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transcript of proceedings: wheeses:

-Cariste

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- Carlin

+ exhibits list

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CA0025855

BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

COUNTY OF UNION

BOROUGH OF SOUTH PLAINFIELD

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THE CHAIRMAN: Will the Secretary please call the next case.

THE SECRETARY: Case 2-82, Elderlodge, Incorporated, owner of property on Hamilton Boulevard known as Lots 5, 6A, 6B, 7 and 12 in Block 259, located in a BC-2 zone.

It is a four-story senior citizen
housing project being marketed as moderatecost condominium units contrary to the
Schedule of Requirement of the Zoning Ordinance
of the Borough of South Plainfield. Lot size
is 1.4 acres, plus or minus.

Present use of premises: Commercial building and vacant land.

Proposed action is contrary to the Ordinance in the following particulars:
Senior citizen housing, multi-family housing, specifically permitted in the Zoning Ordinance of the Borough of South Plainfield. Height restricted to a 35-foot maximum height and applicant requested an interpretation of the parking requirements.

"Was proposed action examined by the Building Department?"

"Yes."

THE CHAIRMAN: Is someone representing the applicant?

MR. DALTO: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Angelo H. Dalto, representing the applicant.

I believe this is the continuation of the hearing started last month.

MR. LANE: Earlier this month.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has come to my attention, and seeing a friendly face out in the audience, that Mr. Miller might have some interest in this case. I wonder if he would like to --

MR. MILLER: I would. Raymond Miller, South Plainfield.

MR. LANE: Mr. Miller, can you state for the record --

MR. MILLER: Representing Buy-Rite
Auto Parts and Mr. Denker, Vail Hardware.

MR. LANE: Mr. Dalto, have you supplied the Board with the revised site plan? I believe the one that we have shows that the two-family house will be moved and I think moved to the adjacent lot. I think it was your indication or representation that it was not going to be moved or it was going to be

removed?

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MR. DALTO: If you recall, we used that site plan solely for the area map on it. site plan is that contained within the architect's submission.

MR. LANE: Okay. Mr. Dalto, it has been our practice that when there is an objector, or an attorney representing an objector, we permit cross-examination. So after your direct examination, the Board's cross or the Board's questions of the witness, then Mr. Miller will be permitted to crossexamine. I don't know whether Mr. Miller is going to present any evidence.

Mr. Miller, are you going to present any testimony?

MR. MILLER: I probably will submit to verbal testimony.

MR. LANE: Okay, then you can crossexamine those witnesses.

THE CHAIRMAN: Proceed.

MR. DALTO: I would like to submit, before I start with my witnesses at this juncture, Mr. Strong's testimony and the report which I submitted last month. It is a

1	sheet from the 1980 Census Population,
2	relating specifically to "Characteristics
3	of Persons" from which he testified
4	substantially so that the Board would have
5	that material in total for its purposes.
6	(Census of Population, Characteristics
7	of Person, received and marked Applicant's
8	Exhibit A-3 for Identification.)
9	MR. DALTO: I call Mr. William Cariste.
10	MR. CARISTE: William Cariste, 162
11	Smith Street, Perth Amboy, 37 Ireland Avenue,
12	Edison, with offices at Perth Amboy.
13	WILLIAM CARISTE, sworn.
14	THE CHAIRMAN: You have appeared
15	before us. We will accept your qualifications
16	Mr. Miller?
17	MR. MILLER: No problem.
18	MR. CARISTE: William Cariste, I am a
19	realtor and real estate appraiser. I have
20	been so for 31 years, licensed in the State
21	of New Jersey.
22	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. DALTO:
23	Q Do you have any interest in this project,
24	direct or indirect?
25	A No, I do not.

1	Q Did you at my request make a study of the
2	property which is the subject matter of this application?
3	A Yes, I did.
4	Q And for what purpose?
5	A In order to estimate the impact on adjacent property
6	values and property values in the immediate vicinity.
7	Q Are you familiar with the Zoning Ordinance
8	of the Borough of South Plainfield?
9	A Yes, I am.
10	Q Specifically, were the provisions applicable
11	to the subject application?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Would you, briefly, for the Board, describe
14	the neighborhood and the site as they relate to your
15	testimony this evening?
16	A Well, at the last meeting Mr. Strong described the
17	neighborhood and, just briefly, I would concur that it is
18	the old center of the Borough of South Plainfield. That
19	includes the whole vicinity of the residential and commercia
20	uses to the north of the site. There are three residential
21	properties between the site and Church Street. North of
22	Church Street is developed residentially to the old Shop-
23	Rite building. Main Avenue is a variety of new commercial
24	and municipal uses including one of the fire department unit
25	East of the site on both Hamilton and South Plainfield Avenu

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are all commercially developed and the block between Hamilton and Front Street, North to Main Street is a mixture of residential and commercial and public uses. The senior citizen center is located on the corner of Hamilton and South Plainfield Avenue and directly across Hamilton Boulevard from the subject property. The rear of the subject site backs up to the Lakeview Avenue overpass and the overpass is 20 or 25 feet above the elevation of the subject property. The site is an irregularly shaped parcel of land with a frontage of 350 feet on Hamilton Boulevard, containing 63,295 square feet or 1.45 acres. The site abuts the Lehigh Valley Railroad and is in the vicinity of the Lehigh Valley Railroad break. It is generally level and in grade with Hamilton Boulevard. The site presently contains three buildings, two of which are considered marginal commercial and a two-family residential structure. All of these buildings would be removed if the application is approved. Hamilton Boulevard has an asphalt concrete surface curbs, and contains all utilities. The subject property is in two zones. frontage on Hamilton Boulevard for a depth of approximately 125 feet is in the zone OBC-2, Central Business, and the rear of the site is an R-7.5 residential. The OBC-2 zone permits the construction of one or two-family dwellings and a whole host of retail and service establishments including parks,

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schools, assembly halls, public uses and theaters. R-7.5 zone permits the construction of single-family dwellings, playgrounds, professional offices, home occupations, and parking. Neither of these zones permit a senior citizen multi-zoned dwelling as it is being proposed here tonight.

I have examined the Zoning Ordinance, and it is my opinion that the proposed zone use is not permitted in the zone. The ordinance, however, specifically contemplates senior citizen communities where the inhabitants are 55 years of age or over. The proposal tonight is to erect a senior citizen housing complex on a condominium basis to contain six stories, approximately 60 feet high and will consist of 100 dwelling units that are to be identical and also provide parking for 50 automobiles.

I am acquainted with senior citizen projects in several communities and where they have been constructed during the past ten years or less. These are listed as follows: North Brunswick has a project, similar to the proposed project here, that has been constructed in the Township of North Brunswick in a suburban community. The project is seven stories in height and is completely surrounded by two-and-a-half story single-family residences. It contains 250 units and parking spaces for 104 units.

In Irvington there is a 14-story senior citizen

complex surrounded by two three-story residential uses.

There are 128 units and parking spaces for 65.

In East Orange there is a 12-story complex around which the majority of dwellings are from 8 to 12 stories in height, 110 units, parking spaces for 56.

In Perth Amboy, the corner of Smith and High Street; a nine-story unit surrounded by two and three story constructions; 96 units, parking spaces for 18.

On Fayette and Goodwin Street in Perth Amboy, there is a senior citizen complex, 100 units, 55 parking spaces. In these areas, the vast majority of dwellings in the area are from one to two-and-a-half stories high, very similar to the situation that exists here in South Plainfield.

In New Brunswick, a 14-story unit with the majority of surrounding buildings being six stories, six to eight in height; 214 units, and parking spaces for 108.

In Old Bridge, a five-story in a suburban community with a vast majority of surrounding buildings being two and a half stories; 207 units, parking spaces for 110.

Q Have you studied the impact of those particular projects on property values adjacent thereto?

A Yes, we have and I am familiar with them. I am acquainted with them and I'd like to even point out that the unit on Smith and High Street in Perth Amboy, which is nine stories, was almost completely surrounded with

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residential units being two and a half stories high and also some three_story-structures. Subsequent to the construction of this nine-story building, a builder by the name of Rosengarten constructed 24 single-family units in the price range, ranging from \$90,000 to \$150,000. Of those 24, 23 have been sold. Certainly, if there was any detrimental influence by the presence of the nine-story building, it appears to me if that were correct, having a detrimental impact, then these units would not have sold. The proof is very clear there. That is by the fact that a nine-story structure exists there, the units far exceeding the prior values have been built and sold as well as in South Brunswick. None of the properties -- rather in North Brunswick; none of the properties in the immediate vicinity appear to have been affected by the presence of that unit. In Old Bridge, exactly the same thing -- I think it is a five-story building in a two and a half story community. None of those are older and I don't believe any buildings in the immediate vicinity in Old Bridge are over ten years old. No evidence has been found of any detrimental effect because of the presence of a building substantially higher than those which have existed.

Now, based upon your analysis of the area in question, your research into the area in which similar projects have been erected, do you have a conclusion as to

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1	the impact that this particular project, if erected on this
2	site, would have on any adjacent properties?
3	A Well, examine the units which I have mentioned here
4	tonight. I have found no detrimental effect on property
5	values in the immediate vicinity or the adjacent property
6	values.
7	Q Do you have an opinion as to the overall
8	effect on the general welfare on the community as a result
9	of the granting of this particular application?
10	A The ordinance provides for senior citizen housing
11	indicating that this is one of the services considered in
12	the zoning ordinance. While they have not provided any,
13	where they can be built, they certainly intended that some-
14	where in the community they would be built and, if that is
15	so, the conclusion to me if we are to serve the public good
16	would be construction of a senior citizen housing complex.
17	Q Do you have any conclusions as to the
18	application in general?
19	A I feel that if the application is granted, it will
20	serve the general welfare and meet the existing needs for
21	this type of housing and, in my opinion, it can be granted
22	without any impact on the zoning ordinance, the zone plan,
23	or the purpose of tenant zoning.
24	MR. DALTO: I have no further

her questions for this witness at the present time.

MR. HORNE: Mr. Cariste, you name several places that you've been associated with or aware of. All of them have 50 percent or just slightly larger than 50 percent parking. My question is: Are those, or most of them, in the same type of economic area as we are where we can expect the senior citizen in this town to sell a home for \$60,000 or \$65,000 or \$70,000 and move into this senior citizen complex and sell his car?

MR. CARISTE: No, they would not in that situation. However, it's quite clear to me that this kind of situation demands that no more, certainly not substantially more than one parking unit for every two dwelling units, whether they be a condominium proposal for sale or they be occupied by other citizens.

Apparently, the need for more parking spaces is not present in an area with the vast majority of the services required by the people living in the complex they can generally walk to, so that the necessity for automobiles is diminished tremendously.

MR. HORNE: There has been some question on the amount of parking places, and

some of the testimony regarding it as to whether the people in town that would move into a senior citizen's dwelling would make use of public transportation and get rid of their vehicles by doing so.

MR. CARISTE: I will point out what I mentioned before. The corner of Smith and High Street is a nine-story unit. It has 96 units and only 18 spaces are provided. We have never found the 18 parking spots fully occupied.

MR. HORNE: That, I guess, I can see.

That's what I'm asking. If it was put in the center of Perth Amboy or the center of Plainfield or the center of New Brunswick, where someone was used to living in another complex in the center of the city, and maybe never had a car, then I can understand that. My question is whether this is the same type application?

MR. CARISTE: I don't know that I understand your question, but it --

MR. HORNE: In other words, the center of South Plainfield is not a huge business area with shopping malls and everything else.

Someone is still going to have to either get on a bus or take their automobiles to go shopping and, therefore I question whether the people that move into these places are going to sell their automobiles and whether 50 percent parking is sufficient?

MR. DALTO: I respectfully point out
that there is not a question of whether they
are going to sell their automobiles. It is
a question of whether the demand is in excess
of what we are proposing. I think that is
the essential consideration. The wording of
the question is -- perhaps it would be objectionable if it was placed by an opposing attorney,
but --

MR. CARISTE: I indicated by listing six units and in no case have we found the amount of parking spaces inadequate for the occupants in the buildings. Therefore, based on these six alone, I think it is reasonable to assume that a similar-type occupancy is going to take place. We're talking about people 55 and over. I don't assume that they are all going to be 55. I hope there will be some 60, 65, and maybe some 70 years old. I

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don't know if they are all going to sell their automobiles. Certainly, the need for an automobile is going to diminish.

In addition to that, commercial areas within walking distance are adequate. will supply the everyday needs of the occupants. Yes, I understand that some times along the line these occupants are going to have to go shopping, maybe in Menlo Park or Woodbridge Center, but certainly, the everyday needs which are there in the immediate vicinity will supply the demands of the occupants and the public transportation is in the immediate vicinity if they wish to go anywhere else. I know that in many municipalities particularly Plainfield, the Oranges and Perth Amboy all provide periodic transportation for the occupants of this building. I don't know whether South Plainfield does or not. If they don't, it is not too distant where they will provide for transportation to Menlo or Woodbridge Mall or Park Avenue in order to do the type of shopping that the occupants will demand.

MR. HORNE: Some of the places that you

mentioned, I think, were subsidized, were they not?

MR. CARISTE: Yes.

MR. HORNE: I see a difference there.

I see a difference between the subsidized

and a condominium-type atmosphere. I guess,

that's what I'm basing my question on.

THE CHAIRMAN: I'd like to keep the Board's actions into specific questions, rather than comments.

On the first two or three of the specific locations that you mentioned, would you tell us what the either rental or purchase price of an individual unit would be?

MR. CARISTE: I think that all of these that I listed are subsidized and, in that respect, a rental is geared to the income which the occupant can pay. It may range anywhere from \$100 to \$300 or \$400 a month. There is no specific amount which can be geared here.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you suggest that the same type of person would be coming into a condominium-type of \$65,000 purchase price that would move into -- you were talking about

Perth Amboy on High Street and some other in Perth Amboy. Are you trying to suggest that maybe we are talking about the same thing?

I am not sure we are. Do you still say that?

MR. CARISTE: Say the same type of occupant? I have to be careful how I answer that question. It will be a human being. They may be single or they may be married, however, the income bracket may be different. Is that what you are referring to?

THE CHAIRMAN: Not necessarily income.

I am thinking about the outlook on life, the age, lifestyle, the needs of the individual, what he finds in the way of entertainment, in terms of his personal needs and in terms of his travels.

MR. CARISTE: All of these units that I mentioned are geared to senior citizens 55 years or over. In that respect, there will be a great deal of similarity because they are restricted by regulations to be 55 or older. In that respect, they are identical. These occupants in South Plainfield will be 55 or older and their age spans together with their mobility and ability are going to be similar,

whether or not they will be able to afford automobiles, to be able to travel, I don't know.

In subsidized housing, it would appear that that might be a lower income bracket, but I cannot understand the difference in the age bracket being identical, that the needs would be substantially different. I think the needs would be basically similar.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you suggest that a person in subsidized housing is likely to take a trip around the world vs. a person in a \$65,000 condominium taking a trip around the world?

MR. CARISTE: Our experience might
reveal something that might be shocking. Many
of the occupants of the subsidized housing are
able to move around a great deal by their own
economic ability or by economic assistance
offered by the members of the family. Yes,
in my opinion, you could find a great deal of
similarity whether they own the unit or they
are subsidized by some agency of the government.
I think there is a great deal of similarity.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you suggest that the

same type of person that would want to live in the center of East Orange or the center of New Brunswick or the center of Perth Amboy would be a likely candidate for the center of South Plainfield?

MR. CARISTE: I see no reason to think otherwise. As I say, as we get older, I like to think that I'm in that category, we don't particularly like -- again, we make generalizations. Of course, I find exceptions to the rule, but generally, that group in the 55 and over does not have great mobility. They want to be able to walk to the hairdresser or barber or the theater, if there is one in the area. Yes, I think that there is definitely similarities between the occupants of a subsidized unit or an individually owned unit.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you own a car?

MR. CARISTE: Do I own a car?

THE CHAIRMAN: You said you'd like to consider yourself one of these individuals.

MR. CARISTE: I'm in business and I need it for my business.

MR. LYNCH: I guess I have three

questions and they probably don't relate in North Brunswick. If I might ask, are you related to that complex?

MR. CARISTE: Yes, we are the managers of that unit.

MR. LYNCH: I happen to work, through my company, my office is in North Brunswick and I'm very familiar with the Pincus

Apartments. We put in the telephone service for them. I have to say that it's really nice and really adds to the neighborhood, but I have a couple of questions.

All over that building I see a big sign U.A.W., does that mean United Auto Workers or --

MR. CARISTE: Any of the subsidized units have to have a sponsor. In this case, and the same as in Perth Amboy, the U.A.W. has sponsored the one in Perth Amboy and in North Brunswick and in the Oranges, yes.

MR. LYNCH: I guess one of the questions I wanted to ask you is: What is a reasonable walking distance for a senior citizen, and I am familiar with the area, where the shopping areas are in that area, and

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I guess I have got to go on a minimum of maybe a quarter of a mile to the closest store.

Maybe you'll be able to just examine them.

I also see that there is busing going by,
but I also see on these buses that there is a big sign, U.A.W.

Now, as a town, are we going to have to subsidize that or is there going to be a fee? I don't know. I am just curious about that only because --

MR. CARISTE: In the project here
tonight, there are no provisions by the
complex itself to provide any type of busing.
There is nothing that prevents the whole
group from getting together in their area;
charters, to retain a bus on a regular basis,
one day, two days or three days a week,
and do the same thing.

In Perth Amboy the municipality offers senior citizen busing back and forth on certain fixed days for shopping throughout the community. In North Brunswick, as you pointed out, the entire complex is sponsored by the U.A.W. and that provides certain busing as part of the purchase, part of the occupation

of units.

THE CHAIRMAN: There are no requirements here in South Plainfield to provide any type of busing nor is there in the application here tonight any provisions for that, but there is nothing that says that the common ownership can't do that, nor is there anything that says that the community might not provide, since they do provide, or indicate, a need for senior citizen housing in the community, then it generally follows that some provisions are made by the municipality to offer senior citizen housing and some type of transportation on some kind of a periodic basis.

MR. LYNCH: One of my other questions.

What do you consider a reasonable walking

distance for senior citizens?

MR. CARISTE: Generally, a distance of two to five blocks is considered a good walking distance. Now, there will be some who can't walk two blocks. I can't walk more than two blocks. I drive if it's more than two blocks, but some people in the age bracket 55 to 70; they can walk a mile or two without any resistance whatsoever, but anywhere between

we will stay there for the rest of our lives.

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MR. ABBRUZZESE: Thank you. 2 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Miller. 3 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. MILLER: 4 Mr. Cariste, the key word, of course, here in Q 5 this appeal is senior citizen. Could you define for me what 6 a senior citizen is? 7 As defined by the State of New Jersey and others, any-8 one who is chronologically 55 years or older. 9 How about the federal government in its 10 attitude toward Social Security? 11 Well, the latest is 62 for females and 65 for males. 12 How about if you wanted to go to a moving 13 picture? What is a senior citizen ticket? 14 I don't know the answer. 15 Would it be 55 or would it be, maybe, 60? 16 A I don't know. 17 Now you gave examples of other communities 18 where there is senior citizen housing. Could you tell me if 19 there are any age limitations to your knowledge in any of 20 those senior citizen housing units? 21 Yes, you must be age 55 or over. 22 Now, were they all offered for either rental or 23 resale or strictly rental units? In other words, was there 24 a mix? 25

None are ownership?

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rentals.

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occurs there.

Front Street and Hamilton Boulevard?

Not that I know of.

No, they're either rental or ownership.

All these other examples are rentals?

I didn't see the sign, but I don't think any parking

How about on South Plainfield Avenue between

1	A I don't remember seeing any signs, but it's the
2	center of town. The center the old center of town.
3	Q Right. In other words, you are not fully
4	versed in the lack of allowed parking or allowed parking?
5	A No, I didn't make any study as to no parking signs
6	in that area, but I certainly will relate that to the
7	parking available in New Brunswick, parking available in
8	Perth Amboy, parking available in the Oranges, and,
9	certainly, they have as many problems in parking in those
10	municipalities as are present here in South Plainfield.
11	Q I like your use of the word problems.
12	A If there is such a problem, as you are pointing out
13	there is a problem, the problem is identical and they have
14	no problem with it.
15	Q Now, you had also mentioned that if these
16	kinds of units are approved there is apparently a need
17	in many cases to bus people around?
18	A I didn't say that. I said some communities provide
19	it and some do not.
20	Q All right. Now, we're living in a time of
21	somewhat economic recession. Does the average person stop
22	working at 55, the average man?
23	A I hope not.
24	Q I hope not too. In order to work you have to
25	get to work. You must have some transportation, I should say?

1	A Some.
2	Q Right.
3	A Some.
4	Q Normally, a car?
5	A Some don't. They may walk to work. If some are in
6	the vicinity, they could walk to work.
7	Q Depending on where the site of where they
8	live is located. How about the average wife? Do many work
9	past the age of 55, especially, in these days and times?
10	A Some.
11	Q And would they normally work at the same place
12	that their husband worked?
13	A I doubt it.
14	Q Right. So, it's reasonable to assume they
15	might also need a car?
16	A The assumption can be made, yes.
17	Q Okay. Then how can you equate examples of
18	where the parking allowed or given is on a one-half basis.
19	That would not even be one car per unit, but a half a car
20	per unit. How can these things work out? How can I
21	MR. DALTO: Very respectfully, I am
22	going to object because I think the question
23	is hypothetical. It is based on the premise
24	that all the occupants are going to be 55
25	years old and that testimony has been submitted

in the previous session, by Mr. Strong, that probably the greater part of the people would be substantially in excess of 55 years of age. So the question itself is not based on the facts that are here and it is hypothetical. It is unrelated to the questioning on direct.

I also tried to answer that. I gave examples of five or six units similar in age level, similar in type of occupancy, and with similar provisions for parking. I indicated that in Perth Amboy on High Street we have 96 units, 18 parking. That's almost one out of five dwelling units. We have never found the 18 occupied.

Now, I think it is reasonable to assume that if that happens in North Brunswick, if that happens in New Brunswick, or Old Bridge, I think it is reasonable to assume a similar situation will occur here instead of trying to limit the occupancy here to all 55, some of which may be working, some may not. I think it is reasonable to assume that you are going to have some 60 to 65 and some 70.

MR. LANE: Mr. Dalto, I think Mr. Cariste just overruled your objection.

Q I think you stated that the other units all were subsidized rental units in these other communities?

A Yes.

Q All right, now, these are offered as condominiums or resale?

A Yes.

Q Could you say a higher income bracket of people would be buying these units then would be living or renting in the other units in the other towns?

I never live in a senior citizen complex, but that's my mentality. I think it is reasonable to assume here that people, to my way of thinking, don't want to feel that they are living in subsidized housing and will buy their unit to be, but, they will want to be totally free of any of the cares or maintenance that goes with the requirements of a single-family occupancy. I think that you have a great need for that.

If you go to Rossmoor in Monroe Township, you will find many of those occupants primarily bought it to be relieved of the responsibility of painting the exterior, removing the snow, cutting the grass. That is the primary objective why they bought these units in a condominium complex. I think it is reasonable to assume that a similar situation, and for similar reasons, these units will be bought.

Q All right, based on the parking situation that is shown in this appeal, it seems that one out of every two

purchasers is not going to own a car?

MR. DALTO: Very respectfully, excuse me, I am going to object to the line of questioning. Mr. Cariste has not been presented as an expert in the requirements of parking for these type units. He has been presented to determine the impact of this particular project on the area and he has utilized similar projects with similar parking requirements and similar parking adjustments. We have an expert in the field of parking requirements for this type of unit and we will be submitting that expert at the given time this evening. Hopefully, but I think it is far beyond Mr. Cariste's capacity to discuss the parking requirements as an expert. He is rendering his determination on the impact and the values and that's all he has been presented for.

THE CHAIRMAN: I was unaware that there will be a parking expert. We will postpone talking about any parking until that time.

MR. MILLER: Let me just ask one more question:

Can you tell me where the nearest supermarket

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1 is to this proposed site? 2 There was one across from Sacred Heart Church and currently, it is under offering for sale. The one that I 3 am most familiar with, at this moment, as a group, not 4 5 individually, through shopping in their local municipality 6 convenience stores. 7 MR. MILLER: All right. That's all. 8 THE CHAIRMAN: We will now open up 9 this witness to questions from the audience. I would respectfully request that each of 10 you phrase your questions as a question and 11 not as statements or discussion questions. 12 13 Did I see your hand up? A VOICE: I want to give a statement. 14 THE CHAIRMAN: There will be time for 15 16 that. THE CHAIRMAN: I have one question on what 17 you mentioned. Being familiar with Rossmoor, 18 what would you estimate the number of cars 19 per unit at Rossmoor? 20 MR. CARISTE: I'd be making a wild 21 I have several friends who are living 22 there and I don't think that the exact 23 comparison is a fair one because it is a total

suburban setting and the total concept is

here. The current values at Rossmoor range anywhere between \$90,000 and \$125,000. It is not designed to sit in an urban section of the community, it is situated in a suburban situation. where there is nothing within walking distance of Rossmoor or Clearbrook. Everything has to be travelled to by automobile. I think there is only one store across the street that can probably serve any of the needs, other than the restaurant down Forsgate. There's nothing there. The demand for automobiles in that particular situation would be greater than they are here.

If this is approved, the lady can walk across the street to a hairdresser, the man can get to a barber shop across the street and if he wants a convenience store, he can get it in the immediate vicinity. They can go to Park Avenue while it is a substantial distance, he can do that. You can't compare this with Rossmoor.

MR. DALTO: I have concluded with Mr. Cariste. I'd like to present my next witness, Mr. Zvosec.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does Mr. Cariste have

1	nad my own firm with my partner for about ten years.
2	Q And how long have you been a planner?
3	A Planner? Approximately the same length of time.
4	Q Would you briefly describe your background.
5	A I've got a Bachelor's in Architecture from Miami
6	University in Ohio and a Master's in Site Design and Planning
7	from the same University.
8	Q Are you a member of any professional
9	organizations?
10	A I am a member of the American Institute of Architects
11	and the American Institute of Planners.
12	Q And would you describe, briefly, for the
13	Board, the nature of your architectural practice?
14	A The nature of the practice is quite varied. We have
15	a firm of approximately 15 people and the types of projects
16	that we've been involved with, and are now, are State
17	projects, public buildings and municipal buildings; a
18	considerable amount of multi-family housing, subsidized
19	housing, religious buildings, churches, care centers, a
20	cross section of what we have in the office right now is
21	a State building for the Library for the Blind, a State
22	building for the State Medical Examiner in Newark,
23	renovation of a major building at the New Jersey Psychiatric
24	Institute. We are working with the service center on the
25	conversion of an apartment to housing for the mentally

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retarded people. We have, at this time, one subsidized senior citizen project under construction, three in design and one being reviewed by the HUD people. We are also involved in a variety of other types of projects.

Q Have you participated in the design and execution of any of what we have called senior citizen housing projects?

A Yes, I have.

Q Approximately, how many?

Well, let's see. I'm the principal by way of two partners in our organization. I'm the principal that has been most closely associated with the senior citizen projects that have come through the office. We have had one senior citizen project which is in Vineland, New Jersey which is three-stories that was built. We have a three-story project which is under construction at Cedar Grove. converting the 19-story building in Trenton, the Kingsberry Apartments, if you are aware of the name, from family housing to senior citizen units. We have a project being reviewed, the schematic documents are being reviewed now on it, the New Jersey Housing Finance Agency for a This is a senior citizen building which is sixstories combined with family units; total of about, I think, there's 250 units in there. We have another project which is being reviewed in Newark at HUD right now. We are hoping it

will go out on bid next month. It is a nine-story senior citizen building with, approximately, 140 units I believe, for Millville, New Jersey. Those are basically it.

There was another project that we designed for the Lawrence Township senior citizens which would have been a New Jersey Housing Finance Agency project, but that was not.

Q In any case, you have participated in it.

I show you a list of projects, the titles of which are subsidized housing projects. Is that a representative list of those projects on which you have done, either design or execution projects?

A Yes, this includes essentially all I've described and a couple of others.

Q Had your firm been the recipient of any design awards?

A Yes, we have.

Q Could you describe, briefly, to the Board, what some of these design awards are?

A I guess I would like to refer to the list myself
which -- okay, the American Institute of Steel Construction
award, Physical Education Building at Ramapo College of
New Jersey. Another design award for the Academic Building
at Ramapo College, a design award for Crystal Lake Planned
Unit Development, which is in South Jersey, which is
involved in all kinds of housing, a design award for an

1 overpass bridge at Montclair State College, another one for 2 a library at Ramapo College, another one for a building at --3 the Math-Science Building at Montclair and two other 4 academic --5 MR. DALTO: Rather than prolong an examination of Mr. 6 Zvosec's qualifications, I would like to submit to the 7 Board a representative indication of various projects that 8 have been worked on, design awards, and subsidized housing 9 projects that have been worked on and a summary of Mr. 10 Zvosec's qualifications as well as a summary of his personnel in his office. 11 12 THE CHAIRMAN: Fine, A-4. 13 MR. LANE: Any objections, Mr. Miller? 14 MR. MILLER: Not at all. 15 (Folder of Mahony & Zvosec Architects 16 and Planners received and marked Applicant's 17 Exhibit A-4 for Identification.) 18 Mr. Zvosec, are you familiar with the guide-19 lines and regulations which are applicable, generally, to senior citizen housing? 20 Yes, I am. 21 And have you that information? 22 Well, the ones that are used almost exclusively, 23

first of all, the BOCA building code which we have in New

Jersey and applies to all buildings has certain provisions

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that deals specifically with this type of housing. The
other very prominent set of standards is called the
Minimum Property Standards which is issued by the HUD
Department of the Federal Group that really deals with
subsidized housing, and then beyond that the New Jersey
Housing Finance Agency has their own standards which apply
to senior citizens. We have the Office of the Aging in
New Jersey which you'll hear some testimony from. Mrs.
Carlin also has guidelines and standards which apply to
senior citizen housing. All of these we have become very
familiar with and work with on each one of those projects.

Are you personally involved with the Q preparation of plans which are the subject matter of this application?

Yes, I was.

And how would you describe those plans from a Q standpoint of their completeness and if you call them schematic or detailed plans?

I call those schematic.

So that you will be testifying this evening from the standpoint of the generalized conditions which exist within the project as you propound it and not on finite details of the project, is that correct?

- That's true, yes.
 - And those finite details would be submitted,

1	presumably, for site plan consideration assuming that this
2	application reaches that point?
3	A Site plan and also for any type of building permits.
4	Q Would you, briefly, describe for the Board
5	the projects as has been conceived on the site plan that is
6	before the Board?
7	A We have submitted some plans, but those were we
8	have something that's more up to date. I guess the question
9	now is where can I place these?
10	THE CHAIRMAN: Will they be placable
11	on the bulletin board?
12	You say these are revised from what
13	has been submitted?
14	MR. ZVOSEC: Some are revised and
15	have additional information which was not
16	submitted with that.
17	MR. DALTO: May I ask that as Mr.
18	Zvosec testifies to each of the exhibits that
19	they be marked for identification and we'll
20	submit them in evidence at the proper time?
21	MR. LANE: Fine.
22	THE CHAIRMAN: How about marking them
23	all at the end of his testimony.
24	A We have here a site plan which identifies the site
25	in question, bordering onto Hamilton Boulevard and, basically

this is what you have before you with some modifications as far as numbers of parking spaces and types of parking spaces. What we are talking about here is an L-shaped building which will contain the entire 100 units. A circular traffic pattern going all the way around, coming out onto Hamilton Boulevard, that being the one-way system in that direction. Also coming off that road would be access to the front of the building for pick up and drop off of people, also for visitors parking adjacent to the front entrance. Off on the side we have the main parking area for the tenants.

The deviation between what you have and what I have here are a couple of things. One is, and we don't identify it there but, an entrance to the side of the building in this location or in towards the main parking area. Another element that we have included is the -- we got an exit and we got an exit off of this wing of the building and we have included the parking spaces there.

Q May I interrupt?

You indicated locations at the northerly end of the building and at the westerly end of the building.

A The northerly and the westerly, yes. The purpose of these two are primarily to provide circulation for the tenant and easy access to the parking and getting back into the building. That would be for the northern entrance

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The eastern or the western would serve somewhat the point. same purpose, but what else we've done here, we included a drop off and pick up point here. This was at the suggestion of Mrs. Carlin who reviewed these plans to make sure that we haven't forgotten any important factors. is sort of a subtle situation and you will see it more clearly on the floor plan but the intent of both of these is for tenants to be able to get closer to their parking without having to come through a front entrance. The other one here is subtle because this could be used and should be used for pick ups and drop offs of people that might have a medical problem, that might get a stroke, or that might all of a sudden be an ambulance case and even if you have somebody that dies in the complex, you don't have that type of circulation going through the front entrance. What we've done with the circulation is, or the parking, we've increased the parking to 60 spaces. One of the things that we've done to increase that parking, was to initiate half of the main parking lot as a parking lot for compact cars only. We think that has a lot of logic because I know we have got a parking lot of about 45 spaces and at least 50 percent, including my own car, are compact cars.

Now, in so doing, we did not change the important dimension between parking spaces, in other words, these are 90 degree parking spaces. We still have approximately 24

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feet in between them, which is what you usually have for a conventional sized car. We have retained that because we recognize that the senior citizen requires a little bit more flexibility as far as maneuvering their car. We have increased the parking to 60 spaces, we introduced that one innovation.

We also have identified some areas for handicapped parking. The things that we have not done, which we don't want to do, we haven't proposed a bit of "Green Area" which is directly behind the building itself and, of course, the intent is to landscape the area all the way around the site and on the site itself, but again, as we identify these schematic plans, when it comes time to site plan approval itself, we'll be happy to submit the detailed landscaping plan with the plans and something that could be available for professional analysis.

Briefly running through the plan, this is the typical first floor plan. I guess the only deviations from what you have, are those openings that I made mention of in the stairs and at the ends of the buildings which --

Excuse me, what page will that correspond to in your site plan which we submitted to the Board? Is that page 3?

Page 3. A

Basically, what we've got in the main entry area,

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we've got -- the architectural features are that which I consider quite important. The guestion is, whether those are obvious to the laymen looking at the presentation. The intent here is to have the people coming into the front lobby area, actually walking through sort of an arch up there and then walking under the enclosed area and walking into a sheltered weather foyer and then walking into the main lobby elevator. There are a number of reasons for these types of things. One of the things that we have discovered with senior citizens projects is that people like to sit out in front of the building. They like to watch children play in the community and traffic going This would give them the capability of sitting outside, but still in a sheltered area. This is covered although it doesn't have glass around it. During inclement weather they actually can sit in this inner lobby which would be all glass. They can still communicate visually with what's going on in the front of the building and then also the elevator lobby is quite large. The intent here, again, is to provide a sitting area because people, and this is quite obvious in senior citizen projects regardless of what kind of project it is, like to see the traffic pattern of where people are coming and going. You might say they like to be busybodies. If that's the case, then that's what it is. So we intentionally provided provisions for them, because if

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you don't, they will actually bring their chairs down and plant them close to that front entrance. I am saying we are intending to design this for senior citizens, their habits, and their ways of life, and through our various projects, we became acquainted with these habits.

The workings of the building beyond that, simply, is the elevator lobby. We also put two elevators in of units such as these, these elevators will be large enough to accommodate a stretcher for emergencies. Then, of course, we have double corridors with the senior citizen units on both sides.

One of the other little subtleties that we have introduced is to have glass at the end of these corridors because there is nothing as dismal as going into a corridor that looks like a long tunnel with no relief. This would provide natural sight. These are not very long corridors as senior citizens buildings go. In fact, they would almost be a short corridor, so we got natural light in those corridors and we got natural light coming into the main area.

MR. LANE: Mr. Zvosec, are there any other entrances other than the main entrance on the first floor? Page 3 doesn't seem to show those entrances.

MR. ZVOSEC: What we did, we do have

the entrances, but they're in different locations, there and there (Indicating).

MR. LANE: Okay, these are the --

MR. ZVOSEC: To go directionally.

MR. LANE: So this will change then?

MR. ZVOSEC: Just to that extent.

THE CHAIRMAN: The stairwell will remain?

MR. ZVOSEC: Yes, that's a code
requirement. The location of these stairwells,
by the way, are all predicated on the code.
The building code which is going to impose all
the requirements on this building. The upper
stories are basically like the lower stories
excepting that we will fill in this corridor
with an additional living room so that we
still have our three fire stairs continuous
throughout the building. Again, on every floor
we are permitting natural light to come into
this corridor, from this end, from this end,
and now we've introduced also, natural light
to come in in the central elevator lobby area.

The description of the unit itself is on page -- sheet 4 and, basically, we come in off the corridor and we have a series of closet areas, one of which, of course, will

be a coat closet, a linen closet, and a bulk closet off of that central living and dining room which has a balcony, a closed and open balcony and it is serviced by the kitchen itself, which is a Pullman-type kitchen. There is a bedroom with its own large coat closet and a bathroom within the unit itself. The bathrooms and the kitchens are designed to accommodate wheelchairs, all of them are.

This is basically a typical senior citizen-type of living unit, regardless of where you go. This is bigger than most. This is about 750 square feet. The ones that we are doing for the New Jersey Housing Finance Agency were about 625 square feet. HUD changed the requirements. Some people might think that these are small, but they're very livable. HUD's requirements, until only recently, were about 520 square feet. They were 580 and they pushed those down to about 520, so we're above the HUD and the HFA requirements. Inside of the units, it works very much like their's do.

I will give you some features about these also later. The other floor of the

building really needs some explanation. This is the basement here, and if you want to relate this to, let's say, the first floor, then take a look at this location, this by the way, this drawing; number five, you don't have in your set, but, basically, relating it to your set, here's the two elevators, here's the elevator lobby, which is on the first floor. The main entrance would be in this proximity here and, basically, what we're doing here is, we're taking one wing of the building and using that for various purposes. We really don't need the other wing, however, we have it available to us if the need becomes apparent.

Directly up the elevator lobby we will have a mechanical room and also that would be the service area for the service people. We have a community room off the main elevator lobby which is quite large. This community room could accommodate 150 people. Servicing the community room would be a men's and a women's restroom facility. A central laundry for the building would also be down here. We also have a full-sized kitchen which would

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service the community room. The balance of the space we have for tenant storage. are two areas here and we still have two stairs for egress out of this basement area. The community room that we're talking about here, the main function of this in essentially all of these projects, is for primarily night use. That doesn't mean that we don't use it during the day, but your big gatherings are going to be planned night gatherings, Bingo, special types of parties, that type of thing. You are not looking at this being used day and night, but you have to have some type of facility when they do want to organize something. Some of the features that we're talking about here, besides the size and arrangement of the apartment, and these relate directly to senior citizen living, some of them are requirements by the building code. Some of them, well, most of them, are quite optional, however, it is good policy to put these types of features into these living units to accommodate this type of a tenant. What we're also trying to tell you, we're not designing an apartment here for anybody.

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We're designing a living unit for senior citizens. The arrangement, as I made mention, the accommodation of wheelchairs are a requirement for them, of course, a requirement for handicapped individuals too, but not a general requirement. Little things, raised wall receptacles, in other words, your typical height is about 18 inches, we put them up about 24 inches so it is more convenient for the senior citizen. We will lower the kitchen counter tops and appliances. In most of your units they are about 34 inches. We will be putting it down to about 30 inches, with ample lighting, of course. Two-way bathroom doors. These bathroom doors swing both ways to accommodate wheelchairs. No saddles on the doorways, in other words, the carpeting here will have tile here instead of that ledge that people usually put in. We won't put that in. It is a tripping hazard and it works against your wheelchair. Lower the window sills. This glass area would actually be lower, but in the bedroom area, where you would usually put a sill about 36 inches, we will put it down about 30 inches

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so when the senior citizen sits down here he can look out. Casement-type windows have found that the casement-type > being the type that you roll, is the most accommodating type to senior citizens as opposed to the heavy double hung slider. We have had too many cases with sliders where on a large building they start lapping back and forth and let's a lot of air filtration in. casement we have found to be the most practical for these type of people. Higher air conditioning controls. We would have, by the way, in these units, we were thinking about vertical fan coil units that would give each apartment, each living unit, its own temperature control.

This is a very important one. Lever hardware on the doors as opposed to turning knob. Lever hardware. We are putting this in all of the senior citizen buildings and I think, probably, it is going to be a code requirement shortly.

Hand held shower heads in the showers themselves. Together with shower sets this is not what you usually put into showers, but

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this is something that senior citizens require. Larger stall showers. Kitchen ranges with front controls on them so people aren't reaching across a burner to get to the controls. Bathroom grab bars, of course, at the tub and also at the toilet area. Top or wall-mounted ovens as opposed to ovens down below the burners where they have got to reach down and pick up heavy food items and put them on the working area which is close. The balconies are going to be something that they can use and enjoy. Lower elevator controls in the elevators themselves. Emergency call communication networks. are not a requirement by BOCA, but, of course, we would have call network; every one of these units coming back to a central console. central laundry facilities. A card system for building access; this is not restricted to senior citizens, but it helps. When I was talking about the people coming in and out of the front entrance, or these other entrances, we would give them something that resembles a credit card and they would have to put it in the machine to get access to the building,

but still have their own key system to their own unit. These are all many features -- we'll show you another one that you don't find in many other residential complexes; handrails along one full wall of these corridors which is a requirement, again, for senior citizens.

So all of these features we are grinding in. They are included into this building design specifically because we are designing for senior citizens here. We are not designing for anybody else and these are the type of characteristics that should be incorporated into their type of living quarters.

The design of the building, I guess, resembles what you have in your drawing six. This, again, is the elevation on Hamilton Boulevard and this is the main entranceway where I was talking about. Here is an open area, two-stories high so that people can actually sit in there when they want.

Architecturally, we could make a onestory, but we prefer to keep it this way so that people feel that they are walking into a space, not that they're walking under

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something. After people experience it, they appreciate it. Of course, you've got your balconies, and they occur on all sides. One of the things I didn't mention was the way that we faced these. As you can see, we have closed in two sides. We got sort of a pocket arrangement and the intent here is this is the north, south is here, and our sun travels this way, so we would like to capture the morning sun in as many units as possible in the mid-afternoon and in the wintertime, the late afternoon. These units, of course, don't get it because they're on the north side. There's not much you can do about that, however, these pockets being reversed this way in the summertime, let's say, from about oh, 2:30 or 3:00, and it gets very hot, people don't want to sit in that kind of sun. That is the sun that we would be blocking out.

The balconies also give us a very nice aesthetic relief of the building in that from any elevation you're not just looking at one big blank facade, you are looking at a facade that has got texture, something

happening to it, some interest is there and, of course, the people would also be part of the facade too because they would be using the balconies.

I think that's basically what we are talking about. I made mention that these are schematic. Should the project go further, then, of course, we would incorporate even more of those features I was talking about. We would also work up, naturally, the elevations, site plans, and everything in much more detail to present for site plans review and then the final situation, of course, is the working drawings which would have to conform to, not only your requirements, but all of the building code requirements before we could get a building permit.

Q Focus specifically on page 2 of the site plan for the application. Have we provided for parking for the handicapped?

A Yes.

Q Would you show us how many spaces there are and where they are located?

A We have got two spaces here, and one space here. It conforms to the code requirement. We could have more if

anybody chooses.

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Q With respect to the 64 parking spaces that you have accommodated on site, how does that provision of parking equate to the standards that are generally applicable to senior citizen housing projects?

Well, I don't want to get into the same confusion that the previous person was in, however, I will give you our experience. I will qualify that. This is on subsidized projects. We have never experienced the need for much more than 30 percent. HFA only requires 25 percent. The Department of Aging has proven through experience to only need around 30 percent. Most of the experience that we have had on our projects is around 30, 35 percent.

Q In this case you are providing 60 percent?

60 percent.

A The building as designed now, is approximately 56 feet and the way that's proposed, is the first floor and with the basement. We might even be able to lower that, but we are talking about a bare wall here. With pre-cast planning, the first floor we generally put about 12 feet from the floor to the ceiling, and then we're talking about an eight-inch plank. So, we got 12 foot 8 there. Then on the second floor it would be eight foot from floor to ceiling and then an eight-inch plank so, I guess, the 56 is made up

1	very simply of twelve eight plus five times eight feet
2	eight inches and that's where the 56 feet comes from.
3	Q This particular building is six stories, is
4	that correct?
5	A Yes.
6	Q Would that be characterized as a mid-rise?
7	A Yes.
8	Q Are mid-rise buildings generally or commonly,
9	rather than generally, commonly used for senior citizen
10	housing?
11	A Yes, they are. In fact, the federal government
12	encourages six stories because in the way they encourage
13	it they give more subsidy.
14	Q Is there a reason, based on the style of
15	senior citizen housing, that there seems to be a suitable
16	alternative?
17	A Very definitely.
18	Q Would you tell the Board what that is?
19	A You're talking about the mid-rise form of living.
20	Q Yes.
21	A Well, we have only one project, and it is just
22	approaching the design stage, which is a one-story senior
23	citizen project and that's because we got a lot of land and
24	it is mixed up with a new community. It is not built into
	an urban area. Our nyonorty our experience and everything

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shows that senior citizens really prefer a community-type living. As we showed you, they have their own apartment set up with a bathroom and kitchen and they can, in fact, seclude themselves in there. What happens on your onestory units, what you have is that they're all spread out. The people tend to seclude themselves more, so here they have to get out of their units just to go outside. They have to rub shoulders against somebody else even if they don't speak to them because they are going up and down elevators, they are going through the entrance. You got community facilities there which is another opportunity for them to communicate. You got the central laundry facility so I'm really placing all the emphasis on this community type of living. They will have a place where they can communicate with each other, and as I made mention of, Mrs. Carlin can probably give more details on that. From the knowledge that we have, we know this type of living really increases the longevity of people and also we know it increases their attitude about living.

Q Mr. Zvosec, did you participate in the preparation of a report for the maintenance costs of this particular project, and specifically, as they relate to units in the project?

- A Yes, I did.
 - Q Would you give the Board the benefit of the

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figures that have been compiled for that particular project? This is the current list. The important thing that we are addressing here, we are simply saying that the people that would participate in this type of a situation would be those who would sell their houses and then the concern was the caring cost once they bought them. might say it's almost comparable to what the rent cost subsidy people have to undertake. To do this, we establish eight categories that have to be covered. They make up essentially the monthly caring charge for the individual in each living unit. If it is a couple, obviously, the care charge is for the couple. Maintenance; we have got an individual here, one man at \$12,000 a year. Insurance; insurance is based on the value of the building and this we got from insurance people, also I might add that I'm also on the Board of Directors of Architect's Housing which is an eight-story building built in Trenton and I believe, we have got about 135 units there. So I have -- I have used to some degree, some of the actual figures that go into perpetuating that type of a structure. In some other cases, I've had my engineers look into things like utility costs, what will the building cost to heat, and air conditioning, and so on. We've got the insurance of 14,000 maintenance and repair. We've put -- and these are equated down. Those figures I'm using are per year costs. The maintenance

man at \$12,000, of course, that comes down to roughly \$10 per month, the insurance is \$11.76 a month. The maintenance and repair, we put in \$10,000 per year here. The first two or three years, obviously, being a new building, you're not going to have that type of expense and, of course, we will have insurance to cover any kind of catastrophic problems. However, this \$10,000 a year would give the occupants the capability of building up some kind of a reserve so that three or four or five years after the building is built, and things start happening, they'll have some kind of a slush fund to fall back on to. So it could be much lower than \$10,000 a year, but these figures are conservative and we prefer to be on the conservative side.

The taxes; the taxes we have got on here are \$10,956 which is about \$9.13 per month and this was established to my knowledge on the tax rates that South Plainfield has in action now.

Garbage collection; \$4,800. On this they would have their own contract, of course, for garbage collection. That we got from a local contractor. You have things although we just put it in under exterminator, you have things like having to have people come in on occasion to make sure that extermination is being taken care of. We're talking about snow plowing and some of the other incidentals. We've put \$1,200 per year for that or another \$1 per month per unit

on that total, about \$44.13 a month. A big one, as we know, 1 is utilities and utilities as I say, we have calibrated 2 3 on the experience in the other building that I am part of and also I had my engineers -- whenever we design any kind 4 5 of building, whether it's this or any kind of building, 6 we have to expose -- not expose, but portray to the client 7 what he can expect in charges for utilities under a normal 8 usage situation. So we're quite conversant on projecting 9 these things. In this case, and we are talking about heat, cooking, electric, lighting and air conditioning, 10 hot water; \$126,000 per year, which is about \$105 a month. 11 Then there's real estate tax here being a condominium-type 12 13 of a situation, that's about \$76,708 and that comes out to 14 \$63.92 a month. The total is \$168.92, plus \$44.13. that is approximately \$210 per month. 15 We have gone to that extent of analyzing what the 16 17 caring expenses are and they are roughly about \$210 a month. Mr. Zvosec, are you reading from and 18 testifying from a document which reads "Elderlodge 19 20 Maintenance Per Unit"?

A Yes, I am.

Q I'd like to submit that to the Board as an exhibit.

(Elderlodge Maintenance Per Unit document received and marked Applicant's

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Exhibit A-5 for Identification.)

Q Mr. 2008ec, have you incorporated into the
schematics that you prepared, to the best of your knowledge
all of the guidelines, design standards, and regulations,
which may be applicable to senior citizen housing?
A No, we have not. To qualify what I'm simply saying
is, we've met the basic building code requirements. We've
incorporated a number of the basic elements necessary for
senior citizen type of living, however, when we proceed
beyond this point, we will incorporate it even more into
the mechanical network and a number of other items. That
is premature to show it on this point, so we will have
either more characteristics built into this building which
are custom to senior citizen living.

MR. DALTO: I have nothing more for Mr. Zvosec. I'd like to submit the two, three, four, five, six plans that have been testified to as a collective exhibit.

MR. LANE: I think that's a good idea.

THE CHAIRMAN: How about marking number one. We'll leave the other ones there for people to see.

(Schematic plans, received and marked as Applicant's Exhibit A-6 for Identification.)

MR. DALTO: I have nothing further of Mr. 2vosec.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Zvosec, why don't you be seated?

From your introduction and looking through your resume, apparently, it is quite extensive on subsidized housing. I did not see any non-subsidized housing. Are there any specific examples that you have worked on before?

MR. ZVOSEC: We have one condominium project in the office right now which is in Raritan which has not been built thus far.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it in similar stages?

MR. ZVOSEC: It is more rural. I don't
think it would be applicable to this.

THE CHAIRMAN: From a planning point of view, what differences would you be looking for in terms of subsidy; the building requirements for subsidized housing vs. non-subsidized housing?

MR. ZVOSEC: The difference is, well, it is going to be a question of degrees.

The difference I'm looking at here, because we think we are attempting to meet nd market that which would be in the subsidy category, we have exceeded what is required in most subsidized

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projects by a couple of elements. you don't have air conditioning in most of your subsidized projects. We would have it here as I made mention. These units are larger than the typical unit. However, the composition of elements, the arrangement of elements, is about the same. We will have the ability, probably, of getting more refined utility networks in this building than you have to live under, because of the HUD and HFA standards, What I'm really saying is, that the two are supremely similar. We have the flexibility to introduce a couple more amenities. We are not going overboard to the point of making this cost beyond the range of the people that we think we want to service.

THE CHAIRMAN: Okay, this brings up two questions. The first one is, what do you estimate the entire cost of this project to be?

MR. ZVOSEC: The brick and mortar cost that we're talking about here, and we used for tax evaluations, is about three and a half million dollars.

THE CHAIRMAN: And the next question relates -- perhaps it is a little stickier.

The market that you're looking to attract,
how would you describe it in demographic
terms, in terms of age, home levels, attitudes?

MR. ZVOSEC: I would, I think you are referring to the economic level?

THE CHAIRMAN: More than that, but that certainly --

MR. ZVOSEC: If you are not directing that towards the economic level, I would like to have the next witness answer that because she's much more qualified for that.

THE CHAIRMAN: You are planning it, you are designing it?

MR. ZVOSEC: Well, I'm here primarily as an architect and the experience that we've had in designing for senior citizens. I would like to represent the building as being designed for senior citizens, although the characteristics in this building are directed towards senior citizens, I don't know if this really answers your question.

THE CHAIRMAN: No, I'll let that pass for the moment.

Is there any other --

MR. ABBRUZZESE: Mr. Zvosec, I wonder if

you can give me some idea as to the dimensions of the various rooms? You haven't indicated any dimensional requirements.

MR. ZVOSEC: I don't have the dimensions, but we do have a scale here which represents very closely -- I think I can approximate.

The scale is quarter inch. The overall unit is approximately -- I think it is about 25 by 27; that's approximately what it is.

Then you have got the balcony which should be about six feet deep and that's going to be about 12 feet, maybe 14 feet, which is about the width of the living room. This would be about 14 feet and this would be about 15:

So living and dining, about 14 and 16, and the bedroom is going to be about 11 feet by, probably, 12 or 13 feet.

MR. ABBRUZZESE: Can you repeat that, sir?

MR. ZVOSEC: I would have to scale these to give you the accurate dimensions.

MR. HORNE: That's the bedroom?

MR. ZVOSEC: And the bath. I don't have the scale, but it is going to be about nine by nine and I'd say the kitchen is approximately

the same thing, maybe nine by ten. These are all in conformance with the requirements put forth by HUD and the New Jersey Housing Finance Agency and by the handicap code itself, which existed in New Jersey.

MR. ABBRUZZESE: In reference to the parking spaces for the compact cars, you are increasing that from 14, by 10 more, so that brings it up to 24, and I am wondering, if the size of those spaces --

MR. ZVOSEC: The sizes of compact cars are six feet wide by ten by eighteen.

MR. DALTO: No, 9 by 28.

MR. ZVOSEC: I think they are 10 by

20. See, that's the handicapped spaces

8 by 20, 8 feet wide. Some people would

like to push that down to 6 feet. I think

that's too tight. Eight feet, I think, works

quite well.

MR. ABBRUZZESE: And the others are 10 by 20?

MR. ZVOSEC: The others are 9 by 20.

MR. ABBRUZZESE: I'm sorry, 9 by 20.

MR. ZVOSEC: And the handicapped are 12 by 20.

MR. RYNO: I have some questions.

I still have some problems with the parking,
but I'm not going to get into that aspect
with you.

MR. ZVOSEC: I think Mrs. Carlin can probably address that pretty strongly.

THE CHAIRMAN: May I ask a question before you continue? May I ask what Mrs.

Carlin's qualifications are?

MR. DALTO: She is the Supervisor of Specialized Services, Division on Aging for the State of New Jersey.

MR. RYNO: One of the things that concerns me with this project is, the fact that it is wide open. I think I expressed this concern last week and since the last meeting, I've had an opportunity to go to a couple of senior citizen complexes, one over on Park Avenue which abuts Cedar Park. That's enclosed with a fence and I just don't like the idea myself of this property not being fenced. I think it is a dangerous situation that we have. Somebody could come down off that slope, hit one of those older people and take off. Do you have any provision for more

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protection?

MR. ZVOSEC: Well, if you are talking about fencing, I guess all I can tell you is that we have never had a requirement to fence any project that we have been involved in, by that I mean, we've never had a requirement from the federal government, from the state government, nor, from any municipality. We have never thought that a fence really would accomplish that much security. What security is based on in this building are the interior networks that you have and the communications networks. They are very valid both for security and for fire detection as well.

MR. RYNO: I am talking about the outside security. I'm not concerned with the security inside the building. I'm talking about people when they get out of their cars, 70 years old, or 65 years old, and have to walk from that parking lot to the back of the building into the back door, from the side to get in, and there's no way that these people are shielded from the --

MR. ZVOSEC: The only other thing I could make mention of is, of course, you have

the same condition in shopping centers and just about anyplace else. We will extensive site lighting on this project. So that at night all of the environs of the site will be fully lighted.

MR. RYNO: Do you know who would put the fence up on Park Avenue; the City of Plainfield?

MR. ZVOSEC: I don't know. That is a surprise to me because, again, we have been involved with seven projects and there has been no requirement for a fence and there has been no -- never any -- you know, pressure put on by any agency to have a fence around these projects.

MR. DALTO: I would like to point out that, obviously, that may be a question for site plan, but if it were a consideration for the Board and the Board has the right to impose whatever conditions it deems appropriate on this application, assuming that it would be granted.

MR. ZVOSEC: I'd say that should a fence be warranted, I am simply saying, we could accommodate it with no problem.

MR. RYNO: I have some other questions for you too.

What are you going to do inside of that grass area there in the back?

MR. ZVOSEC: Well, we probably will put in passive seating, places where they could sit down and read a book; landscape it. The extent of recreational facilities, again, we have experienced in our projects for senior citizens, doesn't go much beyond that. So that type of thing would be instituted in that area also, but it would be refined as far as landscaping and passive seating.

MR. RYNO: I noticed in some of the other sites that I had occasion to look at, that they had benches.

MR. ZVOSEC: That's what I am talking about. I am not talking about seeding, s-e-e-d.

MR. RYNO: I want to get back to -
I'm a little concerned too about -- are there

different standards, subsidized vs. non
subsidized housing?

MR. ZVOSEC: There are no standards for non-subsidized housing.

MR. RYNO: What part does HUD play in

be there and, of course, the interior seating would be part of the furnishings, like the community room and all public spaces would be furnished by the project.

MR. LAFERRARA: The security that you are talking about, the side entrances, would there be a closed-circuit TV in there?

MR. ZVOSEC: There should be. We would have some type of a light system to identify if any doors open, any exterior doors, but better than that, would be the TV situation.

MR. LAFERRARA: The reason I ask you is someone is making a delivery, it would be just as easy to keep the door ajar for some means of gaining --

MR. ZVOSEC: That's why there should be some form of communication that the door is open. The tenant might simply run out to his car and prop the door open and that's --

MR. LAFERRARA: What about heating and the AC? Could you show me on that floor plan where you would put it?

MR. ZVOSEC: It depends what route we go. If we have a vertical fan as we said, apparently, right here on this partition, we

consider this and this.

MR. LAFERRARA: In other words, it would stick out from the wall itself?

MR. ZVOSEC: The unit that I am talking about, we have it in the Trenton complex.

It might stick out about six inches from the floor to the ceiling. The other thing that we would use is a fan coil unit with a cabinet.

It would be along the wall here and along the wall here.

MR. LAFERRARA: Would it have any hinderance to the glass partition that's on the other side of that balcony?

MR. ZVOSEC: If we have that type of unit that would be a concern here, yes, but the vertical fan coil would not.

MR. LAFERRARA: That brings up another question. How many people can stand on that balcony?

MR. ZVOSEC: How many people can stand on this balcony? That's about six by six; two or three people.

MR. LAFERRARA: Is it feasible to put a table out there and a couple of chairs?

MR. ZVOSEC: A couple of chairs, yes.

MR. LAFERRARA: Two people, no more.

The only reason I ask, I was just wondering

if the unit, the balcony itself, you know,

what it could be used for?

MR. ZVOSEC: Well, it has got a number of uses. If you got two people out there, yes, they can both fit out there. They could put plants out there, just to have plants out in the open air. We would hope they wouldn't use it as some kind of a storage area, but it is a planting area, a seating area. Just having the capability of knowing that you can get out, psychologically means something as opposed to being in a place where there is nothing but a couple of windows. It is a usable balcony, but it is not for heavy usage. It is for the usage of the occupants of the unit.

MR. LAFERRARA: The windows you were going to use, try to use, the casement windows, would they be the metal casement windows, single pane?

MR. ZVOSEC: We have used metal casement windows. We don't think they will get cold in the wintertime. We have been using

very successfully the vinyl covered wood.

There's a good window, Gradco, or even

Anderson. We would be talking about a vinyl

covered wood window.

MR. LAFERRARA: Single pane?

MR. ZVOSEC: It would be an insulated double pane.

MR. LAFERRARA: I would like to see that floor plan for the recreation room in the basement.

which I don't seem -- I don't know -- it's hard to view that somebody would have to walk through that longer room to get into the storage area. Now, what happens if there's functions -- some sort of function happening during the day, which can be feasible, and then one in the evening?

MR. ZVOSEC: That occurred to us, and,
I guess, the only rationale that we put behind
it is that the tenants storage area isn't going
to be used that frequently. I am not going to
say that it won't happen, but I don't think
that it would happen to the degree that it
would be a conflict.

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MR. LAFERRARA: Would that be a rented extra expense or would each apartment be issued an area for storage?

MR. ZVOSEC: This would not be a rented extra expense, it would be for the apartments themselves.

MR. LAFERRARA: How would you regulate that?

MR. ZVOSEC: Some of them have actual bins which they use, which are mesh, so you define whose bin it is going to be. I don't know if we have to go to that extreme because every person that comes here is not going to require this storage area. I don't know if that's going to lead to a problem, but if 50 percent or 70 percent were to use the storage area, and 30 percent don't need it and leave it empty, this is going to have to be some kind of a management policy.

MR. LAFERRARA: It seems to me, you know, everyone there needs some sort of extra storage area, but it doesn't really have that much space in the unit itself for storage.

MR. ZVOSEC: Your subsidized projects have no space like this.

MR. LAFERRARA: But for people, we're talking about --

MR. ZVOSEC: What I am saying is, that we can define an area for each tenant if it really looks as though there is not enough, again, we have this portion of the building and we can expand our basement. We have quite a bit of space.

MR. LAFERRARA: The laundry rooms; what size laundry room is required?

MR. ZVOSEC: We have got in here three washers and two dryers. According to the standards that we've been experiencing, that would service, again if that has to get bigger, that can get bigger, in more detailed planning.

MR. LAFERRARA: That's the only questions I have.

MR. LYNCH: Going back to -- when you build this are you going to have a basement all the way under the other wing that can be expanded?

MR. ZVOSEC: I think what's going to happen, obviously, if we go under this point, these questions are going to be looked at very seriously by us and a decision will be made

whether its -- if it's needed, it can be built in this project. It doesn't have to be finished space like the others.

MR. LYNCH: I know that.

MR. ZVOSEC: And it's not terribly expensive space because we have to come down in the foundation anyway. That is a decision that would be made before we went for any kind of a building permit.

MR. LANE: Mr. Chairman, I got a couple of questions.

Mr. Zvosec, how many stories would the building be if it met the height requirements of the zoning ordinance?

MR. ZVOSEC: 35 feet. Take twelve and a half feet off of that. Between three and four.

MR. LANE: Is there any characteristic of the land that requires that it be six stories as opposed to four stories?

MR. ZVOSEC: No, what really is predicating it is the units.

MR. LANE: Other than achieving that quantitative number of units, is there anything unique to this particular piece of property

that would require it be constructed as six stories as opposed to four stories?

MR. ZVOSEC: We couldn't go any higher than six stories and still accomplish the parking ratio.

MR. LANE: No. I'm saying is there anything unique to the property that would require that it be in excess of four stories?

MR. ZVOSEC: Not beyond the number of units that we want to achieve.

MR. LANE: That is the reason for preparing it six stories?

MR. ZVOSEC: It would not be economically feasible otherwise.

MR. LANE: The number of square feet in each dwelling unit, is that including closet spaces?

MR. ZVOSEC: Yes, it does.

MR. LANE: And does the HUD requirement also include closet space with the minimum feet requirements?

MR. ZVOSEC: They dictate the type of closet you're going to have and how big they have to be. That's in excess of what they tell you the room itself has got to be.

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MR. LANE: With the 580 square feet that was reduced down, does that include the closets?

MR. ZVOSEC: Yes, that does.

MR. LANE: I have no further questions.

MR. DALTO: May I ask the Board to take judicial notice of the fact that Section 704.2 of the Zoning Ordinance of the Borough of South Plainfield provides that the minimum floor area per dwelling unit for two family dwellings is 650 square feet and, of course, this exceeds that. I would also like to clarify the fact that we have not attempted to produce any evidence that the requirement of height variance is inherent within the property itself. What we have attempted to do is, to show that the need dictates the height. The need for senior citizen housing and the need for this type of project in a mid-rise form dictates the necessity for the height, not the characteristics of the property itself.

THE CHAIRMAN: Getting back to my original question, concerning some of the costs which had been testified to earlier and, I believe, it was Mr. Strong that suggested

that there would be a security guard, fulltime. That didn't appear in your page that you provided.

MR. ZVOSEC: I was not aware that he had testified to that.

MR. DALTO: Mr. Strong wasn't --

MR. ZVOSEC: In my estimates, there's no need for a full-time security guard.

THE CHAIRMAN: Back to a couple of architectural-type of questions.

You heard the previous witness in terms of buildings for senior citizens that have been put in several locations.

MR. ZVOSEC: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would the plans for this kind of a building, in general, meet the same architectural patterns, be economically feasible and, from a planning point of view, justifiable in any or all of those places that Mr. Cariste testified to, namely; North Brunswick, two in Perth & Mboy, one in West Crange and -- I forget what the first one was.

MR. ZVOSEC: Yes, I guess. Generally,
I would have to say yes. I could see this
building being built in any one of these

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communities depending on the type of site that 1 you are talking about. If it is a similar 2 site to this, I don't see that it can't be 3 built and why it wouldn't be siteable in 4 those type of areas. 5 MR. RYNO: Let me follow up on that. 6 You say it would be suitable, but would it sell? 7 MR. ZVOSEC: I couldn't answer that 8 because I have not done a marketability of 9 those sites. 10 THE CHAIRMAN: Have you done one for 11 this site? 12 13 MR. ZVOSEC: No, because that's not our mission. 14 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Miller. 15 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. MILLER: 16 I am not going to ask you parking questions, 17 although I am very concerned about that. Apparently there 18 is going to be another witness who will testify to that, 19 but I would want Mr. Zvosec to testify if this witness doesn't 20 satisfy us as to parking. I think that's very important. 21 Mr. Zvosec, the laundry where the clothes will be 22 washed and dried, that's going to be located where? 23

In the basement area.

Now, will those individual units have any

1	connection whatsoever, or is it planned that the tenant
2	and inhabitants can have their own individual washing and
3	drying units in the apartments?
4	A No, that's not.
5	Q Okay, so if, let's make believe, I am a
6	senior citizen and I am 75 years old, and I have a load
7	of laundry to do, I would then take the laundry, put it in
8	the basket, and carry it over to the elevator to go down
9	the stairs to the basement to do the wash, not wait for it,
10	maybe come down again for the dryer and come back up to my
11	apartment. Would that be the usual procedure?
12	A It could be a case, I guess.
13	Q All right, and have you ever lived in an
14	apartment yourself when you were younger?
15	A Yes, in fact, I was a janitor in an apartment house
16	for five years.
17	Q Do you remember what it was like to live on
18	maybe the sixth floor and take the laundry out of the apartment
19	all the way downstairs, come all the way back up?
20	A People didn't seem to mind.
21	Q Somebody 75 years old might mind?
22	A A person incapacitated or another 75, conceivably,
23	would not have the problem. What I'm identifying is that
24	all subsidized projects prefer central laundries.
25	Q I want to give you just three theoretical

situations and see what the plan of action would be.

Let's say I am a visitor. I want to visit somebody in any one of these units. I come in the front door and what happens next?

A What happens is that you're permitted to come into these doors, to this lobby. This lobby is secured from that point on. You have a panel box there where you will buzz that person in whatever apartment and have voice contact with that person, which is typical with every type of multi-family situation, and once that person communicates with the individual, then that person can choose to press a buzzer and open the outside door.

Q All right, in other words, if I'm not buzzed in by the party whose buzzer I have rung, I can't get any further into the building?

A That should be the case.

Q Now, how about a tradesman who would presumably be delivering there or maybe in the back, a trade entrance?

A There will be an entrance for maintenance people or some type of service person on duty during the day. At some particular point also, when the ownership turns over to the tenants themselves, they, through the association, will have to identify key people that would be familiar with that type of a situation.

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1 He is not privileged to go in unless he is permitted. 2 I think my concern is, and certainly the 3 concern of all of us, that senior citizens, unfortunately, 4 fall prey to younger people. The last thing we want 5 to happen is for someone who doesn't belong in this building 6 to somehow work their way into that building, especially 7 like in the laundry area for instance, where these things 8 do happen and we have some terrible, terrible 9 incidents that we are going to be sorry for someday. 10 Security is extremely important. 11 That's number one on the list as far as we are 12 concerned. 13 Insofar as the size of the units are 14 concerned, are these patterned somewhat after the other 15 senior citizen designs that you are familiar with in 16 subsidized housing? 17 Yes, I said in general arrangement, composition of 18 units, they are. 19 Am I correct in my assumption that subsidized 20 housing allows people to move in only if they are of a 21 certain maximum income level, in other words, dollars count 22 on subsidized housing? 23 Dollars count only as far as the amount of subsidies,

if any, they are going to get.

Q All right, now, about the bathroom, which I

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- We have different opinions on that and, again, there are differing opinions on whether we should have a bathtub or a shower and which are best suited for senior citizens. This will be something to decide in the final.
- I say these questions are important because Q I think we all have some familiarity with someone in our family who is a senior citizen. I certainly do and these people have to live in apartments. You have to get to know these people in a building to get to know the feel of what they are looking for, what they want and what they should have.
- If we have a tub, we would have grab bars. have a shower, the showers are going to have to meet some type of individual's requirements.
- Now, garbage collection; senior citizens finish their meal with the wife and then the garbage builds What do they do with the garbage?
- We have not identified that, but we will have chutes the entire length of the building, mostly in the back or somehow identified with the mechanical room. There will be a dumpster that will go outside when it is filled with the garbage and the contractor will pick it up. So we will have a central collection within the building.

1	Q There would be an apartment on the first floor
2	level, on the ground level?
3	A Yes, there are.
4	Q And is there going to be any extra security
5	applied by the building as far as the ground floor
6	apartments are concerned?
7	A To the extent of probably putting a burglar alarm
8	system in the glass area on those first floor units, yes.
9	Q Now, some of the units in the rear, presumably,
10	will have their outlet windows towards the overpass?
11	A No.
12	Q None at all?
13	A Well, the overpass the back here. All right,
14	these, of course, are now looking at it, these are not. Thes
15	are not. These, yes, but then that's some distance from
16	them.
17	Q I think Mr. Cariste testified that the over-
18	pass, I may be wrong, but I think he said it may be 25
19	feet over grade?
20	A The overpass varies. 25 feet, I'm not sure about
21	the height, but I think the 25 feet he is talking about is
22	this. It gets lower as you go in this direction, so it is
23	a 25 foot plane that we're looking at.
24	Q I'd be interested in the elevation looking
25	from the far end of the overpass. We don't have an opinion

1	tonight, do we?
2	A No, we don't.
3	Q In other words, the overpass is a barrier?
4	A It is not a Chinese wall by any means that we have
5	there.
6	Q This may not be a fair question to ask you,
7	but I will ask it anyway. Are the sales of these units
8	limited to residence of South Plainfield in any way?
9	MR. DALTO: We might is there a
10	preference to your knowledge that you can
11	establish that sales yes, will be
12	restricted to senior citizens within South
13	Plainfield. There is no reason why they
14	can't and why they shouldn't impose that
15	type of requirement.
16	Q Now, I think the question was asked of you
17	that there was no reason why this building couldn't be of
18	a lesser height, other than an economic reason, is that
19	correct?
20	Basically, that's what we are talking about, yes.
21	What if I was in there as a 75 year old
22	grandfather and I wanted my grandchildren to come and stay
23	overnight with me. How could you handle that.
24	A From what standpoint?
25	O Space evailability within the unit?

A I'm afraid we would have to work that out or the association owning the building itself. They may have a restriction as to that or they would have to establish a policy with the tenants themselves.

MR. MILLER: Okay, that's it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any additional questions?

MR. MILLER: Just one quickie.

Mr. Zvosec, let's say, God forbid,
that fire breaks out on the fourth floor
apartment. Does this get handled in this
kind of a situation through your architectural
design?

MR. ZVOSEC: We have stand pipes within the building, we have fire hoses within the building. BOCA requirements are that you have to make provisions for firemen to come within those stairwells and have access to this fire fighting equipment. This is if you are going to fight the fire from the inside. The requirements are extensive to the point where, for instance, they would have access to these three stairwells from the outside. They have phones and phone jacks within these stairwells that they plug themselves into, so that they

could communicate within themselves in here.

What I am really pointing out is, there is a
very extensive set of standards, specifically,
for fire coverage which are part of the code
requirements, and then, beyond that, we have
our own intercommunications systems set up
for that type of a situation.

MR. MILLER: I'd like to make just one
-- just one comment for feedback from our
volunteer fire department or Board of Fire
Commissioners or whatever we have as to that
kind of an application.

MR. LANE: If it is requested, sometimes.

MR. ZVOSEC: Basically, what we have done is we have submitted this site plan for approval, we submitted it to these people and they're very extensive with them and it satisfied them about these exact questions.

MR. GRAF: For your information on this thing here, I don't have any problem with a six-story building, but there is an office building on Hadley Road and the fire inspector is going out and running evacuation drills there and the same thing would be done on this type of a

building.

MR. MILLER: I am concerned with the equipment we have in our department.

MR. GRAF: The equipment here is -we have gone over it in my department. The
equipment that we have can handle this. We
have a hundred foot hook and ladder which
there is no problem whatsoever on this thing.
Even in an emergency, you could take people
from the balcony.

MR. LAFERRARA: I have one question.

I thought I pointed it out at the last meeting, and my question was, "Can the equipment make the turn around the building?" We still haven't got that back yet.

MR. GRAF: That would have to be taken into consideration on the site plan.

THE CHAIRMAN: These aren't in scale.

MR. DALTO: I think if you refer to

Mr. Ney's testimony, he made specific mention

of that and indicated that with the exception

of the one radius at the far northwesterly

corner, the radii and clearance were sufficient.

THE CHAIRMAN: I didn't get the feeling that they had --

1 MR. DALTO: He was testifying from a traffic standpoint. 2 THE CHAIRMAN: The hour is 11:00. The 3 Board is going to be extremely busy in the next 4 5 couple of months. Do you feel that the 6 remaining witness will take less than a half 7 an hour, including the people making comments? 8 MR. DALTO: Well I can't be governed 9 by what other people would do, but I wouldn't think, by virtue of the extent of the 10 discussion to this point, that it should take 11 more than that. 12 13 MR. LANE: It's your witness. MR. DALTO: I'm sure she will not --14 THE CHAIRMAN: Is the Board willing 15 to continue on? 16 MR. ABBRUZZESE: Just one more witness? 17 MR. LANE: The applicant has one other 18 19 witness. THE CHAIRMAN: Let's give it a go. 20 MR. DALTO: I'd like to call Mrs. 21 Carlin. 22 VIVIAN CARLIN, sworn. 23 MRS. CARLIN: Vivian Carlin, C-a-r-l-i-n. 24 My work address is 363 West 8th Street, Trenton, 25

•	non ourself.
2	THE CHAIRMAN: Please be seated.
3	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. DALTO:
4	Q Mrs. Carlin, are you an official of the
5	State of New Jersey?
6	A Yes, I am.
7	Q In what particular department?
8	A I work in the Department of Community Affairs,
9	Division on Aging.
10	Q And how long have you been in that employment?
11	A About 12-1/2 years.
12	Q What position do you hold at the present time?
13	A Well, I hold two positions. I am Supervisor of
14	Support Services, Specialized Services, which include
15	housing, and among other things, I was a housing specialist
16	previous to this promotion. I was also the White House
17	Conference Start Coordinator for New Jersey and Delegate
18	to the White House Conference.
19	Q Would you describe, briefly, your duties in
20	those specific capacities?
21	A Well, as Staff Coordinator for the White House
22	Conference, I coordinated the entire effort in the State
23	of New Jersey to gather together the needs of older people,
94	their problems, their solutions and we held a Governor's

Conference. When an elderly community forms, we had task

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1	forces and technical committees and this was put together
2	in a Governor's report. I did orientation and training
3	sessions with the delegates and observers to prepare them
4	for the White House Conference, which was just held in
5	December of 1981. The rest of my job I supervise
6	housing training and education employment, congregate
7	services. We are in the middle of a change in administration.
8	Q Does it fall within your province to prepare
9	and be familiar with the guildelines, standards, and
10	regulations, applicable to senior citizen housing?
11	A Yes, it certainly does.
12	MR. DALTO: I am going, if the Board
13	wishes, I will go into Mrs. Carlin's
14	educational background.
15	THE CHAIRMAN: Why don't you continue
16	with your witness and if the Board has
17	questions, we will follow up.
18	Q Mrs. Carlin, has the applicant and his
19	architect communicated with you with respect to this
20	particular project?
21	A Yes, they have consulted me to the extent that these
22	are only preliminary drawings. I did make some critique
23	and some suggestions which I must say they have handled
24	in a very creative way so far.

Only because it has become such a critical

1 consideration, would you focus on parking requirements 2 specifically? What, in your experience, amount of parking 3 space is applicable for this type of housing, given the 4 fact that it is not subsidized housing, for parking? 5 Well, I think we have probably one of the few states A 6 that have done analysis of the parking in elderly housing 7 in New Jersey. We have not -- I am not reporting now on 8 three projects or six projects but on all of the projects 9 that we know of in the State. We did do parking require-10 ments back in 1973, which we then updated in another report, part of which was done in 1978. We are now in the process 11 of putting together our latest analysis and this is, as I 12 13 said, based on all of the elderly projects in the state 14 which include low-income and moderate-income elderly. 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 percent. 24

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Without giving you the complete report, I will simply indicate that the housing that would be more comparable to the proposed housing that we would consider moderateincome and there, in our last report, we said a reasonable estimate would be 35 to 40 percent. We found, as I remember, that only about 30 or 31 percent was the actual parking spaces, but we upped it a bit to include staff and visitors' parking. I must say that in all the projects that I know of, I don't believe any of them exceed more than 50 This particular project projects a 60 percent

	ratio. Do you consider that adequate for the project, given
2	the fact that it is moderate-income?
3	A Yes, I do. As I said, we have some things we had
1	a zoning board of adjustment that wanted to include that a
5	certain amount of space be set aside for the more spaces.
6	From what it looks like here, you would be able to add another
7	five or fifteen spaces, and I must say, that everyone that
8	we have made that recommendation to, just to satisfy a
9	board it is hard to believe that we don't need any more
0	parking spaces for elderly housing and that nobody has yet
1	had to use that space that was allocated.
2	Q And by researching an area as a back up
3	position you were referring to the green area of the site
4	plan which is before the Board this evening?
5	A Right, it is the little area in the back. I forget
6	how many feet that is.
7	Q Mrs. Carlin, have you statistics on the
18	percentage of elderly who own cars?
19	A Yes. According to unfortunately the present census
20	has not yet released information, but the last census that
21	we have analyzed, 50 percent of the elderly own cars.
22	Q Now, I'd like, for the Board's benefit, to
23	focus upon the need for senior citizen housing in New Jersey,
24	and perhaps, focus on the need for moderate-income housing
25	in New Jersey

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	In	you	r expe	er:	ience,	, and	i base	ed up	on	your	stud	lies	of
analys	is,	is	there	a	need	for	this	type	of	hous	sing	in	
New Je:	rsey	7?				÷							

A There is a very large unfulfilled need for both low- and moderate-income housing in the State of New Jersey, yes. They all have very long waiting lists, all our projects.

Q You have read the reports which have been submitted, or at least Mr. Strong's report, which was submitted to the Board at the last session. He made certain projections of needs within the community of South Plainfield. Are you in agreement with those projections?

A Yes, I certainly think that the estimate of a minimum of 240 and I would say more like 360 -- I wrote it down somewhere, would certainly be an absolute minimum for South Plainfield. I'm sorry. I have that here; 385. I would think I would even up that 240 to that.

Description pour experience with subsidized housing, is there a reasonable anticipation that there will be subsidized housing constructed in the near future?

I would say that the information that we are getting from the Department of HUD and Washington, has been extremely bad from the point of view of new construction.

Q Would you consider a type of project which is unfunded by any federal or state agency a reasonable

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alternative	to	achieving	the	needs	that	are	outstanding	for
housing?								

- A I would say in a moderate-income group it is a sufficient alternative, yes.
- Q In your experience, is there any reason why the applicant could not prefer residents of the Borough of South Plainfield for occupancy of these units?
- They may not exclude others, but they certainly can give preference, first preference, to present residents, former residents that have been forced out and would like to come back and parents of present residents. These are all allowable preferences.
- Q With your knowledge of existing senior citizen projects in the State of New Jersey, are you familiar with any in the Borough of South Plainfield which are privately operated, privately owned and would be close to the type of units being constructed here?
- A Unfortunately, most of the retirement communities are not similar. They are mostly located in Monmouth and Ocean Counties, along the shore, and many of them, of course, are for even higher incomes. I would say South Plainfield is mostly middle and upper-income, but I did find one which I have not personally visited, but it is classified as a retirement community. Under our Retirement Community Full Disclosure Act, this would also come under that same act.

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both, one to the other?

1	That is Putnam House in Union in Union County and that is very
2	similar. It is a mid-rise, U-shaped building, 120 units,
3	and strangely enough, they had only allocated 20 spaces for
4	parking, which would be less than 20 percent. They found
. 5	that they did not need more parking for staff and visitors.
6	There is a public garage and they do use some of the spaces
7	from the public garage, but they don't use anywhere near
8	even 50 percent. It is a very comparable unit. It is the
9	only one, I think, that I know of that's like it in size and
10	income.
11	Q Does your fact sheet reveal the amount of
12 13	acreage which is dedicated to that particular site? A One acre.
14	Q So that that would be considerably smaller and
15	a higher density of use?
16	A Yes.
17	Q What is projected in this particular project?
18	A A good deal of this lot is covered by building. They
19	have very little open space.
20	Q How would you characterize this type of
21	building as to its height?
22	A I would characterize it as a mid-rise.
23	Q What is the relationship between mid-rise

housing and senior citizen housing and the accommodations of

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A You mean what kind of living environment does it present?

well, we've advocated enough land to go up, rather than out. We've found large numbers of problems in the small numbers of projects for the elderly.

For one thing, I have found that some of the people have difficulties in leaving their units. They can't get at community space and social interaction is much, much less and it is not as good -- I did a particular research study on 12-story buildings for middle and upper-income people. The minimum age was 60. The average age would be higher, I think, than this is, and the amount of interaction and socializing and mutual aid and support, was remarkable. There was a sense of community participation in this building. It was really at a much higher level than those at the very spread-out retirement communities. You don't get anywhere near the participation in this building. It was something like, as I recall, over 50 percent of these people. These are very elderly people, living and independently participating at some active level in the resident council, that is, held an office or they were chairman of a committee or they were an operating member of a committee.

Q The community space which is proposed in this particular project, had you reviewed that space?

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Yes, I have. I think it is absolutely essential. I first looked at the plans and I felt that the building wasn't really viable because there wasn't a place -- I wanted to meet a group of residents and there wasn't a place big enough to do that and, I think, that in view of the fact that you can't go any higher than six-stories, because you already are applying for a variance, that the only viable space would be in this area. But, I do not think it will serve the residents since you can get 15 to 20 people in each of those entry areas. You will have a lot of opportunity for social interaction. People use those areas not just for passive recreation, but they also use them to meet friends, you know, go out together, wait to be picked up, and in the buildings that I have studied, and these are, again, not low-income at all, but middle and upperincome, those spaces were used all day long, every day. When you say 15 or 20 in each area, the same 15 or 20 will use it a great deal, and, I assume, that the mail rooms would be right there for people coming down to get their mail and there, again, you have a great deal of interaction.

That is one of the big advantages of your mid-rise as opposed to your one-story, one level building being spread out.

Q Mrs. Carlin, at your request, I submitted to you the projected maintenance charges for the units that are

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projected in this particular site. Would you tell the Board why you requested that information as a contingency to your testifying this evening?

A I couldn't testify unless I knew what the income group was that the housing was being designed for, and until I know what the monthly costs were going to be. I couldn't estimate what income group would pay for it. I very carefully evaluated this and I came to approximately \$213 a month, and if you multiply that by 12, you get something like \$2,500 for the year. The rule of thumb that nobody should pay more than 25 percent of their income for rent and that is a little over \$10,000 as a minimum income to people who could afford this.

I'd like to clear up a misunderstanding, if I may, to tell the Board and, I think, it is extremely important that subsidized housing projects allow lower incomes and in your community for one person the maximum is \$13,450. For a couple it is \$15,350, so that the upper end, of course, the lower end is \$8,400 for one person and \$9,600 for the couple, which means that anything below the \$8,400/\$9,400, is considered low. We will take very low incomes, I could call it low -- you will be talking about a very significant number of people who live in subsidized housing and they would be the same people in terms of income. It is something like 15,000 of that part of your population, of

subsidized housing projects, in our state housing now.

requirement information for, and we have 96 such projects in the state, most of them are mid and high-rise. We have some one-story and those are the ones we are having a problem with. We are getting the same kind of good living environment that we are in our mid and high-rise buildings. This is for the exact income group that you are discussing as potential people here. That is why I said it is very important that I be sure I give you the information that's been within our experience in order to find out what the income group is. Obviously, people who have 60,000, 70,000 or 80,000 also may live here if they choose, but you have a very, very significant number of people within those income groups in South Plainfield who could live here if they choose to.

Q With respect to the schematic drawings which are the subject matter of this application, did the architect attempt to incorporate those suggestions that you have made with respect to the overall project?

A Yes, I'm really extremely pleased because we have so many retirement communities built by private developers who don't consult the Division on Aging and who have not attended design conferences such as Mr. Zvosec's group has and he has been in touch with our office on other projects. Most of our

retirement communities put in very few, if any, of these important design criteria. We would be very glad to submit that information for the record, if you are interested.

MR. DALTO: Perhaps, we can submit it to the Board.

Well, I have two things here -- one I do have -- do you want a copy for the Board?

MRS. CARLIN: A Community Guide:
Housing New Jersey's Elderly, put out by our
division, which I supervise. Is one sufficient?

Then I also have The Built Environment

For The Elderly: A Planning and Design Study,
a synopsis. I didn't bring the 400-page
original, but this was done by Princeton
University, School of Architecture and Urban
Planning, a grant from my division on a
proposal that I developed which has, again,
a good deal of information. I wanted to point
out that both of these -- I'm sorry, I only
have one copy of both of these. It does talk
about balconies and as a luxury that would be
recommended and certainly is one of the things
that I think this project is doing that isn't
usually included in our lower income projects.

(Planning and Design Study dated 1975

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1	received and marked Applicant's Exhibit A-7
2	for Identification.)
3	(Community Guide, received and marked
4	Applicant's Exhibit A-8 for Identification.)
5	(Parking Requirements received and
6	marked Applicant's Exhibit A-9 for
7	Identification.)
8	(Housing Survey received and marked
9	Applicant's Exhibit A-10 for Identification.)
10	MR. CARLIN: It is page two on the
11	bottom. See the last paragraph, that is
12	pertaining to the parking.
13	THE CHAIRMAN: It is very similar to
14	the 1973 because we found very little change.
15	Q Mrs. Carlin, could you approximate the
16	maintenance charge projected in this particular project and
17	the figures projected for your projects, subsidized housing
18	projects?
19	A Well, I actually don't think that is fair because
20	they are not condominium units. I went and looked at a
21	retirement community projection in 1980. They ranged from

е com \$38 to \$86 a month depending on the size and type of construction. Obviously, the apartment-type was at the very lower end because they didn't have large scale gardening and maintenance. I asked the people at Putnam

House what their monthly maintenance was. They said \$50 a month. So it is very very close. That's the one I described as being very similar.

THE CHAIRMAN: Spell out \$50?

MRS. CARLIN: I didn't get a breakdown for them, nor did I look into it extensively. It is in the same ballpark as what was projected here.

MR. DALTO: I have no further questions.

THE CHAIRMAN: In your experience, you mentioned that 50 percent of the elderly own a car?

MRS. CARLIN: 50 percent do not own one.

THE CHAIRMAN: What would you think the
likely demographics of a residential facility
like this might be in terms of age and in --

MRS. CARLIN: When we look at the retirement communities, which is the thing I am going to be comparing it to --

THE CHAIRMAN: Give us an example.

MRS. CARLIN: Well, I mean Rossmoor,
Clearbrook, Leisure Town, Leisure Village, and
they do range in income, you know, from fairly
expensive to very very expensive. When we

looked at the ages, we found that they are slightly younger than our subsidized housing people are, partially because they have a lower entrance age; 55, 52, and our subsidized housing is 62. Also they have been up less time than the subsidized housing. They haven't been in existence as long. We find the average age in retirement communities to be more near the 67, 68, and it is going up all the time.

elderly own cars -- you are suggesting though that 50 percent of a similar number of the percentage of elderly would not be likely to live in this kind of a facility since you are suggesting only 30 to 40 percent might be needing parking spaces?

MRS. CARLIN: I am not suggesting it.

I am telling you what the actual experience is in hundreds and hundreds of projects in the State of New Jersey. We surveyed one and we said "How many parking spaces do you have and how many are used?" We found that in those projects where the zoning boards were more reluctant to even give 50 percent or 25 percent

spaces and put it -- in other words, it is just not being used. You just have blacktop.

THE CHAIRMAN: What about the percentage
-- would you overburden subsidized housing,
which are likely not to have cars, as opposed
to Rossmoor?

I'd gone down there looking and there are just cars all over the place.

MRS. CARLIN: Well, I haven't counted
the cars at Rossmoor, but I think I would
like to go back to what I did testify to.
The fact is, that we are saying that there was
a similar age group living in subsidized housing;
the same group -- I'm sorry, the same income.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you estimate the income level of this extenuating list that you testified to?

MRS. CARLIN: The extenuating list is anybody whose income is under \$13,450 and \$15,350; that's your county. I have to amend that by telling you that in every county the median income -- there is an eight percent variance. I have them here.

THE CHAIRMAN: Potter, Putnam -- Putnam as you testified to, could you give us a little

bit better explanation of what it is you said?

Is it a low-rise on a small piece of property?

MRS. CARLIN: It is a mid-rise on one acre. Unfortunately, I have not visited every single housing project in New Jersey, and this is one I have not visited. It is a residential area or downtown area. It is on Chestnut Street, 204 Chestnut Street. I mean it is no less or more downtown, probably, than yours would be.

THE CHAIRMAN: And the town is Irvington?

MRS. CARLIN: Union, Union County.

THE CHAIRMAN: Union County, but what town?

MRS. CARLIN: Union.

THE CHAIRMAN: It isn't Union City.

I was differentiating.

MRS. CARLIN: I know retirement communities very well. We have done extensive studies in retirement communities, particularly Ocean and Monmouth Counties. These are located all over, so far out of town, that it's not really a fair comparison. But, even there people carpool, run jitneys; because

otherwise, they are completely isolated.

THE CHAIRMAN: What would you think should be the minimum distance to a food grocery store?

MRS. CARLIN: It should be a couple of blocks, two or three blocks. Probably, about a quarter of a mile is about the average, I think, the furthest an older person should carry packages.

That is our experience, and it is substantiated in any book you may pick up on planning and designing.

THE CHAIRMAN: But this is an extension of that distance?

MRS. CARLIN: Yes, if you had a bus, sure.

THE CHAIRMAN: That's all I have.

Anybody down here have any questions?

MR. LYNCH: Yes, I do.

You say 50 percent of the people do not own cars; low and middle income?

MRS. CARLIN: I don't know what you're talking about. I said 50 percent of all elderly have cars; 50 percent do not.

MR. LYNCH: You examined all income

groups? Are you eliminating low-income groups, which I think we're talking about here? What percentage would that be?

MRS. CARLIN: I don't know.

MR. LYNCH: Now, we are saying 50 percent don't own cars, which I want to assume, but how many parking spaces are going to be available? We know a certain percentage can't afford cars at this age.

There have been a lot of studies of subsidized housing where people do not, if I understand, qualify unless they are 54 cm older. As you get up there in age, you are less inclined to have a car.

MRS. CARLIN: That is an older study of Bergen and Hudson County. Because of the insurance rates, a senior citizen is not going to have a car.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am really curious of what the actual study in our area would be of the type of people -- not type of people, but the age income group that happen to own cars?

MRS. CARLIN: Based on our experience,
I could assume that you will not get very many
people in the younger end of this age group.

You will get them near the 60, 65, 70 range.

They will probably be mostly not working, so
they will not need a car.

MR. LYNCH: Can moderate-income people afford whatever this unit may cost?

what your housing sells for in South Plainfield, but based on planner's report, it says that the average house is being sold for semething like \$70,000, I believe, in South Plainfield. If that information is accurate, and I'm not testifying to that, because I did not literally go through it, but this information looks reasonable to me, then these people, based on the sale price and anticipated sale price, which is \$55,000, they would certainly be able to purchase it outright if they choose to, and then, I think, I figured out that what they do need is an income of a little over \$10,000 to meet the 25 percent income test.

THE CHAIRMAN: Looking at the time, I think, we will have to adjourn. We will have to carry this to the next meeting, if that's agreeable with you?

MR. MILLER: I will make it very short.

What year was the 50-50 survey done? What year was that?

MRS. CARLIN: That survey was based on the 1970 census. There is no census information available, but I would assume, on the basis of cost of gasoline -- on that we find it not to be anymore. We figure it would probably be less.

MR. MILLER: I would think otherwise.

Your statistics, in other words, are really unfounded in a sense. I am referring to something --

MRS. CARLIN: I'm sorry. The information
I gave you on the parking was well-founded in
moderate-income projects, based on 1978,
and we are doing it right now and finding
exactly the same thing.

MR. MILLER: The location of this
particular site, are you familiar with it?
Have you looked it over, looked over the site?

MRS. CARLIN: Yes.

MR. MILLER: And how do you compare its relationship to some of the other sites you quoted, in the sense, is it city, suburban?

MRS. CARLIN: It compares with some

and not with others we have. We did surveys,
we went to places like Princeton, Westfield;
I mean places located all over, cities,
urban areas, suburban areas.

MR. MILLER: This may not be your field, but what are your feelings on half of the parking spaces being for compact cars?

That was mentioned. Do you have any feelings on that at all?

MRS. CARLIN: I am not really an expert on how many compact cars elderly people have. I am afraid I'm not going to passifudgment on that.

MR. MILLER: I'm going to save my comments on your testimony to my summing up.

THE CHAIRMAN: Questions, specific questions of this witness from the audience?

I think I will call a recess until next week. Our agenda for next week does not look all encompassing. We will try and finish this up.

MR. MILLER: When would that be, Mr. Hepburn?

THE CHAIRMAN: March the 2nd.

MR. DALTO: I am not concluding the

applicant's case this evening, but Mr. Strong wanted to make one correction to his report which he just discovered recently.

MR. ABBRUZZESE: I have several questions for Mr. Strong, and I also have several questions relative to the traffic report.

THE CHAIRMAN: There are several things I would like to work out which would take substantially longer than I think we have.

adjournment or carrying this case until
something on the order of 9:30 next Tuesday
night, right here, at which time Mr. Miller
will conclude. Mr. Dalto will bring Mr. Ney
and Mr. Strong back to the witness stand.
The Board has a couple of things that they
would like to bring up and the audience will
have a chance to state their case, comments,
and whatever they will. We are going to be
away.

MR. DALTO: May I ask, in the event that Mr. Ney is not going to be available, could the Board commute its questions to writing so to get an answer from him?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

This meeting will be adjourned.

$\underline{\mathbf{C}} \ \underline{\mathbf{E}} \ \underline{\mathbf{R}} \ \underline{\mathbf{T}} \ \underline{\mathbf{I}} \ \underline{\mathbf{F}} \ \underline{\mathbf{I}} \ \underline{\mathbf{C}} \ \underline{\mathbf{A}} \ \underline{\mathbf{T}} \ \underline{\mathbf{E}}$

I, THOMAS CICCARELLI, a Shorthand Reporter, certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcription of my stenographic notes, taken on the date and place hereinbefore set forth.

THOMAS CICCARELLI Shorthand Reporter