Affordable Living Corp v. West WindsorTup. (1985)
Stenegraphic Transcript of Judge's Decision

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SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY
LAW DIVISION: MERCER/OCEAN
DOCKET No. L-170-JSWV -15/1401) 1 LAW DIVISION: MERCER/OCEAN OCEAN COUNTY The salido on its with the livere . 3 AFFORDABLE LIVING CORP., INC., 100 12 509 (1200 1700) a New Jersey corporation, 4 5 Plaintiff. б STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT vs. of 7 JUDGE'S DECISION WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP, 8 MERCER COUNTY, 9 Defendant. 10 Place: 11 Ocean County Courthouse 12 Toms River, N.J. 13 Date: 14 May 3, 1985 15 BEFORE: 16 THE HONORABLE EUGENE D. SERPENTELLI, J.S.C. 17 TRANSCRIPT ORDERED BY: JAMES H. KNOX, Esq. 18 (Gebhart & Keifer) 19 APPEARANCES: 20 MESSRS. BISGAIRE & PANCOTTO 21 By CARL S. BISGAIRE, Esq. Attorneys for Plaintiff. 22 23 Reported by: DAVID G. VORSTEG, C.S.R. 24 ML000371S 25

1	APPEARANCES (Continuing):
2	MESSRS. LUM, HOENS, ABELES, CONANT & DANZIS
3	By PAUL A. SANDARS, III, Esq., Attorneys for Plaintiff Intervenors
4	Dr. And Mrs. C. Akeselrad.
5	MESSRS. GEBHARDT & KIEFER By JAMES H. KNOX, Esq.,
6	Attorneys for Plaintiff Intervenor Maneely, Inc.
7	MESSRS. SCHRAGGER, SCHRAGGER & LAVINE
8	By BRUCE M. SCHRAGGER, Esq., Attorneys for Defendant.
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THE COURT: That it does.

All right, well, I think we've rather exhaustively covered this and the briefs were extremely thorough. There are some issues which are really not immediately pertinent to the legal issue involved, that is, reliance, of course, which is a factual issue and would have to be approached by a plenary hearing, if we were to get there.

I don't intend to repeat all of the comments I made concerning the state of the law as part of my question to counsel. I think that would and waste of time, and I think my opinions in that regard are clear from the record.

It should be clear that there is a statutory provision for informal review of concept plans for development. This has not been argued by either side at great length; by the Planning Board, the planner.

The Municipal Land Use Act recognized at some stage after the adoption of the Act, in the initial adoption in 1975, that there was a lack of flexibility in the application procedure and that the straight preliminary final deliniation of the Act sometimes was not in the interest of either the developer or the municipalities.

Therefore, in 1979 Section 10.1 was added, and

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that section reads, and I quote, "At the request of the developer, the Planning Board shall grant an informal review of a concept plan for a development for which the developer indends to prepare and submit an application for development. The developer shall not be required to submit any fees for such an informal review. The developer shall not be bound by any concept plan for which the review is requested, and the Planning Board shall not be bound by any such review."

Now, having been intimately involved in the initial drafting of the Municipal Land Use Act and subsequent review of it while I was still practicing, the purpose and thrust of that was to provide a expeditious process by which a developer could get some idea of how the municipalities would react, without involving a great deal of expense. I might note that, as I read, it anticipated there would not be any fees involved in the application. What was meant by "fees" is not clear to me either, by virtue of personal knowledge about the statute.

But in any event it says what it says. I do also know that as a result of that, and I know this from the basis of having these matters presented to me, that a number of municipal ordinances have now

incorporated a conceptual approval approach to large scale development, be it residential or otherwise.

And, as I indicated at the outset, the Township of Bernards adopted such an approach and had a conceptual review process, which apparently provided for a ten-year vesting of certain rights upon the obtaining of such conceptual approval, and there was a rather broad-scale application as there is here.

I think there could be no doubt that the state of this application was extensive. I tend to believe that it was not as extensive as a full-blown preliminary would have been had that approach taken place, and I think counsel candidly conceded that this was the most expeditious manner by which a review of a project of this magnitude could be obtained.

The issue really is twofold: One is whether the Township intended to create a vested right equivalent to the rights granted pursuant to the Municipal Land Use Law and the rights granted to what they designate as a "Preliminary Approval" as opposed to a "Preliminary Approval"; and, secondly, if they did intend that, whether, in fact, they had the authority and power to do that.

I am satisfied on both counts that the answer to both questions is no, that the Preliminary A was

intended as a conceptual review, that its scope was a creation of local option, that the statute does not define the extent of the scope other than to talk of these — it may be burdensome, but then again it was option, and the builder here had a choice not to pursue that avenue and could have gone directly to the preliminary.

It's clear to me from a reading of the ordinance that the builder was on notice of the option and that there was an alternative, of course, and that a Preliminary B was necessary before final or with final, and for that reason it's clear to me that the builder had no right to rely upon the approvals given. It's also clear to me that even if the ordinance purported, the resolution purported to do that, that the resolution itself would be ultra vires, and I don't believe that the resolution did purport to do that.

So that it is amply clear -- I don't even think, very candidly, that it's a close call. I think that the municipality has made it amply clear in its ordinance as the procedure to be followed, and the builder here chose not to follow that procedure and, now, has, unfortunately, been caught what it perceives to be a bad turn of events. I stress "what it

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perceives to be a bad turn of events"; I'm not sure that is a fact.

Now, I will reserve to Maneely the right to argue reliance until we dispose of that as a matter of law, because I think it can be disposed of as a matter of law. But it hasn't been briefed, and I wouldn't want the prejudice counsel in that respect. I will also reserve the issue of whether the ordinance itself, the resolution itself could possibly waive the 15 percent.

I am satisfied on my reading of the law that it could not have and that Maneely, even if it were to prevail, and even if the appellate review of my ruling were to find that the action of the Planning Board vested some rights, that the Planning Board could not have waived the provisions of the municipal ordinance as it did, and that it's clear to me that they did waive the provisions of the municipal ordinance or at least it perceived it its right to do so.

I believe that it did not have that right and absent an amendment to the ordinance that Maneely is and would continue to be bound by the 15 percent, continue to be bound today if the resolution is sustainable in other respects. Maneæly has a right to continue in this litigation based upon its

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intervention.

I would encourage the parties to talk further with regard to this. There was some suggestion that the municipality was not cooperative. I don't want to get into that. I know Mr. Schragger would say that's not true. But it seems to me that the resistance of the intervenor here to the zoning may not be in the best interest of anyone involved in this litigation. But that's a judgment that Maneely and the Township will have to make together.

There may be a way to accommodate your interests, and the Court will certainly seek to assist in any way possible as far as that's concerned. at this point I am going to ask that Mr. Schragger submit an order in conformance with what the Court said, and I will deny the motion made by Maneely for partial summary judgment.

All right, anything further?

MR. KNOX: Your Honor, I have the second motion. That's the only other thing.

THE COURT: I mean on that issue.

With respect to --

MR. BISGAIRE: Your Honor, excuse me.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BISGAIER: I may have missed something.

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sounded to me at some point that you ruled on your interpretation of the ordinance as to the 15 percent requirement, but you initiated that discussion by saying you were reserving the issue. I just wanted to clarify.

THE COURT: Yes, it's reserved, because I don't think counsel has had the opportunity to address it in the brief. It wasn't raised in any of the pleadings submitted. I raised it and I think in fairness, although I've indicated my thinking, my understanding of the law, in fairness counsel should have the opportunity to review it.

MR. SCHRAGGER: Do you want to set a time frame for that?

THE COURT: Yes. I would like to receive any supplemental briefs within a period of ten days on that issue, if that's not too stressful; a little more time, it's all right too.

You both can meet it, that's fine.

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