CA-CORPORALLA Highland Park

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SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY CHANCERY DIVISION - MIDDLESEX COUNTY

1 2 3 URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER NEW BRUNSWICK, 176 atmake 4 Plaintiffs, 5 CLERK 6 VAR 25 BW -vs-7 1542 E. FEMAN, 200. 8 THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE 9 BOROUGH OF CARTERET, et al 10 Defendants. 11 12 New Brunswick, New Jersey 13 February 24,1976 14 BEFORE: HONORABLE DAVID D. FURMAN, JSC 15 16 APPEARANCES: 17 DANIEL SEARING, ESQ., 18 Attorney for the Plaintiffs. 19 LAWRENCE LERNER, ESQ., 20 Attorney for Highland Park. 21 22 Daye F. Fenton, Official Court Reporter. 23 24 25

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MR. LERNER: If it please the Court, I'd like to make a motion.

If your Honor, pleases, the Borough of Highland park is second to the City of New Brunswick in its density.

THE COURT: Perth Amboy, I believe.

M.R LERNER: I'm sorry, Perth Amboy, with Perth Amboy being the most dense municipality in the County, with Highland Park being very close behind and New Brunswick being actually third, I think I can make that statement safely and the density figures for the three municipalities are in the very high 7000 ranges to 8000, I think or somewhere in that neighborhood, that's people per square mile. The amount of available land for Highland Park, which is vacant and but not, well question was never asked as to its ability to be built upon, represents and I'll state to the Court the land going from the Raritan River adjacent to Donaldson Park up towards Fifth Street, there are no streets, there are no roads, its --

THE COURT: Well --

MR. LERNER: Flood Plain.

THE COURT: You're making a statement --

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MR. LERNER: I understand your Honor but the point was never asked as to whether or not there's any buildable land in Highland Park and the question is if there is any it's an odd lot here and thereand the fact thatthe municipal land there may be a portion of it, of the landfill that now maybe built upon but there is no vacant land in Highland Park.

It has a housing authority, it has executed the Community Development Fund application, it has and is seeking monies for the rehabilitation of substandard homes and housing and it is doing everything within its discretionary powers to attempt to meet its fair share. The fair share of the municipality can only be described as what it has in fact been doing in the past. More than 50 percent of the municipality is rentor occupied. I think the figure for total commercial development is minuscule, total industrial developement is equally minuscule and that the municipality has devoted it's entire resources to providing housing at every level, the questionis to the total number of households there are has fluxuated and the total number of people within the household as but as

all the various exhibits that have been introduced, all bear that out.

I refer to P-75, the 1970 average, the median family income is 11,982, Highland Park is 11,756. It's with regard to P-70, distribution of multifamily housing units between New Brunswick, Perth Amboy and the rest of the County, New Brunswick 71 percent, Perth Amboy 66 percent, 66.9, Highland Park over 50 percent but I don't know the exact figure, the County was 32.7.

With regard to P-76, total assessed valuation of real property, Perth Amboy was the lowest on the chart, next to the lowest Highland Park.

With regard to minority persons and lower, moderate income, the total number of people, I'm sorry minority by race, in schools, the P-73,

4.4 percent for the County and Highland Park was 10.1 percent.

I think that from all the exhibits, from all the proofs, that Highland Park is an older, there's noquestion about, developed town which has no land resources available, the only resources it has, is attempting to secure, isa landfill operation and the flood plain, and that there is not significant land available

for any purpose. I think that the case against Highland Park has not been shown and that the matter should be dismissed. I'm not even questioning myself to the trailers, your Honor or trailer parks or trailer spots because I don't know if a trailer could turn around in one of our streets, even to get in, even if it found a lot.

MR. SEARING: May it please the Court, from the Plaintiff's view contained in the testimony of Mr. Mallach, his proof of prima facia case w under the Mount Laurel opinion of exclusionary zoning practices, the evidence as to the affirmative actions spoken of mby Mr. Lerner are not officially in the record and I might add that the fair share of the municipality is also not in therecord and I would refute the statement that it is solely past practices of a municipality, although that clearly might be a factor in determining that is fair share.

Now, in the Plaintiff's view point the amount of vacant land in a municipality is simply a function of its ability to participate in any remedy that is ordered, after a showing of facial

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liability, this is one factor as I think the testimony of other witnesses and of Mr. Mallach himself, has shown. The Plaintiffs are alledging that if there's liability there are a number of possible remedies falling within the Chancery powers. Mr. Lerner seems to be saying that if there is no land available too, for a remedy there is no liability and we would dispute that. I think a major factor in the consideration of this motion has to be the testimony regarding the 155 units of substandard housing as of 1970, plus others who need help in affording their housing, equalling a large number of individuals who are at this time ill-housed. Mr. Lerner admitted that a lot of the housing was older, perhaps in the future this might be available for either rehabilitation for assembling into lots on which multifamily dwellings could be developed.

Our final point, your Honor, is that the effect ofdismissing Highland Park in this case, simply is to clock in past practices, it also locks in the current density and in that regard it might, I might add that P-50 A indicates a current population as of 1970 of 14,385 people

in Highland Park, P-40, the comprehensive

Master Plan shows a projected increase to 18,344

or an additional 3,959 people. Now, I can't

believe that the County Master Plan or the

County Planning Board would increase the density

of the housing in Highland Park without having

made some projections or provision for where

these people would go.

Finally, your Honor, the effect of this freezing in is to prevent even, under changing conditions any remedy by the Borough of Highland Park.

For those reasons we swould respectfully request the Court to deny this motion to dismiss.

THE COURT: The conditions changing, wouldn't thatbe another law suit?

MR. SEARING: Possibly, your Honor.

THE COURT: And we don't usually decide law suits on speculation as to what conditions may be inthe future.

Would you indicate to me, you've used the phrase locked in and frozen, in and that sort of thing but you've recognized a locking in so to speak in New Brunswick and Perth Amboy by not joining them as defendants. Now, what would appear

to you to be the significant distinctions between Perth Amboy and Highland Park?

MR. SEARING: Well, we have not received testimony yet as to the affirmitive actions that Highland Park can take. I really, I hesitate to sepak from my own knowledge which is limited but there are activities being conducted in both Perth Amboy and New Brunswick to renew and revitilize older housing stock to provide for their low and moderate income people.

I also believe that there are plans under way for, to take into account, expected to reside and there are differences in terms of the restrictions imposed by the Zoning Ordinance. Admitedly the density factors when put side by side are very impressive but I think it has to be, this has to be measured by Highland Brk's location in the County, it's desireability as an area of residence, its central location. Now, both attributes are also enjoyed by Perth Amboy and New Brunswick.

THE COURT: Well, with respect to some of the inhibiting factors that Mr. Mallach testified to, while it is true that bedroom ratios, three

bedroom maximums, may be inhibiting to low and moderate income people, the structures are already built, there isn't much that can be done by changing those limitations as to housing to be built, isn't that so?

MR. SEARING: That isso, your Honor but while they are still in the ordinance they operate to make or to discourage the provision of housing for low and moderate income people, should there become available certain lands or certain properties which are accumulated. Our problem with these is that they, I think they have a chilling effect in simply being present in the ordinance.

THE COURT: It would appear that they had a chilling effect only with respect to 19.5 acres now owned by the Borough, that's the only place new housing could go, isn't that right?

MR. SEARING: That's true, your Honor but there have been units constructed I believe under these restrictive practices and there may be available land as older housing stock deteriorates and properties become available for multifamily units, this is especially applicable to the restriction Mr. Mallach testified

toregarding the multifamily units must be 40 plus units, this doesn't allow for anything smaller.

THE COURT: As far as substandard units is concerned, again we have the problem that so far as I know this Court lacks the authority to and it is not an issue raised in the case in any event to order the demolition of present substandard units and their replacement. Isn't that so?

MR. SEARING: That is so, your Honor, but we do not wish to preclude and I think it is within the power of this Court to order the municipality to explore steps by which such substandard housing stock maybe improved, without destroying it.

THE COURT: You mean it's part of the remedy in this case?

M.R SEARING: Yes, sir, to encourage

builders to come in to undertake to explore

participation in federal programs to work iwith

County officials in producing plans for improving

such facilities. It is not the Plaintiff's

position that all of this, all of these proposed

remedies or the housing stock is going to be

upgraded within a day or two or week or two or

year or two but we're asking that where there is, where there is inaction in this area, where there is a problem in this area, that has been identified that the Court turn its attention to plans and time tables to remedy this type of condition.

MR. SEARING: Well, your Honor, only
that at some point substandard housing
stock or the older housing stock is
probably going to need replacing simply as a
factor in the development of urban community,
I believe Mr. Mallach testified to a continual
turnover in some areas and the real question is
what zoning is going to govern in those areas,
Plaintiff's believe it's important that the

restrictive features of these ordinances not

be the governing provisions at that point.

That's all your Honor.

THE COURT: My view would be that the case against the Borough of Highland Park comes down to an apparently prima facia case against the multifamily restrictions, the size requirements and bedroom ratios and three bedroom maximum, these would appear to be presumtively valid.

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In so far as the case against the Borough of Highland Park for failing to provide its fair share of low and moderate income housing or enacting zoning which excludes the opportunity for realizing the fair share, the testimony is that the Borough has virtually no land resources and those land resources maybe scattered vacant lot or two plus apparently about 19.5 acres and I accept at this point Mr. Lerner's representation, the approximate location, that part of it is flood plain and part of it is sanitary landfill, negligible from the stand point of vacant land in which the housing needs, diversified housing, low and moderate income housing for the County or larger region or the region of Highland Park could be reasonably provided for.

I cannot grant totally the motion to dismiss, however because it would appear that the zoning ordinance is vulnerable with respect to the bedroom ratios.

MR. LERNER: If it please --

THE COURT: And the other provisions as to the size of multifamily parcels for multifamily buildings.

MR. LERNER: If the Borough Council were to, during the pendency of this action, remove those restrictions, would the Court then reentertain my motion with regard to that portion of my application?

THE COURT: Yes, I would.

M.R LERNER: Thank you, very much.

THE COURT: Now, you can judge yourself,
Mr. Lerner, how much further participation
you need to take.

MR. LERNER I'm sorry, your Honor.

THE COURT: You can judge yourself, how much further participation you need to take.

MR. LERNER: I understand that, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

CERTIFICATE

I, DAYE F. FENTON, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings as taken by me stenographically at the time and place hereinbefore set forth.

DAYE F. FENTON, CSR