certainly add volume to the Route 22 network. It will have very minimal change if any on the study those volumes will not change the utilization of Route 22 and the volumes that you see in an appreciable way or significant way.

MR. ROSENBERG: Thank you.

MR. XIG: Good evening. My name is

Feng Xig. I reside at 42 Purcell Road. You just

1 MR. OLIVO: This type of land use does
2 not create new peak hours. It draws from the peak
3 hours. So when that volume up Garretson, down 28,
4 in the residential areas starts to lower, so does
5 the volume to and from the site. The site doesn't
6 have the opposite effect.

MR. VASTOLA: Sir, you've made your point very well and he disagrees with you. So if you continue, it will get to be argumentative. Your point was made very well. Thank you.

MR. HOPPEL: Good evening. My name is Kevin Hoppel. I reside on Deer Run Drive. I've been a resident for 27 years. I'm a recent retiree of New Jersey Transit bus operations. I was involved in operational training. So I'm more familiar with traffic than I'm comfortable admitting to be honest about it. I traveled Route 9 on a daily basis, Route 9 corridor from Old Bridge to Toms River and of course, there is a multitude of fueling stations along that way and I won't say a multitude of them, but a reasonable amount. The ones that served diesel fuel had signs posted which stated automotive, diesel only, no tractor trailer trucks permitted. Is that going to be factored into this business plan and I just want

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mentioned during your testimony you mentioned peak hour will stop people leaving north of Route 22 from coming to your gas station. Although people have doubt with your testimony, with your judgment, let's follow your logic. My question to you is, outside of the peak hour if people think what's a possibility for people leaving north of Route 22 will come to your gas station which will force them to make u-turn, make left turn from Garretson Road onto Route 28 West — my Route 22 East and get onto Route 22 East, my question is will that cause new peak hour outside the regular common peak hour if people following that pattern?

MR. OLIVO: No, because the volume that changes as a result of the commuter pattern changes throughout the course of a day, that volume is so far diminished from what you experience through the peaks, that nominal growth through new trips from these neighborhoods would not change the thousands of less vehicles on 22 and 28 during those times.

MR. XIG: If you look at the diagram the north part of this Route 22 is heavily populated. So I have reasonable confidence those new traffic outside of regular rush hour will create new peak hour for this community.

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to put a little codicil to that. I also worked on diesel vehicles. So I don't know if you're familiar with Jacobs engine brakes at all on diesel engines where they close the valves off and you would get that popping sound as a diesel truck is decelerating, creating that annoying pop, pop, pop and same as when they are accelerating.

My point is, if they are going to being pulling into this site that will also — it was mentioned earlier as far as noise is concerned, the noise generated by these vehicles would be greatly substantial in contrast to just a regular automotive gasoline vehicle. Would that situation be addressed and would heavy equipment and diesel trucks be restricted?

MR. OLIVO: Quick Chek is willing to utilize the signs you just mentioned, some form of those signs to alert motorists and drivers of tractor trailers should a wayward tractor trailer enter the site, that they are not welcome in the fuel area.

MR. HOPPEL: That will be specifically posted, is that what you're saying?

MR. OLIVO: Yes.

MR, HOPPEL: One other question. It

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was mentioned by one of the board members earlier. A one percent growth in traffic was projected on a yearly scale. I would assume that from a business standpoint, a one percent growth projection would be less than anemic and unrealistic. So -- and I б believe Mr. Kirsh mentioned that, as everyone in this room knows, that Quick Chek has a very significant substantial investment in this project and any good business model would indicate that the 9 10 heavier the traffic, the more beneficial it would 11 be for Ouick Chek and as opposed to the residents 12 in the area. So my question to you is, as honest 13 as you can be, has Quick Chek factored a greater growth than that into their business model? 14 15

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MR. OLIVO: I don't know, sir. I don't know.

MR. HOPPEL: That's it. I appreciate it.

MS. HARTE: Hi. My name Julie Harte. I live at 389 Garretson Road. My question for you is, when you go from 28 onto 22 East and you take that ramp, have you driven that yourself? Are you familiar with it?

MR. OLIVO: Yes.

MS, HARTE: So when you're taking into

take part in the facility and I just want to make sure that it's not just pure looked at in feet, but it's looked at in the actual site.

MR. OLIVO: Well, I think raise a great point. What you see on this plan doesn't really do justice. It's vertical curvature in the roadway, horizontal curvature in the roadway and when you come up that ramp to merge on in the area of the bridge, it is challenging to look over your back left shoulder and see the vehicles that are coming. Based on my traveling through this network as I mentioned before what ends up happening is, Milltown Road really sets the edge that holds the cars back that provide the gaps in traffic that allows you to merge onto 22 and continue.

MS. HARTE: You don't see like a red light. There is nobody coming. There is gaps and you can get in. Again, you can't see which lane people are in and I'm just concerned of the shifting lanes and that going on all in such a small, what I consider a small area, 1,000 feet.

MR. OLIVO: Typically, what we look to do is provide some area of deceleration that allows cars to get out of the travel way and out of some of the maneuvers, you just mentioned to get into

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account the distances that are allowed or considered safe, are you looking into the terrain because I make that entrance quite often onto 22 and when you're looking behind you to see the traffic coming, there is a curve in the road. There is, you know, a change in terrain and it's very hard to see when cars are coming and when you first glance you're not even sure which lane they're in, if they are in the outside lane or the inner and if you have your ramp you said it's only 1.000 feet away from the driveway?

MR. OLIVO: I didn't say only, but I said 1,000 feet, right.

MS. HARTE: 1,000 feet from the driveway and your entrance and exit are 1,300 feet apart?

MR. OLIVO: The entrance and the exit are about 200 feet apart, the in and the out.

MS. HARTE: I'm very concerned for safety and that when someone is trying to get onto 22, cars are coming around a bend maybe deciding suddenly, oh, I need to get something. So you have cars shifting lanes from the left lane into the right lane. As people are coming on and people are speeding up to come on and people slowing down to the site, which is some of the questions raised about deceleration, we're happy to have that discussion with DOT to see if they share the same opinion.

MS. HARTE: I know the other lady was talking about the signage because you don't want people making sudden last-minute decisions. MR, OLIVO: We don't want that either.

MS. HARTE: That's a big concern.

Thank you.

MR. BANKA: Inder Banka, 376 Route 28. I have a few questions following my neighbor's question who was just on and it's going to be really evident in the next couple of months when the roads are icing over, has -- and this a yes or no question. Has the study been done or has it been looked into about the over -- the glare in the a,m. hours for people who are traveling the same way on 22?

MR. OLIVO: We heard this comment come up at previous hearings. We certainly looked into it here traveling east in the morning, sun coming up. I've worked on many projects that involve sun glare, I-80, roadways such as this. There's unfortunately very little that we can do about sun

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glare other than provide good signage and visability into the site, may be ramp, roadway or things of that nature.

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As far as I know, there is really no definitive study or publication with regard to the impacts are sun glare. It's something that we as motorists deal with throughout roadway system.

MR. BANKA: In your opinion -- you said there is 1,000 feet. If there is glare and the motorists who's coming down is unable to see within 500 feet of them, is 500 feet still a valid distance for them to brake or to shift into a different lane?

MR. OLIVO: There's many other indicators. It's not that driver for the first time seeing the sign, itself. It may be a driver on a routine visiting a site or it may be, that we do end up modifying the striping to allow deceleration area. So you're looking forward towards signage and use your peripheral vision when you drive to see if there's fog line or deceleration lane line to your right. There is a number of indicators. I don't think the conditions that we have here are going to create unsafe patterns.

those numbers as far as going right there, but if you looked at the break that we have in the study, we're looking about 60 percent pass by, 40 percent new. So if you look at the mass, the mass generally to the north, south and then east coming from 28, I would generally divide up the 20 percent in three sections and then you would disperse it through that roadway and network them that way.

MR. BANKA: My final question, regarding the Garretson area where there's heavy backup in traffic, when the traffic study was done what was the average time that a neighbor who was going either making that left from Garretson into the Bogart or one of the housing developments, what was the time that was required for a motorist to make the left on average?

MR. OLIVO: To make the left -- I'm sorry. You threw in Bogart.
MR. BANKA: From Garretson.

MR. BANKA: From Garretson.

MR. OLIVO: From Garretson?

MR. BANKA: Yeah.

MR. OLIVO: There was one point where we studied Garretson where there was over a 25 car queue up past Lincoln.

MR. BANKA: So do you have an average

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MR. BANKA: Okay. And the other question that I had, other than QC fans, you know, there is significant amount of people that use, you know, apps such as Gas Buddy, so on and so forth, has this been factored in as additional traffic or those people who are low on gas and you know, again, using some kind of app or their GPS or something along those lines?

MR. OLIVO: It has. New traffic has been associated with this study. We've looked at both pass by and new, yes.

MR. BANKA: With that regard, what's the percentage breakdown of new motorists coming down either westbound 22 using the low gas price GPS and then those also, you said there's about 15,000 trips that are done on Route 28. So I think the amount that you had used for the Route 22 example was 35,000 and you split it by 17,500, I believe going one way and 17,500 going the other way. So Route 28, you said it's 15,000 trips. I would image 7,500 going eastbound, 7,500 going westbound. What percentage of people going westbound would be making that left to get onto Route 22 eastbound?

MR. OLIVO: We didn't parse down to

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time?

MR. OLIVO: Delay was over a minute and a half.

MR. BANKA: A minute and a half for a car to be able to make a left?

MR. OLIVO: Starting at the back of the queue coming all the way down to the bottom, yes.

MR. TANG: Is it okay? I've been standing here for more than one hour.

CHAIRMAN: Go ahead. You have three minutes.

MR. TANG: Thank you. I think for your data collection, you collect only one date, right?

MR. OLIVO: Three dates.

MR. TANG: I see one date on this

MR. OLIVO: I mentioned in testimony

earlier we studied three different dates.

MR. TANG: But it's not on this report.

MR. OLIVO: If the board would like us to submit the dates and the data, we can.

MR. TANG: Okay. So you do the manual counting, right?

MR. OLIVO: Yes, and ATR counts. MR. TANG: I think that's the same

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company, Stonefield Engineer and Design and report number is 11028. You want to take a look?

MR. OLIVO: Does it say a town on it? Do you want me to read?

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CHAIRMAN: No, I'm waiting for the question.

MR. TANG: On this report, you did two days for manual turning and you did two weeks for automatic traffic recorder. So another report is TT4 and that's for retool and you did four days for manual turning and you did two weeks of automatic traffic recorder. So that's what I found from your previous report and I just don't understand why you don't do this for Bridgewater?

MR. OLIVO: We did three counts, manual turning counts 2013 when we first looked at the site and we did week long ATR counts.

MR. TANG: It's not in your report. You didn't mention anything.

MR. OLIVO: I'm happy to submit it to the board if the board requires it.

MR. TANG: I'll look forward to see that for the next hearing. A lot of people talk about the Garretson and 28. I think many people mentioned with this site you do bring a new traffic in the road why your definition of change in the road is so different in this two reports.

MR. OLIVO: Let me explain because I think you don't understand because the level of development is entirely different between the project in Fort Lee and a project here. This project is 5,700 square feet of convenience store with gas fueling. That project in Fort Lee is hundreds of thousands of square feet of office, hundreds of units of residential, as well as over 100,000 square feet of retail. It is a large-scaled development project that adds significantly more traffic volume to the roadway than this project and that is how we determine what the scope of the study must be.

CHAIRMAN: Times up. Thank you. MR. TANG: I have a question for the board about procedure. Is that okay? The last one.

CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. TANG: They keep talking about NJDOT. They say NJDOT will tell me what is good, what is bad. So is it possible the township can approve this project before NJDOT make any decision?

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pattern. Do you think so?

MR. OLIVO: I mentioned a large majority of traffic associated with this site during peak conditions would not be new to the roadway system, but we have factored in new trips to the area.

MR. TANG: Do you have any table of calculation to prove that there is no impact on the Garretson and the 28 intersection?

MR. OLIVO: If the board would like us to provide that information, we can. We have run that analysis to see whether or not there would be 100 new conflicting movements at those intersections and there were not, which is why we did not take it any farther in the analysis. That is the DOT requirement for analysis.

MR. TANG: Your answer is no because what I see from this report what I have, you have only one intersection. You study only intersection, which is at your entrance, right? But I also find the same report you did for Fort Lee. You studied 17 intersections and several intersections are three or four blocks away from the proposed site and again, I just don't understand when we talk about impact at the change

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MR. VASTOLA: As this gentleman has already said and forgetting about this project for a moment, any project that comes before the board that requires NJDOT approval generally when the board grants the approval it's subject to them obtaining the NJDOT permit. Now there is nothing to prevent you or anyone else here to communicate with NJDOT to raise your concerns about this particular project.

MR. TANG: So is there any procedure we have to follow, say if we want to request a public hearing from NJDOT?

MR. VASTOLA: I have no idea.

MR. TANG: Is there any procedure we need to follow from the township side, anything we need to do?

MR. VASTOLA: No.
MR. TANG: Just ask NJDOT?

MR. VASTOLA: NJDOT directly.

MR. TANG: Thank you.

MR. BHAT: Prakash Bhat, 52 Walters Brook Drive. You mentioned in your report you mentioned minimal new traffic. Can you quantify minimal new traffic?

MR. OLIVO: Table two in the report 73

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vehicles in and 73 vehicles out would be new to the network.

MR. BHAT: Percentage wise?

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MR. OLIVO: About 40 percent of the peak hour trips.

MR. BHAT: You don't call 40 percent minimal?

MR. OLIVO: I said we would expect minimal new traffic associated with this project, but we conservatively analyzed 40 percent. The expectation for a site on Route 22 with in and out only on Route 22, is that the majority of traffic would come from pass by, but to be conservative, we looked at 40 percent.

MR. BHAT: That 40 percent, you cannot call something which is 40 percent minimal.

MR. OLIVA: And I didn't.

MR. VASTOLA: Now you're being argumentative. It's up to you what you consider whether it's minimal or not. It's 40 percent. Period.

MR. BHAT: That's better. Second question is, you talked about a lot of studies and people spent hours and hours studying that and we don't got the reports. Subject to the board, so I

speed. I don't know what it is here. It's really not relevant to this study.

MR. ENG: Well, suppose it has to do with accidents. Will the proposed site have a negative impact, meaning make the accidents worse?

MR, OLIVO: We've reviewed the accidents along this stretch and along this frontage and there is no high incidents or accidents along this stretch.

MR. ENG: So but we're not sure why it's considered safe corridor?

MR, OLIVO: It's really not relevant to receiving access permit from the DOT. I've had hundreds of applications before the DOT. I've never even heard that terminology mentioned with all due respect. Whether an access point is safe or not has nothing to do with that type of designation.

MR. ENG: Just to follow up on the no tractor trailer signs, where would those signs be located?

MR. OLIVO: Most likely the pump area. We can put them on a sign in the parking area.

MR. ENG: If an 18 wheeler pulls in, he won't find out until he gets to the pump; is that

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request all the other things that you talked about,
all the studies be presented to us so we can check
the validity. When you say something is minimal,
whether it's 40 percent on something we can check.
You know, we are not paid. We are volunteers. We
are fighting for our houses, make sure you submit
all the reports in a timely manner so we can study
that.
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MR ENG: Good evening. Philip Eng, 16 Kiser Lane. What mile post on Route 22 is the proposed site?

MR. OLIVO: I don't know it off the top of my head, sir.

MR. ENG: I think it's 31.7 and this is considered a safe corridor section between mile post 30 and 40; is that correct?

MR. OLIVO: I did see signs along 22 to that effect.

MR. ENG: Being safe corridor, I think that's a bad thing to be. What is the criteria to be classified as safe corridor?

MR. OLIVO: I don't know.

MR. ENG: That's nothing to do with the accidents, you've exceeded the number of accidents?

MR. OLIVO: Sometimes it has to do with

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correct?

MR. OLIVO: We talked about if trucks were to enter, if a wayward vehicle that now finds out upon entering the site that they will not be fueled and they will not be served, they will be directed to exit the site.

MR. ENG: The fact that he pulled in and use the Jake brake, then it's too late?

MR. OLIVO: There are thousands of trucks traveling on Route 22 everyday that encounter challenging topograph that use their brake, that accelerate --

MR. ENG: Not in this area because it's --

MR, OLIVO: Topography changes throughout this area.

MR, ENG: All right. Thank you. MR. RIGOWSKI: Helio. My name is Eric

Rigowski. I live at 409 Mahnken Drive. We're doing this traffic study did you put into account that when traffic backs up to the top of Mahnken, the first exit coming, I guess, towards Route 28, do you put into account the cars that cut through Mahnken Drive to go down Fox Run to go to Meadow to

avoid that traffic circle?

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MR. OLIVO: It's all part of what we observed when we're out looking at the roadway conditions. These are all public streets. Fortunately or unfortunately they lead to pathways cut through and other reasons. So motorists can as you've stated travel down Garretson and through the roadway network that's there. They are public streets.

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MR. RIGOWSKI: It's a residential neighborhood where trucks and cars are flying down there when kids are out playing. I guess I have a question for the board, also. I've lived in Bridgewater for ten years and we all know Garretson is a bad intersection, but we deal with it. It's bad enough for people who know the road. You're going to be introducing new people who don't know the road and it's a recipe or disaster.

MR, OLIVO: I think to the extent that we can help to improve the geometric concern that exists here today, the applicant is willing to work with the board and the Department of Transportation to see if there are improvements that can be made at Garretson to alleviate some of these problems.

MR. RIGOWSKI: One thing I'd like to mention to the board is that you've mentioned that

them. How many thousands of cars, even if five percent of them or one percent of them, they either go from 22 and then proceed to 78. That is going to increase traffic. Then all the households, which are east of this gas station, other gas stations four or five on the road, they will close. They will be coming this way. Have you considered all the traffic and they will be using Garretson Road, all other local roads. Have you considered that?

MR. OLIVO: We considered traffic using local roads and Route 22 and Route 28 state highway sytem, we've considered all those things.

MR. CHANDRA: Did you not considered people going 78 or 287 will use this road going home, rather than going 287 North and then 78?

MR. OLIVO: Where they come from is somewhat immaterial. They all end up in the same place on Route 22 Eastbound, making a right in, a right out. So if this has the type of gravitational pull that you're talking about, to pull from 287 and 78, all those trips end up on Route 22 and that's what we have considered as part of the study.

MR. CHANDRA: They are not regular

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you have no jurisdiction over Route 22. You certainly have jurisdiction over Garretson Road. It's not — It cannot withstand this additional traffic and I think everyone here is in agreement with that.

CHAIRMAN: The Zoning Board has no Control over any roads. If you have a suggestion about signage on a local road or traffic on a local road, the government body, the town council are the people you need to bring that up to.

MR. RIGOWSKI: We certainly will. Thank you.

MR. CHANDRA: Good evening. My name is Mahesh Chandra. 15 Purcell Road. I understand Quick Chek will have cheaper gas. That's what will drive the traffic. If ten cents on 15 gallon cars, \$1.50, you know, the junction of 287, how far it is from this place? Could you please tell me 287, where you can take 287 North, South, it's nearby how many miles?

MR. OLIVO: I would say somewhere five, six miles.

MR. CHANDRA: There is incentive for people who will be going from – coming on 287 or 22 and going on 78 West. It will be on the way for

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traffic on Route 22 otherwise. If you considered 35,000 cars going on Route 22, you might have 60,000 considering that. That 35,000 I don't think has considered traffic going home from 287 to 78. They can choose going from here. I think they choose not to agree. People here know what's going on and we are going to contact NJDOT giving our input. Thank you.

MS. WRENN: Good evening. I'm Sharon Wrenn, 14 Jenna Drive. Mr. Olivo, I have a question. You mentioned that traffic is measured coming from Milltown Road because there is a traffic light. Did you measure how many cars exit left off of Milltown Road where they don't have a light? There's just a ramp that takes you onto Route 22?

MR. OLIVO: We didn't study Milltown Road in detail. We looked at how Milltown Road impacts the ability to get onto Route 22 East. The traffic associated with this project would not impact the intersection of Milltown Road and this entire roadway network here. We looked at how that signal platoons and holds cars together during the red cycle to create large gaps of traffic along Route 22 as you travel.

MS. WRENN: Right, but those gaps in traffic are interrupted by cars turning left off of Milltown Road, that do not hit a light. You do not have to stop at the light to turn left off Milltown Road. So there is continuous traffic from Milltown Road not stopped with the light.

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MR. OLIVO: You're correct in that when it's not in all red phase for about two second every phase, there are turning movements from Milltown Road when Route 22 is held back. But if you travel this often, you know there are very large gaps that are created by that signal that allow you to get onto Route 22 East. But you're right. There are left turning vehicles that come onto the roadway when 22 is held back.

MS. WRENN: Thank you, very much.

MS. DIGRICOLI: Barbara Digricoli.
3103 Johnston Circle. Has Quick Chek ever petitioned the New Jersey Department of Transportation to change the road to make access easier to their establishment?

MR. OLIVO: To change the road?

MS. DIGRICOLI: Everyone is worried about a u-turn. Have you ever asked the Department of Transportation to add jug handles to make it

not cluttered with all stores.

MR. VASTOLA: You disagree with his analysis. All right. You made your point.

MR. GUL: Okay. Also, there are people I think a constant percentage of passengers traveling on 22 that are out of towners, who are not familiar with the traffic trouble and everything. So I'm really — my feeling is that if you're not considering seriously the traffic, the new traffic heading to Route 22 westbound, your traffic analysis estimates would be grossly underestimated. That's my first point.

The second point is, what do you think you want to offer a comment? Do you think you should probably revisit and seriously adjust your estimate?

CHAIRMAN: Sir, can you phrase this comment and your points in a question that he can respond to?

MR. GUL: I guess at this point would you agree that counting on people's being rational and also is not that reliable and second, there are a percentage of out of towners in that traffic that just simply don't know.

MR. OLIVO: This study does not speak

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easier going into the store?

MR. OLIVO: They pretty much tell us to do things like that. But for a project like this when we submit as part of an access permit review they will look to see if there are impacts at other intersections that need to be mitigated.

MS. DIGRICOLI: Thank you very much.
MR. GUL: Good evening. My name is
Andy Gul living at 10 Jenna Drive in Bridgewater
Township. I have two questions and I'm hoping that
I'm not beating a dead horse. The questions might
have already been asked, but I do want to clarify a
little bit.

The first question is, I think based on my understanding, you are counting on people just being rational for those traveling westbound on 22 not to make that u-turn to patronize the Quick Chek because the trouble that they have to go through and I really want to challenge that from a common sense perspective because I think that if we were all rational, we probably would not have to have that many laws regarding booze, driving drunk and use cellphones driving and tobacco use. So I really challenge that. I think that you have this, you know, middle of safe corridor where there is

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to whether a driver is rational, irrational,
aggressive, not aggressive, hesitant, this study
reviews into and out of a site and at nearby
intersections. So to answer the first question
common sense and rationalization has nothing to do
part of the safety and design.

With regard to trip generation and new and pass by trips, we've been over it a few times, but we've considered conservatively that about somewhere between 30 and 40 percent of the traffic during the peak hours would be new to the network. It does not create a significant impact. I would not change those findings.

MR. GUL: Second question is, you're saying that the traffic primarily would be coming from existing traffic eastbound on Route 22 and so it's not going to be as impactful as opposed if you are attracting, new traffic. We have more experience. We all experience traffic jams going to work and everything and in most cases, those jams were not caused by merging traffic out of nowhere. Those are usually caused by slowing down of traffic due to probably sometimes accidents along the way. Other times accidents in the other direction and people slow down to take a look out

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of curiosity. So I think that every vehicle that pulls into Quick Chek would slow down the traffic twice. The first time is when they see that sign, make a decision to pull in, they need to slow down to be safely decelerating into the store, the parking lot and the second time they need to come out and catch up and accelerate to merge into traffic safely and I think it's -- I think the impact would be probably not as, you know, that much worse than new traffic.

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MR. VASTOLA: You've made your point very well. Thank you.

MR. GUL: Would you agree --

MR. VASTOLA: That wasn't a question. You made a statement.

MR. XIG: Good evening again. I'm Feng Xig. I reside at 42 Purcell Road again. My question is follow up from one gentleman's question prior to me. This is about safe corridor. Since you mentioned that you don't know what a safe corridor is, so I'm more than happy to provide that information I collected from the Department of Transportation.

On February 15, 2004 State of New Jersey signifies safe corridor. The reason is

some of your conversations about 400 to 500 feet as signage prior to entering the gas station, but some of the statistics that is considered safe acceleration or deceleration, you know, ten miles per hour is considered safe or acceleration or deceleration.

MR. OLIVO: I'm sorry. I didn't understand. I heard 10 miles per hour, but I didn't hear before that what the question was.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Ten miles per hour, is it considered safe acceleration or deceleration?

MR. OLIVO: Ten miles an hour as a rate, I'm not sure I understand.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: You are a traffic person, right? You know what accelerate is? Acceleration is increase in speed and deceleration is rate of decrease in speed. I'm not expert in traffic, but I know physics.

MR. OLIVO: Right and you just described speed, sir, which is not acceleration.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: I asked you about acceleration. You said you didn't understand acceleration. That's why I explained it to you.

CHAIRMAN: Sir, let's just try to

keep --

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highway sections were designated as safe corridors based on statistics showing a crash rate 50 percent over the state rate and 1,000 or more crashes over three years. That includes the section that we're talking about along Route 22. That was 10 years ago and we can reasonably believe over the past 10 years that the traffic volume has been significantly increased even based on your estimate of one percent per year, which we believe is downplayed.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
AUDIENCE MEMBER: Hello everyone. I live at 25 Langon Hollow. Couple points that earlier which speakers have mentioned this being a 24/7 gas station, it's going to be a much bigger attraction in terms of attracting the traffic, although the ones not only originating from our neighborhood, but the other neighborhoods especially the time of the day.

CHAIRMAN: Excuse me, sir. This is not the time to make points. This is the time to ask questions of the traffic consultant.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'm coming to that. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
AUDIENCE MEMBER: You did mention in

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AUDIENCE MEMBER: What is considered safe acceleration and deceleration and how do you take into account about a safe distance for entering or exiting from that and how does this contribute. I'll let you answer that so I can —

MR. OLIVO: Typical deceleration rate is about 11 feet per second square. Miles per hour is not an acceleration or deceleration. Let's just be clear about that from a physics perspective. 20 feet per second is about what you typically see for deceleration rates and then looking at a roadway and speed that you would attempt to travel on this roadway, that is how we determine whether or not there is adequate spacing for deceleration or acceleration.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Let me be more specific. Increase of more than ten miles per second decreasing more than ten miles per second is considered acceleration or deceleration, right? So at that rate, you did mention as a response for one of the earlier questions that 15 miles per hour is your entry point, the speed at the time?

MR. OLIVO: 18 miles per hour is typical turning speed.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Typical, but not

considered safe. You shouldn't be putting as assumption for allowing. So I'm assuming somebody who's making a turn, they may come down to five or maybe 20, so considering that 50 miles per hour to 10 miles per how is 60 per hour to 50 mile is a 10 mile per hour difference. You mentioned the change of ten miles per second is what is considered safe acceleration, it needs at least 403 feet for reasonable slowing down and at the same time if it's more than that you need almost like 480 if it is six seconds.

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So I'm sure traffic — NJDOT is going to consider that, but for us the next big thing. As we try to enter and accelerate and the same time people trying to come, this change of lane and decelerate is going to cause a major issue of safety. So how does it get addressed to design change or whatever proposal you are going to make?

MR. OLIVO: How does it address — CHAIRMAN: Sir, again, we're talking about Route 22.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: I'm also talking about Route 22.

CHAIRMAN: We have no control over Route 22. The NJDOT will tell them if this

unload fuel and then continue on its way. So that would be one truck trip in and then one out on a daily basis.

For the purposes of the convenience store, similarly-sized truck just a little bit under one per day as well for that size truck. So if we were to say conservatively two per day tractor trailers on a 24-hour basis for this site. Now depending on what kind of office it is and what kind of deliveries it gets, whether it's medical office building or light manufacturing, again depends on the use. There could be tractor trailers associated with that type of use as well. So it would likely be comparable based upon the very limited amount of tractor trailer delivery activity actually on the site.

MS. KURTZ: Also since Quick Chek will

— I mean everybody is focus on coffee, but they
also — I mean, they cater to selling breakfast,
selling lunch, sandwiches, whatnot. So would there
not be a difference in traffic patterns with that
type of facility, like, throughout the day compared
to, say, an office building that's allowed to be in
that site? Wouldn't it be more in and out traffic
expected?

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application is approved what they have to do in terms of access and egress from the proposed site. This board has nothing to do with that.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: I understand that. So --

CHAIRMAN: Then why are you asking questions about it?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: This is a safety concern I have and I'm bringing it up to the person who is an applicant for this new location, right?

MR. VASTOLA: You made your point.
Thank you very much.

MS. KURTZ: Hi. My name is Debra Kurtz. I live at 413 Route 28, Bridgewater. My question is about the level of truck traffic in terms of delivery. In other words, there's going to be I assume tankers delivering gas. There's going to be service vehicles delivering stuff to the store. Compared to a similar project that's allowed to be in this area, an office building, what would be the difference in the amount of that kind of traffic that this site would generate?

MR. OLIVO: This site will generate and you've heard Mr. Lamont speak about it Mr. Cahill, as well, approximately, one fuel tanker a day to

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MR. OLIVO: Depends on the size of the office. You have larger office buildings in this area.

MS. KURTZ: I'm saying one that would fit on the site?

MR. OLIVO: I haven't reviewed what would fit on the site, but office trip generations works this way: Generally everyone comes in in the morning. Around lunchtime you have in and out and then at the end of the day, you generally have everyone leaving. That's generally trip generation for an office building. So it really depends on the size of office built here and also, it would be a different type of traffic pattern in that an office building generates 100 percent new traffic. There is no pass by associated with an office building. Whereas this site would be expected to generate very high levels of pass by traffic. So they are very different traffic patterns.

MS. KURTZ: But you're saying pass by, but at the same time they would be coming from -- again, it comes into the idea that you have traffic heading west that now wants to be east.

MR. VASTOLA: You've made your point very well. Basically, what you're saying is this

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particular use is intended to draw traffic off Route 22. Whereas, an office building would have traffic, but it's not intended to have traffic coming off of Route 22, right?

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MS. KURTZ: I'm not sure what's what I'm saying, but okay. Thank you.

MR. MORSE: Hi. My name is Walter Morse, 43 Kiser Lane. Follow up on that last question my neighbor just asked. You all seem like, okay, if it's an office building, it's 100 percent new traffic, but it's not 24/7 as it would be for Quick Chek. Quick Chek will generate traffic all day long; is that correct?

MR. OLIVO: It would similar to the roadway. Again, it mimics the roadway. The roadway generates traffic 24 hours. The Quick Chek would be there and it would be there and it would be able to draw that traffic off 24 hours.

MR. MORSE: There wouldn't be any additional noise at night for an office building that usually typically closes at six or seven o'clock at night?

MR. OLIVO: If there is no activity on the site, there would be no noise associated with an office building overnight. public data from the NJDOT. It's in the year 2011 it 34,000. In the year of 2013 it's 37,000. That's nine to ten percent increase. Just to let you know. This is also public data from NJDOT. I don't know where you got that one percent. It's very misleading.

MR. OLIVO: The one percent comes from the background growth table on the same website that you were just on. There is background growth table on that website that will pull up for region and the type of roadway and that provides the percentage.

MS. SHI: Where is the location for that one percent?

MR. OLIVO: It is within that table, the background growth rate table on DOT's website.

MS. SHI: I'm asking you the one percent increase, where is the location for that traffic?

MR. OLIVO: Throughout this county.
MS. SHI: The one I tell you is on
Route 22 East side between Milltown Road to this
Route 28 there is very precise data in the
location. You should use that table. That's too
general. Thank you.

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MR. MORSE: Thank you. Earlier, you compared the site with other gas stations with convenience stores. My question is, are those other gas stations and convenience stores located in Bridgewater?

MR. OLIVO: I compared it to just generally what you see in the terms of gas stations and convenience stores in the area. They may not be within Bridgewater, but they are gas stations along the corridor and that's the way I framed it.

MR, MORSE: Right. The way you framed it were the ones in Somerville and --

MR. OLIVO: They could be anywhere.

MR. MORSE: Gas stations you mentioned are right up the road in Somerville. That's the reason why in Bridgewater we do have zoning laws, which differentiates us from other communities. Thank you.

MS. SHI: Hi. Carol Shi. 63 Shaffer Road. This time I only have one question regarding the one percent new growth you just predict. What is the source?

MR. OLIVO: Department of Transportation.

MS. SHI: Here I give you another

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MR, PATEL: My name is (inaudible) Patel. I'm going to use some of your numbers. You said, we have 7,500 trips eastbound and 7,500 westbound. That's I'm going to make about average number here, that's 729 trips per hour. You just said that you have average 140 trips that you generate in your Quick Chek in and 140 out, which is about 3,360 trips. You also said you'll have about 73 additional new trips in the morning time and 93 additional trips in the evening time and I took average and that will equate to about 2,000 additional trips. If you add them up, which is laymen's mathematics I was doing, it equates to about 11 percent increase due to your Quick Chek, what you are projecting. Do you think that 11 percent would be increasing the trips on 22 eastbound, the traffic will increase 11 percent or it will be diverted from other intersections to 22

MR. OLIVO: Absolutely not. There are a number of assumptions made in the calculations that you just provided, will all due respect, they are wrong.

MR. PATEL: What will be the percentage of increase in traffic on 22 due to the Quick Chek?

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MR. OLIVO: If you refer to the exhibit that has been prepared within the project, the impact study. Just for the record, figure six the build traffic volume 2017, you have 116 vehicles that are entering the roadway system where there is an existing 2008 vehicles as of di minimus amount of traffic.

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MR, PATEL: What would it go to 20,000, 25,000?

MR. OLIVO: It would likely not change by more than one to two percent, if that.

MR. PATEL: Thank you.

MS. KWAN-AU-YANG: Hi. My name is Louisa. I have three questions. I just wonder whether you considered like if there are really lot of business you are getting for a day. You have backup of cars even hold up access into your store. It's going to bring up a backup to Route 22. How are you going to solve it?

MR. OLIVO: No, it's a lot of design that goes into making sure that doesn't happen. There's a lot of questions about spacing, the driveways. This site provides dimensions within the site and at the driveways that far exceed any other gas stations that you might be thinking of or

of backup and redundancy within the Quick Chek operation model. They have monitoring systems. I 2 know Mr. Cahill spoke about it and Mr. Lamont, as well. There is central monitoring within the headquarters. There is monitoring within the 5 building, itself. Generally speaking from an 6 operations perspective, when something goes wrong 7 8 it's fixed very, very quickly.

> MS. KWAN-AU-YANG: My second question is, you talked about delivering truck for gas, for dump, garbage and like commodity of getting into the store. Do you know the time of the delivery?

MR. OLIVO: Generally Quick Chek tends to schedule an outside of the peak windows of activity ensite. So sometime during the course of

MS. KWAN-AU-YANG: It's not after midnight, right?

MR. OLIVO: That is not what is proposed here, but they attempt to schedule to the best of their ability outside of those hours of peak activity, seven to nine a.m. and four to seven p.m. So a lot of activity transpires throughout the course of the day when the traffic volumes dip down.

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that you might be familiar with in this area. All of the in and out movements that have been talked to about and really dissected happened across the state highway network. The only difference is they happen in a more beneficial way here because of how far off the roadway system you are before you actually enter the active area of the site.

As I mentioned, those sites in Somerville it's about 60 feet from the end of the pavement until you get to that first pump or that first parking stall. We are multiples higher than that, not to mention we have more than adequate parking around the building and more than adequate pumps within the area to serve the demand that we would expect. So no, we would not expect that motorists would backup to 22 under any circumstance.

MS, KWAN-AU-YANG: Do you know whether it happened, I don't know, whether it had ever happened in Quick Chek that the gas pump is not working?

MR, OLIVO: I'm sure it has. MS. KWAN-AU-YANG: What about the working then it will be a backup?

MR. OLIVO: There are multiple systems

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MS. KWAN-AU-YANG: You mentioned that 1 because Quick Chek does not welcome truck drivers. 2 It's only for gas or is it for they taking a break 3 there and have some sandwich and your fabulous 4 5 coffee, as well?

> MR. OLIVO: As I mentioned, designed sites specifically made for truck stops, truck fueling, truck rest areas, there is no area on this site that is hospitable for a truck to park without blocking an aisle and causing operational issues and that is why these sites don't foster that type of traffic and they continue on their way or if they happen to come in. They are directed off of the site and as we mentioned we'd be willing to put up signage to that effect, as well.

> MS. KWAN-AU-YANG: All right. Thank

CHAIRMAN: Before the next person goes, Vo-Tech has given us a 10:30 hard stop. Continue.

MS. LI: Jing Li, L-L. I'm using your closer picture here. We did road test ten times repeating. We can't even see our sign. We used the high 20, you know to simulate your sign and we only can see the sign from this top corner, you know, the top corner and we understand total from

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this top corner to the sign it's 300. You're explanation for safety for this decelerate 500. We all understand. We all heard it. So my question is, from the sign, your sign to the entrance, how far is it?

MR. OLIVO: Ma'am, I know you mentioned a balloon test. I don't know the details of it.

I'll be happy to speak to you about it, but with regard to the visibility of this sign, upstream of the site, it's in advance of that 500.

MS. LI: I'm saying our study we did ten times repeating test?

MR. ROBERTSON: I have to object to the question because she's referencing a study we've never seen. We don't know what she's referring to, what the location is,

MS. LI: I did a study and I have doubt on your study so I should be able to express --

CHAIRMAN: Do you have a question on his study? Please ask it.

MS. LI: Yeah, I have question on distance. I'm asking the distance from this site to entrance how far?

CHAIRMAN: Did you get that? MR. OLIVO: From the entrance?

safely. This site has been designed for safe entrance.

MS. LI: Okay. So what you say --

CHAIRMAN: Ma'am, your three minutes are up. You need to give people time to ask their questions. You've had your three minutes. It's time for the next person.

MS. BODINO: My name is Angela Bodino. I live at 21 Deer Run Drive and my question is, is there a comparative study of traffic accidents in Bridgewater and in the Somerville Route 22 corridor because if we really believe in the master plan and we want to protect the quality of life in Bridgewater, I think that's an important issue. If we become like the Somerville corridor, should we anticipate more than accidents?

MR. OLIVO: Well, the way I respond to that is, this corridor of Route 22 is dissimilar from the corridor that we have in Somerville for a number of reasons having to do the with the way you travel on Route 22, the building locations, the driveway configurations, the spacing, which is exactly what I've been talking about for some time which these driveways and spacing distance along

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MS. LI: From your entrance to the sign distance, how far?

MR. OLIVO: About 110 feet to the middle of the driveway.

MS. LI: I'm saying my question based on our study from the sign --

CHAIRMAN: We don't care about your study. If you have a question to him about his study, please ask it. We don't care about your study.

MS. LI: He didn't do the study. I did study with my friend. We drive --

CHAIRMAN: I don't care about your study.

MS. LI: If it's only 300 minus 110, it's 190 feet for your consideration. You're saying 500. If only it's 190, do you think it's still safe and why?

MR. OLIVO: First of all, I don't know what you studied. I don't support the study. I have no ability to verify the study. There are a number of different types of indicators that bring you into the site the sign is one. It is an important indicator, but there are other ways to recognize a site, a driveway and come into it

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this stretch of roadway in no way mimic what's occurring on Route 22 in Somerville.

CHAIRMAN: Your question is an excellent one. It's one I promise you we will take a deep dive into when the planner testifies and when we respond to that testimony.

MS. BODINO: I feel better. Thank you so much.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Do you do any accident reports with Quick Chek or convenience stores anywhere in the state, anywhere else? Do you do any part of the study?

MR. OLIVO: Well, typically, when he do an accident study, we look at incidents over a three-year period. There may be times when we go back and look at post-type occupancy or as we talked about large-scale development projects that we work on, but it's usually during the process will under the existing conditions is to see are there problems in the roadway network today that can potentially be diagnosed and fixed, but when you design a site the goal is to design it safely and make sure that what you're proposing to the best of our engineering ability that will not create any problems in the future condition that

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may exacerbate those accident rates.

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AUDIENCE MEMBER: Are there any reports and studies, can you submit it's only one percent raise in the accident, anything that you can submit any change in accidents?

MR. OLIVO: Because of the way the design and spacial relationship to other driveways and ramps, et cetera, this site will not be expected to add any new accidents along this corridor.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: I disagree because it's similar to Somerville. Because people come much faster in this stretch the road of people coming much faster because they are not expecting any retail activity.

I have a question for the zoning board because a lot of things he talked about today is not submitted if we have time to review those documents he resubmits -- if he submits the documents for next time,

CHAIRMAN: The documents that they put together are available in our planning office for your review.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: I think some of them he has not submitted yet?

You did not take into account that the -- if you go 1 2

to the Quick Chek, the one that exists now during

lunchtime because one of the reasons you buy large

4 billboards is to sell subs very cheap. It's a very

working class lunch. Let's face it. That's what's 5 in there lunchtime. If they got an opportunity to 6

continue to work down there, they are going to 7

change their traffic pattern from going from one 8

Quick Chek to the other on you wouldn't have built 9 10

another Quick Chek or wanted to build another Quick Chek up the road. So did you take into account the 11 amount of traffic that comes from your existing 12

Quick Chek to the proposed new one, yes or no? 13

> MR. OLIVO: Sir, we don't put a label on every car that would come into this site, where it comes from, where it's going, where it originated from and its ultimate journey. What we do know is how many will come in and out within a reasonable expectation. And so my answer to you is yes, it has been considered that vehicles may divert from the Quick Chek. They may divert from other users and they would come into the site, make a right in on 22 and leave via right onto 22.

MR. MERCOSMI: You contradicted yourself.

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MR. OLIVO: I've provided testimony about other information that we've collected, but that is up to the board's professionals if they desire to see that. We've submitted an extensive amount of data for this project.

MR. MERCOSMI: I'm Jim Mercosmi, I live at 211 Church Road and for full disclosure, I am chairman of the Environmental Commission. I'm not here to ask questions about environmental issues or represent that commission. My question is, you've got another Quick Chek not far up the road. Is the plan to keep that open or close it and second part of it is, either way, did you take into account that people are going to come east, the direction that is accidently going to bring customers into that Quick Chek instead of making that little fun turn to go into the Quick Chek, they are going to keep going. Have you taken into account for traffic?

MR. OLIVO: First question is the answer is open. The second question is, again, all the traffic is coming from Route 22. If they divert from that existing one to this one, it's the same vehicle on Route 22.

MR. MERCOSMI: So your answer is, no.

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MR, ROBERTSON: Can I ask one follow-up question from a traffic standpoint?

CHAIRMAN: You have two seconds.

MR, ROBERTSON: From a traffic standpoint, do you have an opinion as to this particular site particularly suitable for the proposed use that is being considered for this property?

MR. OLIVO: Absolutely. The site has been designed with safe intent, efficient design coming in and out of the site, itself, can more than accommodate the speed.

CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, we will take our next step on December the 15th, 7:30 back at the high school. I want to thank you for your cooperation tonight. Thank you very much.

(The hearing concluded 10:30 p.m.)

Page 142 CERTIFICATE I, LATITISA RUSSELL, a Certified Court Reporter and Notary Public of the State of New Jersey, certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the stenographic notes of the deposition of said witness who was first duly 9 sworn by me, on the date and place hereinbefore set 10 I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am neither 11 attorney, nor counsel for, nor related to or 12 employed by, any of the parties to the action in 13 which this deposition was taken, and further that I 14 am not a relative or employee of any attorney or 15 counsel in this case, nor am I financially 16 interested in this case. 17 18 19 20 LATITISA RUSSELL, C.C.R. 21 LICENSE NO. 30XI00234100 22 23 24 25

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