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| 2 | SALISBURY | PLANNING \& ZONING COMMISION |
| 3 |  | SPECIAL MEETING |
| 4 |  | APRIL 28, 2021 |
| 5 |  | 5:30 P.M. |
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| 10 | CHAIRMAN: | Dr. Michael Klemens |
| 11 | MEMBERS PRESENT: | Dr. Michael Klemens |
| 12 |  | Bob Riva |
| 13 |  | Cathy Shyer |
| 14 |  | Martin Whalen |
| 15 |  | Allen Cockerline |
| 16 |  |  |
| 17 | ALTERNATES PRESENT: | Dr. Danella Schiffer |
| 18 |  | Deborah Allee |
| 19 |  | Jon Higgins |
| 20 |  |  |
| 21 | STAFF PRESENT: | Abby Conroy |
| 22 |  | Chuck Andres, Esq. |
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SALISBURY PLANNING \& ZONING COMMISION SPECIAL MEETING

APRIL 28, 2021
5:30 P.M.

Dr. Michael Klens

Dr. Michal Klenens
Bob Riva
Cathy Shyer
Martin Whalen
Allen Cockerline

STAFF PRESENT:
Abby Conroy
Chuck Andres, Esq.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: It's 5:30. It's time to begin our session for deliberation on the application -I don't actually have the number in front of me. The Holley Block application.

Okay, so first off, we do not have Cathy; do we?

MS. CONROY: She just came on.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: So, the voting members of the Commission are going to be myself, Allen, Cathy, Bob and Marty. Which means, at this juncture, Jon and Danella need to be elevated to panelists still near and dear to our heart; can you take care of that?

MS. CONROY: Yes.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We should have, basically, the Land Use Administrator, we should have Chuck and we should have the five Commissioners of the group.

I would like to start -- Are you ready, Abby? MS. CONROY: Mm-hm.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I would like to start by turning the floor over to our counsel, Charles Andres. MR. ANDRES: Chuck Andres, Attorney for Commission. Thank you, Michael.

Michael, I wanted to address some late issues that have arisen at the beginning. As you know, the hearing closed on April 14th. Yesterday on April 27th I

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1 received a letter from Attorney Casagrande that was also
2 I believe -- it was a letter after the close of the 3 public hearing. And I know he included the Chairman on the letter.

But the letter referenced the fact that at the close -- it says at the last portion of the public hearing, the Chair made a reference and made a statement to get Mary Close to take all Commissioners off her e-mail blasting list and it's correct as Attorney Klemens -- Chair Klemens has said repeatedly, emphasized the need to avoid any type of ex parte contacts. So, the concern in the letter was that if any Commission members had received any letters from Mary Close or Mary Close Oppenheimer between the dates of March 8, 2021 through April 14th, they ask they state so on the record and turn over e-mails to them.

Again, it's unusual that, again, this letter, itself, is an ex parte after the close of the public hearing comment and having included the Chair.

That said, we made an effort to respond to this. I contacted Abby and the Chair. Abby sent an e-mail out to Commission members asking whether anyone had received any letters or e-mails from Mary Close

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1 during that period that asked by Attorney Casagrande from
2 March 8, 2021 to April 14th, 2021, and I have spoken with 3 Abby and the Chair. reading them. So, I asked Abby, have you received any e-mails from the chair that were from Oppenheimer during that period and found one that was basically a notice of the meeting and forwarded that to me. He forwarded that to Attorney Casagrande. I believe in response to your e-mail, Cathy Shyer did respond that she had not received any e-mails. And I don't think we heard any other responses.

So, I responded to Attorney Casagrande saying that you said in your letter that this was raised at the last portion of the public hearing on April 14 th, so you should have raised this during the public hearing when everyone could hear it and I could have responded at that time rather than two weeks after the hearing closed.

That said, this is what $I$ found and I forwarded the e-mail. So, that was done but at 4 o'clock this afternoon I got another letter from Attorney Casagrande which he basically -- he said that I incorrectly said that Chairman Klemens made his comment about Mary Close

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1 Oppenheimer's ex parte e-mail blast during the public
2 hearing and he said it was after the close of the public
3 hearing. He may be right. I was going by what he said
4 in his letter which he said at the last portion of the 5 public hearing. So, I was I guess wrong to believe what 6 Attorney Casagrande said.

## Attorney Casagrande said.

In any event -- but in any event, he asked again that he suggested we haven't done due diligence and asked again that we make an inquiry forwarding any e-mails that any Commission member had received from Mary Oppenheimer during that period.

He asked that his letter be read into the record. I did, by the way, check with the Applicant's attorney who objected to the letter being read into the record. And he also objected to the fact that it was sent to the Chair. He thought it appeared to him to be an attempt to intimidate the Chair. I'm putting that on the record this is all after the close of the public hearing that the doors were opened by Attorney Casagrande.

So, I'm not going to read the letter into the record. But that's the substance of it. In terms of the comments by Mary Close Oppenheimer, she did submit an e-mail to the record. That is at e-mail 3 W and that's filed on the town website

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1 and it's available for anyone to look at. It's available
2 for the Applicant to look at and there's also a series of photographs that were submitted into the record as well.

The -- and my understanding, again, was that no one had received e-mails during that period. But what I would like to do now is to ask people that so hopefully we can address this now rather than at any later period. So, I'm going to ask any individual, if you -basically, have you received e-mails from Mary Close Oppenheimer during the period requested by Attorney Casagrande, which is from March 8, 2021 to April 14th, 2021.

Start with Chairman Klemens. Chairman Klemens, Have you received any e-mails from Mary Oppenheimer -Close Oppenheimer during that period and have you read them and what did you do with them?

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes, I received one e-mail. I did not open it. As is my policy when any member of the public sends me something with a matter in front of us, I don't open it. I send it to the Land Use Administrator. And that, indeed, triggered her to write to Ms. Oppenheimer telling her don't do any more.

MR. ANDRES: And let me ask Abby.
Abby, did you, in fact, send an e-mail to Ms. Oppenheimer telling her not to send e-mails directly

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Commission members.
MS. CONROY: Actually, not at that time. Before the public hearing opened for this application, I identified to her that Salisbury has kind of had a tradition of being neighborly and having dialogue between Commission members and the public. But that it's not a good practice and it's actually illegal as ex parte. So, I believe that e-mail was dated March 1st. I identified to her that basically the advice regarding ex parte is just to not participate and so I guess at the March 1st point, that was when Dr. Klemens really said, you know, what if I do get any e-mails from anybody, I will just -I'm not going to open them, I'm just going to send them to you and that's what he did.

MR. ANDRES: And you forwarded that e-mail to me; is that correct?

MS. CONROY: That's correct. I did, yes.
MR. ANDRES: And I will state on the record I forwarded it to Attorney Casagrande.

Allen Cockerline. Mr. Cockerline, have you received any e-mails from Mary Close Oppenheimer from the period from March 8, 2021 through April 24th, 2001?

MR. COCKERLINE: No, I have not.
MR. ANDRES: Thank you.
Marty Whalen. Marty -- Mr. Whalen, have you

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1 received any e-mails from Mary Close Oppenheimer in
2 between the period from March 8, 2001 to April 14th, $2001 ?$

MR. WHALEN: No.
MR. ANDRES: Thank you.
Ms. Shyer, did you receive any e-mails from Mary Close Oppenheimer from the period March 8th, 2021 through April 14th, 2021?

MS. SHYER: Not to my knowledge. I think I did receive an e-mail from her earlier in the year and I forwarded that to the Land Use Office. So, I don't even know when that was, but I do not believe it was later than February. Certainly nothing.

MR. ANDRES: Thank you.
Mr. Riva, you have received any e-mails from Mary Close Oppenheimer from March 8th, 2021 through April 14th, 2021?

MR. RIVA: Chuck, I don't -- the dates are new to me. I haven't been near my e-mail just recently in the last few days. I've been busy. I do know that I did see an e-mail from Mary like Michael did for a reminder of a meeting or something. I think I deleted it out of my system. But since then, I would have to go back and look. I don't think I received anything else. But it was a reminder to a meeting as similar other people have

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received.
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MR. ANDRES: Thank you. Other than that reminder to a meeting, you're not aware of any e-mails you received.

MR. RIVA: No. It was just a reminder to meeting. That's all I had ever seen, Chuck. And I will go back after this and do a search and give anything to Abby, if there was anything. But no, nothing other than a reminder.

MR. ANDRES: Thank you, Mr. Riva.
Mr. Chairperson, that's all I have for now.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Thank you, Attorney Andres.
I'm now going to just begin the discussion
about whether the Intervenor has met their burden. What I'm going to read to you I wrote on the evening of April 15th that was one night after the hearing closed while the events and testimony of the previous night's hearing were very clear in my mind.

I did run this by Chuck to make sure that nothing I was saying was inappropriate. He said it's fine for me to read as I wrote this, which I will now do.

This is sort of to kick off our discussion about the Intervenor whether they have met their burden under 22a-19.

Okay, the burden of the Intervenor focusing on

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1 historical impacts is a very high bar. According to
2 Attorney Smith, there's only one other instance where
3 such an intervention which was adjudicated by Judge
4 Berger as part of an $8-30 \mathrm{~g}$ proceeding. Here, in our
5 instance, the Intervenor used the intervention to
6 introduce a large amount of testimony, while absolutely
7 germane to the proceedings, were not directly relevant to
8 their narrowly-defined intervention of irreparable harm
9 to historical resources.

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11
In my opinion, it amounted to essentially a
filibuster. We all waited until the third night of the
hearing to be able to hear from their sole witness
concerning the merits of their intervention. That was
Rachel Carley. Historical impacts are, by their nature,
are subjective. In some instances, such as demolishing a
landmark National Register house, the impact is clearer.
But even there, if it was one of 20 houses in a district
assessing the impact in a quantifiable manner would be
challenging and subject, although a far easier case than
the one we have here.
In the case of a contributing feature, such as
a wall or a park, we cannot apply the River Bend standard
of quantifiable impacts as suggested by Attorney Smith.
In the case of an environmental intervention involving
natural resources such as wetlands and [Unintelligible]

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1 the River Bend standard is clear. Mere speculation of 2 impacts, absent quantifiable metrics for causality does 3 not sustain an intervention. weigh the testimony and the credibility of the two opposing witnesses very carefully. Though I tried without success to elicit definitive responses from Ms. Carley, but never was able to get any certainty. I attribute this, in part, to Ms. Carley being an academic who, like many academics, is not given to making speculative statements.

Ms. Carley is well versed in Colonial history and architecture, her discourse on the unique aspects of Salisbury's Federal architecture and her detailed analysis of the impediment and window on the Holley house, in tandem with her report, ably demonstrates her qualifications to be an expert witness. However, her testimony left me more baffled as it went on. It was fraught with inconsistency in that she said a building could be built there, but not this building because of its bulk and design. When Commissioner Shyer asked her if the impact could be lessened by reduction or elimination of two chimneys, she was unable to answer if this would reduce the impact to the historical district

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1 or Bicentennial Park.

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    Surely, if Bicentennial Park is such an
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important feature, she failed to make the case because
her testimony was, indeed, contradictory. I would have expected her to say nothing can be built there, that any building would have violated the sanctity of the park. But, in fact, what eliminates Bicentennial Park is the foundation of the proposed new building, not it's heights, materials, fenestration, massing or chimneys, etc. In my analysis of the testimony, she ended up much in the same place as did Mr. McCoy, another well-qualified expert on behalf of the Applicant. They both concurred, but be it in different terminology, that there's a large gray area as it pertains to contributing features, such as Bicentennial Park. Whether they can be moved, modified, destroyed without affecting the entire district.

The fact that SHPO stopped responding to inquiries is also quite easy for me to understand. State agencies operate at their own pace and are engaging and helpful until they are thrust into a controversy into which both sides are, as we say, lawyered up. In that instance, the State employees, administrators tend to retreat.

Now, the Intervenor discussed the deed of gift

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1 to the town repeatedly. The deed is quite clear that the
2 Holley Block building was to be demolished and if nothing 3 built within a year, it was to be grassed. Grassed. But 4 the deed of gift contemplated, at some future time, that 5 a building would be constructed. It set architectural 6 standards. The deed of gift precedes the establishment 7 of the district. This raises several questions that were 8 not answered. Did the district extinguish the deed of 9 gift depriving the town of its right to use the property 10 in the manner they are proposing. And if so, how did 11 this occur and by whom. Again, these would have been very important questions for the Intervenor to raise in support of their position. But they did not. Never once did the Intervenor dispute validity of the deed. Rather they used it's [Unintelligible] to discredit the current design. By doing so, they have established, at least in my mind, that the deed is valid and the park was intended to be a transitory use of land until at which time the town chose to exercise its right to develop its property. My conclusion, based on the testimony of two well-qualified experts in historical preservation found them to be more than in agreement than disagreement as it pertains to what can or can not occur on a parcel of land that is a contributing feature to a district. In my opinion, this is just mine, the Intervenor failed to meet

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1 their burden.

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These are my own conclusions made without input from counsel or others, based upon many years of experience in the field of environmental interventions.
And \(I\) end by saying, in the spirit of full disclosure, I was the unlucky consultant on the River Bend case where I learned a very hard lesson in evidentiary standards and the responsibilities of being an Intervenor's technical consultant.
This is my opinion. I would like to use this to kick off any thoughts the rest of you may have about whether the Intervenor has met their burden. And maybe, Chuck, for those Commissioners that are less familiar with this process, could explain to the other four Commissioners what the burden is and how we determine if they are met.
MR. ANDRES: Chuck Andres, Attorney for Commission. Again, this is an intervention under 22A-19. What basically 22A-19 does is that it -- once that application is filed, it's sort of imposes an additional finding requirement on the Commission in addition to what's in the regulations. So, the application here as alleged -- and it's typically used in the environmental context but it also can apply for historic resources. The Intervenors are claiming that they
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1 demonstrated that the proposed activity is reasonably
2 likely to impair the historic resources of the site.
3 That's basically it. This says that had they shown that
4 this application is reasonably -- and they make a version
5 that this will unreasonably impair the historic resources
6 of the site. If you approve this application. That is
7 what their claim is. So, would this unreasonably impair?
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CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: So, having heard what my

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1 opinion, which is just one Commissioner, and having heard
2 Chuck explain, I think I leave it up to the rest of the
3 Commission to voice any of their input on this matter. the Salisbury Congregational Church is a building that is almost equal in mass to what is being proposed. And when you look at the details on the fenestration of this Salisbury Congregational Church, they are very, very similar to what is being proposed. The idea that we can't have plastic, $I$ just -- I'm sorry, we just can't live with that from my perspective. And I leave -- I live in a Greek revival house and I don't have any

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1 plastic on it; but the real world dictates that windows 2 have to be energy efficient and if there's some way that 3 we could insist that they have true dividing light --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Excuse me. Excuse me. You are getting into the deliberation. We are talking really about their burden of demonstrating unreasonable harm to the historical resources of the State.

MR. COCKERLINE: No, I don't think so. And the business of unreasonable harm, what we're talking about are historical assets, yes. We have a stone retaining wall that is the remains of a foundation of a building that was once there that was torn down because it became functioning obsolete in one way or another.

Rating that on a scale of one to ten, I give it a one. It's just not -- the stones from that retaining wall will be used in the construction and I applaud that. But it's a park where, to my knowledge, I have never seen a person. I've never seen anyone sitting on the bench or in that park. Yes --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Please focus on the historic --

MR. COCKERLINE: It a historic relic. Just barely. Just barely.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: So, what is your conclusion that they've met their burden?

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MR. COCKERLINE: I don't believe they have.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay. Thank you.
Who wants to go -- who next would like to -Bob are you up? Yes, Bob.

MR. RIVA: Yes, thank you.
You know, Michael, this was the first time that
I've ever experienced anything like this. It was very frustrating from my standpoint because I think Mr. Miller even made a comment about it that oh, there's a lot of boiler plate here, it was like a lot of smoke that we had to cut through to focus on things. I'm not saying it was confusion. But I think there was everything thrown in there in respect to the fire issues and this and that.

But my main question and concern was the wall. That wall has been rebuilt several times. We know that. I don't -- if you were going to get national status right now after that wall had been rebuilt, I would bet that there would be a chance that you probably wouldn't get it because we touched it so much and made crutches to it because it was falling apart. So, that left a big doubt in my mind.

And I just don't think it -- my feeling was that they hadn't met -- shown us this burden or met this burden.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Thank you, Bob.

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Cathy, I see you are unmiced? MS. SHYER: Thank you, chairman. So, I focused on something slightly different, and comments from Attorney Andres helped me this evening because --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Please speak up.
MS. SHYER: I'm just saying that the comments that you read into the record and what Attorney Andres has helped me very significantly, particularly in reference to the historic resources of the State. And I have been spinning on the words reasonably and unreasonably since listening to the testimony. And in clearly this park will be destroyed with the building of a new building. So, that is a very significant action. But does it unreasonably impair the historic resources of the State. No, I don't believe it does and I'm not focused on the wall. I was focused more on something that Rachel Carley referred to which is more about the space that this park has given in this historic district. It is a wonderful asset. But there are many other historic spaces in that area of Pocketknife Square that I think more than adequately make up for this.

And I don't believe that they have met the standard of unreasonably impairing the historic resources of the State.

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CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Thank you.
Marty, do you have anything you would like to add?

MR. WHALEN: Michael, $I$ just am of the opinion that I don't think they have met their burden. If you're talking -- if you and I were talking about doing something to the actual Knife Factory building, that would be a concern to me. But it's -- it was just a park. I mean, it's -- this was a stone wall and they tore the building down. They had to do something with the land. I don't know who decided to make it -- to include that in the historic district in the first place; but I don't believe they have met their burden of proof. That's my opinion.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Is there any further discussion on this matter by any of the Commissioners.

Hearing none, $I$ think Chuck, we need a motion; correct?

MR. ANDRES: No, I think you can go on to other discussion. We can have other discussion and then we'll include the findings on the $22 \mathrm{~A}-19$ with the -- as part of the resolution on the entire application.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay.
So, Abby -- let's go to Abby's screen. I tried to prepare -- and please, you see in red this is not a

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definitive list of topics. I just thought that if I put
a bunch of topics out there, that it would give
Commissioners a chance to say, gee, how about this, how
about that. So, I think there's, oh, 26 different
issues.
    You all received this; correct?
    MS. SHYER: Yes, I received it.
    MR. RIVA: Yeah, I got it.
    MR. WHALEN: Yes I have it.
    MR. COCKERLINE: Unfortunately, this is the
first time I'm seeing it. But I will follow.
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Well the question is, do you
see anything, any of the Commissioners, additional items
to add to this list?
MS. SHYER: Yes, I have a couple chairman. One was the adequacy of the documentation provided by the Applicant. I think it was back in 2017 or '18. It came up in the last hearing where the answer on the application for the financing form said that there was no historical district here. Do we have to consider that?
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We're talking about the CHFA application.
MS. SHYER: Yes, I think so.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay. The -- yeah, the CHFA application. That said it was not an historic
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district.
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MS. SHYER: That's clearly a misstatement on that form. Do we have to take that into account?

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We can discuss that. Okay. Do you have something else, Cathy?

MS. SHYER: Yes. The excavation volume.
That's not my area of expertise either. And we had two very divergent opinions on that as to how much material will be coming out of that site if they receive the special permit. Is that another area for discussion?

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Cathy, do you have more? MS. SHYER: No, I think that's it.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Bob, do you have anything more?

MR. RIVA: No.
Michael, I had a couple items you had on the list originally. I agree with the two that Cathy has talked about already. Those are good strong ones to have some discussion on, I think.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay. Allen?
MR. COCKERLINE: No, I agree with the excavation. They may have to come forward with an excavation and grading permit. It might be a condition.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: And actually, this is not going to view -- if something comes to you in the course

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1 of discussion, we can add it to the list. My goal on 2 this actually is -- this is probably an outline of the 3 resolution that Abby, Chuck and I are going to have to 4 write either to approve or deny. These are the things

Marty?
MR. WHALEN: Yes. No, I don't have anything other than what's on this list. I think it a pretty complete list of questions we should answer.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Well, I --
MR. WHALEN: I do have one. Sorry Michael. I do have one.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Go ahead.
MR. WHALEN: Does the right-of-way that goes behind, what is that, the art gallery and the RJS.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes. The right-of-way that goes through from the parking lot to that dirt parking lot at Deano's.

MR. WHALEN: Right.
Does that right of way go from Holley Street across the parking lot -- what will be the parking lot for this building to the -- to beyond what's Deano's Pizza place or does it end where the other road goes up around the building -- actually, it's between the

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1 proposed building and that lady that has the art business 2 right there.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Marty, this -- we have to -those questions should have been asked at the hearing, but I think we can clarify and, in our conditions, one way or the other, make sure that it's protected. We can't gather information, $I$ do not believe.

MR. WHALEN: I looked at all the submitted documents and I didn't see anything that said -- where it showed where that right-of-way actually was. Whether it went across the parking lot to Holley Street or whether it went up the side road to Route 44. It didn't show it. That's why I'm asking.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Bob, why don't we put that -- Abby, put that possible condition, if approved.

MR. COCKERLINE: So Marty, and the rest of the Commissioners, this is Allen Cockerline again. According to all the maps, the surveys, that right of way comes down from Millerton Road, makes a 90 degree turn and goes behind the buildings. And there's no right-of-way that is part of the existing parking lot. It was public space so they used it; but it's something we might consider. Because it's not -- it's not a right-of-way that can be used by any delivery truck.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Are you saying that

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1 potentially that should be -- let's start at No. 1. MR. COCKERLINE: Yep.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Because No. 1 is important. And this was repeatedly brought up by Attorney Grickis; and I guess I need to ask, particularly, Allen and Bob, are there any changed circumstances from the time that I led you through your paces at the first public hearing, has anything changed that would alter your responses that you gave me?

MR. COCKERLINE: No.
MR. RIVA: No, Michael, nothing at all on mine either.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Well, I certainly will go and say that I -- as I said before and I'm going to reiterate, supporting the concept of affordable housing is very different than supporting the concept of affordable housing on this site. I think those are two different things. Most of the Commissioners, I think all, are in favor of the concept of affordable housing. So, are most of the people that attended the hearing, including many of those in opposition to this project. It's my opinion a different standard.

And I think that, in my opinion, that Allen is involved with affordable housing in Falls Village, does not exhibit a bias. That's my personal opinion. And I

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certainly don't think Bob has a bias either. So I am comfortable with what all the Commissioners stated to me in that first hearing in answer to those questions that Chuck helped me prepare. And I don't believe there are any changed circumstances for Cathy or Marty.

MS. SHYER: No changed circumstances for me, thank you.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: And Marty?
MR. WHALEN: No. No.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I can attest there's no changed circumstances.

I believe I can look at this impartially. The question really is not about affordable housing. It's affordable housing at this particular site.

MR. COCKERLINE: Agreed and thank you.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Is there anything more on this topic No. one.

Okay. I'm going to let Chuck lead us through the compliance. Because we heard a lot about that we were not complying or replying. So, Chuck is going to really take the lead, I think both on 2 and 3 .

MR. ANDRES: Sure. Just 2 and 3 -- basically, now you're at the stage, does this application conform with the regulations. What are the applications -- there was an application, two special permit applications.

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1 There's an application under the aquifer protection and
2 that is, I believe, at --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Aquifer Section 403.
MR. ANDRES: 403, right. And that's
basically -- there's a number of criteria basically looking for any bulk stuff that may be near -- that could get into the aquifer and affect the -- so that's one thing. So, do they comply with that?

Then the second is the general -- is this particular application under Section 405, which is the zoning district we're talking about and -- that was actually, you know, recently adopted by the Commission for the Pocketknife Square Overlay District. And there are some standards within there that they have to comply with. There's technical standards as to setbacks, coverage and bulk stuff. There are also general standards that are part of the general special permit criteria and those are found in Section 804, I believe. So, they have to comply with the standards that are in the aquifer protection, that are in the pocket overlay district and there are a number of design standards because the application, it's a special permit application. And then there's also the special permit -the general criteria of the special permit.

And in No. 2 you sort of overall suitability of

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1 the site for construction of the building. So, that's --
2 where does that come from? If you look at the special permit criteria, those are basically in 803.2 and 803.3. 803.2 says that the standard that you look at in the special permit is the size and intensity as well as the design of the proposed project where the development shall be related harmoniously to the terrain and use, scale, siting of existing buildings in the vicinity of the site. That you should not create a nuisance to neighboring properties whether by noise, water pollution, offensive odors, dust, smoke, vibrations, lighting and other effects.

And 803.3 is labeled Neighboring Properties. And this says the proposed uses shall not unreasonably adversely affect the enjoyment, usefulness value of properties in the general vicinities thereof or cause undue concentration of population.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: No, I haven't fed the dog.
MR. ANDRES: And assessing the impact on assigned property shall consider to include but not limited to the existing proposed pedestrian vehicular circulation, parking, loading plans, [Unintelligible] arrangement, exterior lighting, landscape designing. So, this is sort of general, is it compatible with the neighborhood type of criteria both in the design and the

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1 impacts. That's what you normally do in the special
2 permit as opposed to as of right site plans kind of look
3 at a [Unintelligible] to look at this.
4

1 we're looking at.

So -- and then you have to keep in mind what, specifically, did they say it didn't comply with. There was objections, there was a claim by the Intervenor it wasn't limited to the historical stuff, they had their own engineer come in and raise some issues to which the Applicant responded to. But there was a setback issue, there was a question did they comply with the front yard setback and -- or because the -- you know, was there a street wall or not. Do you believe them. So, there was question of an overhang being unsafe. And that connects with some, you know, criteria as well. So, those come in.

There's a claim, I think, that would you be rendering the neighboring permit -- special permit uses not more non-conforming. A claim was made that they, I think, that they relied on the parking as being relied on for the neighboring uses; and either both as a condition of the permit or as a result of the permit or they just need it based on what their calculations of what the parking demand would be.

So, those are all issues that were raised and you can have some discussion about and largely, I think a lot of these are covered particularly in what the --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I have one question, Chuck.

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1 Two questions.

MR. ANDRES: Sure.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: That I couldn't wrap my head around. Maybe you could help. The first was that it was proffered that in some way we were exceeding the density of the Pocketknife Square District. I could not -- maybe some other members of the Commission could understand that more than I could. That was the first thing that I have in my notes that we supposedly are -- this exceeds. I don't quite understand how it could.

But -- and the other thing was that Attorney Casagrande gave a very large discourse on special permits which ended up is that if something can't -- if something doesn't work, you can't just grant it. It was sort of -I don't know how to explain it. He made a statement that if they don't meet all your standards, you can't grant the permit. But yet you just said we have a lot of flexibility in those standards by very nature of it being a special permit.

MR. ANDRES: Sure. I can comment on that.
I mean, the special permit is technically an administrative vehicle. In other words, if they meet the regulations, they approve it. If they don't meet the regulations, you do not. That said, the criteria, themselves, in a special permit are general and somewhat

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1 subjective as opposed to a site plan. Site plan,
2 typically, you don't get into harmony with the
3 neighborhood. You've already decided that it is a
4 harmonious. By virtue of being in a commercial zone it's 5 okay to have a retail store. So, you don't have to show

6 harmony. You've already decided that. compatibility with neighboring uses. That's sort of the case law about what special permits are.

And consistent with that, there are -- those general standards that I read are part of your regulations for a special permit.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I mean, as far as I understand, one of the big departures in our tradition in Salisbury on both multi-family housing and Pocketknife Square was it was the first time, in fact, we codified so to speak architectural, you know, standards more than just being compatible. We were very clear on that, actually. It was a sticking point for some people. It was like we were getting a BAR, Board of Architecture Review.

So, I do think that we have great latitude here provided it's -- I just don't see -- I just don't see how we've exceeded the density here.

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Is there any other member of the Commission or the Land Use Administrator have any thoughts on how we've exceeded -- a line we have exceeded the Pocketknife Square density?

MR. COCKERLINE: I defer to the Land Use Administrator on this. I expect that if the application was accepted and it met the criteria, that it was forwarded. And if it didn't, it would not have been. MS. CONROY: This is Abby Conroy, Land Use Administrator. I was also a little confused by that question because my understanding of the regulations was that there -- essentially, the sky was the limit on density in the Pocketknife Square provided there was an affordable housing component. So, I didn't see there being a maximum number of units given that the application was proposed as affordable.

I understand there's a difference like in a multi-family -- If there is no affordable housing, there is a maximum number of units. But this was presented as affordable, therefore the density bonus applied.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: 100 percent affordable.
Within the Pocketknife Square 404.5, within the Pocketknife Square Overlay District, the maximum density shall be 16 units per acre but with the following exception. Where a minimum of 50 percent of the units

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1 are affordable housing, a greater number of units may be
2 permitted per acre provided the minimum unit size shall
3 be 350 square feet or the minimum of the State Building
4 Code. So, my reading of that is, in the case of
5 affordable housing, the sky's the limit provided you have

7350 square feet. That's 405.5.
So, I just don't think that that was a correct interpretation of our regulations. Because this is affordable.

MR. COCKERLINE: Agreed.
MR. WHALEN: Agreed, yeah.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: However, under No. 3 -- and I don't know whether Chuck or I are doing this one -there is discussion in the PKSQ about being able to vary the front yard setbacks. We know that we have two front yards. Shall conform to the underlying zoning district, or shall match existing front yard setback of one or more buildings on abutting properties to maintain existing street wall. The purpose of this provision is to maintain a predictability of designs within the village centers.

So, from where I'm sitting, I certainly think they are accomplishing that on Route 44. On Holley Street or Holley Place, it's a little

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1 bit more complicated because you've got our building, the
2 building that they're proposing, big open parking lot
3 that still will remain, then we have two other buildings
4 that are very dissimilar. So, there is really no
5 standard. You could pick Lakeville Interiors with the
6 [Unintelligible]. I just don't think there existing a 7 street wall on Holley Place.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I don't --
MR. COCKERLINE: The standard that we use when we discuss setback, you know, if we have a two foot section of a building that impinges on the setback, we can't have that. But this seems to be a large chunk of that building is right on the sidewalk.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yeah, it's basically pre-existing non-conforming.

MR. COCKERLINE: So, that doesn't mean -- that doesn't mean that because another part of the building does comply that the whole structure is in compliance. It's pre-existing non-conforming. But it sets the standard, to me.

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CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: For the street wall.
MR. COCKERLINE: For the street wall.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: You think the street wall -MR. COCKERLINE: That's --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: You think the street wall is based on Lakeville Interiors?
MR. COCKERLINE: I believe so. The closest portion --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Why not the other building?
MR. COCKERLINE: It's the same building. Which other building are you talking about?
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Hold on. Oh. Beyond the parking lot --
MR. COCKERLINE: That's a continuous building.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Oh, you're absolutely correct.
MR. COCKERLINE: Yeah, these are not a separate structure.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: You're right.
MR. COCKERLINE: They are built as separate structures, but they're all connected. It's all one structure.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: So, I guess that begs the question: Are they not building out far enough toward
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1 Holley Street to make a street wall? If that's the 2 street wall, is the current design too small? I mean, 3 you know, using that logic.
complies. I think they used that -- they demonstrated
that in their presentation in a very convincing way.
MS. CONROY: I'm trying to think, that was in
the Power Point?
MR. COCKERLINE: Yeah, that was a Power Point.
MR. RIVA: It was. He did a drawing --
MR. COCKERLINE: He did a red line from the
front of -- there it is.
MS. CONROY: That's what I wanted. Sorry.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: This is the Applicant's or
the Intervenors?
MR. COCKERLINE: Applicants.
MS. CONROY: The Applicants, yes.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Did the Intervenor submit
something like this?
MR. COCKERLINE: They argued they kept pointing
to the little buildings on the left side there, yeah,
right where the cursor is. They kept saying, well,
these, -- you know, these are set back. But, to my eye,
I mean, I don't -- this is one continuous structure.
They are not separated. I mean, I can't -- I can't put

1 an addition on the front of my house that goes into the
2 setback. I can't do that. No one else can. But this is
3 a pre-existing non-conforming structure that is the
4 street face. mean? Is that there -- that's their line from the Hol -from the Holley Block. My question, if you're matching the street wall -- you can't, because of the configuration of the street. You actually would be moving that red line out in the middle of Holley Street. MR. COCKERLINE: I think the business of matching -- we're allowing it to be similar. You know, we're not saying you need a 30 -foot setback when all the other buildings are built on the sidewalk. In fact, this one will be set back a little more $I$ think is helpful as far as sight lines and safety and --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Can we go back to that Power Point. Okay. And this is my point about a street wall. You're going to have a portion of that parking lot, let say roughly half of it, there's going to be a building there.

MR. COCKERLINE: Right.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: And there's going to be a
24 large open space of a parking lot and a portion of

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: What is the red line there

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1 portion of Lakeville Interiors that -- I don't see how
2 you have a street wall there. I think the concept, the 3 street wall, is pretty flawed there compared to the 4 concept of a street wall along Route 44.

MR. COCKERLINE: Agreed.
MS. SHYER: Did you say flawed? Is that what you said? The concept of street wall on Holley Street is flawed?

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Excuse me?
MS. SHYER: Could you just clarify what you said again about Holley Street. I thought I heard you say that the concept of the street wall is flawed.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: It is flawed. If you go back to the Power Point again, please, Abby. You basically have two buildings. Two buildings don't make a wall. It's like it's a huge gap in between. You have the building, the parking lot, the little grass see area in front of Lakeville Interiors and then a large, non-conforming intrusion. You can't have a street wall.

MR. COCKERLINE: But what establishes a street wall other than setback.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think there's a contiguous -- let's look at Route 44.

MR. ANDRES: Michael.

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MS. CONROY: Wait a second. I think it's defined. That's what I was looking for before. I think --

MR. ANDRES: Yes, there is a definition of street wall. But that the not -- the regulation doesn't -- it says the front yard setback shall match the existing front yard setback of one or more buildings on abutting properties to maintain the existing street wall.

MR. COCKERLINE: So one meets the standard.
MR. ANDRES: It has to match the existing front yard setback of one or more buildings on abutting properties. And the reason for that is to maintain the distance of the street wall. The is setback -- under that logic is whatever the setback is for the --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Lakeville Interiors building.

MR. ANDRES: Yeah.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: So, it should be further out. It really should be at the tip -- the red line should go to the right off the screen, which is ridiculous because it gets -- I mean, I don't think you can match a street wall.

MR. ANDRES: Yeah, I mean, setbacks are typically minimum not maximum. So, you know, another

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    1 question is what it's referring to there?
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MS. CONROY: Well, if you look across the street, these buildings clearly -- at least based on this image, these buildings have a slightly offset -MR. RIVA: Yeah, from the other -- yeah. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Then you go down to the next one.
MS. CONROY: And there's no sidewalk. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: And that one is there. MS. CONROY: Yep.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: So, I mean, I think the nature of Holley Street is sort of syncopated. Doesn't really have a street wall on either side. I believe you're trying to make a standard for a street where there are no standards. That's sort of my lay person's opinion.
MR. COCKERLINE: I think if it reads that there's one or more buildings, that one building has established the standard.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: But it can't meet the standard because that building would push their building into the middle of the street.
MR. COCKERLINE: But I think Chuck said it applies to the maximum, not the minimum. I think it -it can be less than that, it can't be more than that. It
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1 can't be closer to the road. But that's a minimum not a 2 maximum.

MR. ANDREWS: [Unintelligible] that's in the regulations, too, it's a minimum required distance.

MS. SHYER: It's the front yard setback we're talking about?

MR. COCKERLINE: I think the front yard setback standard has been met. Using the language of our own regulations.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yeah, I'm convinced -- how about the rest of the Commission that's deliberating? Do you believe the front yard setback -- we have two front yards. One on Route 44, one on Holley Street. I think there's no doubt that the front yard is, what I've seen, that there is a street wall along the front on 44. That front yard -- I think this is less than the street wall which is, reading our regulations, permissible.

Is that correct, Chuck?
MR. ANDRES: Yeah, that -- yeah, that's the definition of setback is the minimum required distance from the street line to the building. And so I don't know what that is now on this one. But that would be the setback -- you know, it looks like zero. I can't tell whatever it is.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I just think that -- I'm

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1 sorry I think the setback issue on Holley Street is sort
2 of a red herring. I just don't see how we can apply any
3 form of consistency to the street which, by its very
4 nature, is totally inconsistent with some building up to
5 the sidewalk or the street, some buildings over, other
6 building set back with lawn in front. It's just not an
7 area that $I$ believe lends itself to a street wall. That
8 by its very nature of its development. I mean, I don't
9 believe that every street has a street wall.

MS. SHYER: I'm comfortable with this
[Unintelligible].
MR. RIVA: Michael, I agree. That 44 frontage I think is adequate. I think it's fine. I think on this Holley Street, as you said and defined, the fronts are staggered. There's no consistent line. I think -- and it's a good thing that this is close, it's not on even because I think it would be -- as Allen had said, it would be an issue up in that area where it very tight up there. I think it lends itself to be a better situation. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Marty?

MR. WHALEN: I don't have any problem with that street. I agree that the original $K$ and E or Lakeville Interiors, that building and the building -- the proposed building is a street wall. I mean, there's nothing else in between them. And it's one building. That's all it

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has to be is one building. There aren't any other
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has to be is one building. There aren't any other
buildings there.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay.
So, let's go back to our list. So, we basically concluded that they have met their set.backs both in the front on both front -- on the Route 44 and on Holley Street. MR. COCKERLINE: Correct. MR. RIVA: Yes. MR. WHALEN: Yes. MS. SHYER: Yes for me. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Chuck, is there anything else?
MR. ANDRES: No, that's good for that issue. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay. Number 4. There was a lot about this overhang. Mr. Virbickas gave testimony, he illustrated -- if you can get Mr. Virbickas's one, where he discussed the overhang being -- there was a Power Point, I think, Abby. Along with all the places where the truck -- they are going to hit the car or the building.
MR. COCKERLINE: Oh, that's turning. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: There you go. This certainly caught my eye.
MR. COCKERLINE: What a trauma.

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CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Well, I mean it's driven, in fact, by the overhang. I understood the Intervenor, though they weren't really in their Intervenor mode.

MR. COCKERLINE: What I don't understand and I raised at the time was the issue -- and this is the on the building corners, what is wrong with putting bollards there? Concrete -- steel and concrete bollards.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: They are going to hit the bollards, too.

MR. COCKERLINE: That's what the bollards are for.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think Mr. Virbickas was saying there wasn't enough turning radius and I'm wondering if we can chamfer those corners.

MR. COCKERLINE: The idea of a truck leaving through the right of way that's on the left of the building, that's preposterous. It won't happen.

MR. WHALEN: You're right.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Why is it preposterous?
MR. COCKERLINE: Look at the diagram. You can't take a truck of any size around that corner. Those are really tight corners. If anyone comes in there, they are either going to back in or they're going to back out from Holley Street. If anyone comes in there, it's just -- they're not going to be coming in that

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    1 right-of-way. It's just too tight. It's not going to
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MR. RIVA: And there's also an elevation change there, too. Remember, guys, when I asked that, that's what they were talking about. So, that lends to a problem right there, too. But -- even with a small commercial what they call a fleet-sized van, one of those little -- that the oil companies use for service work, that's going to be hard getting it through this. It's just --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Where, Bob?
MR. RIVA: Where that truck is drawn there, Michael, going up that right of way. It's just --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: The -- why would a service truck, like a Decker and BB Truck or a service truck, could it get into that lot?

MR. RIVA: Yeah, that's going to be a tough thing. There's an elevation change there in the ground. They were going to try to lessen it, but you have an elevation change and you have a tight corner there. It's -- I don't think you're going to go from that side, as Allen said. It going to go from the Main Street.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I'm asking about the first corner.

MR. RIVA: On the Holley Street side?

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CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Can they get in from that?
MR. RIVA: Oh, yeah. I think they can get in there like nothing. That's not a problem.
MR. COCKERLINE: I'm not sure I agree with that.
MR. RIVA: Whoever gets in there will be able
to back out. They're going to know better.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Would it help at all to chamfer that corner if we approve this? Do you understand what I mean --
MR. RIVA: Yeah.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: -- by chamfer?
MR. RIVA: Yeah, 45 it and soften it a little. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Right.
MR. COCKERLINE: But that's much more expensive than a simple bollard.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: The idea is not to have something people are going to hit but rather --
MR. COCKERLINE: That's true. So people shouldn't hit it. You know, we have reasons that we have insurance on our vehicles and if people want to do stupid things, then things will happen. But --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Well, one of the conditions of approval will be absolutely no stupidity if we approve it on this site.

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MR. COCKERLINE: So I'm still very firm on the idea of a bollard on each corner of the building.

MS. SHYER: I have concerns about the access to the site for deliveries for people moving in and moving out. I think that it is a bigger topic than that.

MR. COCKERLINE: Yep.
MS. SHYER: And it isn't just these long fire trucks. It goes back to those box trucks or what Bob just mentioned. And I do believe it's an issue because I think it is totally unfair and unrealistic to expect all deliveries to come in the front door. And that is an issue for us in the terms of practicality and it's funny to talk about stupidity. But I've seen many building hit constantly by trucks, actually. I won't name what I have in mind, but I'll tell you I look at it every I'm there and thinking oh, my God, someone else has hit it.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: That's a topic actually for later about -- that's somewhere on the list. Maybe we want to talk about it now. But it's on the list. MS. SHYER: I think -CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Because \(I\) think there should be -- a lot of the stops should be parked on Holley Street and they should not be accessed through the front. I think the front -- I think that -- absolutely the case has been made that that -- having heard from the public,

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1 I believe it was Mr. Van Deusen who spoke, I mean, that's
2 just asking for trouble to be using the front for
3 deliveries. I think they need to be around the side.
MS. SHYER: I agree.
MR. RIVA: Michael, I agree. I think that's something very reasonable to do or to recommend. And I think if it's a UPS van, if it's a Fed Ex van, if it's anything like that, they will be able to pull either coming down from 44 down Holley Street, they're going to be able to back into the area if there's vehicles in there and they didn't feel that they could turn around, they would make that judgment call, they would be able to back in. Whether they're going up towards 44 and backing down or whether they come toward Miza's (ph.) on Holley and then back in. I think they are all going to be able to do that without a problem. And I think that's very reasonable.

You know I can't imagine we would get someone moving into this affordable housing that would have something more than a box truck. They wouldn't be coming with a tractor trailer of furniture and stuff to move into this place. I can't envision.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think it's all going to -if this is approved, everything is going to have to go on Holley Street.

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MR. RIVA: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think those spaces in the front should be just parking, no loading, no unloading. Everything should happen on Holley Street. I don't want to see double parked. I don't to see parking spaces taken up. And I also suggest that somewhere that there's restrictions on days and times for move-ins and move-outs which is quite common practice in many --

MR. COCKERLINE: I think that's going too far.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Well --

MR. COCKERLINE: We'll discuss it.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We'll discuss it, but I think there are ways to avoid that.

MR. COCKERLINE: I think that the access from Holley Street is fine and also the rear parking lot. Whether they want to drive in or back in. And I agree that unloading on Millerton Road is probably not advisable.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Can we look at the elevation of this building and try to visualize what chamfering that first corner would look like?

MR. WHALEN: You would to have do it all the way to the top.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yeah.

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MS. CONROY: I'm trying to remember --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Where the lighting was. There was a side view where the lighting was. I'm just wondering if one could 45 degree angle it. And I understand what Allen's saying, but we still could have a bollard there. I would rather have them not hit the building or the bollard.

MR. COCKERLINE: If you are going to come into something, you're coming in slow. And if you bump a bollard, I've bumped bollard with my bumper and it's not the end of the world. You know where you begin and end. They are kind of meant for that.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Where's the rest of the Commission -- what's the rest of the Commission think about chamfering versus the bollard?

MR. COCKERLINE: I think chamfering is also going to be an architectural diminishment.

MR. RIVA: Well, that's true. It may expose more area there than -- it would be drawing our attention to that, Allen, with chamfering or 45-ing it. That may be an issue.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yeah, it going to upset the Federal symmetry.

MR. RIVA: The flow and that back corner. You got a face of trim instead of a smaller trim area. Yeah,

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    1 Yeah.
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CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I mean --
MR. RIVA: Yeah.
MR. COCKERLINE: Nice yellow bollard there -oh, sorry.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay. I guess I'm convinced that we put a bollard there.

MR. RIVA: You know, the bollard, you can put a bollard there that can be removed if it ever needed to be. It can come in and out. We have that at the railroad station in Canaan at the front entrance.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yep.
MR. RIVA: You know --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I've seen that. I've seen that.

MR. RIVA: Maybe that's an option. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: It does -- I see the elevation, grade-wise, on the other side.

MR. RIVA: Yes, yes. It's going to take a small vehicle to be comfortable surrounding -- going around there and going back up that way.

MS. SHYER: While we have the slide up, can I raise an issue that is one of my concerns about the back of this building and the pictures, for want of a better word, that we have not seen. When we asked for one, you

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could see it -- couldn't really see it over the top of
the Lakeville Interiors building; but while we've got
this up, because I know how hard it is to find these, do
we know enough about what is supposed to be happening
with these doors and the materials here? And is this
lighting depicted what they're planning to use now?
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: The doors?
MR. COCKERLINE: I don't know that there are
doors.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: There are no doors.
MR. RIVA: It's all open to the back there.
MS. SHYER: Okay. That's what I wasn't sure
about. What about refuse area? That was going to have a
door on it; right? Where they were going to put the
trash cans and things?
MR. RIVA: Yeah. That's on the inside.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Or refuse. I thought you
said refuge.
(People spoke at the same time.)
MS. SHYER: -- refuse, I thought I --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Sorry. You're speaking
kiwi.

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        MS. SHYER: That's the problem, I wasn't.
        CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I'm just getting deaf.
        MS. SHYER: I'm concerned about what we know

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1 about the back of this building.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: What was proffered was the garbage cans were inside and sanitation would go inside, wheel them out, there's not going to be any garbage outside. There won't be cans outside. They were going to go in and collect them. Where is the refuse now? There. So, they were going to go in there, wheel them out to the truck.

MS. SHYER: I understand --
MR. WHALEN: It's a long way.
MS. SHYER: Is there proposed doors to seal off the area of the cans? It doesn't look like it does it.

MR. RIVA: There's a hinge door right there I can see it, it looks like a walk-in door.

MR. COCKERLINE: That's interior detail. I don't think we need to concern ourselves with --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Wait a second. Before we dismiss Cathy out of hand here. What is your rationale -- what is your concern about the garbage?

MS. SHYER: So, if the bottom of the building is open \(24 / 7\) and you have those plastic containers that were photographed and illustrated in the letter from the Welsh Sanitation Company, that is not unreasonable for the critters in our neighborhood to tip those things over and get in there. And in particular, you know, a hundred

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feet away or yards away from here there has been an

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feet away or yards away from here there has been an
incident of bears, garbage and exactly those garbage
incident of bears, garbage and exactly those garbage
cans.
cans.
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: You're saying that they
should be in a closed room as opposed to just open like
that?
    MS. SHYER: Yes, I am concerned about it being
open.
    MR. COCKERLINE: That's a management issue.
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: What?
    MR. COCKERLINE: I said that's a management
issue. If --
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: No, not necessarily,
Allen.
    MR. COCKERLINE: Okay.
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Because [Unintelligible]
Zoning which talks about --
    MR. COCKERLINE: Regulation concerning garbage
containment.
    MS. SHYER: We did write a regulation
concerning about the impact on the neighborhood and that
the exactly what --
    MR. COCKERLINE: Garbage containment.
    MS. SHYER: It's a lot of garbage from 12 --
    MR. COCKERLINE: It's a management issue that
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    1 they will deal with, I'm sure.
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CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Well, the problem is that they don't deal with it.
MR. COCKERLINE: Okay.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I mean it does squarely fit in zoning with the health of, public safety. Certainly there's a link to zoning.
MS. CONROY: Well you could, could you not stipulate that it be closed?
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes, that's what I'm trying to --
MS. CONROY: I mean, this is Abby, sorry, I was under the impression that that concern had been raised and that they had already agreed to it being enclosed. But it's not clear in the plan, so --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: So, where is this -- this should be on your list of -- garbage. Where's the garbage?
MS. SHYER: 12 on the list, I think. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Number 23. MS. SHYER: I just asked to review it now because I think a lot of time going all around this material trying to find those illustrations of the back of the building and relate them to the floor plan. So that's why I took it out of order. Sorry. I think we do
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1 need to require that that is a secure area. From the
2 garage, if that's going to be open all night.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think if it's basically there's -- I mean, I used to live in an apartment. We had a garbage room that was closed for that reason.

I guess we're going to put a bollard, if you could put No. 4, a Cockerline bollard.

MR. WHALEN: On both corners?
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: What do you think, Marty?
MR. COCKERLINE: If it's going to be named after me, I say definitely both corners.

MR. WHALEN: Makes sense to me.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: And do you think there's a reason to have them removable in case the fire department needs to get in? I guess, if necessary, at this -should there be a fire box key or something? Are they going to be stationary bollards? River Bend talked about removables.

MR. COCKERLINE: I think we can just specify bollard and then leave it up to them.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay. Well, unless we're creating a health and safety issue with fire fighting by putting a non-removable bollard. But I guess if they need to they can just plow them over.

MR. COCKERLINE: I mean, this whole design is

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going to have to meet with the fire marshal's final approval before they get a C.O. So, there will be further discussion about that I'm sure.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yeah. But the more we can condition, the better if we're going to approve this.

Number 5, I think is a question that has already been answered by our discussion about the Intervenor's burden. Are you in concurrence with that? MR. COCKERLINE: Well, I am. My only concern was, as I said, on the scale of one to ten, I rate the historical significance there as about a one. But that, none-the-less, is historical significance. So -CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: What I'm going to say, the question is does historical significance of the site override its potential development.

MR. COCKERLINE: I do not believe it does. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay. Does anyone feel, despite the Intervenor's burden not being met, do we feel, any of us, that the historical significance of the site is so important that the development should not proceed?

MS. SHYER: No, I don't. MR. WHALEN: No, I don't either. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I don't believe any of us do. Okay, the Aquifer Protection Overlay District.

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1 There's prohibited activities. There are things you
2 can't do. We do have the impervious surface where the Applicant was a little bit wily about that. First gave the impervious cover that was less than what was there once; but certainly they are increasing the impervious cover. It look a little bit extraction to get that out of the Applicant. We got that out of the Applicant. It's in the minutes.

MR. COCKERLINE: One of the things, I hate to get into the minutia of this, but with aquifer protection, we might make it a condition that people not work on their cars changing oil, things like that. Because, you know, everyone -- I mean, we do it at home. I do it at home. But it's -- I think in that location, I think things like that should not be considered just because the catch basins are just -- they don't drain into the lake or the -- but they do eventually find their way into the waterways. So --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: They go into Factory Pond. MR. COCKERLINE: I don't think they do. I think they go downstream from there. They go over by the old Holley Knife and --

MR. WHALEN: The old firehouse. MR. COCKERLINE: Yeah, that area. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I don't want those floating

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    1 by my house. Thanks, Marty, for clarifying.
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MR. WHALEN: So, if you see an oil sheen on it, Michael...
MS. SHYER: -- flow from the firehouse.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: It could be come from anywhere. But Allen, I think that could be a condition. Let's see what it says.
You are going to require special permit for excavation -- oh, except as permitted by a building permit. Any use having onsite sewage disposal.
MR. COCKERLINE: I just brought that up. It may not be -- again, it may be something that gets handed off to the management of the building.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: No, Allen these things have to be conditioned. The management will then be charged with enforcing it. And if people start seeing people changing oil, we have a compliance issue. We have a leg to stand on.
I don't see anything here in the aquifer protection that would basically they're not meeting. They asked for a complete list of chemicals, pesticides, fuels. They are not going to have any of that.
MR. COCKERLINE: No, I don't think so.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: It can be prohibited. Yeah, they can't store any of this stuff.
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MR. COCKERLINE: Well, could we cover that by saying that they complied with the Aquifer Protection District regulations?

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We can if we can make some additional conditions. But they can't store fuel, gasoline, pesticides and that in the garage area. MR. RIVA: Waste oil, yeah. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Waste oil, yeah. I agree they can't work on cars, change oil, etc.

MS. CONROY: This is Abby, Land Use
Administrator. For clarification purposes, this -- this gets to the larger concept of the aquifer protection area and the actual regulations that should be adopted by the town under an aquifer protection agency. Essentially, there are commercial-type uses that are allowed in the aquifer protection area that might have these sorts of components, as well as uses that are grandfathered in the aquifer protection area that might include these types of components. So, I mean, I don't know because I wasn't here when this section was written, but I believe that the intent of this regulation is to cover those uses which normally have chemicals, pesticides and fuels associated with it.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Right. I think it's also, as I read it, has very much to do with new construction,

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new uses usurping that have -- we are certainly not going to be able to deal with grandfathered uses until at which point they are extinguished.

MR. COCKERLINE: Michael, can I ask a question that's aside from our agenda right now is -- the wind's blowing very heavily outside my house. What happens if we all lose our Internet? Do we just re-schedule this --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yeah, we have a reschedule date. 11th of May. If we don't finish tonight -- I meant to say that. If we don't finish tonight deliberations we'll continue on Tuesday, May 11th.

MR. COCKERLINE: All right.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Or if the Internet cuts out.
MR. COCKERLINE: Right.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Is it windy out there.
MR. COCKERLINE: Yes, it is.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I'm just looking.
MS. SHYER: Would that be again at 5:30 if we to have go to May 11th, that would be at 5:30?

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Unless I think -- it gives us a bit more time unless someone -- oh, there's a big storm coming, you're right, Allen. Unless someone really finds it onerous, I think let's just keep it 5:30. Does anybody object to that?

MR. RIVA: No, that's fine.

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MS. SHYER: That's fine with me.
MR. WHALEN: Good.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Allen, you're okay with
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that?
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that?
MR. COCKERLINE: Sure.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Tuesday, Allen. It's a --

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it's a new day.

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it's a new day.
MR. COCKERLINE: Thank you for the reminder, sir.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I will call you, don't go -MR. COCKERLINE: I'm not that bad.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: No, you're not. But it's confusing that we're jumping around. It's just a reflex of how full the land use calendar is --
MR. COCKERLINE: Yes.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: -- in this town.
MS. SHYER: Can I go back to the aquifer protection, please, because are you saying, Abby, that we're likely to write some new regulations on aquifer protection?
MS. CONROY: Yes. There is actually supposed to be a separate aquifer protection agency that has a set of model regulations that the state puts together. It's very similar to the way that in the wetlands agency use the state model regs. So, we've -- this is one of the
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1 items that the State of Connecticut has actually been
2 kind of chasing the town to get compliance on because we
3 are not currently in compliance with the program.
4 So, that's coming along with the POCD. But

MR. COCKERLINE: Couldn't we just state that

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1 they would have to comply with current aquifer protection
2 regulations? So that if they are superseded by a new 3 one, that they'll have to be compliant with the new one. 4 Just to stay current. here is, based off our current regulations and our prospective regulations, this is a use that is compatible with the Aquifer Protection Overlay District with some of those modifications Allen suggested, that being focusing on no oil changing and no storage of large amounts of gasoline, oil, whatever, waste oil, which I don't think there are all that many. I'm sure they have someone do the lawn. They are going to come in and do it. They are not going to be storing gasoline. I think we can be very clear that they can't.

MR. COCKERLINE: So I would agree that we are compliant. That this application is compliant with the APA.

MR. WHALEN: I agree. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Both now and prospectively. MR. COCKERLINE: Yes. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Both -- they both -- I mean, concurrent regulations as well as the State's draft model

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regulations which we are going to adopt.

MR. COCKERLINE: There she goes. She just wrote current.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yep. This is --
MR. COCKERLINE: Perfect.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: This -- great.
MR. COCKERLINE: It does work.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Now No. 7.
That's a big one. That's got a bite. Got a lot of questions here. Can we improve this building a bit through conditions? You may recall that I specifically asked Attorney Smith whether there was any additional mitigation they could offer and they were silent, did not produce anything. It doesn't mean we can't condition mitigation.

MR. COCKERLINE: Well, some --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: One of the first things I don't like and I think Cathy hit on it, are the size of those chimneys are unnecessarily ponderous.

MR. COCKERLINE: I don't know what they house. That's the issue. They might be multi-flue and they might have to be that size. I don't think they're out of keeping with the period.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: They are pretty darn tall. MR. COCKERLINE: They are tall, but you want a

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1 tall chimney for sufficient draft.

MR. RIVA: I think they quoted that it was 7 foot tall, I think they were.

MR. COCKERLINE: It doesn't seem excessive to me.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Given the massing of the building.

MR. WHALEN: [Unintelligible] right there.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: That's pretty bad. Those are big chimneys.

MR. COCKERLINE: I guess I don't agree with that.

MS. SHYER: I have a problem with the massing of the building from the back. And I think that the Applicant went so far to change the design of this building in response to comments they were given for the front, in particular, but not for the back. And I think that that's a real problem in terms of all the people that live opposite this on Ethan Allen Street and all the people that go to the Grove on Ethan Allen Street backwards and forwards by bicycle, foot, car.

MR. COCKERLINE: I will be egregious to look at?

MS. SHYER: Yeah. It's a big mess. And it's hard to see from the drawings that we've been given just

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1 how significant it's going to be on that site given it's
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elevation as well. Because one of the pictures that they
did give us cuts off because it's been taken from a shot
where the Lakeville Interiors building hits it.
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Right, the one with the ice
on the pond; right?
    MS. SHYER: Yes, on the pond, yes. But if you
go up on Ethan Allen Street or Elm Street.
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: That's it.
    MR. COCKERLINE: That one?
    MS. SHYER: Yeah, yeah. We don't have anything
that shows us what it's going to look like from across
the street with --
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Across the street where,
Cathy?
    MS. SHYER: Ethan Allen Street, sorry, the
street that leads to the Grove.
    MR. COCKERLINE: The upper street?
    MS. SHYER: Yep. The upper street, coming down
my street, Elm Street. I think --
    MR. COCKERLINE: It's going to be a big
        building.
    MS. SHYER: Yeah, I think they have done a
        really lousy job there.
    MR. WHALEN: You can't make it any smaller.
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MR. COCKERLINE: I don't agree with that.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Are you saying -- let's talk about how it could be -- let's take a look at the rear. MR. COCKERLINE: The --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: How can they make it look better. It is very stark.
MS. CONROY: I can't remember where I had that garage shot.
MR. COCKERLINE: It was in the renderings; wasn't it.
MR. RIVA: That was the perfect one.
MS. CONROY: I just went through the rendition.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Would garage doors help, Cathy?
MS. SHYER: Well, I don't know because the garage -- the door thing is a concern to me, too, in terms of the lighting. I mean, it's going to fix the lighting, but that's a very big garage area that, for safety, is going to have to be lit at night. And it's very hard to tell from the information we've been given what the hell was this going to look like. Where people live throughout the year in these homes that will look straight on to that.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I don't understand why they
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1 can't put garage doors there. Give fobs to the -- I
2 think it safer. I think it addresses also vagrant
3 vermin. I think it's a safety issue. Do you remember
4 Mrs. Wilson brought up the security of the residents. I
5 think -- I think that having this big, open walk-in space
6 is an invitation not only for animals but the invitation
7 for potential criminal activity.

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MS. SHYER: I assumed it was a cost factor, but I don't know. Thank you, Abby. Let's make a mental note of where you found that because it's really hard to find this stuff. I have spent hours looking for it.

MS. CONROY: It's in the March Power Point presentation.

MR. RIVA: See, my feeling is, I like the looks of it open. I think it's cleaner. Once you put garage doors, they are going to bang something up, it's going to look like heck. I'm all for getting them to give motion sensing lights inside there. And/or downward directed lighting on the back of the building at ground level if we need to more. I just think it's going to look awful -- you are going to have more wall area right there out on the face that's going to be awful looking, I'm afraid, if they enclose that.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Could they clad? One of the things that bothered me is could they clad with the same

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1 architectural materials these columns? That would go a
2 long way to softening it. I hear what you're saying
3 about the doors. But why do they have to look like that?

MS. SHYER: You also have an issue if you have a fob that's opening and closing doors at all hours of the night, there are people living in those apartment buildings right there. I don't know what number it is now, is it 22 Millerton Road and the RJS building and the Shannon building there's a four-bedroom apartment. I mean, there are people living -- I guess across the road on Millerton Road you won't hear it. But the back of this building, if this fobs operating garage doors, they are noisy.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: What is the height of that opening?

MR. WHALEN: I believe it's nine feet. It's in the plan someplace.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Abby. What is the height there? I can't see it.

MR. RIVA: It's not showing it. That's --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I mean --
MS. CONROY: Parking is 738 and main entry is 749. So, probably it's about 8 or 9 feet. We can find another one.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Do we need that big an

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1 opening -- I mean, that's a very big opening. I mean, 2 there's only going to be cars parked in there. Couldn't that be lowered at least a foot?

MS. CONROY: I think SUVs and trucks you need that 9 foot.

MR. WHALEN: Especially a van, it's going to be a problem, yeah.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Just trying to be creative here. I think another type of condition we can put on is we can condition certain things but they could come back and demonstrate that it's not possible, not feasible. Those chimneys are still, my opinion, very large.

MS. SHYER: I think we need to find out whether they are there for decorative or whether they are there for actual function.

MR. COCKERLINE: Yeah.
MS. SHYER: We don't know.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Well, it's too late now.
MR. WHALEN: As far as I can understand, the heat system is going to be a heat pump heating system which doesn't require a vent.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Doesn't require venting?
MR. WHALEN: No. You can vent it -- it doesn't have to be vented up. It can be vented sideways. And once the temperature gets to a certain point, the heat

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1 pumps turn over to all electric heat. So, maybe the
2 chimneys are more decorative than anything.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I'm wondering. And therefore they could be shortened.

MR. WHALEN: Yeah, they could take --
MR. COCKERLINE: If they are strictly

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decorative, they can just get rid of them. Assuming
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they're designed as part of an HVAC system that might
require air handlers for the movement of air throughout
the building.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think that's a question. MR. COCKERLINE: That can be as well as exhaust.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think --
MR. WHALEN: [Unintelligible] right? You can have a vent sticking up out of a roof a foot and it still vents.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yeah, I think as we can't actually ask any more questions, I think one could put as a condition that they are shortened, cut in half for example; and if there's some reason that they can't, we need to know that. But we can't look for -- we can't look for additional information. But certainly I'm with Allen. If, in fact, they have a function that will be compromised by shortening, then they to have stay.

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MR. COCKERLINE: I would agree with that.
MR. WHALEN: I agree also.
MR. RIVA: Yep. I'm fine with that.
MS. SHYER: Yep. Reduced or removed if they don't serve a function.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Let's go back to that. I think they do create some balance. I'm looking at the other Federal houses there. Nothing has a chimney like that. They are much more -- I think Abby, that needs to go on item 8. Can you cut and paste that? Thank you, Abby

MS. SHYER: Doing a good job here, Abby. Thank you.

MR. WHALEN: Good thing you're computer literate.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: So, my feeling is there's just not other dimension that can change. I think it is what -- that's the building. It's smaller than what was the first time. I think they made a good case that they can't get it smaller to have a viable project. So, I think reductions in other dimensions is probably not really practical. But I would be curious to see what the rest of you think.

MR. WHALEN: Well, I don't know how you are going to make the front of the building one height and

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1 the back of the building another height. It doesn't make 2 any sense. So, it is what it is.

13 inviable project. presented myself.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yeah, I mean, it could be -I mean, what I'm trying to say is they have reduced it quite a bit from the first application. I mean, the earlier reduction would be to lop off the third floor. And we've heard testimony that it will no longer be a viable project. That's the only volumetric change you could make. You can't -- you've got a grade issue where the back is going to always be larger than the front. That's the grade. I, for one, don't favor removing the third floor. I believe that it's going to make an

MR. COCKERLINE: I'm happy with the plan as

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Are we going to continue going through it step by step? Because I think we need to do that. Is there anyone who thinks there's a way to reduce the bulk of this without basically -- without basically altering the structure so much that it's not -less than 12 unit. I think 12 is the absolute -- at the very bottom of what they can do using their funding. I don't see any way to reduce the bulk. That's setting aside comments like Allen made that he's happy with it. Some people are not happy with the massing. I don't

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1 think there's a way to condition it to be less massed.
2 Am I missing anything here?

MR. RIVA: No.
MS. SHYER: You know, they did it at the front of building, didn't they, by sitting back. I don't know. It's a --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Sitting what back?
MS. SHYER: Sitting back from the front, they have set back into the corners, which if they had done that on the back it would have changed the massing of the back as well. I agree I don't expect them to take the third floor down.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Excuse me?
MS. SHYER: I said I do agree with you that I don't think it realistic to ask for the third floor to be --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay, well, that's an important point that we've discussed and that certainly should be recorded under No. 9. That we did discuss removing the third floor and I don't think anyone thinks that -- but can they step back -- let's go look at the rear again.

So, when you say step back, Cathy, can you explain to me what you're looking for?

MS. SHYER: Sorry. It doesn't show in that

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1 current elevation --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: There we go.
MS. SHYER: How that's stepped back in the corners there, that's changed the entire perspective from the road of the mass of that building. If they had done something like that on the back, wouldn't that have made that back elevation very different, visually. And you know I'm extremely conscious of the number of people that are going to live looking at the back of that building. And they going to be commuting past there all the time. But there are people living there.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Can we look at the front again, please. I'm just trying to transpose that in my mind. So, you're taking -- let's go to the back, please. You're saying about maybe stepping back the last -- those two apartments at the end, those two windows at the end, shortening those apartments.

MS. SHYER: Actually, if you do something like that, you would fix, also, I think you're problem of access with box trucks and other vehicles; wouldn't you? If you step back those corners in some way?

MR. COCKERLINE: You'd probably reduce the building by four to six bedrooms.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Let's take a look at the floor plans in the back, what we have there. Okay. This

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1 is first floor. Oh. So, you would be taking --

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1 is first floor. Oh. So, you would be taking --
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    MR. WHALEN: You would have to do it all the
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    MR. WHALEN: You would have to do it all the
    way up.
way up.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes I'm looking.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes I'm looking.
MS. CONROY: Starting at the bottom; right?
MS. CONROY: Starting at the bottom; right?
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes, we're starting at the
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes, we're starting at the
bottom.
bottom.
MS. CONROY: Something like that? Because you
see here?
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yep, I see two windows and
one window. So that would effectively eliminate the
living room. That would effectively make that a -- like
what they call in New York a junior, one bedroom. Sort
of bigger than -- it's going to eliminate the two bedroom
units. And I've heard a lot of people say that there's
too many one bedroom. That's -- from the beginning
people have argued that one bedroom units are not so
desirable. If we want families, we have to basically
have --
MR. COCKERLINE: I thought that was a real plus
myself.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: One bedrooms?
MR. COCKERLINE: Yes.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: All people look at things
differently, I guess. Boy, that's really going to screw

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    1 things up.
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MR. COCKERLINE: I think it would be four to six bedroom equivalents. I mean, in space because you're talking about three floors.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yeah. I don't know. I think that's -- you know, that's -- I don't think one of the things we always lecture about, talk about conditioning, if a project is so poor that one has to condition it that drastically, you should deny without prejudice and they should come back with a different plan. I think from where I sit, making those kind of changes is better to deny the project without prejudice and come back. I don't think we can condition something that radical.
MS. SHYER: I understand.
MR. RIVA: So, if we can't touch the building and we're worried about the back, there's not a lot of planting area in the back by that wall where the cars park for shrubs to hide something. Can the town -- can we come back further and ask the town to do something on the property by the end of the pond to plant a substantial tree there to block that view for people seeing it on -- coming down --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We can't condition something on off site. That can't be a condition because it's off

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    1 site.
    ``` is stark. Holley.
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MR. RIVA: Okay.
MS. SHYER: I think the elevation works against you even if the town voluntarily wanted to do
MR. RIVA: Sure. It would take a while. It would be a substantial tree and a while for it to even grow to block it a little more, but I don't think there is many other options there. You can't get another planting in there where Abby is showing us right now in that parking lot, unluckily.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: What can we do about those columns. I think the columns are one of the things that I think are very stark in the back in the garage. That
MR. COCKERLINE: I think a lot of that you're not going to see until you're driving right by on
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I see it.
MR. COCKERLINE: You are seeing it from that perspective. You are seeing it from 75 feet on Holley Street. If you go downhill you're not going to see it. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: If --
MR. COCKERLINE: You're not going to see it.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: If they were painted gray.

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MR. COCKERLINE: I'm happy with it myself.
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Again, the back of the building I don't have any

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objections with.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay, well.
MR. COCKERLINE: It is a large building. I know you're deliberating on this and I just want to register my point of view.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay.
MR. COCKERLINE: I wonder what the former resident thought of the building that was there before. Was that a giant building that was --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: It was a giant building, yes. It didn't have underground parking.

Now, I think they can soften those columns either by painting them, use -- how about cladding them with stone? They look so incredibly modern.

MR. COCKERLINE: They look Federal.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: They --
MR. COCKERLINE: They look Federal.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: They don't.
MR. COCKERLINE: They do.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Federal park garage columns.

MR. COCKERLINE: I'm sorry, I thought you were talking about the ones in front.

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CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: No, Allen.
MR. COCKERLINE: Sorry.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I'm talking about the garage columns.

MR. COCKERLINE: I know. We don't have very good detail of what they're actually constructed with. MS. SHYER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: It looks like brick or concrete.

MS. SHYER: -- on very much at the back of this building actually.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think clad in stone would be better. Faced with stone, painted. They just -- I think it's cinder blocks. I don't know what it is.

MR. RIVA: It does like a little like cinder blocks here.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Could they put a house of that size on a cinder block foundation?

MR. RIVA: Well --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think we are making a lot of assumptions.

MR. RIVA: I'm sure they're poured, if that was the case. Again that's an assumption. I think if we had a condition to clad them in something; and again stone is not a bad idea. It would soften it for sure.

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CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: There goes sort of the open concept of the stone that's going to be --

MR. RIVA: From that wall.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yeah. I think it might -- I mean, \(I\) just think the way it looks now, it's basically butt-ugly those columns. I think that's the really the worst part of this rendering are those columns.

We can't do anything about stepping back the architecture. We certainly can make the columns blend color-wise they could be a more harmonious -- this -remember when we talked the front of the building looked very modern. They softened it. This garage looks modern. It's a Federal building floating on a modern parking garage. I think they have got to find a solution to soften that. I agree with Bob. Garage doors going to be problematic. They are going to be noisy. People are going to drive into them. But you've got to do something that will soften that look. It's very contemporary. It looked like falling water back there.

MR. COCKERLINE: Stone veneer. They may not have enough stone from the existing wall to do everything they are doing; but a stone veneer would be a way to handle that.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Stone veneer, yeah. It could be stone veneer. I think that would go a long way

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1 to making it look not so starkly modern.

MR. COCKERLINE: Yeah.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: They won't have enough from the wall, they won't be able to use it on the garage. You're going to have to get granite veneer. I think that would really improve the appearance. I'm sure they are listening cringing at the dollars it's going to cost, but, you know, I'm sorry.

I don't think the concrete that is poured to look like stone is going to fly. We've already heard a lot of comments about cheap looking architecture. That leads us to number -- we've done 9, which leads us to 10.

I really don't think we have enough information on the materials. I did listen to Rachel Carley about vinyl and all these other things. We really don't know what this is going to be. And I think if it's approved, I think they have to come back with a pallet of materials that we'll approve subsequently.

MR. COCKERLINE: I mean, you have to remember that this is affordable housing.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I understand that.
MR. COCKERLINE: So, they're probably not looking at windows that cost \(\$ 1400\) a piece. You are probably more down in the \(\$ 300\) range.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I understand that.

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MR. COCKERLINE: And my preference, if there's one thing that they could do would be to do true divided light windows. It's going to be very expensive. I --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: When you say true --
MR. COCKERLINE: I don't want to put that burden on them. That's --

MS. SHYER: By --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We're not talking about the ones that are between the glass. You are talking about real --

MR. COCKERLINE: True divided lights.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: You don't --
MR. COCKERLINE: And that was mentioned by
Rachel Carley. You know, a really high quality window would be nice. I just -- I --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: That's divided there.
MR. COCKERLINE: I don't see how it would fit.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: What's going on there, that the --

MR. COCKERLINE: How it would fit in the budget. It's just --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: That's not our concern. We're not here --

MR. COCKERLINE: Well, we have to be aware that it is affordable housing.

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CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes. But we also are going to be very clear --

MR. COCKERLINE: I understand.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: On the 24 fiscal considerations germane to our deliberations. We heard a lot of testimony that we discounted from Mr. Muecke. I think that we're not concerned about fiscal issues beyond our purview.

MR. COCKERLINE: Correct.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: -- Allen, to get a nice building we shouldn't necessarily be stuck on that -- I'm just trying -- Why is the front -- do we have a better view of the front? There is divided light?

MR. COCKERLINE: They don't look like -- at least in the renderings.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: What do you think those are? MR. COCKERLINE: Looks like a single light -they are a simulated window more than likely.

MR. RIVA: Grills, it looks like.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Grills on the inside or grills between the two panels of glass?

MR. COCKERLINE: It could be either. We don't really know.

MR. RIVA: Well, even the cheaper windows are going to be double panes, they are going to be two panes

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1 with a space in between. And I think even the cheaper
2 ones you can get them in between that now. So, it's hard
3 to say what this is spec'd as. If it's a grill on the
4 interior of the window, on the second pane or if it's in
5 between. It's hard to say.

MR. RIVA: Yeah, yeah.
MR. COCKERLINE: More than likely.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: So, the question is -- I 16 me, are the biggest factor. window?

MR. COCKERLINE: To me there's a lot in the fenestration that they can take care of things. But it's always the windows. It comes back to the windows, for

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Bob, you work in the trade. There's something about the window you know something about them. What's the difference between the, you know, modestly priced vinyl window and a true, divided-light

MR. RIVA: Well, Allen was pretty close. You are probably looking at \(\$ 280\) for a bottom of the line vinyl window and you're looking at probably 8 or \(\$ 900\) for an authentic, divided-light window at a minimum on the

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    1 high side.
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MR. COCKERLINE: More like 1,000, Bobby. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: How many windows do we have? MR. WHALEN: A lot.
MR. COCKERLINE: Several.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Let's count them. Count them. There's thousands.
There's 14 on the front. Flip the building around.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: 14. We have the sides, too.
MR. COCKERLINE: 12 on the sides.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We're talk about a $\$ 50,000$ cost.
MR. WHALEN: Easily. All the windows up there? Those are expensive, the ones on the top. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes. Those are the circular ones.
MS. SHYER: It reinforces my comment there's 14 windows on the front and 20 on the back.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes. Unfortunately, that's the building -- I mean, you can also -- Cathy, you can vote to deny.
MS. SHYER: Okay. I haven't decided yet. Still --

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2 your option. If you find this so repugnant, the back of
3 the building, to you, that's why you have five
4 Commissioners. You can vote against it. If it gets to 5 that. If we get to -- or we can have two options 6 prepared.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Right. But, I mean, that's MR. RIVA: We're outnumbered as we started here and we're talking about the quality of the materials, I mean, even siding, you know, if you look at the firehouse that we did, that has some PVC trim. I mean, it's got stuff on there that we wanted to have the lowest maintenance that we could when we built that firehouse. It has some high-end siding which I'm sure they're not going to be able to afford on this project. That cement board siding.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I thought they were talking about Hardie board.

MR. RIVA: Were they talking Hardie plank? That's a material that's not going to rot, it's not going to deteriorate. If they are going that grade, you know, and the trim is PVC or it's -- I don't know. If they are going to go--

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I've seen some very good PVC trim. There's a house in Falls Village, an historical house, you probably know it, Allen, No. 20 Prospect.

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1 She's actually replacing those -- it would be the porch 2 on that. Looks just like wood, but it's PVC. I mean -- MR. WHALEN: Prefab.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: There is PVC trim that is not bad. I mean, we tend to think of PCV, you know, sort of what the way it used to look on the siding.

MR. RIVA: No, it's textured now. It looks like a piece of wood. You can see the grain in it. So, I think that quality is fine. And I agree with them having something low maintenance. That's what they need to have. Especially for this affordable housing.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I can't see asking them for windows to put in \(\$ 50,000\) extra. But maybe they could raise the money from the neighbors that object to this, each buy a window. You know. There are ways you can do fund raising campaign.

MR. COCKERLINE: I was going to say this is why you're not in development, right? Sorry.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: No, I'm not into development, but I do a lot of work on developments.

MR. COCKERLINE: I mean development as far as fund raising.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Oh, I'm --
MS. SHYER: [Unintelligible] Allen. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I used to. I used to raise

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    1 quite a bit of money. But I don't do it any more.
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    1 quite a bit of money. But I don't do it any more.
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    MR. COCKERLINE: All right. Well, I mean, I --
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    MR. COCKERLINE: All right. Well, I mean, I --
the materials are very important and --
the materials are very important and --
    MS. SHYER: And the quality of this build is
    MS. SHYER: And the quality of this build is
very important.
very important.
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: What did you say, Cathy?
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: What did you say, Cathy?
    MS. SHYER: I think the quality of this build
    MS. SHYER: I think the quality of this build
is important for the durability here.
is important for the durability here.
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: The durability, the look and
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: The durability, the look and
also it is a -- has to be within a budget. So, what are
also it is a -- has to be within a budget. So, what are
we going to do with No. 10? Are we going to ask to see
we going to do with No. 10? Are we going to ask to see
materials? I think the windows I'm hearing are not going
materials? I think the windows I'm hearing are not going
to go with divided light, true divided light.
to go with divided light, true divided light.
    MR. COCKERLINE: I don't know that we can make
    MR. COCKERLINE: I don't know that we can make
        that a stipulation.
        that a stipulation.
                            CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We can stipulate anything we
                            CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We can stipulate anything we
        want.
        want.
        MR. COCKERLINE: I know, but --
        MR. COCKERLINE: I know, but --
        CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: But --
        CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: But --
            MR. COCKERLINE: I would not support making it
            MR. COCKERLINE: I would not support making it
        a stipulation. I would support making it a wish.
        a stipulation. I would support making it a wish.
        MS. SHYER: [Unintelligible] because divide
        MS. SHYER: [Unintelligible] because divide
        light windows, from what I understand of this
        light windows, from what I understand of this
        conversation, will make a very big difference to the look
        conversation, will make a very big difference to the look
        of the back of that building.
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        of the back of that building.
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MR. COCKERLINE: All sides, yeah.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Maybe we can do every second window true divided light.

MR. COCKERLINE: No.

MS. SHYER: I think that's a little off.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I'm getting a bit off.
MR. COCKERLINE: Then only half of the people will hate you.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Well, I do not think, given that that is an affordable housing building that has to come within a certain budget that we can stipulate for true divided light. I think we can say it will be desirable and possibly you could find a community way to raise the money; but \(I\) don't feel comfortable stipulating that.

MR. COCKERLINE: I would support that. I would support that position.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: And Bob, how do you feel about stipulating.

MR. RIVA: I would also, as you've stated and Allen said, yeah, that's fine.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Marty?
MR. WHALEN: Yeah, I agree with Allen and Bob, yeah.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: So, there's four of us,

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1 Cathy, that are not willing to go as far as stipulating 2 for true divide light.

MS. SHYER: I'm okay with it, too. I think we haven't I finished our list yet. I think there's going to be a number of requests about the materials, the colors, all sorts of things. Window treatments is the next one. So, you know, I'm with you guys so far.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Well, I think, do we want, as a condition for them to come back, with palettes of different materials for approval by the Commission? Like a planting plan. Because they gave very scant information really on the materials.

MS. SHYER: Yes, I do. And a planting plan. [Unintelligible] plan.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Let's go one at a time. How do you all feel about having them come back for an approval of materials? Or a discussion?

MR. COCKERLINE: How would we do that? Am I -how would we do that outside of the hearing?

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Well, we condition -- as a condition of approval that -- we do this often they have to come with a planting plan. They have to come with a design palette.

MR. COCKERLINE: Yeah, they are usually presented beforehand and -- yeah, okay.

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CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Not always.
MR. COCKERLINE: Okay.
MS. CONROY: Perhaps Chuck can answer it, too, if you feel more comfortable?

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Chuck?
MR. ANDRES: Sure, the issue because this sounds like what you are doing is you would like to have it a condition of approval that they come back with some show at a least some design modifications of certain aspects and that sort of raises the issue of the finality of the decision, I guess. And whether you have authority, as a condition, to require them to come back. And actually \(I\) was kind of looking up some case law on that while you guys were talking because that's where it seems like you're talking about.

I have seen it done and there are some cases that I'm aware of, there's old cases wetlands where someone challenged the condition of approval on the ground that it involved ex parte contacts and they wouldn't have a chance to comment on it. It was a wetlands case. And the court rejected the claim and said, hey, we don't even allow a public hearing on it. So, I sort of have taken that to be that if you do that, then you should allow public comment on it, you know, for something like that. But I haven't found a definitive

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    1 answer.
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12 it at any point anyways?
MR. ANDRES: Well, if you're -- as a condition of approval that they come in with design modifications or, you know, show additional plantings or redesign the bottom area or whatever it is you're talking about, then you should allow public comment on that to get around the issue that, hey, they're going to submit something after the close of the hearing that I never got a chance to comment on.

So, you fix that procedural claim by allowing public comment on it. I'm just saying it's certainly not -- what it does is it extends the -- it sort of extends the process. I mean, you would limit it. You know this is not -- it's simply a condition of approval

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1 is that they return with a modified plan or to show -- I
2 mean, there's two options: One is you say -- you just
3 say -- one, approve it as is and recommend that they make
4 changes. But they don't have to because there may be 5 budgets, whatever. But you can do that and maybe they will act in good faith. That's something you can do, I've seen. Second is you require them to come in with different -- to make the changes, lower the height of the chimney, whatever it is you want to do and say that's going to be approval. If they can't, they can always seek a modification of that, of the approval. They can come in and say we want to show you why we can't do that and then you say okay, then we will remove that condition.

Then, the third thing is, this what I was sort of talking about is that you actually require, as a condition of approval, that they come in with a plan to show X and you have a public hearing on that.

So, those are sort of universal ways to deal with that. Like I say, I haven't seen a lot of the latter one. Even though there's one case I'm familiar with that kind of talks a little bit about it.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: My feeling, after hearing changes but they're not going to come back to us again.

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1 We'll approve it with some changes. And if they can't
2 live with the changes, then they can come back. But I do
3 not want to begin a whole new process -- because, let me
4 be honest, once we do that, can we have an intervention
were saying that --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: No, that's what I'm saying.
I don't want --
MR. COCKERLINE: As is with recommended
changes. They really demonstrated --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: With conditions -- with
conditions, not recommended.
MR. COCKERLINE: I say recommended.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: It's a condition if we
approve.
MR. COCKERLINE: I -- well, then it's not as
24 is.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: When do you say, Chuck?

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Conditioned.
MR. ANDRES: A is approve as is, but we recommend changes. But they are optional. They don't to have do them. \(B\) is you require the changes and then if they can't do them, they come in and seek to modify the condition. So, those are the -- in the category, those are the two.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think \(B\) is what \(I\) want because \(I\) would like to require certain things and if they can't do them, they can come back and open up -they are the ones who are opening up the process.

MS. SHYER: I support that.
MR. COCKERLINE: So, if they open up the process, what does that mean?

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: That's what \(I\) was trying to get from Chuck. Are we right back where we started? MR. ANDRES: Well, they can -- whether you approve it \(A\) or \(B\), there could be appeals in any event. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I'm not talking about appeal.

MR. ANDRES: Right. Okay.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: A new site plan. Can you intervene on a site plan?

MR. ANDRES: Can they -- if you approve and they come in with a modification, sure. Anyone can file

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1 22A-19 for any application. So, yes, they could. If you
2 require something and they want it modified, a condition,
3 someone can file a 22A-19 as part of that.
4

MS. CONROY: Is C off the table?
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes, for me it is. And A is off the table for me. But \(I\) don't know what my colleagues think.

MR. COCKERLINE: I -- it's still on the table for me.

MS. SHYER: C is off the table because we don't want to get into a cycle of public hearings; is that the reason?

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Just play this thing -- one could filibuster this to oblivion if we keep on doing this. We have got to make -- if we approve, it's got to be an approval but these are the conditions.

MR. COCKERLINE: I think they've demonstrated

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1 that they -- they've demonstrated that they are really
2 willing to work with the community. They've revised the
3 plans. They've bent over backwards.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Well, yes and no.
MR. COCKERLINE: That's why I say with -- as is with recommended changes.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I don't agree with that, because, on advice of counsel, I specifically asked Attorney Smith, assuming the burden wasn't met for feasible and prudent alternatives, is there anything you could do to mitigate the neighbor's concerns. They produced nothing. So, I don't think they bent over backwards. I think they created a new building. They were responsive to the Commission. But I think -- when asked that specific question, could you do more, could you mitigate some of this, there was no mitigation.

MR. COCKERLINE: But these are just architectural details we're talking about now.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes, they are architectural details.

MR. COCKERLINE: During the hearing know one was discussing, other than Rachel Carley, no one was discussing true divided lights versus inexpensive windows.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: People were discussing the

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massing and the appearance.
MR. COCKERLINE: The massing, yes. I agree. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Some -- for example, going back to the stone cladding in the garage, that is basically dealing with a way to soften that sort of ponderous poured concrete columns of cinder block. MR. COCKERLINE: But it has nothing to do with massing. It's an architectural detail, like windows. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: No, I think the way that that garage looks adds to the massiveness. It's having this floating federal ship on pilons that are totally modern. If we could soften those pilons, \(I\) think it would look better.

MS. SHYER: Yes, and I --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Do you agree with that? MR. COCKERLINE: Agreed.

MS. SHYER: I reiterate that, for a lot of people that will look at this building every day, many times a day, from the back, that things such as the windows -- and we just counted 20 without the third floor, in addition to the mass of the building, that \(I\) do think we want to be as clear as we can that they can improve this with the quality and type of materials they use, including the windows. And if we don't ask, we won't get.

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MR. COCKERLINE: But from 700 feet -- from 700 feet away are they going to be able to distinguish whether they are true divided lights?

MS. SHYER: We are not talking 700 feet. We're talking --

MR. COCKERLINE: Well, what's the distance to Ethan Allen?

MS. SHYER: I don't know.
MR. COCKERLINE: It's 6 or 700 feet, easily.
MS. SHYER: Okay.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: You won't know until the sun hits them. Then it will look like a single pane of glass. But for a lot of the time, they will look like divided light. The only time is when you have an oblique, you know, whatever it is -- I just can't do that. I just can't require that level of expense.

MS. SHYER: Look, I'm sympathetic to that. I'm just saying that, you know, if we're looking at A as an option, I think it is also actually kind of a basic rule of development, too, that if you don't ask, you don't get. And I think that we are representing the community here and the back of this building needs attention. And this is our opportunity to require it.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: You are you are thinking the back of the building should have true divided light that

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    1 may be more important because of how it sits than the
    may be more important because of how it sits than the

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    2 front? front?

MS. SHYER: I don't know that we want to get into that level of detail.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Oh, no, I think that's -- I think that's -- I think -- I mean, that's the area where the sun is going to hit. That's the area that produces the mass. Maybe we ask for true divide light in the back.

MS. SHYER: Okay.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I mean, that's one way. MS. CONROY: This is Abby. I just want to throw something out there. So, we are on item 10 of 28-plus. Just a thought. Maybe tonight -- I mean, if you think this is going to go longer than tonight, then maybe we should be focusing on, okay, we all agree that the windows should be considered, maybe you can agree on that tonight. But at a later date you decide is that going to be a required --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes.
MS. CONROY: Or is it going to be a recommended change.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Because what time is it? I don't have a watch.

MR. COCKERLINE: Approved as is with

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recommended changes.

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recommended changes.
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Allen --
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Allen --
    MR. COCKERLINE: Snuck that in there.
    MR. COCKERLINE: Snuck that in there.
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Not funny.
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Not funny.
    MS. SHYER: I think that's a good question,
    MS. SHYER: I think that's a good question,
Abby, because we do have other things.
Abby, because we do have other things.
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay. Number 11.
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay. Number 11.
    That's very common in many buildings,
    That's very common in many buildings,
condominiums, other things.
condominiums, other things.
    MS. SHYER: I think it's a great idea.
    MS. SHYER: I think it's a great idea.
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I do, too. That's why I put
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I do, too. That's why I put
    it in. Anyone else have an objection to that?
    it in. Anyone else have an objection to that?
    MR. COCKERLINE: No.
    MR. COCKERLINE: No.
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: White curtains with shears.
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: White curtains with shears.
Something that will make it look soft and -- okay.
Something that will make it look soft and -- okay.
    Exterior lighting. So, that's okay, Abby.
    Exterior lighting. So, that's okay, Abby.
    Number 11 is a yes.
    Number 11 is a yes.
    MR. COCKERLINE: So, dark skies compliant.
    MR. COCKERLINE: So, dark skies compliant.
    Yes.
    Yes.
            CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes, white.
            CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes, white.
            MR. WHALEN: Wait a minute. Hang on.
            MR. WHALEN: Wait a minute. Hang on.
            MR. COCKERLINE: I'm sorry. You're on the
            MR. COCKERLINE: I'm sorry. You're on the
                wrong line, Abby. I'm jumping ahead. Sorry.
                wrong line, Abby. I'm jumping ahead. Sorry.
            CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes, for that and the
            CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes, for that and the
        palette should be white.
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        palette should be white.
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Thank you, Abby.
MR. WHALEN: We're going to require every person that rents an apartment in this thing to have white curtains? Is that how it goes?

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Basically how it goes is there's an outer -- like, a sheer that's white provided by the building and then they could put other curtains --

MR. WHALEN: I can't enforce that. You won't be able to enforce it.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Well, a lot of people do in condos.

MR. WHALEN: Wow.
MS. SHYER: I'm not familiar with the white curtain. I am more familiar with the concept of venetians or blinds that go to several levels so there's some harmony from the outside of the building.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay, do you want to do it with blinds? That's fine.

MR. WHALEN: It's affordable housing we're talking about.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I agree. Let's do Venetian blinds.

MR. COCKERLINE: We can keep it, again, if we keep it very general, restrictions on window treatments avoided disharmonious appearance suggest white and it

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    1 becomes a management issue.
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becomes a management issue.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay. I agree with you for once.
MR. COCKERLINE: Keep it more general.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay.
MR. COCKERLINE: Michael, we always agree except when you're wrong.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Apparently in your eyes, which is about 75 percent of the time. MR. COCKERLINE: No, no, no. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay. MR. COCKERLINE: The screening issue on number 13 is kind of difficult because there's just not a lot of real estate there.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Right.
MR. COCKERLINE: You could put in some sort

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of --

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of --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Fence.
MR. COCKERLINE: Columnar trees maybe, but they would always be kind of at risk.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: They showed us in their planting plan where they could do it. So, I mean, I think the two areas shown on the plan is fine. I don't think all they could do on the parking lot is put a white, you know, fence, which I think will look very
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unattractive.
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unattractive.
Let's talk about those lights. Because those

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lights at the back --

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lights at the back --
MR. COCKERLINE: Yeah, there was criticism from
Rachel Carley about the light fixture because it was too
modern.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: And I agree with her.
MR. COCKERLINE: If there's something that is
more period specific --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes.
MR. COCKERLINE: -- to that building, that would be great. But.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Right.
MR. COCKERLINE: But they also --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: They can do it.
MR. COCKERLINE: Most important is that they are dark sky compliant.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Right. I think you can have both.
MS. SHYER: I agree. I think dark sky compliant is one issue and I think neighborhood sensitivity is very important.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Sensitivity and I think we need Federal style [Unintelligible] lights.
MR. COCKERLINE: Period specific.
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25 of -- I don't know what you call them. And the time

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1 capsule is in the wall. And that needs to be moved. I
2 think the logical place is a wall along Holley -- Holley
3 Place at the sitting area. how they could maximize parking and maximize pedestrian

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1 circulation in that entire area. To me, I look at it,
2 it's so much vacant space.

MR. COCKERLINE: I agree.
MS. SHYER: I agree.
MR. COCKERLINE: So, the parking standards are met as they apply to our regulations. But I think we should strongly urge the Selectman to take a very close look at what Pat Hackett submitted for a parking plan. And any other plan that comes forward.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We need to make that even bigger than that.

MR. COCKERLINE: Well, that was a pretty substantial plan, and yes, there are others, too. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yeah.

MS. SHYER: One was done by Judy Swanson some years ago and I would -CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think it's time we look at this very seriously, the whole Lakeville area and look at it all globally. Not sort of in segmented, like, a few here and a few there.

But I don't believe they made a case that this is going to affect their businesses. I don't believe they have made a case that they're, in some way, entitled and will be thrown into non-conformity. I don't believe -- with the exception of Deano who has enough spaces.

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There was satellite parking there requested as part of
his approval. I just don't think that made a case.
MR. COCKERLINE: Since this --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Do you --
MR. COCKERLINE: Since this --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Anyone think they made a
case?
MR. COCKERLINE: No.
MS. SHYER: No, they don't. And I think the
photographs that have come in, even from the Selectman's
office, over the years that have shown, you know, 3 to 5
cars parked there. I think supports that there isn't
going to be a problem in the long run. There probably is
in the short term during construction.
MR. COCKERLINE: Construction will be a real
pain.
MR. WHALEN: You think?
MR. RIVA: Michael, the parking -- I'm glad to
see Curtis committed in that letter that we have here on
file. And $I$ firmly believe to -- I have said it before,
when this started I drove down there every morning at
$6: 15,6: 15$ to $6: 30$ and some days, you know there would be
three cars in the parking lot overnight. I wasn't there
during the day. I would come back again at night at 5:30
to 6 o'clock and I would drive through again. So, that's

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1 some of the lower times, no doubt about it. But I
2 firmly, firmly believe that the town has to be behind
3 parking for these businesses. In Canaan, the town owns
4 three major parking areas in town for us. And it is
5 critical for the town. Curtis has some good ones, even
6 the athletic field and Pat Hackett's were great. I just
7 think we need to keep pressure and make sure that we get
8 some of these, if not all of these accomplished for these paved parking on existing grass, though, in Bower Park.

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1 That I would not like to see. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Traffic and pedestrian
safety.
MR. RIVA: You know, Michael, again, I think
the town has a problem with traffic speeding through town.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yeah.
MR. RIVA: There's no doubt when we did these bump outs, it gets very scary coming through there where it tightened up. That's what the State wanted to do. But now the State needs to help us and they need -- In the morning, when I pull out of my road here at 6 o'clock in the morning, Michael, I can get people right on my tail. I get people that pass me at the light. They pass me in front of the Town Hall if I'm doing 30 or 35 . We need to -- it's a town problem of the it's not just that one location.

I would be all for, like, we have at as a Salisbury School, something automatic. When people pull up to the light at this Holley Street corner and they are going to exit or pull in, maybe down by the boathouse we get the State to put some flashing lights to caution people to slow down, because it is kind of hidden there as you get up that hill.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I agree.

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MR. RIVA: You know, and I think the combination of that and I think that again we need to push Curtis a little. We need to push the state police. The resident trooper needs to hear from us. You guys need to have some monitoring on these roads. I've got four grandkids down on the other side that I'm worried about them crossing going to the bike path by Lion's Head.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I decided to follow up after our last meeting, have lunch at the boathouse with a friend on the terrace closest to the sunshine, close to the road, and it is unbelievable the speed that which trucks are moving through that intersection. Both ways. It's not just the ones that are coming down the hill. They are the ones going up the hill.

MR. RIVA: Yep. I have -- I have a video of camera in my car now in the windshield. I call the state police when $I$ can get the license plate numbers and if it's extreme cases of speed, I will turn them in because I get so irritated.

MS. SHYER: Well, good for you. I'm pleased to hear that. That's great.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: But I think the fundamental thing I never understood is there was an assumption that people are going to walk out the front door of the

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1 building and then walk across the street. And I think
2 there are many other ways and safer places to cross.
3 They can go out the back at Holley place -- Street.
4 There are a lot of areas and they can cross outside of
5 Petco. I just don't think that this assumption that
6 everyone is going to go right out the front door and jump
7 across the street there. I just don't see it happening.
MR. COCKERLINE: Well, they also have the highest level of crosswalks available to them where you can walk up to it, push the button and the light flashes. And those are pretty effective. The next higher level would be an actual stop light. But I think it's pretty good.

The report that we got, the traffic report I thought at 56 pages was very detailed. And then the other submission that we got from Pom Shillingford was pretty impressive as well. So, I'm comfortable. Yes, there are traffic problems. But I'm comfortable with this application and the traffic data that we have on file.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Thank you for saying amateur report. Thank you. Because Pom Shillingford is not a traffic --

MR. COCKERLINE: I didn't say amateur report. But, yes, I understand that.

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CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: And we also should make note that there was no traffic consultant provided by the Intervenor or the Intevenor's team. Mr. Virbickas said he's not a traffic expert. So, when you basically, in these sort of proceedings, that you -- if you don't have two experts that are dueling, you almost need to accept what the single expert says. Because certainly none of us have the bona fides to question that and no other traffic expert was provided.

I know we have indigenous knowledge of speed. We all know that traffic expert was traffic expert of record.

MR. COCKERLINE: True.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We all know it's not pleasant and we've got to do what Bob says. We've got to do something. I don't know without those bump outs [Unintelligible].

MR. COCKERLINE: Abby, I was just looking at, we just have -- we have the single page summary. But somewhere in the submissions we do have the whole Balskus report, Joseph Balskus, we have it somewhere I'm sure. Oh, all right. That's the one. Yes, I'm sorry.

I was only coming up with the single page.
MS. CONROY: I think, because --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: What are you looking for?

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MS. CONROY: Because of the scale of the report, so there's, like -- you know, this size scale. It makes it awkward to open the file. So you just need to use the zoom --

MR. COCKERLINE: It is here? Okay.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: What are you looking for in there, Allen?

MR. COCKERLINE: I was just looking for the whole report because it was a really extensive report. I can almost say that $I$ enjoyed it.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay. Have we taken care of traffic and pedestrian safety?

MR. COCKERLINE: Yes.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Let's move to loading and unloading. Millerton Road versus loading and unloading on Holley Place or Holley Street.

MR. COCKERLINE: We could just say yes to that.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I believe we all feel that. And I think we should have signage put in by the town that the front of the building is a no loading -- it's no loading and unloading. It's parking.

MR. COCKERLINE: Holley Street and parking lot. MS. SHYER: The exception to that has to be the school bus from what we heard of -- what they told us

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1 about their existing route, that they will be pulling up
2 both -- you know, when they pick up children and drop
3 them off in front of their building. So, if you put up a
4 no loading signs, would that mean the school bus can't
5 stop there. parked, the school bus will stop, the lights will flash, traffic will stop, and that's fine. It not -- that is a short duration. I'm not -- I wish they would come around the corner. But they stop traffic.

MR. COCKERLINE: They do.
MR. WHALEN: They do.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: So, I mean -- if there are cars parked there, that's even better, the school bus will stop in the traffic lane and everyone else is going to stop. Until which time the children have debussed and, you know -- I don't see the school bus being a problem. But everything else -- I don't want to see those precious parking spaces there turned into a stop and load. They should be on the side -- frankly, that's how Lakeville Interiors gets deliveries, also, along the side of Holley Street.

Do we want to restrict the times of days and days of the week for moving in and out?

MR. WHALEN: No.

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MR. COCKERLINE: I think we can eliminate that.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: No. Anybody else?
MS. SHYER: If everything is happening from Holley Street, I don't think we need to restrict. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Good. Wonderful. Don't do it. They'll need it. Number 20. This is really an important one. I believe Bob has brought this up. How do we ensure that? They have claimed that they are not. Is there something we can do to strengthen that? I mean, someone said that the right-of-way does not cross through to Holley Street par-- to the Bicentennial Park.

MR. COCKERLINE: Yeah. I said that when you look, there's no survey that shows any right of way through there.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Through that --
MR. COCKERLINE: The right-of-way that shows right there, that dotted line, is around the buildings. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: So, let's go to that -MR. COCKERLINE: Who actually owns that -- oh, that is the right-of-way on the property, yes. So, you see the boundary comes to the corner and then goes -that right-of-way goes beyond the building. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: But that right-of-way also

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connects with that dark path beyond Joe Schaefer's place;
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right?
MR. COCKERLINE: Exactly. Exactly. But that's
not -- I don't see how that could ever be a corner
delivery people would be using. The only question $I$ have
is: Should we make it a condition that delivery trucks
can go through the parking lot from Holley Street to
access the back of the -- of those three buildings?
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes, I think we should say
that we almost should say that they have the right.
MR. WHALEN: Yeah, I agree.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: They have the right.
Actually, put a right of way, have it surveyed and put on
in favor of those properties.
MR. COCKERLINE: Well, it's actually town-owned
property because they are just leasing it.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I definitely want to make
sure that no one says that -- I think we come up with a
solution that that is a right-of-way as part of the
conditions of approval.
Let's also talk about this whole one-way,
two-way business on that -- that Mr. Schaefer needs.
We're not making that one way; are we?
MR. COCKERLINE: I don't think so.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think he objected to that.

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1 But as far as the residents of this building and the 2 people using the parking lot, I should think that they
should be discouraged from using that.

MR. COCKERLINE: Because of the topography at the bottom there, it's not a comfortable access to approach. I go through there, you know, if I go to lunch at Deano's, I usually drive through the parking lot and go behind the building and then park in Deano's parking lot.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: That's fine. I just -MR. COCKERLINE: But I never consider using that other one. Never considered using that. But --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: How do we discourage use of that and still maintain Mr. Schaefer's right to have a two-way situation there? Just leave it alone?

MR. COCKERLINE: Leave it alone.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: What was all this fire striping?

MR. COCKERLINE: Let Mr. Schaefer park there. That's fine.

MS. CONROY: That actually brought up a good question. Was that -- I remember Danella had asked about that, right? She asked about arrows on the concrete -- I mean on the parking lot?

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes.

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MR. COCKERLINE: Hopefully for the in and out?
MS. SHYER: And they put a fire lane in there, too, all the way around the building.

MR. COCKERLINE: Yeah, they had painted that. MS. CONROY: It may be self regulating if the arrows are here.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes.
MS. CONROY: Just a suggestion. Not that I'm part of this deliberation.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Good one -- could one actually put a sign there, no -- that pertains to these people in this parking lot and this building that they're not to use that alleyway?

MR. RIVA: No through traffic.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: There you go. Beautiful. No through traffic. That pertains to these people. No through traffic. I like that. That deals with Mr. Schaefer's concerns.

And the other thing is the striping for the fire lane is just striping. It's not affecting his ability to use that right of way. Only in the case the building is burning down, then he may not get egress through that.

MR. COCKERLINE: Yeah, I don't think we should restrict the adjoining neighbors' access to that driveway

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whether --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: The adjoining neighbors, what do you mean.

MR. COCKERLINE: Well, Schaefer.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I'm not saying the exact
opposite. I'm restricting the people in the new building and in the parking lot.

MR. COCKERLINE: Correct.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Going through there.
MR. COCKERLINE: Right. But I think we should make it clear that the adjoining neighbor has the ability to ingress or egress.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Why don't we call it private road, no through traffic?

MR. COCKERLINE: Sounds good.
MR. RIVA: Good, yeah. Yeah.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We just don't want everyone in the parking lot using it.

MR. COCKERLINE: Right.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We want it left for
Mr. Schaefer.
MR. RIVA: Correct. Very good.
MR. WHALEN: Do I understand that there is no deeded right-of-way to cross the parking lot for the --

MR. COCKERLINE: Doesn't seem to be. Nothing

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    1 that shows in the survey.
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    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: It's amazing, isn't it,
Marty?
MR. WHALEN: Yeah.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: But we're going to put in our conditions that this parking lot serves as the -serves as a connection to that other thing.
MR. WHALEN: Okay.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We don't want that lost.
MR. WHALEN: Okay.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I'm surprised it's not deeded.
MR. COCKERLINE: But it is -- it's been public property for so long.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: What do you call that use? It's by --
MR. COCKERLINE: Like, adverse possession.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Adverse possession almost. Or custom.
MR. WHALEN: I said adverse possession is a tough row to hoe.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: What did you say, Marty?
MR. WHALEN: I said adverse possession is a tough row to hoe.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Right. But we're going to
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1 say in our resolution very specifically that that is --
2 we recognize that the access to that road comes through 3 the parking lot.

4
MR. WHALEN: Okay. All right.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I mean, should we require them to survey out and put that as an access -- as an easement or should we ask them to put that on the plot, in the Mylar?

MR. COCKERLINE: I'm not comfortable with that because it remains --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Chuck is about to say something.

MR. ANDRES: Again, these are the lessees, not the owners. The owners or the town. If you put some restrictions on it, I think you need the owner to do it.

MR. COCKERLINE: That's what I was going to -CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay. So, we can ask Curtis.

MR. COCKERLINE: Right.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I was -- Concerning fire safety, I was satisfied with the responses that we received how Bridgitt Ruthman, I think, explained how fires -- she's a fire fighter. I think they explained I think we got the sign-offs that we needed from the local fire department. That they would not bring a big truck

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1 into there. They would fight it other ways. I --

MR. COCKERLINE: They're not going to build something that they can't get a c.o. for and they won't get a C.O. if they don't meet the standards of the fire marshal.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think this, again, was more technique of obstruction to have those bumpouts and obviously you can't get a fire truck through. If you can't get a fire truck through, why is there a fire lane then?

MR. WHALEN: Good question.
MR. COCKERLINE: They can run with buckets. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Why do we need a fire lane? I mean, it's counter intuitive, we hear testimony they fight the fire, they'll fight it from the street, from Holley Street, from Route 44, maybe they'll have to go in the back parking lot and push a few cars out of the way, so be it. But why is there a fire lane.

MR. COCKERLINE: I think what they don't want is people parking there, like, parallel parking next to the building. I think they just don't want to see that area filled up with traffic.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Why not No Parking? MR. COCKERLINE: I think the fire lane accomplishes the same thing.

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MR. WHALEN: Yeah, I agree.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Fire lane assumes that trucks are going to go through up an around and out that -- Mr. Schaefer's easement. It seems a bit silly, in my opinion.

MR. COCKERLINE: I'm assuming they put it on there to meet the standards that are on the drawings to satisfy someone. It's just painted on the pavement.

MS. SHYER: I don't think we get into this, do we? I think it's being done.

MR. COCKERLINE: Fire marshal.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: All right.
Are we satisfied with fire safety?
MR. COCKERLINE: Yes.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: And the building is going to be sprinklered.

MR. WHALEN: Right.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We're going to condition, although because that was brought up by the EMTs, elevators to accommodate a stretcher and attendant EMT personnel. They said they would do that. But I think that's a condition.

MR. COCKERLINE: I think they covered that in the Applicant's testimony, that they -- that it -- the elevator accommodates a stretcher.

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MR. WHALEN: Right.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think we can put it in as a condition.

MR. COCKERLINE: All right.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Belts and suspenders. Don't you agree?

MR. COCKERLINE: Correct, yes.
MS. SHYER: Do we need to consider the size of the elevator for the things moving in and out. It's only three stories. So, if people to have carry beds and couches upstairs. So, do we worry about that or do we just leave that.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Service elevator you're talking about.

MR. COCKERLINE: Not a problem.
MS. SHYER: -- elevator, but if people are coming in through the back, furniture people moving in, I don't think we to have worry about how long they're going to take, but they are going to take longer if they have to carry things up the stairs.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Well, so be it.
MS. SHYER: Okay.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We can condition everyone there has to have knock-down furniture along with white curtains.

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I think actually that's really I'm with Allen on this one. That's really the problem of the management there. I don't think we can order a service elevator.

MS. SHYER: No, I'm not suggesting a service elevator. I beg your pardon. I was talking about the size of one elevator. I'm not talking about a service elevator.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think if it can house a gurney and attending personnel, you should be able to put furniture on its side.

MR. WHALEN: Right.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Right?
MR. WHALEN: Right.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Garbage removal, I think we want to make sure that it is as they represented, a condition that there will be these -- what do you call them, roll-aways or whatever. That they are going to be stored in a room that is enclosed. And wheeled out to the garbage truck. Any objection to that?

MR. COCKERLINE: Just the nature of the enclosure. Could it just be a mesh -- could it be wire? A wire cage kind of thing so that it would ventilate?

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yeah, ventilation is a problem. But so is small vermin, like rats.

MR. COCKERLINE: Right.

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CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think the way I've seen it done is it's done with cinder blocks and the top two feet are screened. I agree you cannot have it totally enclosed for odors and circulation, so you do have venting. But you don't want to use screen all the way down because of small vermin.

Are you okay on that?
MR. COCKERLINE: Yes.
MR. WHALEN: Yes.
MS. SHYER: Yes.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Abby, I think there has to be ventilation. Okay.

Number 24. Now, although we've had some discussions about is this going to cost them too much, I believe, personally, that fiscal considerations are not germane to our discussion. I think that's what we told Mr. Muecke and I believe that, you know, I don't believe they are germane. But how do the rest of you feel.

MR. COCKERLINE: Agreed.
MR. WHALEN: Agreed.
MR. RIVA: Agreed.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Anybody disagree? Done.
MS. SHYER: I agree with you.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay. That's agreed. Not germane. That will be -- again, this will be in the

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findings.
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Any approval be contingent upon SHPO sign off?
MR. COCKERLINE: You skipped over prudent and feasible alternatives.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Oh, my God. Yes. Well, we don't, because the Intervenor, they were not -- their burden wasn't met, therefor we don't have to consider it. Correct, Chuck?

MR. ANDRES: Correct.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Thank you.
MR. COCKERLINE: I was going to say they are not prudent or feasible.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: No, they are not -- we don't to have go there because they didn't make their -- meet their burden.

Okay, No. 26. I say yes. I think --
MR. COCKERLINE: I'm not sure I know enough about it.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think as I understand it, it will render an approval for this -- they aren't going to render an approval when everyone's bugging them; but I think SHPO has to -- I think we need SHPO sign off.

MR. COCKERLINE: Okay.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Does anyone --
MR. COCKERLINE: Agreed.

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CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Chuck?
MR. ANDRES: Yeah, assuming it remains publicly funded, then they will need SHPO sign off.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yeah --
MR. COCKERLINE: Okay, yes.
MS. CONROY: Doesn't it fall under the lines of any other required approvals shall be issued prior to local zoning and building permitting?

MR. COCKERLINE: Yes, but we might as well put it on our list of things that we approve.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: What are you saying, Abby? I'm sorry.

MS. CONROY: That it's just like, you know, a health district approval or something else --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes, yes. That's fine.
MS. CONROY: -- that no new building and zoning approval shall be granted until all prior approvals have on obtained.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: So, now we're going to have an approved plan, if they do, then it goes to --

So what about No. 27?
MR. WHALEN: WOW.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Don't they have -- they have to re-do the application. They have to submit -- I believe they have to submit a corrected application to

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CHFA.
MR. COCKERLINE: I agree with that. I think they probably do. My guess is they probably have already done it. But -- I think that is considered an amendment.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: So, do we even have to basically make it a condition? I mean, I would think -MR. COCKERLINE: I don't think so, but -MR. RIVA: I mean, it's out there now. Everyone's aware of it. They have to correct it. MR. WHALEN: They don't have to do it. CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think it was very embarrassing, actually, because Mr. McCoy didn't prepare that. Someone else -- they had someone prepare the application.

MR. COCKERLINE: It was Dave Berto from -CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Really?

MR. COCKERLINE: Yeah. He's the one who signed it anyway.

MS. SHYER: I don't think they knew when they filled out that application, I don't think anybody in the town knew that it was the historic district that it was registered in --

MR. WHALEN: Oh, I think they did. Yeah. I think --

MR. COCKERLINE: Bicentennial Park.

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MR. WHALEN: Bicentennial Park? Oh, yeah, yeah.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Well, I think it's out there in the open. They have to -- they're going to have to submit an amended but that's not really our business.

MR. WHALEN: Right, I agree.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Now, it's out there in the public domain. Everyone knows it.

MR. COCKERLINE: Yep.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Number 28.
MR. COCKERLINE: Our Land Use Administrator can determine what the excavation volume is.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Really. I think that's really a punt. What's the threshold?

MR. COCKERLINE: I've always been pushing for this.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: What is the threshold? 250 --

MR. COCKERLINE: 250 cubic yards.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Well, I think we have to make a condition they may not exceed more than 250 cubic yards.

MR. COCKERLINE: Or come in for an excavation permit.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Right. That's what we

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    1 should say.
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MR. COCKERLINE: Okay.
MS. CONROY: Well, do you have to? Because the regulations say general requirement.
MR. COCKERLINE: Wait a minute. It does.
MS. CONROY: The following activities may be undertaken without a special permit for excavation, filling and grading. So, if it's excavation connected with a bona fide construction of a building or structure, provided it's combined to the premise on which the structure is located, a zoning permit and building permit has been issued and not more than 250 cubic yards will --
MR. COCKERLINE: But is it the --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Why don't we just say that should comply with whatever the section is.
(People spoke at the same time.)
MS. CONROY: And excavation in connection with the installation of improvements in accordance with subdivision and/or construction plans approved by the Planning \& Zoning --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: It that an exempt then?
MS. CONROY: Yeah.
MR. COCKERLINE: Right, but the one that really is the key point there is it the 250.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Why don't we just say --
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MR. COCKERLINE: If they exceed 250 --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Why don't we just say no more than 250 a cubic yards shall permitted to be removed from the premises. I don't think --

MR. COCKERLINE: Or it complies with 60-CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I don't think any -MS. CONROY: I -- yeah, I don't even think that applies, though. Because this would be excavation in connection with improvements in accordance with a Planning \& Zoning Commission approval -- plan approval.

MR. COCKERLINE: Abby, are those numbers right? Right? You have 602.2 is before 601.3. Are those numbers correct?

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: It's not a subdivision. No.
MR. COCKERLINE: 601 -- 602 -- I think it's 60-- I think it should be 601.2.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Can I see -- Can you stop moving it.

MS. CONROY: Sorry.
MS. SHYER: Allen's right. It's a typo.
MR. COCKERLINE: So, just say that it must comply with 601.2.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: See, I don't think that's -I think --

MS. CONROY: So, I know Michael and I have had

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a discussion about this before which is that is the -- it
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a discussion about this before which is that is the -- it
seems like the intent of the excavation filling and
grading regulations is primarily to prevent earth mining
operations under the guise of construction. And I've
been involved with an application where the developer was
primarily looking to remove highly valuable materials and
so was kind of painting this earth excavation as a
development.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Oh, yeah. That was not Falls Village; was it?
MS. CONROY: No.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Because in Falls Village, that's exactly what O\&G is trying to do.
MS. CONROY: Yes. Well, they were -- they were actually partially involved. But that --
MS. CONROY: Go ahead.
MR. COCKERLINE: The way I read it, it says that one phrase, there where your cursor is, those three conditions. And then the one that we're really concerned with is not more than 250 cubic yard.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: What's the harm in putting it? What's the harm?
MS. CONROY: But I think that is like if somebody wants a zoning permit for something, which is -and its a bona fide construction of a building or an

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addition, \(I\) can only issue a zoning permit if they're not going to be removing more than 250 cubic yards.

MR. COCKERLINE: Correct.
MS. CONROY: This one is similar, but it allows for -- provided the plan has been approved by Planning \& Zoning, there is no limit to the scale. I mean --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: So, we -- if we approve this plan, D is what kicks in?

MS. CONROY: Right.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Chuck, are you in agreement? MR. ANDRES: Yeah, Abby's point is that this is covered by D.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay.
MR. ANDRES: The question is -- and it seems to be -- certainly is an excavation installation of improvements in accordance with construction plans. Have you approved construction plans? I assume, is that the site plan? Is that what construction plans are? I assume that's what it is. So then it's covered by D. There's a separate question it seems like \(A\) and \(D\) kind of overlap because, you know, why do you even need that because D would sort of cover -- maybe you wouldn't -oh, because A would be just single-family dwelling and wouldn't you even need a site, a construction --

MS. CONROY: Right, yeah. It would be an

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    1 administrative approval.
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CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: So basically, let's go back to the list of questions.
So basically, not required. Covered by P\&Z approval.
MR. ANDRES: So, you don't have to address that in this.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think we talked about 29 already.
MR. COCKERLINE: We did. And we determined that it was -- I think we determined that it was really the town's responsibility for that. We should make it a recommendation?
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Recommend it to the town.
MR. COCKERLINE: Yeah.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We can't --
MR. COCKERLINE: We don't have any jurisdiction, really.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: That's right because the town still owns the property. They are leasing it. It's not about that. But I think we definitely -- I mean, I've already --
We have to talk about a couple things now.
I guess going back to the windows. Looks like we're getting through everything tonight.

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MR. COCKERLINE: Oh, yeah, we're back to that. Okay.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I would like to require that they lower the chimney. Yep, there we got it. What are we doing about the windows? That's the last thing.

MR. COCKERLINE: Well, you know, I can -- of course, I like mine better, but B, require changes, but have the Applicant come with modifications if unattainable. In think --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We are going to -- so we are going --

MR. COCKERLINE: I can support that. But I just want us to make that clear to them that --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think they are listening. They don't need to have us make it clear. So, we're going to condition on true divided light windows? I certainly would support that.

MR. COCKERLINE: Yeah, I mean, it's -- it's something we should ask them to certainly reach for.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think it will go a long way to solving the problems with the back along with those columns clad.

MS. SHYER: Sorry, Michael, have we got these columns clad business? Is that up on 9; is it?

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I believe.

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MR. COCKERLINE: Stone veneer, is that what we were talking about.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yeah, I think we should do stone cladding, yeah. I mean, this is just our thought process. We're going to have --

So, anything more you want to deliberate on? Have we exhausted --

MR. COCKERLINE: Let's see.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Bring it up.
MS. SHYER: -- color of the building.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: What?
MS. SHYER: What about the color of the building?

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I imagine it would be white and gray.

MS. SHYER: That's going to be very big. What about gray with white trim?

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay.
MS. SHYER: I'm not proposing a color. I'm just saying --

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: No, think gray with white trim would be better. Would you like to have a specific color gray?

MS. SHYER: No.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Do you have a color chart

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there?

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there?
            MS. SHYER: No, I don't. And that's not my --
        CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay.
            MS. SHYER: I'm just saying should we have, you
know, a --
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: That's what they have shown.
Gray with white trim.
    MS. SHYER: The darker the better, but --
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: The darker the better?
    MR. COCKERLINE: Well, I like what's
represented there.
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I do like --
    MR. COCKERLINE: That's a fairly light gray.
    MS. SHYER: It's not what's represented on one
    of the other renderings we saw where it was quite dark
    blue.
    MR. COCKERLINE: Well, that was the nighttime
    one that was sort of bluish.
    MS. SHYER: Oh.
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: That's nice. That's very
    nice.
        MR. COCKERLINE: I'm uncomfortable making this
        recommendation.
        CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Not a recommendation. It's
        a condition.
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MR. COCKERLINE: Yeah. Even worse.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think it should be appear in color as of the renderings. Why don't we pick a rendering or is this -- pick a rendering and it should appear --

That, to me, is very nice.
MR. COCKERLINE: That's kind of a warm gray.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: It is. And it's not overpowering.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: That's nice. Let's use that as the --

MS. SHYER: Well, that's in keeping with the neighborhood.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: That's right there -- that's the color we will condition it on that color scheme. That's fine. Done.

It's very attractive.
MR. COCKERLINE: I'm glad that works for you, Michael.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Is it don't work for you?
MR. RIVA: It works.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Does that not work for you.

MR. COCKERLINE: It works, it works.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think we want to make sure

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that we're getting something that's tasteful.
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that we're getting something that's tasteful.
MS. SHYER: And it's going to go with Michael's
MS. SHYER: And it's going to go with Michael's
white curtains.
white curtains.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Oh, wow.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Oh, wow.
MR. COCKERLINE: Correct.
MR. COCKERLINE: Correct.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes. I wonder what the
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yes. I wonder what the
various proponents must -- It's a good thing the chat is
various proponents must -- It's a good thing the chat is
silenced. I can just imagine I'm going to be called a
silenced. I can just imagine I'm going to be called a
moron again in this hearing.
moron again in this hearing.
MS. SHYER: [Unintelligible] Michael, in the
MS. SHYER: [Unintelligible] Michael, in the
garden?
garden?
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Hm?
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Hm?
MS. SHYER: I was just kidding.
MS. SHYER: I was just kidding.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Is there anything more.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Is there anything more.
Thank you, Abby.
Thank you, Abby.
MR. COCKERLINE: So, Michael, will you -- will
MR. COCKERLINE: So, Michael, will you -- will
this be put into the form of a resolution?
this be put into the form of a resolution?
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We haven't gotten -- we
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We haven't gotten -- we
haven't even decided what kind of -- do you want a
haven't even decided what kind of -- do you want a
resolution to deny with prejudice --
resolution to deny with prejudice --
MR. COCKERLINE: No.
MR. COCKERLINE: No.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Without prejudice to
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Without prejudice to
approve? What resolution?
approve? What resolution?
MS. CONROY: Abby. Chuck, isn't it better to
MS. CONROY: Abby. Chuck, isn't it better to
have just a resolution in the positive that it either

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    have just a resolution in the positive that it either
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    1 passes or fails?
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    1 passes or fails?
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MS. CONROY: Would we just -- would it just be on the regular agenda or would you want a special meeting

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    MR. ANDRES: Yeah, it's always good to start
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    MR. ANDRES: Yeah, it's always good to start
with a resolution in favor. If I'm asked to doublecheck,
with a resolution in favor. If I'm asked to doublecheck,
yeah.
yeah.
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay. That's fine. That's
    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Okay. That's fine. That's
going to be Abby, Chuck -- you are directing Abby, Chuck
going to be Abby, Chuck -- you are directing Abby, Chuck
and --
and --
            MR. ANDRES: Yeah.
            MR. ANDRES: Yeah.
            CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: And me to prepare an
            CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: And me to prepare an
affirmative resolution with all these points.
affirmative resolution with all these points.
            MR. COCKERLINE: So moved.
            MR. COCKERLINE: So moved.
            CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We have to move it, Chuck?
            CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: We have to move it, Chuck?
            MR. COCKERLINE: No. I was just trying to
            MR. COCKERLINE: No. I was just trying to
    help --
    help --
            MR. ANDRES: No.
            MR. ANDRES: No.
            CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: No, it's a direction --
            CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: No, it's a direction --
            MR. COCKERLINE: It's a recommendation.
            MR. COCKERLINE: It's a recommendation.
            CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: This time you can recommend.
            CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: This time you can recommend.
                    MR. COCKERLINE: It's a requirement.
                    MR. COCKERLINE: It's a requirement.
                    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: No. It's a recommendation.
                    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: No. It's a recommendation.
                    So, now let's talk with Chuck, Abby and I.
                    So, now let's talk with Chuck, Abby and I.
                        Could we get this done by May 11th? I don't think so.
                        Could we get this done by May 11th? I don't think so.
                                    Or can we?
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                                    Or can we?
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    1 for that?
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CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: No, let's -- What do you think?
MS. CONROY: I think you know your Commission better than I do.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: I think it's going to be wordsmithing of the resolution.
MS. CONROY: That's what I'm wondering. How much wordsmithing will there be if three of us have already looked at it, is my question?
MS. SHYER: I prefer to have it on the regular meeting than a special meeting for this. But I have no idea what volumes are coming through the office now. Abby?

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MS. CONROY: Too soon to tell also what else would be on the agenda at this point.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Yeah.
MS. CONROY: I think we know we have one hearing for an accessory apartment, so that shouldn't be -- those generally don't bring too much.

CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Well, until we get -- we are running on near empty until we get Abby a full-time [Unintelligible] up there. All of the people who were the decision makers that I see out there. Abby needs full-time help. Can we do this? Should we just do it

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    1 for the next meeting which is what?
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for the next meeting which is what?
MS. SHYER: May 17.
MS. CONROY: Correct.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Is that the reference? It gives us a bit more time.
MR. COCKERLINE: I support that.
MR. WHALEN: Yeah, I agree.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: And Chuck, would you please opine on whether the ex parte rules are still in effect until we vote on this?
MR. ANDRES: Yes. That's absolutely correct. No one should engage in any conversations with the Applicants, Applicant's representative, Intervenor, Intervenor's representative or the public at large at all. So you should respectfully decline if you are approached, you should -- don't read any e-mails and other public comments on the thing. Just basing your decision on the documents in the record.
MR. COCKERLINE: What to we do with letters to the editor?
MR. ANDRES: Try not to read.
MR. COCKERLINE: Cover our eyes.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: You're kidding. We can't read -- that's --
MR. ANDRES: Yeah, look, it's an end around the

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    1 ex parte. So, just avoid them.
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    CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: But it's public --
    MR. ANDRES: It's an ex parte. You know,
    it's -- you know, it --
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: It's public information.
MR. ANDRES: It's public information that you
should try to avoid.
MR. COCKERLINE: Avert your eyes.
MR. ANDRES: Like sequestered juries. Just try
to avoid it.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Why don't we just stop
having the "Lakeville Journal" delivered to our homes the
next couple weeks.
MR. RIVA: Come to work for me for a couple
weeks. You will be busy. You won't have time to read
them.
MS. CONROY: Come to work for me for a couple
weeks, too.
MR. RIVA: I said that first, Abby.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: So, I have to go to Town
Hall and decide if I want to work with the Land Use
Office or go work for Lee Ace now.
MR. RIVA: Ace.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Ace is the place. Or I can
just go and continue to have [Unintelligible] to do what

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    1 I want to do.
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MR. ANDRES: There you go.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: All right. So, I guess we would like to have a motion to adjourn the meeting.
MR. COCKERLINE: So moved.
MR. WHALEN: Second.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: All those in favor?
ALL: Aye.
CHAIRMAN KLEMENS: Anyone opposed? It's adjourned. Until the 17th. Until next time a we're gathering.
MS. CONROY: May 17th.
(Whereby, the meeting adjourned)

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\[
C E R T I F I C A T I O N
\]

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the audio recording provided, limited only by the technology of the recording.

Dated this 19th day of July, 2021.

Vitoria Stackemal
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