VILLAGE OF BROOKVILLE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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IN THE MATTER OF THE

TAM O'SHANTER COUNTRY CLUB

SOIL REMEDIATION

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BEFORE: DANIEL SEROTA, Mayor

CAROLINE BAZZINI, Deputy Mayor

ROBERT SPINA, Trustee JOHN BURNS, Trustee EDWARD CHESNIK, Trustee

DATE: March 26, 2024

TIME: 6:30 p.m.

PLACE: AHRC

189 Wheatley Road

Brookville, New York 11548

VILLAGE ATTORNEY: JOHN CHASE, ESQ.

VILLAGE ENGINEER: PAUL STEVENS

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT: TIMOTHY DOUGHERTY

REPORTED BY: Christa Flash, RPR

MAYOR SEROTA: Good evening, neighbors and residents. Good to see we have a nice turnout here tonight.

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I'm just going to explain how we're going to operate tonight to make things as smooth as can be. I'm going to give a brief statement, our village attorney, John Chase, is going to follow up with that, and then the attorney for the developer is here with his engineer, our village engineer is here, as well, and I'm going to ask the residents, if we can, because there's so many of us here tonight, to limit to three minutes apiece.

And, remember, we're here tonight for Tam O'Shanter Country Club soil remediation and what's going on with that. We have regular trustees meetings every month, so if one of the residents starts to ask about if we're going to put a sidewalk or putting up a stop sign somewhere, that is not for this meeting, and to move things along I'll use the gavel to remind everybody; otherwise, we'll be here until midnight and I don't think we want to do

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 that.

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So I want to thank everybody for coming, and we're all here, like I said, for the Tam O'Shanter Country Club and for the soil remediation.

As many of you are aware, in March 2022, two years ago, the Village of Brookville's Planning Board granted preliminary subdivision approval to permit the subdivision of this property into 29 lots pursuant to the Village's Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances.

Twenty-seven of the lots will be improved with a single-family residential dwelling with an average lot size of five acres. One lot will contain a storm water recharge basin, and one lot will be transferred to the Village of Brookville for future municipal use.

The subdivision is in full compliance with the village's master plan and all of the village's zoning and subdivision regulations.

I noted that the subdivision includes significant conservation and scenic

easements located around the entire

perimeter of the property to buffer the

development from adjoining residential

properties and Fruitledge Road and provides

for retention of as many of the existing

wooded areas as possible.

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Most importantly, with respect to tonight's meeting, the subdivision approval was made explicitly conditioned upon and subject to the developer applying for and obtaining approval of the Nassau County Health Department with respect to the remediation and cleanup of the fertilizer material, which has been identified in this soil throughout the property at varying levels with specifically arsenic.

Unfortunately, as I understand it, to remediate the cleanup, the impacted soil, to the satisfaction of the Nassau County Health Department, the Health Department is requiring approximately 135 (sic) cubic yards of soil to be removed and disposed of and replaced with clean topsoil in a matter that will restore the property to conditions safe for people to reside.

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The process of this remediation plan will have a significant negative impact, not only to the Village of Brookville and the local community, but to the preservation of the conservation and scenic easement areas and wooded areas around and the open space. It has been estimated that the removal of this topsoil would involve as many as 22,000 trucks, 11,000 trucks in and 11,000 trucks out, and add in another 6,000 of clean fill.

The developers have requested that the village consider permitting them to implement the site management plan as an alternative approach to mitigating the impacted soil. In sum and substance, this alternative plan would involve blending the soil on site with deeper clean soil to achieve concentrations of soil contaminants below the applicable standards.

The benefit to the village and our local community of this soil blending plan is that it does not require the export of 135 (sic) cubic yards of topsoil and import of another 80,000 cubic yards of clean soil,

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and, according to the developers, avoiding large excavation and soil exportation and importation, which will mean less potential for migration of the contaminants from the open excavation, wind erosion, stormwater intrusion and et cetera, and this would produce a negative impact on the local community.

I want to emphasize that actually no, no, decisions have been made by this village with respect to the request, and no decisions are going to be made tonight to the developer's proposed alternative soil remediation.

In the event that the village determines that the soil management remediation plan would be in the best interest of the village and the most protective to the health, safety and welfare of its residents, I can assure you that the means, methods and techniques of this implementation of such a plan will be reviewed and approved and monitored and supervised throughout the process by the village and its engineers.

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The health, safety and welfare of the residents is my charge, as mayor, and also the charge of the trustees, and the village will require written sign-off from the Health Department that the property has been remediated and cleaned up to their satisfaction and conditionally safe for people to reside in.

I'm going to give the microphone over to Mr. Chase, our village attorney, for a brief statement.

MR. CHASE: Do I have to have the microphone?

MAYOR SEROTA: Not if you don't want it.

MR. CHASE: Thank you, Mr. Mayor.

That was a job well done, and I think you've stolen my thunder because there's not much left to say after you've taken care of it all.

Maybe I can just add a few comments to it, and some of those comments are because, fortunately or unfortunately, the Board that ran this process and approved the subdivision of this property was the

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Planning Board and not the Board of

Trustees, and because I was maybe a little

more involved with the Planning Board

procedures, perhaps, you know, some

additional comments would be helpful.

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Just to give a little more background and context to what the mayor has said, at the time that this proposed subdivision was before the Planning Board several years back in 21/22, at that time the village hired an environmental consultant, and pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act, the Planning Board was required to take a hard look at the environmental impacts of the project, and, as a result of that study, the Planning Board did identify and acknowledge, in its negative declaration pursuant to SEQRA, that there was contamination in the soil resulting from fertilizers which results in arsenic and other metals.

So at the time the Planning Board approved the subdivision and issued its negative declaration pursuant to SEQRA, it was very clear that the Planning Board

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 required that this contamination had to be

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remediated.

At that time, as the mayor said, the approval was subject to the Nassau County Department of Health signing off and approving the remediation of the contamination, and the reason for that is it's the Nassau County Department of Health which is the sole agency that has jurisdiction over the cleanup, that the village doesn't have responsibility or an obligation to perform the cleanup itself. It lies solely in the hands of the Department of Health.

So this problem was anticipated in our environmental review and in the decision of the Planning Board, and, accordingly, it was referred to the Department of Health for review and approval.

The problem that has arisen, as the mayor just alluded to, was the Department of Health has a very draconian method of remediation of contamination. The Department of Health is saying, in sum and substance and in laymen's terms, there's

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135,000 -- not 135 -- 135,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil, and what the Department of Health is expecting this developer to do, irregardless of the negative impacts it would have on this village, is to remove it all and replace it all, and, as the mayor said, that would result in some estimated 22,000 truckloads in the village.

Obviously, the Mayor and the Board of Trustees is now concerned that that draconian method of cleaning up the site is going to result, not only in 22,000 truckloads, but the noise, the carbon monoxide, the pollution, the destruction of the village roads and on and on and on as anybody with common sense could figure.

So that's where it stood until the developer came before the village with an alternative proposal to remediate the contamination, and in very laymen's terms, and Mr. Martins and consultants much brighter than I will get, hopefully, into some detail about it and answer your questions, but, in sum and substance, what they're proposing is to blend the soil on

site, which means they would blend the contaminated soil for some depth with clean soil, and as a result of that blending, the resultant soil would fall below the minimum standards, and, I don't know, 60 parts from whatever. And so, as the mayor said, there has been no decision made on it, but I think we all think that at least it's a proposal that deserves some scrutiny by the village.

The benefits, in my opinion and the Board's opinion, is no more exportation or importation of soil, it avoids large excavations, and these large excavations, when it's windy out, you have friable arsenic in the air that could affect abutting residents. So there's a tremendous amount of benefits to consider with this alternative method of remediation contamination.

One of the things that I think
needs to be emphasized, however, is that if
it's approved, if the village decides to go
forward with this alternate remediation, one
of the big benefits, at least in the Board's
mind, is that the village will then be in

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control of making sure that the remediation is done in a fashion that is most protective of the health of the residents in the village as possible. Not to cast dispersions on the Nassau County Department of Health or other agencies, I don't know what kind of consultants and what kind of protocols they're going to have to clean up this contamination.

By going this way, the village is going to hire its own consultants, its own environmental consultant. It has Liro as its village engineer, which has a very huge environmental department. We would probably also retain Pat Cleary, who was the consultant when this came before the Planning Board.

And so it seems to me, and to the Board, that this at least deserves a hard look, because if I was a neighbor or resident of this village, at least at the beginning, I would feel better knowing that the village and your elected officials and your consultants and our consultants and the people we hire are going to make sure that

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this is done the right way. Simply stated,

better that the village is in charge of this

than the Health Department.

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However, one small glitch or one impediment is that the village is not going to be willing to, and probably would not, if they went forward with this, aggregate the jurisdiction of the Health Department. We would still require that the Health Department sign off on this cleanup as proposed by the developers, and their sign-off on the map would still be required by the village to protect the village.

So, I mean, that's sort of an overview of where we are. I think that the purpose of this meeting, if I may,
Mr. Mayor, is we're at a juncture, before the village makes a final determination, as to whether to consider this alternative method of remediation and that it's time to hear from the residents, because at the end of the day, whether we have 22,000 trucks or we do an on-site blending, you are the people that are most affected, and I think it's important to the village and the

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trustees to hear any questions or concerns

that you may have before we take another

step.

I hope I wasn't too windy, Mayor, and I apologize.

MAYOR SEROTA: No. It's important that we get this overview.

Now I'm going to turn the mic over to Mr. Martins, who is the attorney for the developer, and then when Mr. Martins is finished, we will open up the floor for questions.

MR. MARTINS: Thank you, Mr. Mayor,
Members of the Board. Pleasure to be here
again. Thank you for the opportunity to
present this evening.

As has already been stated, this is an option between A and B, A being the option that was presented to the developer through the Nassau County Department of Health, which requires, as you mentioned, Mayor, removal of topsoil throughout the -- at least a majority of 135 or so acres of Tam O'Shanter.

There are areas where there is very

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little if no contamination, mostly around the driving range, but the application of fertilizer, which led to the accumulation of arsenic, mostly took place on fairways and greens.

I think it's important to note it's in fertilizers generically. So the reason we don't see it in farmland is because farmland is tilled, usually once or multiple times a year, and they do exactly what we're talking about doing here.

The DEC or at least the Department of Health's interpretation is that the land would have to be stripped of the top layer, all of that removed, and soil would have to be returned. Obviously, the impacts to the community are significant given the number of trucks that are involved, and there are concerns about that.

We had discussions with the

Department of Health. We had concerns and

discussions with the county, as well,

because the impacts would not be limited to

the village. Regionally there would be

impacts in terms of trucks accessing the

Long Island Expressway and getting to and from the site. So we wanted discussions about the broader impact of removing this much soil and whether or not there were alternatives.

So I want to be clear: The applicant and the developer has sought Brownfield tax credits as part of this effort. They reached out to the DEC and made an application, and they have been approved for tax credits, which will offset part of the expense, if they, in fact, have to remove the soil. That's option A.

Option B was looking at best practices in other jurisdictions, specifically in New Jersey where they've dealt with this issue in the past, and, frankly, there are other jurisdictions right here on Long Island, mostly on the town level, where they deal with soil remediation on a site-by-site basis.

This site is obviously larger. It requires a little bit more attention. We haven't seen a golf course have to deal with this issue, but I assure you that every golf

course out there has arsenic. It's there.

And as these golf courses are taken off line and developed over time, they're going to have to deal with this issue. This just happens to be the first one that is being presented. This will serve as, I think, a model for how this is handled going forward.

I think there's a strong resistance, generically, to having to remove this much soil because of the impacts to the immediate community, and, obviously, to the larger community, as well. So what the developer did is went out, hired consultants, and looked at exactly the alternative.

Milling in place or tilling in place, there's equipment that does that. It allows for the areas to be broken up into grids, to do grids independently, to have the village have its own consultants review and oversee it, to do each piece independently, evaluate before moving on to the next piece to ensure that we are actually, one, addressing the issue, but also doing it in a way that is in keeping

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 with the village's expectations and certainly with a minimum of impact to the surrounding properties.

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The benefits. The first option A, removal of soil. Typically, a truck can carry about 20 or 30 yards, cubic yards, of soil. One hundred thirty-five thousand cubic yards, even if you're doing 10 trucks or 15 trucks per day and you work out that scenario, it will take, by many estimates, you know, over a year to transport and move that many truckloads, and that's if you're moving every day. And we're not doing -- we're just doing math. I'm not trying to -- I'm just highlighting what those impacts are because we should be very clear about it.

The milling or the tilling in place, at least the projections we have is that it will take about four months, in place, from the point when we're permitted to start. We expect that it will take approximately two or three weeks to mobilize on site, identifying which areas will be done in whichever sequence the village feels and your consultants feel are appropriate.

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We will till each area, and, frankly, in doing that, they will be tested before

moving on to the next one.

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There will be monitors set up.

There will be consultants available on site, not only for the developer, but for the village, as well, borne at the expense of the developer with the idea of addressing it appropriately, and that's the goal.

This is not something new. It has been done in other jurisdictions. As I said, there's equipment that allows for it. It isn't -- it is heavy equipment, but it has been described to me, and certainly what I've seen in pictures and videos, although I haven't seen it live, as a large piece of equipment, almost akin to a Zamboni on ice where the tilling takes place under the machine, and so it's contained as it moves across.

The idea also is that as each area is done, it's reseeded and so that it doesn't become just a patch of dirt, but it is reseeded in real time so that it returns back to green as soon as possible, and it's

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 not done all at once, but it's done in sequence so that it can be properly controlled.

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You know, Mayor and Mr. Chase, you both made a point about the Department of Health having to sign off. Nothing changes with regard to that. As part of the preliminary subdivision approval, we do have a responsibility to get sign-off from the county in both the Department of Public Works and the Department of Health. What they require is that we bring back a report that shows that we are below the thresholds necessary for approval, and as long as we're in -- we have reports that show that our thresholds match, then they will have the ability to sign off and to move this process forward, as well.

So that is it. I guess if I had to go back and look at some of the concerns, the DEC would have jurisdiction under a Brownfield application. They would have oversight, as well. That impact, and I just point it out because it is a significant difference between one and the other, if

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we're required -- if the developer is required to remove soil on the scale that we're talking about, there will also be impacts to the trees. There will be impacts to the conservation easements that were negotiated and approved by the Planning Board with regard to the perimeter of the property and would undermine the viability of trees and the stand of trees, and there's a priority in developing this property that we keep them in place.

So one of the additional points, just that if we're removing a foot or two feet of topsoil, that there will be impacts to the trees that we're trying to preserve. If we are able to get to this option B, we'll be able to till around those trees, preserve the conservation areas, preserve the stands of trees, and to the extent, and we've had this discussion as part of our soil management plan, to the extent that there is a need to do it, when we get to those areas, a lot of that work can be done by hand and, therefore, obviate the impacts to the trees and to the

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 conservation areas, which is, again, a benefit of going with that second option.

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so we appreciate the opportunity to present, to put this on the table as an option. We have spoken to Nassau County. They have agreed that if it is the village's decision to permit this to go forward, that they have no objection. What they do want is to make sure that the land and the property is compliant with state environmental regulations, and as long as we're below the threshold and we're compliant, they do not have an issue with us moving forward with this second plan, as well.

And so with that, Mayor, Members of the Board, thank you for the opportunity to be here, and we'll be happy to listen.

I just want to point out a point.

I think it's an important point just in case anyone misunderstands where we're coming from. It's going to take longer, it's going to probably be more impactful for us to move forward with the soil removal. Obviously, it's also going to be more expensive to go

forward with the soil removal, but there's an offset to that with the DEC Brownfield credits.

And I just want to be clear that this is not -- it is an easier way, it is a faster way, and it is a less impactful way, but I want to -- for anyone to think that is something that is going to be cheaper to do one or the other, Mayor, I want to be clear, the developer is prepared to move forward with whichever one of these two options the village is more comfortable with. We prefer to do the second. It's quicker, it's going to be less impactful, and I think it's probably the better solution overall, but if it's the village's will that we move 135,000 cubic yards of dirt and move that as a condition of getting this project moving, there are DEC Brownfield approvals in place which will give tax credits to the developer and offset the expense of them doing that, which they're prepared to do. They'd rather not, but I just want to be clear that that is an option.

Thank you.

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MAYOR SEROTA: Thank you, 1 Mr. Martins. 2 Before we continue, I'm being told 3 there's about 20-some-odd people out in the 4 foyer. So if we can try and come all in 5 here so you can hear closer, we're all a big 6 family here in Brookville and I want 7 everybody to come in. 8 while we're doing that, I'm going 9 to open up the floor. I'd ask that you 10 raise your hand, and if you are capable to 11 12 come, state your name at the mic and address 13 your question. 14 Just state your name and ask your question. 15 MR. GOLDBERG: My name is Perry 16 Goldberg. I'm on Wood Acres. 17 I would like to know if --18 MAYOR SEROTA: Perry, a little 19 20 louder. 21 MR. GOLDBERG: This thing is not 22 working that well. 23 MAYOR SEROTA: There you go. MR. GOLDBERG: What I would like to 24 know is this machine, how many acres a day

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 is this machine capable of doing? 1 Number two, is the soil going to be 2 hosed down so that the dust will be 3 contained, and are they going to be 4 maintaining the rest of the property as 5 they're doing it? 6 MAYOR SEROTA: Kevin Walsh or 7 Mr. Martins, where are you to answer that 8 question? 9 MR. GERZBERG: The answer is is 10 11 that --12 MAYOR SEROTA: Efrem, just state 13 your name. 14 MR. GERZBERG: Efrem Gerzberg. MR. GOLDBERG: And you are, sir? 15 MR. GERZBERG: A developer. 16 The answer is is that it generally 17 works through about four acres over the 18 course of four or five days, depending on 19 20 how many times it has to go over the area. 2.1 A lot of -- another question was whether there will be a wetting down 22 process. The answer is that there will 23 always be a water truck on site. If it was 2.4

weather like today, you wouldn't need it.

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All those things are going to be monitored and ruled by your own developer. So there will be air monitoring done. In both situations the DEC requires that, as well.

So in both situations, to be clear, even if we did the removal, the DEC requires a number of safeguards across the whole property.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: How loud is the truck?

MR. GERZBERG: How loud is the truck? You mean the --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: The machine that's tilling.

MR. GERZBERG: There's two different types of machines. One is just a big tractor with a special machine that goes underground and tills it like you see on a farm, not loud at all. Certainly the dump trucks are louder than those two pieces of equipment, and we would comply with the noise ordinances. It's no different than you building a home and a foundation.

MAYOR SEROTA: Mr. Owens, I think you had raised your hand.

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MR. MARTINS: Just to follow up on that point, as I mentioned, there would be a grid set up with various sections being done in a sequence. The idea would be to coordinate with the village to get that sequence from the village to, frankly, to figure out which areas to do first.

The immediate impacts would be as we're doing the border with the residential community. Obviously, there will be a priority of being sensitive to doing those at certain times of the year where it's going to be less impactful. We had hoped to do it, actually, late winter so that we could actually reduce the impacts. There are fewer people outdoors. But as we move away from the perimeter of the property and into the bulk of the property, those impacts, in terms of noise and the like, will be minimized because it will just be farther away.

MR. GERZBERG: Sorry, just one other thing on that. There will also be a roller there. So what happens is after it's done, you roll it, seed it in sections, and

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 the rest of the property will be maintained. 1 Eventually, it takes about three weeks for 2 seed to germinate, and then we would mow 3 that area when we were done, but the 4 property would be maintained the same way it 5 is now. It has been vacant, as you know, 6 I'm sure, for the last couple of years. 7 Wе haven't run a golf club, but it will be 8 9 maintained the same way. MAYOR SEROTA: Mr. Owens? 10 MR. OWENS: I have trouble 11 12 standing. Is it all right if I ask the 13 question sitting? 14 MAYOR SEROTA: Sure. Go ahead. Just speak loud for everybody. 15 MR. OWENS: Mr. Martins, I believe, 16 represents our district? 17 MR. MONTGOMERY: You used to 18 represent our district, right? 19 20 MAYOR SEROTA: Okay. 2.1 MR. MONTGOMERY: You used to 22 represent our district, correct? 23 MR. OWENS: The state. You're a 2.4 state assemblyman or a state senator?

MR. MARTINS:

I am a state senator,

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 yes, sir. 1 MR. MONTGOMERY: Still are? 2 3 MR. OWENS: You represent the district of Brookville? 4 MR. MARTINS: I still represent a 5 senate district that includes Brookville, 6 7 yes. MR. OWENS: Right. Okay. 8 So are 9 you tonight representing Brookville or the developer? 10 MR. MONTGOMERY: It's a fair 11 12 question. 13 MR. MARTINS: Thank you. Mayor, and, sir, thank you for that 14 question. Being a state legislator is a 15 part-time job, and so we do have our 16 employment. Part of the joys of being in a 17 state legislature is that we have what's 18 called a citizen legislature. People do 19 20 their work during the year, and then they go 2.1 up to Albany in order to represent the 22 community. 23 So I happen to be a lawyer. That's 2.4 how I represent -- you know, that's how I

support my own family, and so my choice to

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 run for state senate had nothing to do with 1 the fact that I continue to be a practicing 2 lawyer, as well, but I do appreciate your 3 question. 4 MR. OWENS: One more question: 5 Does the developer live in Brookville? 6 MR. MARTINS: The second question 7 is whether the developer lives in 8 9 Brookville, and the answer is, no, he does 10 not. MR. MONTGOMERY: Does he plan to 11 live in Brookville? 12 13 MR. OWENS: Why are you 14 representing him? I mean, I would assume you should be representing the residents of 15 Brookville. 16 17 MR. MARTINS: Well, thank you for that, sir. Mayor, thank you. I assure you, 18 19 Mayor, that I represent hundreds, sometimes 20 probably over my career thousands of people. Not everyone lives in the community where 2.1 22 they hope to build. This happens to be one 23 of those examples, as well. MR. OWENS: I just find it a 2.4

conflict of interest.

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MAYOR SEROTA: Mr. Goldberg?

MR. GOLDBERG: Robert Goldberg, 17
Victoria Lane. I'm adjacent to the property.

I've read the various submission documents, both to the Village and the State DEC. I had numerous conversations with the village, the State DEC, Nassau County Department of Health. I've had many conversations with all of them. I've researched arsenic contamination and the various remediation alternatives. I'm not an expert, but I think I'm reasonably well informed.

My understanding continues to be that the county would require removal replacement. It does not allow remediation via blending or mixing, so I was surprised today to hear otherwise.

My understanding also is that the Brownfield application has not yet been approved, and if it was approved, we would then have a chance to have a public hearing on the work plan, and based on my last conversation with the state, that has not

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Setting all that aside, as to whether blending should be approved, I've got a number of questions on it. I'll list them out. You can answer them after I'm done or at some future meeting or other communication.

We've already talked about the 135,000 cubic yards.

For the blending method, what percentage of the site would be affected? It looks from the map like about 75 percent. It also looks like at least 20 percent of the borings have measurements more than two times the RUSCO, the Restricted Residential Soil Cleanup Objective, which is 16 parts.

what equipment would be used for blending? I've read about rotary and deep spade. Are there other methods?

The contamination ranges from

3 inches to 24 inches given that the boring
measurements, some of them are well more
than two times. You're not just turning
over a couple of inches of soil. So will
different methods be used for different

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 areas of the property?

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How many pieces of machinery would you use at any one time?

For example, boring OS WA 22, which is right by my house, has a measurement of 84 and a half at zero to three inches, note, compared to the 16 limit -- versus 16. So you would need to go down many multiples of three inches in order to blend to get to 16.

Also by my house, OS 63 has a measure of 35 at zero to three inches, 20 at about a foot. So you need to go down several feet to blend that.

OS 72 has a measure of 35 at zero to three inches.

OS 80 has a measure of 35 at zero to three inches.

And OS WA 23 has 50 at zero to three inches, 22 at 10 to 12 inches, and 13 at 12 to 24 inches, meaning you need to be going down probably four, five, six feet in order to blend that. It's hard to see the equipment that's going to do that.

More importantly, my understanding is that proper blending requires the removal

of all green vegetation before the blending begins since clump soil cannot be adequately blended. I've read this in various research reports.

would the removal be by stripping of the sod or by some chemical treatment, which, of course, causes other problems.

What percentage of the property is clay, since I've read that clay is very difficult to blend. In fact, it can't blend in because it's so clumpy, so how would that ground be dealt with?

How many trees would need to be removed as part of the remediation efforts? I just heard none, but, again, I do not understand since the other approach of removing the topsoil would result in trees being damaged.

My understanding is that the horse trail and brush also are affected, again, looking at the borings, though possibly not as much as by the fairways, which would make sense. Would the trail and brush need --

MAYOR SEROTA: Robert, we've got to try and --

1	MR. GOLDBERG: Would the trail and
2	brush need to be cleared as part of the
3	remediation? If not, why not?
4	Has there been an environmental
5	impact study of blending, including on the
6	wildlife in the conservation zone and
7	surrounding brush?
8	Has there been any studies of
9	blending verses soil removing regarding the
10	level of airborne arsenic?
11	What's the basis for the particular
12	airborne monitoring limits and the airborne
13	monitoring proposal?
14	Since blending has been known to
15	fail, and in some cases made the project
16	site worse by spreading these contaminants,
17	what's the remedy if the project is not
18	completed?
19	Related under the Brownfield
20	program we can dispense with all that.
21	MAYOR SEROTA: Robert
22	MR. GOLDBERG: I'm done? Okay.
23	Well, I will give you the rest.
24	MAYOR SEROTA: Thank you.

MR. GOLDBERG: I've got a lot more.

MAYOR SEROTA: Robert, thank you for your due diligence.

Mr. Walsh?

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MR. WALSH: Kevin Walsh from VHB Engineering.

Just to be clear, we're not the engineers who developed the soil management plan. They couldn't be here tonight, but we were involved in the preparation of the initial sampling and the discussions of the methodology. We've been working closely with Ceci, who is the consultant with the particular expertise in this area. I'll do my best to answer as many of those questions as I can.

As far as what percent of the site is affected, I think you're correct that about 75 percent of the site is affected.

Our sampling program undertook around -- I believe it was around 200-plus sampling locations, a total of almost 400 individual samples at varying depths in order to prepare a report on which this soil management plan alternative was based.

As far as the level of exceedances

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and the depths and so on, I think I can answer that in one blanket statement. As is laid out in the soil management plan, there's a comprehensive process to this. There's bench testing at the beginning to determine what the proper ratios need to be to get to the exceedances -- not the exceedances, but the program exceedances before the tilling even starts.

Then there's a pilot program within each of the grids that comprise the individual phases of the work, and then there's -- then you would proceed to the actual tilling and restoration, and at the end of that process there is sampling that takes place again to ensure that those areas meet the proper levels of contamination. That can be done at different depths.

That's why the pilot program takes place, to make sure that we understand, or the contractors understand, what depths the exceedances take place at so they can be tilled properly.

As I say, the entire process has many steps to ensure that at the end of the

day, what the other consultant intends to provide is a comprehensive report that can be issued to the county and whoever else, to the village, demonstrating that they've met the requirements that we were looking to achieve.

As far as the removal of trees goes, I think Mr. Martins mentioned that the concentrations from the 200-plus sample locations that we've taken are more heavily in the areas of the tees and greens, very little in the way of issues, that I remember seeing on the mapping, in the areas that were left natural. Obviously, those weren't fertilized. The trails and the perimeter buffer areas were generally not fertilized.

So we believe, through the use of the soil remediation process, that we can protect those areas and maintain as many of those trees as possible, which would not be the case, as Mr. Martins said, if we --

MR. GOLDBERG: Those borings do show.

MR. WALSH: If we had to strip everything -- I'm sorry.

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1	MR. GOLDBERG: The borings along
2	the perimeter that you're saying don't have
3	contamination, of course
4	MR. GERZBERG: Not in the
5	conservation area.
6	MR. GOLDBERG: Is there a boring in
7	the conservation area?
8	MR. GERZBERG: Yeah. The County
9	had us move borings
10	MR. GOLDBERG: Well, there's one
11	right by my house, which is a conservation
12	area that
13	MAYOR SEROTA: Well, either it is
14	or it isn't, and if there's
15	MR. GOLDBERG: I'll stop.
16	MR. WALSH: You're welcome to
17	review the report.
18	MR. GOLDBERG: I did.
19	MR. WALSH: The Brookville
20	consulting engineer will review the report,
21	and if it needs to be remediated, it will be
22	remediated.
23	MR. CHASE: Kevin, I'm sorry to
24	interrupt, but could I just ask a question,

because, as you know and hopefully most of

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the residents know, when the Planning Board did approve this subdivision, it did provide for extremely substantial conservation easements as well as open areas and other things, and the question keeps coming up, and I think it would be good if you could elaborate on it, are those wooded areas, scenic easements, that are heavily vegetated and existing all around the perimeter of the property, are they going to remain or are they going to be destroyed and affected in any way? I'm not sure I'm clear on the answer to that.

MR. WALSH: We prepared a sampling regime that covered the entire property, as the county required us to do. It did reach, I believe, into those areas selectively so that we can ensure that those areas were either not exceeding the standards or could be dealt with, and every effort will be made, based on those sampling grids, to only treat the areas that need to be treated and preserve any of the areas that are natural.

Like I said, if they were natural they weren't getting fertilized, for the

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 most part. There may have been some, you 1 know, runoff-related-type things, but it's 2 not likely that there would be an extensive 3 amount of remediation required in those 4 5 areas. MR. CHASE: I think that is 6 something that we're going to have to get a 7 more elaborate answer in the future on 8 9 because --MR. WALSH: Well, you know, as I 10 11 say --12 MR. CHASE: -- the destruction of 13 those areas is something that the residents have expressed as critical. 14 MR. WALSH: Well, all of that 15 information is in the sampling report. 16 That's part of the soil remediation plan. 17 MR. CHASE: Real quickly, Robert --18 19 thank you, Kevin. Just real quick, Robert 20 asked about the clay. MR. WALSH: Yeah. The soils here 21 22 are generally pretty uniform. There's not a 23 lot of clay or anything like that. MR. GOLDBERG: There's a tremendous 2.4

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amount of clay.

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MR. WALSH: Not in the top 12 to 16 inches.

MR. GOLDBERG: I live next door to it. My property is full of clay.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Same.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Same.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Same.

MAYOR SEROTA: We've got -- listen.

I treat this village as a big family. We could have disagreements, but Mr. Goldberg spoke, now Mr. Walsh is speaking. If there's discrepancies at the end of the day, we will hash it out and find if there's clay or if there's not clay, if there's sand or if there's more sand. This is to hear, back and forth, and to have a civil, a civil dialogue.

And I must remind everybody, I

don't want people yelling at each other.

This is not what Brookville is about. This is for transparency. This is for all of us to hear what solutions are out there for us.

Again, no decision has been made.

Now, I have a resident online right now who is very well versed in this type of

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 remediation, and his name is Mike Dove and 1 he has lived in Brookville for 29 years, and 2 he requested that he be allowed to address 3 the Board. 4 I don't know if we can hear it, 5 Winnie, or we could put it on the mic. Let 6 Mr. Dove know that he has three minutes, 7 then we're going to pass the baton to the 8 9 rest of the people here. AUDIENCE MEMBER: Excuse me, sir? 10 Lawyer? 11 12 MS. CITARELLA: Okay, Mike. Can you hear? 13 14 MAYOR SEROTA: Do you want to put a mic next to him so people could hear? 15 MS. CITARELLA: I have a mic but I 16 can't hear him. He said he can't hear. 17 MAYOR SEROTA: Well, then try to 18 19 get him up and running. We will go to the 20 next question. MR. WALSH: Just to make one 2.1 22 statement relative to this whole thing, as I 23 said, this is a process. It's tested. It's 2.4 piloted. It's remediated and then it's

tested again, and at the end of the day

whatever they have to do to remediate those particular areas and get them below the exceedances they'll do, and if there are any areas that are higher than normal, and we know there are a few hotspots, if you want to call it that, where the existing greenhouse was and things like that, those soils will be removed and either taken off site in small amounts, those will be small amounts, or they'll be capped somewhere on site where they're safe and don't come into contact with any of the residential properties. There are ways to deal with isolated areas that may be too difficult to mix, but we do believe that the vast majority of the site can be treated that way.

MR. CHASE: I'm sorry. The greenhouse that has some of the higher contamination, is that on the parcel to be conveyed to the Village?

MR. WALSH: No, I don't believe so.

MR. CHASE: Okay. Thank you.

Sorry.

MAYOR SEROTA: Yes, sir. Just

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Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 state your name so we have it for the record.

MR. MONTGOMERY: My name is Sean Montgomery. I'm at 2529 Cedar Swamp Road.

I'm not close enough to the golf course to see it, but the trucks would drive right by my house every day, right?

So what I'd ask people to do is if you have a calculator on your phone, can you pull it out for one second? I wanted to do something. This is an experiment, right?

Just a couple of things before they do that. The environmental impact studies, all of those studies, can we please have those made available on the village website? If they're not already, can we just please highlight those? Because the village website is not sufficient enough or accurate enough to give residents the relative information that they could digest before coming to this meeting, and to avoid any kind of, you know, like you said, disturbances, we can have more facts in place, right?

The blending and tilling of soil or

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the scraping of soil is still, no matter what, no matter how much water you bring in, no matter what, you're still going to eject contaminants into the air. Okay? That's a given, right?

Now, there's all kinds of ways to deal with it. You do a little at a time, whatever it is, but if you have to go down two feet, there is no ground tiller that goes down two feet. You would have to scrape to go down to two feet or till, till, till to go down to two feet. Okay? That's pretty obvious. Right? If anybody has a yard or a garden, if you want to go down two feet with a tiller, it's not going to go down two feet on the first shot, right?

You mentioned that for the perimeter, that these are exposed -- not exposed areas, but anybody who knows a golf course and anybody who knows about spreading fertilizer, just always overspread. Those areas seem to be kind of pushed to the side, but I think they deserve more critical evaluation than what's kind of been made out here. So maybe we should consider that, as

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 well. Okay?

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The last thing I wanted to bring up to your attention was that there's a whole thing about tax breaks for doing this.

Right? I don't know about that. Right? We can all object to that if they're going to file a motion for a tax break for these Brownfield taxes, right, which the DEC points out.

The last thing I'll say before I ask you to use your calculators, there's three schools in the vicinity: New High, you have Jericho High, Jericho Middle School, a church, synagogues, you've got all this stuff. Right? You've got the people who are going to be more impacted because they're right next to the site than other people because they're going to be driving right by their houses. Right?

Now, the other thing is that -- you got your calculators? Okay. Let's do the following math: An average truck will expel -- a diesel truck of 60,000 pounds will expel 1.57 kilograms per mile. If we say there's three miles between the

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 Expressway and Tam O'Shanter, back and 1 forth, about six miles. Multiply 1.5 by 6. 2 You got that calculation? 22,000 3 truckloads, guys? Plus 6,000 bringing new 4 soil. That's 28,000 truckloads. Multiply 5 that by 28,000. What do you get? 6 MAYOR SEROTA: Too many. 7 MR. MONTGOMERY: You get 1.4 8 billion kilograms of CO2. 9 Okay. Next thing. 60,000 pounds 10 is the average weight of a truck, a 20-yard 11 12 truck. It's more if it's laden, it's less if it's unladen. We'll take 60,000 pounds 13 14 as the average. Right? MAYOR SEROTA: We've got to try and 15 wrap it up. 16 17 MR. MONTGOMERY: Okay. Last calculation. 18 Sixty thousand pounds times 28,000 19 20 is 1.3 billion pounds of trucking on the 21 roads. 22 Now, last thing: They said that 23 the site at 9/11 was clean when they were 24 doing stuff. I'm not comparing this to

9/11. They always said, oh, the area is a

safe area, the area is safe, the area is 1 safe, but it wasn't safe. My uncle died in 2 9/11 related injuries. He was a fireman for 3 40 years. 4 So there is going to be shit in the 5 air. Excuse my language. There's going to 6 be stuff in the air. That's the bottom 7 line. If you have children -- I have two 8 children. One is a diabetic and one has 9 autism. They're going to be affected by the 10 environment. I do not want them affected by 11 12 the environment anymore. 13 MAYOR SEROTA: Thank you. 14 I think we got that connection now, Winnie. 15 MS. CITARELLA: Okay. Go ahead, 16 Introduce yourself. 17 Mike. MR. DOVE: Can I be heard? 18 19 MS. CITARELLA: Yes. Yes. Go 20 ahead. 2.1 MR. DOVE: So Mayor Serota reached 22 out to me as a neighbor and a friend. 23 Obviously a concerned resident of 2.4 Brookville, I live very close to the site, 25 and the insight you wanted from me, I'm

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 probably the only person in the room who has faced a similar situation.

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Many of you may know I built a development called Country Point of Plainview off exit 48. It was 150-acre site, and I encountered a much, much smaller scale of the same situation.

I don't know what was said at the meeting. So far I can't hear anything, but having gone through it I'm going to take you through how the Nassau County Health

Department looks at dirt and basically asks you to test the dirt, and they have three levels of dirt. They have nonrestricted, restricted and exceeds restricted.

Every county in the state has a different formula for dealing with how you deal with dirt that has some of these contaminants in it. I had a small amount of dirt on that site that fell into the same category as what we're talking about at Tam O'Shanter. It exceeds restricted.

So I did, at the time, what was asked. I hired these trucks. We put the dirt on the trucks, drove the trucks to New

Jersey. New Jersey took the dirt and then diluted the dirt, because most of the dirt that has these contaminants in it is at the top, you know, right under the grass, and most of that dirt is topsoil. So what they were doing in New Jersey with my dirt is they were actually just mixing it with other dirt and then reselling it as topsoil.

County has, which, by the way, there are 62 counties in the State of New York, Nassau County has the most onerous standards. And what they were requiring then, which is what has always been required up until now when they had come up with a plan, was just put it on the truck and take it away. I didn't have the option. It seemed a little silly to me to be trucking this dirt across two bridges into New Jersey.

Had my land been located a mile to the east in Suffolk County, the solution that is really on the table tonight would work in Suffolk County. Suffolk County's Health Department looks at the same dirt and says, basically, mix it, encapsulate it, put

it back in the ground, and at the lowest standards -- we use the term "dilution is the solution" -- you'll be just fine. So the concept that -- I was surprised to hear that Nassau County had actually come around to accepting a standard that obviously makes more sense.

You know, I can also tell you these contaminants are measured in parts per million. You know, they're everywhere. They're probably in people's front lawns, things like that, but this was a common sense answer, and I will say that I've never met the developers, I don't have any interest in it, but it didn't seem like a very good idea to put this quantity of soil and create so much ancillary pollution and disruption to our village, which is why I was happy to share my experience that I had gone through in Nassau County.

So with that, I'll finish saying what I have to say, and if anybody has any questions, just relay them to me and I'm happy to discuss them.

MAYOR SEROTA: Thank you, Mike.

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Thank you very much. 1 Next question. Whoever is going to 2 come to the podium. 3 MR. ROSENBLUM: Gilbert Rosenblum, 4 3 Quaker Ridge Drive. 5 I just had a question. I'm not 6 clear it was explained. Long Island depends 7 on its water supply. As we all know, we've 8 had problems in the Jericho district. 9 when you dig up and you're taking 10 toxic metals or metal alloy compounds and 11 12 actually take them from a higher surface and 13 mechanically mixing it so that it goes lower in the ground, has anybody looked at how --14 does it potentially cause any problems with 15 this getting absorbed into our water supply, 16 not only for Brookville but for the whole 17 Nassau County? 18 19 MAYOR SEROTA: Very, very good 20 question. Mr. Walsh? 2.1 22 MR. WALSH: Yeah, a couple of things. First of all, our groundwater here 23 is anywhere from 120 to 200-plus-feet deep, 2.4

so there's really no impact whatsoever on

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Board of Trustees - 3/26/24

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 ground water.

about these compounds is that they bind to the soil. They don't, generally, leach through the soil, which is why you find them only in the top 12 to 16 inches, for the most part. So these things don't travel well. They bind to the soil. And, as I say, groundwater is over 120 feet deep in this area.

MR. ROSENBLUM: Can I just follow up?

MAYOR SEROTA: Sure.

MR. ROSENBLUM: So all contaminants start out in the ground and slowly move down over a period of years, tens of years or hundreds of years. It's not put directly into the water supply. So the question is, and I understand what you're saying, but there are other contaminants, I'm sure, in the soil also.

So you're saying mechanically dropping things 10 feet below doesn't, over a period of time, make it more likely --

MR. WALSH: That's correct. That's

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 what I'm saying.

MR. MONTGOMERY: But our current water supply has a lot of contaminants in it from other activities already and, actually, probably from Tam O'Shanter when it was prior to being a golf course, when it was actually a farm, and most of the farmland on Long Island has actually contributed to the pollution in the groundwater, and Jericho, in particular, which is all our water supply, if you look at the most recent reports, have had to build an extremely expensive additional filtration plant to address some of the issues that have shown up in the water.

MAYOR SEROTA: Mr. Ranieri, I know you had a question?

MR. RANIERI: Yeah, a couple of things. One is --

MAYOR SEROTA: You've got to state your name. Sorry about that. She needs it for the record.

MR. RANIERI: Vito Ranieri, 4
Glenby Lane.

You're going to need -- you

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probably are going to truck off -- you're going to truck off soil. You're going to truck off some of that grass. You're probably going to bring soil back in because I don't think you're going to be tilling everything and just maintaining grass. So that's all part of what this plan should be.

I got a question for the village engineers and stuff. Have you guys seen the environmental soil plans, the management plans, all of that? Has a means of method been shared with you? Have you looked at all of that and how they're going to go through all their processes?

So that's important to all of us, because, you know, the devil is in the details on how you do it. Right? We talk a lot about, you know, trees, we're going to do all this kind of good stuff, but the devil is in the details on how this gets done. That's how people are going to be affected.

So, again, I don't know if you've shared that information, if you had it. It should be reviewed by the

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 village engineer so on and so forth.

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Water runoff when they're tilling, when they're spraying the water, what's happening there? Where is it going? How is that being contained? The details.

MAYOR SEROTA: Thank you for the question.

Mr. Stevens, do you want to address it or Mr. Walsh?

MR. STEVENS: Paul Stevens, Village Engineer.

We've been briefed on the things that you're all hearing tonight, but at this point we have not reviewed the detailed soil management plan.

MR. WALSH: I'll just add to that that there was a detailed soil management plan that Paul referred to. It covers everything from the site management plan, the soil mitigation program, the mitigation implementation, including all the objectives, the engineering controls that would be in place during the process, the institutional controls that come afterwards in terms of post-testing, and the final

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 engineering reports that are due to the village, not just at the end of the process, 2 but at the completion of each phase before 3 we move on to the next phase. 4 So, like I said, it's a process. 5 That process is heavily detailed in the 6 report that was submitted, and we expect the 7 village and their consultants will be 8

overseeing that entire process.

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MAYOR SEROTA: Mr. Ranieri, do you agree with what the developer has or --

MR. RANIERI: In my opinion, he should be sharing that detail now so that we can make a judgment.

MAYOR SEROTA: Again, we're not making any decision tonight but --

MR. RANIERI: I mean prior to any sort of judgment. Our engineer hasn't seen it, from what I heard.

MR. MARTINS: To be clear, Mayor, this report has been shared. Whether they reviewed it or didn't review by village engineers and who has reviewed it, but it has been submitted. Certainly, we didn't come in here tonight without having

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 presented a report to the village and ask them to consider it.

MAYOR SEROTA: Mr. Lester?

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MR. LESTER: Darrell Lester, 7 Quaker Ridge.

I have two very simple basic questions. One to the contractor, have you ever done this kind of remediation before?

And the second question is, has this kind of remediation ever been done in New York State before, 250 acres? I hope we're not the first test case.

MR. WALSH: To answer the second question first, as Mr. Martins alluded to earlier, this hasn't been undertaken in New York because this situation hasn't taken place in New York yet. We're now at the point where a lot of these legacy golf courses are going to be turning over for development. The DEC and the county has not dealt with this situation before, which is why they were so reluctant to move on this thing.

But the point is this is done regularly in other places, especially in New

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Jersey where they deal with a lot of large tracks of land, farms, golf courses, things of that sort, which is exactly why the developer brought in a consultant from New Jersey with very specific experience, having done this many, many times in New Jersey successfully. So the fact that it hasn't been done here doesn't mean it isn't done successfully elsewhere on a regular basis.

MR. LESTER: Can we just get a list of golf courses in New Jersey where this was done?

MAYOR SEROTA: Mr. Walsh, I don't know if you heard. Jack?

MR. MARTINS: I heard. I heard.

Just to piggyback on the comments that Mr. Dove made, although not golf courses certainly on this size, but soil management plans and site management plans are not uncommon right here on Long Island, in Suffolk County, as part of site approvals for development.

This is a larger scale. Certainly the idea of remediating before we move forward with the project is not new. Here

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 in Nassau County it is new on this scale 1 because Nassau County is unique in requiring 2 the Department of Health to sign off on a 3 preliminary subdivision plot, and that's why 4 we're here. 5 MR. LESTER: I just have one 6 7 comment. MAYOR SEROTA: Darrell, this is 8 9 your third question, but being that I like you, you can go ahead. 10 MR. LESTER: If you're counting on 11 12 New Jersey, that's where you're going to take all of our soil, and you're going to 13 count on New Jersey's regulations? I would 14 suggest you deal with us. 15 MAYOR SEROTA: Sir? 16 17 MR. GREENE: Hi. Marc Greene, 19 Farmstead Lane. 18 19 Just two simple questions: 20 there any requirement to do something on the property by the village or is it the 2.1 22 developer who has a buyer beware situation? 23 Furthermore, on the interstate

transport of contaminated soil, is it more

effective in Yaphank to deliver the

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Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 contaminated soil where like all of Long 1 Island's construction and Manhattan's goes? 2 MR. GERZBERG: So this soil, it 3 could stay on Long Island. 4 5 MR. GREENE: No, no. You were talking about taking it to New Jersey. 6 MR. GERZBERG: No, I'm saying other 7 projects. 8 9 MR. GREENE: That's what you said. MR. GERZBERG: No, that guy said 10 it. 11 12 MR. GREENE: Further, if you don't mind, when it's remediated, is there a 13 standard for the entire site or is it grid 14 specific, and will you clear those grids as 15 such where you can develop part without the 16 other, you know, in a two-hand fashion. I'm 17 cleaning over here, I'm building over there. 18 19 Obviously, you have the easements and the 20 approvals for your building plan, but you haven't considered this loophole. 2.1 22 So I'm just curious. Like, also, 23 you know, the environmental impact of the 2.4 first proposal was such that homes were

going to be built, and they were going to

have a certain amount of construction. Now you're going to go to sites that were remediated and use that contaminated soil that meets the standard but has been pushed lower, that is now leachable into the water table, and I'm sort of, like, too many questions for me.

Thank you.

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MR. MARTINS: So two points, I
think. One, Mayor, is whether this is a
buyer beware situation. No, it's not.
There is a path forward. There are two
options that are before us, before the
village. The developer has certain choices
that they have to make going with one or the
other. Each one has drawbacks. We believe
that the second option is better. It's
better for the developer, it's better for
the village, it's better for the community,
but the alternative isn't, I want to be
clear, nothing. The alternative is option
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And so, you know, we can sit here and talk about how there are going to be impacts. We're talking about how to

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minimize the impacts, because it wasn't our -- it certainly was not the developer's choice to have to be faced with removing this much dirt from this property. This was something that was developed outside of this process by somebody else, in this case it was the county, and we've come with an alternative that the county is willing to accept as an alternative for the village's consideration.

So I just want to be clear that there is no advantage one way or the other. The property is going to be developed. One takes longer. The other one takes less time. We're hopeful we can do this in collaboration with the village, with the village's consultants, and do it sequentially.

The second question is also important because this is not a situation where we can do certain areas of the site and not do other areas of the site. Before the county is a preliminary site plan approval, which is the entire site. We don't get to go to the county and say

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 approve part of this plan but not the other part of the plan.

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The county will evaluate the entire plan holistically. There will be testing that needs to be done. The testing that we discussed would be done in phases or, as I said, in a grid, because we want to make sure that we're doing it properly each step of the way and that we're confirming that each site is properly tested.

But when all of this is put
together, it has to go to the county as a
whole, and they will not approve a partial
site approval. It will either be the entire
site or they won't approve the entire site,
which means we're going to have to actually
get the entire site remediated before we can
get permission to go forward.

MAYOR SEROTA: Thank you for clarifying.

Mr. Eisenberg, you have a question?

MR. EISENBERG: Thank you. My name
is Mark Eisenberg, and I'm an
environmentalist. I'm part of the North
Shore Land Alliance, the Audubon, the

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24

Roosevelt, the Planting Fields, and I can go

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on and on. I just want for you to know where I'm coming from. I see a lot of people here I know.

One of the questions I have, and it goes to trust, one of the first meetings I went to was about building these condos, and my question is why didn't we discuss this problem with the arsenic in the beginning since it was in the preliminary report from, I guess, the village? So it seemed like it was a surprise. It came back to me, like, a year later, all of a sudden, you know, the arsenic.

The other question I have is how many trucks of new dirt will have to be trucked in?

Let's see what else I have here.

Are you getting any conservation easements? You mentioned conservation. Is it a conservation easement, and if you're not getting a conservation easement, why not?

Maybe I got here late. Are we talking about now building the 20-plus

homes? 1 MAYOR SEROTA: You got here late. 2 MR. EISENBERG: Okay. So it's the 3 4 20-plus homes? 5 MAYOR SEROTA: Twenty-seven. 6 MR. EISENBERG: Twenty-seven homes. Okay. 7 MAYOR SEROTA: And there are 8 conservation easements. 9 MR. EISENBERG: Okay. 10 MAYOR SEROTA: Which the Planning 11 12 Board worked on very hard. 13 MR. EISENBERG: Okay. That's 14 great. You know, my understanding of the 15 groundwater, the environmental groups have 16 certain areas that they know where the water 17 goes down, and they have -- I've seen the 18 maps, and I don't think this is one of them, 19 20 because the North Shore Land Alliance likes to buy land where it will preserve the 2.1 22 water, and also the waterfront center is 23 involved in that, et cetera. So I look at this as it's either 24

going to be they have the right, and I don't

think you can stop them unless you can keep on filing lawsuits, that they can just go, bring in all those trucks, or this option B, which I'm not thrilled about either, but, you know, it seems like it's better than the other one.

Thank you.

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MAYOR SEROTA: Mr. Chase is going to answer the question about the arsenic.

MR. CHASE: Where did he go?

Good evening, Mark. How are you?

There was no surprise here. When this was before the Planning Board, and I'm going to just take the liberty to not read all of it but part of it, but our environmental analysis that was approved by the Planning Board way back when provided:

Based on the laboratory and analytical data, elements such as arsenic and mercury that are used in or in pesticides were detected in concentrations exceeding their respective, and they use the agencies, in the surface soils throughout the golf course to a maximum depth of four feet below grade surface.

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And I'm not going to read the whole mitigation, but what the SEQRA determined, what the determination provided was that it had to be mitigated, that the time would be contemplated it would be mitigated under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health, but, again, it says:

Given the confirmed presence of metals and pesticides, these soils exceeding the higher mandatory threshold are anticipated to require offsite soil disposal since the site is proposed to be subdivided, so on and so forth.

So, Mark, with all due respect, this is not some surprise that the village wasn't aware of.

MR. EISENBERG: Can I ask one more question with that?

So it just -- then it seemed like it was a surprise, like they came back, the developers, it seemed like, oh, all of a sudden there was arsenic. I knew the town knew about it.

And the other thing is when the arsenic is just staying there, it seems

like -- I'm ignorant on this -- it seems
like it's not so harmful. So if it's
buried, like, two feet down, is it harmful?

MR. MARTINS: The arsenic is on the surface, just below the surface of whatever vegetation is there. So for residential purposes -- for recreational purposes, if it were still to remain a golf course, leaving it there would probably be the norm. As with every other golf course, anyone who visits today, if you went there today and took samples of their greens, their fairways, you're going to find very much the same issue that you have here.

Being that it is a golf course, it was expected, as part of phase one, that this would be something that came up. It wasn't until there was a phase two where we actually did borings where we determined the extent of it and where it was, and the county requested that we take the additional step of not remediating it but removing it, and so that's where it became an issue.

So it was not -- we were aware that since it was a golf course, you know, as

part of our submittals to the village, it was there. The extent of it didn't happen until phase two of the environmental review, which only happened after we had gone through our planning review. So that's why we're here.

MAYOR SEROTA: Sir?

MR. RICHTER: Good evening. Jason Richter, 51 Fruitledge Road. I appreciate, being your neighbors, we're deeply concerned about the situation.

Everything we're talking about, the impact of the soil, I don't think I've heard anything today that actually addresses whether that will be mitigated from the air.

and I'm also in the commercial real estate business. I understand this was an as-of-right purchase, you have the zoning, and I'm an advocate, but as a father I'm very concerned about what this ultimately may mean for our family.

So I didn't hear an answer to that question, as to whether it is going to impact anything if it is undisturbed. So if we left it as a golf course -- I understand

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that most golf courses do have arsenic in
the soil, but if it is to stay and remain,

is it going to be harmful? That's first and

foremost.

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And then, secondarily, ingress and egress of these trucks, where had you determined, and I apologize if I missed some of the previous meetings, but is it off of 107, which I think makes no sense at all? Is it going to be off of Fruitledge, which, obviously, would impact the quiet enjoyment of myself and my neighbors?

And then -- that's all. Thank you.

MR. CHASE: Yes. Just very
quickly, with respect to the ingress and
egress, right now the construction curb cut
on Fruitledge is just opposite -- is it
Tappentown? So that would be the entrance
to the property of the construction
vehicles. So I anticipate the vehicles
would go out, they take a left-hand turn and
go to 107. I understand -- I think that's
about 500 feet.

The Planning Board also considered putting cameras there so that all the

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 ingress and egress will be monitored to make 1 sure that it doesn't get into the interior 2 village roads. 3 4 So it would be opposite Tappentown out to 107 and back. 5 MAYOR SEROTA: Dr. Ragno, I think 6 you wanted to ask a question? 7 MR. RICHTER: You didn't address 8 9 the golf course. Can it stay and remain as a golf course? 10 MR. WALSH: The proposal is for 27 11 12 single-family homes. The golf course does not operate anymore. If it were to stay a 13 golf course, as you said, we wouldn't be 14 doing any of this. As we view the case with 15 any other golf course or any other farm, 16 soccer fields, any --17 MAYOR SEROTA: I think what Mr. 18 Richter is asking is if it stayed a golf 19 20 course, which isn't an option, would it be 2.1 hazardous to the environment? 22 MR. WALSH: No, because it's bound in the soil. 23 24 MAYOR SEROTA: Does that clarify it? 25

Dr. Ragno?

MR. RAGNO: Phil Ragno, 4
Tappentown Lane.

I guess I have a three-part question. I don't think Mr. Goldberg's question was ever answered. What do we do with the grass? Is that something that's going to be killed chemically or is it going to be removed? If it's removed, that's just going to expose the arsenic. That's the first thing.

If the soil is remediated, when that happens, when you start digging sewage systems, putting in roads, how are you going to just, you know, reintroduce that arsenic into the environment?

And, lastly, an ethical question,

into the environment?

going to, you know, inform them that their home is being built on something that had an environmental concern?

MR. WALSH: Once the remediation is complete and the ratios of heavy metals.

when these 27 homeowners come in, are you

complete and the ratios of heavy metals, pesticides, what have you, to the rest of the soil are within the limits, there's no

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need to identify anything else. Any digging you do in there is happening within soils that meet the limitations, that don't exceed them. So it's a nonissue once the remediation is complete.

TRUSTEE CHESNIK: The grass.

MR. WALSH: No. The grass -- my understanding from the experts is that the grass will be tilled with the rest of the soil. It will become organic material. It will get replanted. It becomes topsoil again. We've been told that it's an integral part of the tilling.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Are you going to mix the grass?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: The main issue is the quality of air.

MS. GUTLEBER: Hi. My name is Fran Gutleber at 87 Fruitledge.

I understand the developer's right to build, it's very obvious, but I don't understand the right and putting our health at risk. I think they are two separate things, and I think that has to be very strongly considered.

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Is the air being tested? Is the air, as all this goes on, we're talking about testing the soil, is the air being tested? Is it a time of year where people are walking around and are outdoors? I mean, we are breathing this air, and I think it's a big concern to our safety in this community.

MAYOR SEROTA: Mr. Walsh?
Thank you for your question.

MR. WALSH: Yeah. Again, in the report that was submitted, the detailed report, there is a community air monitoring plan. The air quality will be monitored continuously throughout the process. The machines, themselves, shroud the operation, so the dust is not kicking up directly into the air. Plus there's dust control measures that take place throughout, and, again, it will be monitored and it will be overseen by the village's consulting engineer, and we're confident that dust will not be a problem.

MAYOR SEROTA: Mr. Yablans, do you have a question?

MR. YABLANS: I did not, but I

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 think I will take you up on that.

MAYOR SEROTA: Come up to the podium. I thought you raised your hand. Careful what you do with your hands.

MR. YABLANS: Hi, Seth Yablans. I live at 2315 Cedar Swamp Road, which is off Hemlock, so I abut the golf course.

Obviously, I have similar concerns to many in this room.

With all due respect, I call your bluff that option one is a viable thing that they will actually invest in. This is simple math. Real estate is very expensive now to develop. Financing costs, as we all know, are through the roof. So I think we really need to have a more honest perspective from you folks.

The second option brings me tremendous pause, as I think it does the people in this room. I certainly leave it to the good hands of the village to determine that.

But my question, ultimately, is if they don't ultimately do option one, does option two need to be approved or is it just

something that we are being told? 1 MR. CHASE: No. If option one 2 doesn't occur, that doesn't convey to the 3 village any obligation to approve number 4 two, nor is there any obligation, as we sit 5 here tonight, to approve option number two. 6 MR. YABLANS: So I'm clear, if 7 option two is not approved, they're only 8 option is to remove the soil. 9 MR. CHASE: I don't want to speak 10 for the developer, and he can certainly 11 12 clarify, but my understanding is that they will have to follow the Nassau County 13 protocols --14 MR. YABLANS: Noted. Thank you. 15 MR. CHASE: -- which is the 22,000 16 truckloads. 17 MAYOR SEROTA: In the back. 18 apologize. I don't know everyone's name, 19 20 but so far I was doing pretty well, so 21 forgive me. 22 MS. DIAZ: My name is Carmen Diaz. 23 I'm from 7 Tappentown Lane, and I will be, well, all of us will be deeply affected by 24 25 this.

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One question that I have is, it might be too late, but is it too late to go back to the original proposal to build high-end townhouses in the noncontaminated area of the golf course, and leave the golf course as is and leave the beautiful property as it is right now?

MAYOR SEROTA: Thank you for the question. That did come up. I don't know --

MS. DIAZ: Maybe I got here too late.

MAYOR SEROTA: No, no. This is the first time it has really come up tonight.

when we had our hearing here, or meeting a year-and-a-half ago, the option of carriage homes or townhomes did come up.

There's 22 acres, which is the driving range, which is not contaminated at all, and the developer presented -- I don't know what the number was -- 40-some-odd townhomes or carriage homes, and the rest of the 130 acres would be left open space, untouched, no trucks, no anything, but the -- in perpetuity, and it was residents here who

got up and objected to that. 1 2 MS. DIAZ: Yes. I was at the meeting. 3 MAYOR SEROTA: They did. And the 4 developer, I don't want to speak for them, 5 but they heard that, and I think they went 6 in another direction. I don't want to 7 misspeak for the developer. 8 MS. DIAZ: But it is too late? 9 question is is it too late? Because I think 10 as human beings we need to come to an 11 12 agreement as to our favor and also for their business, as well. I don't think we should 13 be selfish. I think we should do what's 14 good for everyone. 15 MAYOR SEROTA: That's a very good 16 17 point. Mr. Martins, if you want to address 18 that? 19 20 MR. MARTINS: Mayor, if the village 2.1 would like us to reconsider that proposal, 22 certainly I'll be happy to have that 23 discussion with the developer, but I can't 2.4 really speak to that tonight.

MAYOR SEROTA: I'm going to make a

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remark, which I shouldn't, but I want to just get the temperature of the room. You know, I'm not a full-time politician. I'm a mayor who has been elected three times, and I enjoy what I'm doing, and all of my trustees, we've sat with this, and the Planning Board, all of our people in the village are volunteers, and we've been all wracking our brains out meeting after meeting, phone call after phone call.

So I've lived here 29 years. I raised my three children here. My oldest son got married recently. God willing, they're going to have a grandchild soon. I want to be here for the rest of my life, and I don't want to have these issues that we're all talking about.

I want to take an impromptu poll.

My village attorney is going to get very

angry with me. I want to feel the

temperature of this room about proposal A,

how people feel about it, you can moan, and

proposal B, just to get a feel of what our

residents --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: What about C? Do

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Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 something else or do nothing. MAYOR SEROTA: That's not an option. MR. OWENS: We have a C. We have another option we'd like to bring up. Can we bring it up? MAYOR SEROTA: We just brought it up, but -- ma'am, something has to be built

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there. You just can't leave it in perpetuity, because this is the United States of America. It's not Vladimir Putin's Russia. They have the right to build on the property, and, if they want, and I hate to say it, and they force it down our throat, which is plan A, and we go to court, I've been told that we will spend a lot of village money and eventually lose. That's the option. We just can't do

AUDIENCE MEMBER: You have a code.
You have building codes.

nothing. That's not neither here nor there.

MAYOR SEROTA: This has nothing to do with the Building Code. It has been zoned. It has been zoned five acres -
MR. OWENS: There's another option.

MAYOR SEROTA: All right, 1 Mr. Owens, go on. 2 MR. OWENS: Let me lead up to the 3 4 option. MAYOR SEROTA: Quickly, because I 5 have a lot of residents who --6 7 MR. OWENS: There is no quarantee that plan A or plan B will work without a 8 problem. The arsenic will spread to the 9 areas of the residents. 10 And I would like to remind the 11 12 residents, would they buy a house in Bethpage near the old Grumman airport which 13 has been infected? No. 14 So option C to me is why doesn't 15 the town buy the golf course? 16 17 MAYOR SEROTA: Mr. Owens, I've spoken to you about this. 18 19 MR. OWENS: And turn it into a park 20 for the community. 2.1 MAYOR SEROTA: Mr. Owens, I've 22 spoken to you about this. You should come 23 to the village office. I've spoken to you 2.4 in person. Mr. Spina, our trustee and

Officer of Emergency Management, has spoken

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Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 to you about this. 1 MR. OWENS: Well, they didn't give 2 3 me an answer. MAYOR SEROTA: We did. The village 4 has a \$5 million budget. The developer 5 wants \$30 million for the property. We are 6 bonded --7 MR. OWENS: There is a way to buy 8 9 it. MAYOR SEROTA: Mr. Owens, if you 10 want to become mayor, then run for 11 12 re-election. We explained it to you. explained it. You can't waste our time. 13 do not have the funds. We can't get a bond 14 for it. 15 MR. OWENS: There is a way. 16 a motion that you give me six months to come 17 up with a plan for buying the golf course. 18 MAYOR SEROTA: Anybody else have 19 20 anything to say? 21 MR. MONTGOMERY: Yeah. I'd second 22 that. 23 MAYOR SEROTA: Mr. Eisenberg, you 24 spoke. 25 Is there anyone else who has not

spoken? Give everybody a chance. 1 Ma'am in the front? 2 MR. EISENBERG: It's just one thing 3 before you vote. 4 MAYOR SEROTA: We're not voting on 5 this tonight. There's nothing to vote on. 6 MR. OWENS: Is that a rule? We're 7 not going to vote on the motion? 8 MAYOR SEROTA: This is an 9 informational meeting. There's no decisions 10 being made here. We're being transparent. 11 12 That's why I called this meeting to order, 13 with our trustees, to let our family here in the village know what's going on so there's 14 no surprises. 15 Ma'am, state your name. 16 17 MS. JOHAR: Randeep Johar, 15 Quaker Ridge Drive. 18 I just have another question. 19 20 know it's kind of late in the game, and I'm 2.1 glad somebody else brought up the option C. I'm wondering if there's an option D. 22 23 Option D -- and I agree. You know, I think we have to create a win-win. The developer 2.4

has a right to develop. We don't want to

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incur any lawsuits. We wouldn't want to spend -- it's really a beautiful area, our village, and keep everything the way it looks. Right?

So the option D is we have a two-acre subdivision. What's been approved is a lot averaging three to ten acres. What if we just do two acres and, you know, or so, and you minimally impact the site. You take the 22 acres that are clear and free, and that's part of what's in play, and you limit the area of disturbance, and I don't know if it's too late in the game to consider that.

I know that the code is really a five acre, and I know there was some sort of a compromise that was done along the way, but, you know, as a win-win, this is not a condo option. It would parallel, you know, what we all live on, and, you know, the code, it would be less than the three or maybe close to three.

I don't know if everybody here -you know, if our residents would be happy
with that. So this way the developer gets

to develop, they have a right to develop, and I'm sure they'll make, you know, they'll be beautiful homes, and you limit the amount of arsenic that's really being mitigated, and, you know, and then when you till, that's a solution that, you know, needs to be managed and monitored, you know, and we would make sure that all the residents are protected.

I'm just wondering, you know, if the developer would consider the option D. Thank you.

MAYOR SEROTA: Thank you for your question.

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MR. CATACOSINOS: Thank you. I'm James Catacosinos. I live on Versailles Court. I've been there for 20 years.

I live right off Brookville Road, and I think anybody in this room that drives Brookville Road would think that option one is not a viable option at all. It's -- for having those trucks, even going to 107, you know, the time of the day, you just sit in traffic, and you're going to add all these

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dump trucks on there? It's just going to make -- it's just -- our quiet life is going to really be reduced because I'll never make a train in Hicksville sitting behind a dump truck. I think that's just a tough way to go.

The other question I have for the Board is during the -- when they're doing the golf course, the village is going to be monitoring it. Is there a budget for the village to do that? You're going to have to have people on site doing that, and if there's a budget for it, where is it coming from?

MR. CHASE: That will all be paid for by the --

MR. CATACOSINOS: -- by the developer? They will pay for all the village costs for --

MR. CHASE: Yes. In fact, just for informational purposes, all the costs that the village has incurred so far for the past two or three years has all been reimbursed and paid for by the developer, including my exorbitant fees.

MR. CATACOSINOS: Thank you very
much.

MAYOR SEROTA: We have another
question. Sir, in the black?

MR. ACKERMAN: I'm George Ackerman,

4 Victorian Lane. Two questions, one for the developer, one for the room.

Is the developer really looking to sell the property for \$30 million and, Brookville, could we form a group of investors?

MR. MARTINS: Mayor, I must say I didn't catch the question other than is the developer really willing to sell the property for \$30 million.

MAYOR SEROTA: That was the question.

MR. MARTINS: I think the developer would always be willing to sell the property for value. Whether it's \$30 million, more or less, depends on the negotiation, but the property, like any other property, is always for sale. It's just a question of reaching a price.

MAYOR SEROTA: Sir in the back,

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just state your name. 1 2 MR. EVANS: Jonathan Evans, 156 Wheatley Road. 3 MAYOR SEROTA: I'm sorry. 4 MR. EVANS: Would you like me to 5 6 repeat my name? MAYOR SEROTA: 7 No. No. No. Му trustee just said something to me. 8 9 MR. EVANS: This is a problem of the developer's making, and we're being 10 asked to help him solve it. You've agreed 11 12 to preliminary approval for development 13 provided --14 MAYOR SEROTA: Our Planning Board has, yes. It's a separate Board. 15 MR. EVANS: And you, generally. 16 I would hope that a means of 17 remediating the land will be found which 18 does not disrupt the life of the residents 19 20 nor imperil their health, but I don't think it's fair to suggest that what is required 2.1 22 by Nassau County is draconian. It's what 23 they deemed to be necessary to make the 2.4 property remediated. So I would encourage

you to get Nassau County to agree to an

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Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 alternative means of remediation before we go any farther.

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MR. MARTINS: Mr. Evans, thank you for that. We did. We met with Nassau County. We had these discussions with them as an alternative. The county had similar concerns with what I'm hearing in the room as far as the impacts to the community, not just the immediate Brookville community, but the larger community with this many trucks being -- you know, being -- using county roads and impacting a wider community.

So we went back to the county and had that discussion. This proposal is directly as a result of those discussions with the county, and it's an alternative.

And so -- look. Either -- if this is, in fact, which I don't agree, if it is, in fact, a problem of the developer's making, it's the reality that the developer finds himself in with the property that used to be a golf course and has arsenic on it.

There are different ways of being able to address that. One of those ways is plan A, one of those ways is plan B. Both

have been discussed with the county, and so we thought to come here and have a discussion as to whether or not there was a preference, certainly, I think that's the purpose of the meeting, not to force one side or the other, but those are the two options, A and B, both of which have been vetted by the county.

MR. EVANS: To be clear, Nassau

County vetted your proposal for melding the soil and agreed to it or did they say go ahead, we'll test the land after and see if it meets our requirements?

MR. MARTINS: No. The county said specifically if you bring us -- because we went through the entire plan with them, and they said if you bring us a soil remediation result that shows below threshold --

MR. EVANS: So they didn't bless your approach, they just said if it works we'll approve it.

MR. MARTINS: Well, sir, I would tell you it's -- we can parse words here all you want.

MR. EVANS: You're a lawyer, I'm

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not.

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MR. MARTINS: You're actually very good at it. But the issue here is not to parse the words. They said we are not going to tell you how to do it. We explained how we would like to do it. We reviewed it in detail with their, you know, the remediation unit in the Department of Health, and we got to a point where they said if you can do that, and if the village is okay with you doing it that way, we will have no objection if the results are that you come in with a threshold below what is required.

MR. EVANS: We'll test the land and if it meets our requirements --

MR. MARTINS: And to that end, they're not testing it. We're testing it, the village is testing it, and there are going to be reports that are going to be submitted to --

MR. EVANS: They're really not.

MR. MARTINS: They're going to get results, and, frankly, we're going to get to a result that allows for this to be presented to the county. That's the end

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 result.

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MR. EVANS: The second question I have, are we committed or is the village committed to going ahead with the development if the remediation is deemed to be successful by Nassau County, or does the village again review the proposal and make an independent decision?

MAYOR SEROTA: Well, right now this is -- for all of our edification, we haven't decided on anything and that's why we had this hearing, and I will let our esteemed village attorney answer that question because I'm not an attorney.

MR. CHASE: Sir, I'm very, very sorry. Could you just ask that again quickly? I just want to be sure I understand.

MR. EVANS: Is the preliminary approval grandfathered?

MR. CHASE: The preliminary approval is --

DEPUTY MAYOR BAZZINI: He's asking if we get it remediated with the till in place, do they then get to go ahead or can

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 we say we're still thinking about it.

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MR. CHASE: What we approved -what the Planning Board approved in 2022 is
we identified the contamination and we
deferred to the Nassau County Department of
Health, okay, and I've been through many,
many of these. The local municipalities
don't have the jurisdiction for cleanups.
The cleanups are always referred to the
Nassau County Department of Health, and to
answer your question, if it was referred and
they signed off, the preliminary approval is
valid and would have to be honored by the
Board, by the Planning Board.

MR. EVANS: So the only issue now is whether the Board agrees to the method of remediation and the results are within the expectation of Nassau County.

MR. CHASE: As a very general proposition, that's correctly stated. I can only tell you that, and it's not the purpose of the meeting tonight, but how that goes, there's a lot of issues, a lot of legal issues, a lot of negotiations, a lot of things that are going to have to be put in

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 place to the satisfaction of the village, and if they're not, it probably won't go forward, but I don't want to oversimplify it, in other words.

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MR. EVANS: Thank you.

MAYOR SEROTA: This lady hasn't spoken yet.

MS. SERRA: Joan Serra, Glenby Lane.

So I'm just curious. This lady here had an idea, and it would take away all the remediation of the soil if I get what she's saying. There is a section of land that is pure and clean that they had suggested building townhouses on, and I believe this lady had a great idea that what if that land was built on and the rest of the golf course was not touched and we didn't have arsenic and all that, and instead of five-acre zoning we change the zoning to two acres, and that would mean, what, 10 or 12 houses built in the clean area, and then there would be no remediation, and instead of townhouses there would be two-acre homes. Am I wrong? ΙS

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 that what she had proposed?

MS. JOHAR: I would just like to clarify, ma'am, if I may? I just did basic math. There's 54 acres. If you have two acres, that's 27 lots. They're allowed to build 27 homes. Right?

MS. SERRO: Well, they were going to build them on five acres, I thought.

MS. JOHAR: So if they're two acres, 27 lots, 54 acres. Let's take 10 percent off of that, 50 acres. You take 148, you minus 60, you add that 22, you have 110 that you're not touching. So you're only touching, like, 148 minus 110. So 148 minus 110 is 25 percent of the land.

So your scope of work, the area of disturbance is really limited whether you pull it all out or you till, whatever everybody agrees on. I think it's -- I don't know. I think we're just trying to -- we're trying to just create a win-win here for everybody, the developer, the village, the residents, especially those of us who live really close, and I'm one of those people. I live right on Quaker.

1	MS. SERRO: What is the amount of
2	land that is pure that is not contaminated?
3	MS. JOHAR: Twenty-two acres.
4	MAYOR SEROTA: From what we were
5	told, it's roughly 22 acres that is not
6	that was the old driving range.
7	MS. SERRO: So that is not a
8	possibility, to change the zoning to two
9	acres than five acres and not have to
10	remediate the whole golf course?
11	MAYOR SEROTA: These items were all
12	discussed. That's what you're calling,
13	Joan, spot zoning, and that's illegal. That
14	means that the village would have to change
15	it's Zoning Code to prefer the developer and
16	not to prefer anybody else, and case law
17	says that is not legal. We cannot do that.
18	MS. SERRO: I'm on two acres so
19	MAYOR SEROTA: But this is zoned
20	five acres from zoning since 1988.
21	MS. SERRO: You can't rezone it?
22	MAYOR SEROTA: No. It's called
23	spot zoning and
24	MS. SERRO: Even if it's for the
25	safety and the health of the whole

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 community?

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MAYOR SEROTA: It's illegal.

MS. SERRO: Who says we can't?

MAYOR SEROTA: This Board and all the other Boards have been wracking our brains out, and all these things came because we're not thinking about this by going these are the only options and there's nothing else. There were a myriad of different things, and every one of them was debated and debated and debated. It was boiled down to these two options, fortunately or unfortunately, and that's where we are, and that's why I said in the beginning this is what our meeting is about.

Now, the option came up before and residents were in this room and they all booed it and said no to the townhomes, it will ruin the character of the village, we don't want it, we don't want it, we don't want it, and some of you were here.

MS. SERRO: That was for the townhomes.

MAYOR SEROTA: The carriage home, townhome, whatever you want to call it.

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MS. SERRO: Did we have to rezone for townhomes?

MAYOR SEROTA: You would have to.

MS. SERRO: So why can you rezone for townhomes but you can't rezone for two-acre plots and leave the dirt alone?
Why can we rezone for townhomes --

MR. CHASE: When we had the meeting that the mayor referred to a year-and-a-half ago, this exact question came up, the exact suggestion came up. Basically what you're saying is cut the baby in half. Build condos and then you only have to remediate half the property.

It came up. It was discussed, with all due respect to my favorite Planning Board member, but this is not an issue that didn't come up. It did come up and it was discussed, and I was at that meeting, and at that meeting I think it was crystal clear that the vast majority of the people in the room that night, with all the alternatives, preferred five-acre zoning.

MS. SERRO: But maybe they'd have to rethink it now that we have this

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 information about the arsenic in the land. 1 Why can't we rethink it? 2 MR. CHASE: Again, we didn't know 3 the extent of the arsenic and --4 MS. SERRO: Now we know better. 5 why can't we rethink it with the new 6 knowledge? 7 MR. CHASE: May I finish? 8 Again, we did know about the 9 arsenic. I read it right from the Planning 10 Board's environmental report. It's not a 11 12 surprise. I think that no matter what you do and how you do this, in my opinion, 13 there's going to be a cleanup here of some 14 sort. 15 MS. SERRO: I thought there were 22 16 acres that were pristine and didn't need 17 cleaning. 18 19 MR. CHASE: Okay. I thought we 20 were talking about the present plan, but, 2.1 yeah. 22 MS. SERRO: Why can't we go back, now that we have all this knowledge, and 23 2.4 people are not happy about cleaning up and 25 the arsenic, why can't we revisit that idea?

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MAYOR SEROTA: Joan, your argument is very logical and you're not getting any pushback on us. The developer said before, the attorney, that they would consider it. We would need to consider it also, but it's something that everybody here that night -- there's still people in the room now shaking their head. They don't want condos.

MS. SERRO: Not condos, two-acre plots with private homes.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: It's not gonna happen.

MS. SERRO: It was going to be rezoned for townhouses. Why can't you rezone it for two-acre homes? So instead of rezoning for townhomes, rebuild with two acres. If it was good enough for townhomes, why isn't it good enough for two-acre private homes and leave the soil alone?

MAYOR SEROTA: I'm not going to speak to that. Joan, the 22 acres isn't enough to build 27 homes.

MS. SERRO: No. They'll build ten homes, and look at the money they're going to save on not transporting tons of dirt and

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 making them the most hated people around.

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Let them build mega mansions on two-acre plots of pristine soil, and look at the money you're saving.

MAYOR SEROTA: Joan, we hear what you're saying, and that's something we will discuss further.

Anybody else who hasn't spoken?
Have you spoken?

Anybody else? And then we're going to start to try and wrap it up because we've been here two-and-a-half hours.

MR. GOLDBERG: Perry Goldberg.

I was involved when we did the upgrading of the properties to five acres at that point. If you start going now and downzoning again with condos and two acres, you're going to destroy everything that was planned and the future of this village.

The two issues that we have at this point is twofold: Number one, the soil, but what about the air quality? You're going to have these diesel trucks come in and out. Who is going to control the diesel fumes that are coming out of this? This has to

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 enter into the equation, as well as the 1 2 arsenic. Air pollution and ground, which one do you want? You're going to lose 3 either way. 4 MAYOR SEROTA: One hundred percent. 5 All right. Mr. Eisenberg, and this 6 is going to be our last question. 7 MR. EISENBERG: I would feel very 8 comfortable if the town, the village, could 9 monitor that arsenic for us. You know, for 10 them, I may not believe them or Nassau 11 12 County. If you monitor it and it's above the levels, you could shut it down. 13 14 MR. CHASE: This just goes to show that you did come to meetings late. This 15 was all discussed. 16 17 MR. EISENBERG: Okay. So you would monitor the air. 18 19 MR. CHASE: This would all be done, 20 if it's done, and that's a big if, it would all be done under the auspices of the 2.1 22 Planning Board, the village's consultants,

the village's engineer, the village's

environmentalist.

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MAYOR SEROTA: We've got one more

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 in the back, and that will be our last 1 question. 2 MR. HENIN: Kirk Henin, Evans 3 Drive. 4 Just to clarify, when you were 5 talking before, you were talking about 6 22,000 trucks? Is that the number? 7 MAYOR SEROTA: What we were told is 8 9 11,000 empty trucks in and 11,000 full trucks out, and then another couple of 10 thousand --11 12 MR. HENIN: About how many trucks a 13 day? 14 MAYOR SEROTA: I just know how many -- the grand total, which is --15 MR. HENIN: Is there a limit to how 16 many a day? Could it be 100 trucks a day 17 or --18 MR. WALSH: I mean, there's a 19 20 practical limit to it as far as how much 2.1 equipment is put on the site, how quickly 22 they can load trucks, how quickly the trucks 23 can get in and out and how many trucks you 2.4 have available. So it's impossible to say 25 that until there's a contractor on --

1	MR. HENIN: Is there a range, a
2	minimum and a maximum?
3	MR. WALSH: I don't because I don't
4	control the equipment. It depends on how
5	much equipment the contractor devotes to the
6	project.
7	MR. HENIN: Nobody here has looked
8	into that?
9	MR. GERZBERG: I mean, I've moved
10	800 trucks a day to parts of New Jersey and
11	100 trucks a day.
12	MR. HENIN: Some days you move 800
13	trucks?
14	MR. GERZBERG: Some days I can move
15	800 trucks and some days not, depending who
16	is available. It will be random.
17	MR. HENIN: You're talking about 22
18	days?
19	MR. GERZBERG: I'm not going to
20	bring 800 trucks through Long Island.
21	MR. HENIN: Are you talking about
22	ten trucks a day?
23	MR. MARTINS: Mayor, let me just
24	try and answer the question.
25	MAYOR SEROTA: Sure. Sure.

Mr. Martins is going to try to answer that. It's a good question.

MR. MARTINS: It is a good question, and whatever is going to be done will be done under oversight. There are sites where you can have 100 or 800 trucks, and it may be perfectly okay. This is not one of those sites. And so there has to be a sensitivity to the community in terms of the number of trucks that can be assembled, the amount of work that can be done in any given day, and how much you can actually mobilize. Traditionally, if you're looking at 10 trucks a day, you know, it could be in that range of 10 trucks a day.

MR. HENIN: So it would be three years at 10 trucks a day.

MR. MARTINS: If you're thinking about it, I think we're probably looking at about six or 7,000 trucks, given the cubic yards that we're talking about. Those are trucks. So the truck trips, we'll double that, so we're probably close to 14,000 trucks, but those trucks are not happening on one day. So you take double, half it, so

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 probably about 10 trucks per day, my guess. 1 MAYOR SEROTA: The last two 2 questions. 3 4 MR. HENIN: I got another one. MAYOR SEROTA: Oh, all right. 5 MR. HENIN: Is there any type of 6 containment within the area where they're 7 building up, like a tent enclosure or 8 something to contain the air quality when 9 the trucks are being filled up? 10 MR. MARTINS: There will be 11 12 monitors placed --13 MR. HENIN: Not monitors, I'm talking about procedures. 14 MR. MARTINS: There will not be 15 tents put up over 150 acres of the property. 16 MR. HENIN: Is that because it's 17 not required or because -- is that something 18 that can be required? 19 20 MR. MARTINS: I just don't --2.1 Mayor, I'm not familiar with tenting on a 22 scale of this. We can always do what is 23 necessary. 2.4 Let me just take a quick step back, 25 because I think there may be some -- maybe

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it's late in the evening and maybe it's late in our meeting. I would stress this: Anyone who puts down fertilizer in your yard, you know what you have in your yard, front yard, backyard, if you've applied fertilizer over the years, you have arsenic. You're going to have it there. Are you going to have it at levels where they would have it for golf courses? No, you're probably not, but depending on the amount of fertilizers you put down over time, you're going to have arsenic there. The parts per million are -- 18 parts per million is the threshold. Eighteen parts per million is the threshold. I'm not going to say it's small or it's large.

MR. HENIN: You're trying to minimize --

MR. MARTINS: I'm not minimizing anything. I'm just stating facts. The engineers have stated, and it's a fact, that it aggregates the soil, which means that it adheres to the soil, which means it's not common to become airborne. So I just want to be clear in terms of --

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MR. MONTGOMERY: But we're not digging up our lawns. We're digging up a golf course.

MR. MARTINS: I want to be clear as to what it is we're talking about. And so for purposes of perspective, if we're going to talk about air quality, there will be monitors placed, and if there are remediations that are necessary --

MR. HENIN: You're repeating what you said before.

MR. MARTINS: If there are items that are necessary for us to implement, we will. If not, frankly, you know, there are other options here, but, you know, we've tried very hard not to cut each other off tonight, and I'd appreciate if we not cut each other off as we go forward, but I'll take a step back.

MR. HENIN: I'm sorry. I'm limited to three minutes, and you're just repeating what you said before.

So my question was whether there would be the ability to enforce things like that to make sure that the air quality is --

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MAYOR SEROTA: I believe with option B it would be in complete control of the village. We would be in control of that with our own environmental people, our own monitors and our own equipment, which is being paid for by the developer, not the taxpayers of Brookville.

MR. HENIN: What about plan A? We would have no control or say?

MR. CHASE: There's another gentleman in the back.

There's, you know, a lot of detail in this before any plan goes forward, and I'm going to give you a vague answer and hope I get away with it.

If this goes to plan A, as we're calling it, yes, the village has rights and remedies to take action to see that the impacts of those 22,000 trucks is mitigated by the developer. I know I'm being vague, but I can catch you outside if you want, but, you know --

MR. HENIN: So just as an opinion -- can I give an opinion or is this just questions?

1 MR. CHASE: Go ahead.

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MR. HENIN: The builder, with all due respect, comes in here, buys this property, is taking a risk, just like anybody else is. Sometimes they hope they will get things done. It sounds like the risk that he took may have been way above and the cost way above what he was expecting, and the solution that they had, trying to raise the funds to buy this property back, may be a more viable solution for the builder after what he's going to have to go through to mitigate the pollution, the air pollution and all the other dirt. It may make more sense to relook at it.

MAYOR SEROTA: Kirk, I'm going to form a committee, and you'll be the chairman to raise those funds.

Mr. Cohen?

MR. COHEN: Jon Cohen, 23 Farmstead Lane.

Obviously, option A, to me, sounds like a pretty farfetched plan because of the environmental impact it's going to have.

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Alternative B, what is the expected timeframe to do a four-acre grid? How many grids can you do at once?

MR. WALSH: The phases that were laid out, I think there were eight or nine of them, are each about four or five acres. I don't have a per-phase timeline because it depends on what each site depicts and whether they need to test it again and all that kind of stuff, but I can tell you that the consultant involved in this estimated three to five months for the entire property. So you could break that down any way you want, but three to five months for the entire operation.

MR. COHEN: Three to five months.

And the other way, forget about cost --

MR. WALSH: One to two years.

MR. COHEN: It's going to take a year or two, which, to me, is going to have a hell of a lot bigger environmental impact on the community than the arsenic in the ground that's on every golf course around Long Island and your homes. So I think we're here just to talk about alternative

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 one or two. It's a no-brainer.

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As to whether or not you're able to make a deal with the developer, I can't understand how you couldn't or shouldn't be able to, but having been what they've been through for the past two, three years --

MAYOR SEROTA: Four and a half.

MR. COHEN: Four and a half years? Unfortunately, I don't know if you'd be successful, but I think you can always have this conversation even after you vote on -- I think you have to vote on one or two and they're going to proceed.

MAYOR SEROTA: Before I pick the last two, Mr. Chase, do you want to make a quick comment?

MR. CHASE: Yeah. It may be helpful to some of those residents that think there's a plan C, and I hope there is a plan C, and C is buy the golf course. But in any event, I did contact the Land Alliance. I did speak to Lisa Ott, who is the executive director of the Land Alliance, and I've worked with her a lot in other municipalities. I asked her if there was

any feasibility or possibility that the Land Alliance might get involved to purchase the property. She said she would love to be able to do that. Her mission at the Land Alliance is always to preserve open space, but she made it very clear to me they don't have any available funding to be able to get involved with this project.

However, this goes to what some of you are talking about, she did say that, you know, if the community and the residents wanted to try to put together some plan to purchase the property, that she would be happy to assist you in any way she could to raise funds and to help the community in that regard. So I thought it would be helpful for you to know.

MAYOR SEROTA: The last -- all right. We've got two questions, three questions.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: I live on

Tappentown and Fruitledge, and besides

everything else, I'm curious what did they

actually pay for the property?

MAYOR SEROTA: I don't know what

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Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 they paid for it. 1 2 AUDIENCE MEMBER: We were wondering how they managed to buy that many acres for 3 that amount of money. 4 MAYOR SEROTA: I don't know what 5 the purchase price was. 6 AUDIENCE MEMBER: She saw \$15 7 million online, she said. 8 9 MAYOR SEROTA: Mr. Spector, one more question and then we're wrapping it up, 10 folks. 11 12 MR. SPECTOR: Scott Spector, 15 13 Ormond Park Road. If option B is a fail, it 14 automatically rotates to option A if you 15 want to be able to develop the land? And 16 that's just a yes-or-no question, for the 17 record. 18 MR. WALSH: If there's no way to 19 20 remediate through the tilling, then that 2.1 would be the only option available. 22 MR. SPECTOR: That's going to be 23 tested? That's going to be reviewed by you, 2.4 by the entire team over here, and if it 25 doesn't meet the plan guidelines, that

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 automatically triggers option A? 1 MR. WALSH: Well, there's nothing 2 automatic. 3 MR. SPECTOR: Okay. If you want to 4 develop the land, it automatically triggers 5 6 Α. MR. WALSH: But it could be spotty 7 areas or it could be the whole thing. 8 MR. SPECTOR: It feels like we have 9 to touch the whole lot, is what it sounds 10 like, to a certain level. 11 12 MR. WALSH: Well, no. If you till the property and you get compliance in 100 13 acres and you don't get compliance in 20 14 acres, then you're not going to remove the 15 100 acres, you're going to remove the 20 16 17 acres. MR. SPECTOR: Okay. This smells 18 19 like compromise. If that happens during 20 the -- just hear me out. I heard you out. During that process, if something is 21 22 infected, the town will most likely demand 23 and you'll want to be able to do everything 24 that's possible to mitigate airborne,

groundborne, whatever you can get out there,

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Board of Trustees - 3/26/24 and this town will do the right thing.

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But if B fails in 30 acres, you have to take that out with 6,000 trucks. Whatever that is, there needs to be a plan that the town is fully aware of, in my opinion, and that process and that timing, again, in my opinion only, is to separate those trucks. Maybe they're not 20 a day, maybe they're five a day. I don't know what that number is. That's not my job. I just design buildings.

So that, I think, is what ultimately is going to get worked out if our developer wants to most likely be able to develop this land in a timeframe that's not 10, 20 years from now. Just a statement, not necessarily a question.

MAYOR SEROTA: Sir -- I'm sorry.
Mr. Spector, are you done?

MR. SPECTOR: I'm done.

MAYOR SEROTA: Sir? And that's the last question.

MR. PALILLO: My name is Frank

Palillo. My wife and I live at 16 Glenby

Lane for 22 years now.

I'd like to thank the town. I appreciate you calling this meeting, bringing us in.

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MAYOR SEROTA: Thank you.

MR. PALILLO: But I am deeply concerned with your position or your thoughts on the project and the 60-plus people who are here listening tonight. It doesn't seem as though anybody is in favor of any of these options.

So may I ask has the village set up freedom of information email so that I and my neighbors can look at what's going on that got us to this point? Is there an email set up? And can we? I would like to review it.

MAYOR SEROTA: Sure. I believe we're going to put this, at some point, on the website, but all that information is in the village and it's available to any resident who wants to come in. I don't know --

MR. PALILLO: Can I ask that you set up an email for us?

MAYOR SEROTA: Sure. I don't know

	Board of Trustees - 3/26/24
1	what it entails.
2	MR. CHASE: I think we could come
3	up with the key documentation. We can't put
4	the whole thing on the website.
5	MR. PALILLO: Why? If this affects
6	my quality of life to the extent that it
7	looks like it's going to, why can't we put
8	the entire thing on the website?
9	MR. CHASE: Again, but we can
10	certainly put all the studies and phase one
11	and phase two and all the stuff about the
12	environmental impact.
13	MR. PALILLO: I would renew my
14	request that it's everything, four years.
15	MAYOR SEROTA: We will consider it.
16	All right. I said no more
17	questions. This is the last.
18	MR. MONTGOMERY: I'm sorry. I'm
19	sorry.
20	MAYOR SEROTA: You have one more
21	and that's it.
22	MR. MONTGOMERY: I know I mentioned
23	the website, right? No, no. This is
24	MAYOR SEROTA: I said we're going
25	to put it on the website. You spoke all

night, sir. Come on. Let's be fair.

MS. DASH: Barbara Dash from 5 Paddock Court.

I moved to Brookville twelve years ago from Sands Point. The Village of Sands Point bought the IBM Country Club. It was an Aster property -- the Asters property many years ago, and they floated a bond. They bought the golf course with the original mansion on the property and floated a bond for the village residents.

Everybody had their taxes raised about \$800 a year, and they became members of this club. And so you could pay more, if you wanted a golf membership, or you could just have a dining room membership, or they had tennis and a pool and you could just have a tennis membership, and so that's how it came to be. And it's called the Village Club of Sands Point, and it has been operating for quite a while, and they have weddings there in the original mansion, and it's a lovely property, and it now belongs to the Village of Sands Point, and it operates, not at a deficit, but at a very

nice profit. MAYOR SEROTA: That's something we will also consider. We will consider that, as well, with all the other things we discussed. I want to thank everybody for coming here and taking the time out, and everybody get home, be safe and be well. * CERTIFICATION * The foregoing is certified to be a true and accurate transcript of my original stenographic notes for the above-mentioned proceedings. Christa Hash Christa Flash, Court Reporter

Board of Trustees - 3/26/24