August 1985 AND - Far Hills ML Bundle: 1. Response to compliance report of George Raymond on the matter of Mt. Lowrel Housing - Far Hills, NJ by Allen Dresdner pgs - 6 2. Master's report re: Ochs & Haveis VS. For Hills by George Raymond Pgs - 82 -3. Copy of P15 82 total pas - Sto

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## RESPONSE TO COMPLIANCE REPORT OF GEORGE RAYMOND ON THE MATTER OF MT. LAUREL HOUSING,

FAR HILLS, NEW JERSEY

FOR: THE BOROUGH COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF FAR HILLS

BY: ALLEN J. DRESDNER DRESDNER ASSOCIATES JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY 07306

AUGUST, 1985

#### RESPONSE TO COMPLIANCE REPORT OF GEORGE RAYMOND ON THE MATTER OF MT. LAUREL HOUSING

#### FAR HILLS

#### Background

In his compliance report regarding the proposed Mt. Laurel housing in Far Hills, Mr. George Raymond, the court appointed zoning master, made many recommendations relating to zoning standards and procedures for Mt. Laurel housing. The following discussion is a presentation of the Borough's position on four elements in Mr. Raymond's letter:

- height of Mt. Laurel units;
- rental of units;
- resale units; and
- monitoring agency.

## Height of Mt. Laurel Units

The maximum height of residential building in Far Hills according to the current ordinance (and its predecessor ordinance) is 35'. Indeed, the maximum height of any building in the Borough is 35'. The applicant proposed a height not to exceed 30' for market units and 40' (three stories) for subsidized units.

It is our opinion that (i) a 40' building is unnecessarily high for a three-story building and (ii) it is inconsistent with the surrounding residential development:

- (i) The proposed 40' height is more consistent with a four-story building (four 10' storys ) than a three-story building. The necessary units can be accommodated by either altering the roof shape and/or placing the first floor level three feet below ground level. Lowering the first floor will still permit light and air through windows, and there will be no degradation of living quality.
- (ii) Two 40' buildings, as prepared, will dominate the proposed development by virtue of their height and location in proximity to Route 202. The visual character of the proposed development will be established from Route 202 which is the main approach to the project. Thus, the first view of the development will be the 40' buildings which represent, in actuality, only a small portion of the project. These 40' buildings will be the tallest buildings in the Borough.

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We are of the opinion that (i) the 40' height is unnecessary, (ii) it will adversely affect the adjacent area and (iii) is inconsistent with the general character of the Borough. We, therefore, recommend that the height of buildings of the Mt. Laurel housing not exceed 35 feet.

#### <u>Rental of Units</u>

It is the intent of the Borough that Mt. Laurel units be "for sale". These "for sale" units will be strictly monitored to assure that they are purchased by only low- and moderateincome families. Rental of units by low- and moderate-income owners will be discouraged to prevent potential abuses such as rental to over-income families, key money contributors, etc. However, under special conditions the units may be rented to low- and moderate-income families subject to certain restrictions and procedures which will be defined by the administering agency.

This subject was discussed at an early meeting with the developer, Mr. Raymond and representatives of the Borough. It ' is our understanding that the parties at that meeting agreed to the sale of units to low-and moderate-income families.

#### Resale Units

It is important that the Mt. Laurel units house low- and moderate income families only. We, therefore, intend to incorporate restrictive covenants requiring that when an owner exceeds the moderate-income limits, the owner would be required to sell the unit to a qualifying family in the same income category of the owner at the time of the original purchase. For example, if a moderate-income family's income were to increase above the established limits, the family would be required to sell the unit to a qualifying moderate income family.

This would, of course, require monitoring of Mt. Laurel families to assure that only qualified (in terms of income) families are residing in these units. Such monitoring would be done on an annual basis. The purpose and functions of the monitoring agency are discussed below.

#### Monitoring Agency

The Borough agrees that it is preferable that the Mt. Laurel housing be administered by a public agency rather than by the developer. The Borough originally preferred administration by the developer, but we are now persuaded by Mr. Raymond that a public agency is more appropriate. Following is proposed legislation for a municipal monitoring agency to be called, <u>The</u> Affordable Housing Agency of the Borough of Far Hills.

#### ARTICLE 1 PROPOSED ORDINANCE AMENDMENT AFFORDABLE HOUSING AGENCY

#### 1.0 <u>Creation and Composition</u>

There is hereby created an agency known as "The Affordable Housing Agency of the Borough of Far Hills, " hereinafter referred to as "Agency."

- 1.1 The Agency shall consist of five (5) members, all of whom shall be appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the Borough Council. A chairperson shall be selected by vote of the members.
- 1.2 Attendance by three (3) members shall constitute a quorum. Passage of any motion requires an affirmative vote by a majority of members present.
- 1.3 The initial term of office of the Agency members shall be one (1), two (2) or three (3) years, to be designated by the Mayor in making the appointment. The terms of office shall thereafter be three (3) years. The appointments shall be made in such a manner so that the terms of approximately one-third (1/3) of the members shall expire each year.

#### 2.0 Vacancies; Removal for Cause.

The Mayor may remove any members of the Agency for cause on written charges served upon the members and after a hearing thereon before the Mayor and Council, at which time the members shall be entitled to be heard, either in person or by Counsel. A vacancy in the Agency occurring otherwise than by expiration of the term shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as an original appointment.

3.0 Powers and Responsibilities.

The Agency is hereby granted and shall have and exercise, in addition to other powers herein granted, all the powers necessary and appropriate to carry out and execute the purposes of this Ordinance, including but not limited to the following:

3.1 To prepare and forward to the Borough Council such rules and regulations as it deems necessary or appropriate to implement the purposes of this Ordinance. Said rules and regulations shall be filed with the Borough Clerk and shall be subject to review and modification by the Borough Council.

- 3.2 To establish and maintain standards and qualifications for the development and occupancy of affordable housing consistent with the purposes of Mt. Laurel II including income limits of qualifying low and moderate income households of various sizes and sales prices of affordable housing as related to income limits. All such standards shall be adjusted annually if conditions so dictate.
- 3.3 To provide for the adjustment of sales prices consistent with increases in the cost of living.
- 3.4 To monitor the continued existence of low or moderately priced dwelling units as such by: (i) reviewing the qualifications of prospective purchasers to confirm that they are families of low or moderate income, (ii) determining the maximum resale prices of the low and moderately priced dwelling units to assure that the units remain affordable to families of low or moderate income, and (iii) requiring that a convenant by recorded with each deed restricting resale to families of low and moderate , income.
- 3.5 To establish limitations on the degree to which resale prices may be increased when physical improvements are made to housing units in order to insure that such units remain affordable to low and moderate income households.
- 3.6 To provide for the short-term rental of units to low- and moderate-income families for good, proper and appropriate reasons.

## 4.0 Appropriation of Funds.

The Borough Council shall appropriate such funds as are necessary for the operation of the Affordable Housing Agency and for the operation of the Affordable Housing Agency may employ such technical and professional staff and consultants as may be necessary to carry out its duties and responsibilities and to fulfill the purposes of this Article.

#### 5.0 Administration.

This Article shall be administered and enforced by the Agency. The Borough Council may enact such supplementary ordinances providing necessary implementing measures, including establishment of penalties and other appropriate rules and regulations, for purposes consistent with this Article and to ensure compliance with applicable judicial and statutory law.

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## 6.0 Effect.

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This Ordinance shall take effect as provided by law and upon issuance by the Superior Court of New Jersey of a Judgement of Compliance by the Borough of Far Hills with the Mt. Laurel II decision.

## Master's Report Re: Ochs & Haueis, vs. Borough of Far Hills

Prepared for Hon. Eugene D. Serpentelli, J.S.C. New Jersey Superior Court Ocean County Court House Toms River, New Jersey 08753

June 11, 1985

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by George M. Raymond, AICP, AIA, P.P. Chairman Raymond, Parish, Pine & Weiner, Inc.

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Services: Community Development Comprehensive Planning & Zoning Economic Development Environmental Housing Land Development Real Estate Economics Revitalization Transportation, Traffic & Parking

June 11, 1985

The Honorable Eugene D. Serpentelli, J.S.C. Superior Court of New Jersey Ocean County Court House Toms River, New Jersey 08753

#### Re: Ochs & Haueis, vs. Borough of Far Hills

My dear Judge Serpentelli:

This report is being submitted pursuant to your Order in the above referenced case dated December 31, 1984.

## A. Vacant Land in the SDGP Growth Area in Far Hills

Based on evidence before it, the Court ordered a reduction in the Borough's fair share to 25 low- and moderate income units and has allocated the entire responsibility for its satisfaction to the plaintiff's property. The key fact in evidence which justified that reduction was the unavailability of any other vacant land suitable for higher density multi-family development within the 445-acre portion of the Borough which lies within the Growth Area delineated on the May 1980 State Development Guide Plan (SDGP). The location of the boundary of the Growth Area was not disputed by either party during the hearing held before Judge David

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G. Lucas in October and November, 1983. Its location as it affects the subject property was also confirmed by Mr. Richard Ginman, the State Department of Community Affairs staff person who supervised the preparation of the SDGP.

Following a field inspection I can confirm the fact that, within the Borough's SDGP Growth Area so delineated, the only vacant parcel in separate ownership exceeding one acre in size consists of the subject property. One other substantial tract of vacant land that is located at the northerly end of the SDGP Growth Area in Far Hills is part of a large estate the bulk of which lies in Peapack-Gladstone on the other side of the North Branch of the Raritan River. This entire parcel is either located in the floodway or flood fringe area of the North Branch of the Raritan River or is characterized by steep slopes (over 15%), a depth to bedrock of less than one foot, and/or a high seasonal water table (under 3.5 feet). The only access to that parcel is at the end of a narrow unimproved road, one-third of a mile long, which runs through an area developed on both sides exclusively with 10-acre or larger estates. As such, I consider this land to be neither available nor suitable for the construction of multi-family dwellings.

Hon. Eugene D. Serpentelli, J.S.C. June 11, 1985 Page 3

> All other undeveloped lands within the Growth Area--with the exception of existing parcels or lots which may be created through the subdivision of such parcels, each of which would not be suitable for much more than the construction of one or two single-family houses--are located within the 100-year flood plain of the North Branch of the Raritan River.

> The Growth Area boundary bisects the subject property so that its use in its entirety for the prospective construction of the multi-family development would in effect expand the Growth Area at the expense of the adjacent Limited Growth Area. This limited intrusion into the latter is logical and accords with good planning principles, for the following reasons:

- (a) The land in question lies directly across the track from the railroad station which is the focal point of the Borough's Village area.
- (b) That portion of the subject parcel which would be added to the Growth Area is essential to the useability of the portion which is located within the Growth Area since, without it, the latter would lack adequate road access.

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Hon. Eugene D. Serpentelli, J.S.C.
June 11, 1985
Page 4
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(c) The development of a multi-family project on only that portion of the property which lies within the Growth Area would cause the Limited Growth Area portion of the parcel to be bounded on three sides by a state highway (Route 202), the railroad, and a high density multi-family development and would therefore become unsuitable for the kind of low density development that is characteristic of the Limited Growth Area elsewhere in the Borough.

#### B. Fair Share

The Borough's full fair share was calculated by its planning consultants, Dresdner Associates, as consisting of the following:

Present Need		-
Indigenous Need	7 units	
Reallocated Excess	22 units	
Sub-Total		29 units
Prospective Need		88 units
Total		117 units

I recalculated the fair share principally because the covered employment data published by the New Jersey Department of Labor appeared to be grossly exaggerated given the type and number of employers in the Borough's small business area. In the process I found it necessary to

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Hon. Eugene D. Serpentelli, J.S.C.
June 11, 1985
Page 5
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correct several other numbers used by the consultants. The revised calculations are presented below.

#### 1. Indigenous Need

The Township's Consultants' determination of the total number of deficient units in the Borough is accepted, as follows:

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## Overcrowded but otherwise standard With deficient plumbing With deficient heating Total

Using the consensus methodology the consultants estimated that 82 percent, or 7 of these deficient units were occupied by low- and moderate-income households. According to the Center for Urban Policy Research, Rutgers University, however, the actual proportion of deficient units in the North Somerset County sub-region--which includes the Borough of Far Hills--that are occupied by income-eligible households amounts to only 50 percent of the total. It should be noted, also, that an ambiguity in the wording of question #20 in the 1980 U.S. Census questionnaire may have been responsible for an exaggeration of the number of units counted as heating deficient (See Appendix A). This type of exaggeration is particularly likely to

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    Hon. Eugene D. Serpentelli, J.S.C.
    June 11, 1985
    Page 6
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occur in communities where heating by means of fireplaces or flue-connected wood stoves would not be unlikely.

Based on the above, I recommend that the Borough's indigenous need be established as 4 units.

2. Reallocated Present Need

<u>1983 Employment</u> :	Far Hills Present Need Region Local/Regional	326 <sup>1</sup> 1,302,220 <u>0.025</u> %
<u>Growth Area</u> :	Far Hills Present Need Region Local/Regional	445 acres <sub>2</sub> 699,163 acres <u>0.063%</u>
	Far Hills Present Need Region Local/Regional	\$30,799 24,177 <sup>2</sup> <u>1.274</u> 8
$\frac{0.025 + 0.06}{2}$	$3 \times 1,274 = 0.056$	
$\frac{0.025 + 0.06}{3}$	3 + 0.056 = 0.048	
0.048 x 35,0 +20% o	$\begin{array}{rcl} 14 & = \\ f & Surcharge & \underline{3} \\ & & 20 \end{array}$	17
• +3% Va	cancy Allowance <u>1</u> Total 21 units	

<sup>1</sup>For an explanation of the difference between this figure and the published figure of 544 see Appendix B.

<sup>2</sup>Lerman Report.

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Hon. Eugene D. Serpentelli, J.S.C.
June 11, 1985
Page 7
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Staging the implementation of the reallocated excess present need over three projection periods reduces the Borough's immediate obligation to <u>7 units</u>.

3. Prospective Need

1983 Employment:	Far Hills Prospective Need Re Local/Regional	gion -	326 <sup>1</sup> 770,254 0.042%
Growth Area:	Far Hills Prospective Need Re Local/Regional	gion 4	445 acres 491,209 acres <sup>3</sup> 0.091%
1979 Median Household <u>Income</u> :	Far Hills Prospective Need Re Local/Regional		\$30,799 24,893 <u>1.237</u> %
Annual Average Employment Growth, 1973-83:	Far Hills Prospective Need re Local/Regional	gion	6 22,343 <u>0.027</u> %
0.042 + 0	$\frac{.091 + 0.027}{3} \times 1.237$	′ = (	0.066
0.042 + 0	$\frac{.091 + 0.027 + 0.066}{4}$	5 = (	0.057
0.057 x 4 +20% S	9,004 = urcharge	34	28 <u>6</u>
+3% Va	cancy Allowance Total	35	1

<sup>3</sup> See Table E, Appendix B.

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Hon. Eugene D. Serpentelli, J.S.C.
June 11, 1985
Page 8
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In summary, based on the above calculations, the fair share obligation for the Borough of Far Hills amounts to the following:

Present Need		
Indigenous Need	4 units	
Reallocated Excess	7 units	
Sub-Total		11 units
Prospective Need		35 units
Total		46 units

I recommend that the Borough be required to survey its existing housing supply to determine whether or not there are 4 deficient units in the municipality that are occupied by income-eligible households and to mount a program for the correction of such deficiencies as may be found to exist. I believe that it would be reasonable to require that the Borough report to the Court on the results of its efforts within one year.

The above would leave a balance of 34 units that would have to be provided through new construction. Exclusive of the Borough's indigenous need, the Court-ordered reduced fair share for the Borough amount to 25 present (reallocated) and prospective new units. These 25 new units come within 21 units of the 46 units which represent the Borough's entire fair share of the sum of the reallocated excess present and prospective Hon. Eugene D. Serpentelli, J.S.C. June 11, 1985 Page 9

> needs, including the 20% surcharge to compensate for others' lack of vacant land. The reduction was authorized by reason of unavailability of suitable land in the Borough's Growth Area. Based on the Mount Laurel II directive to the effect that environmental constraints and the State's planning policy, as expressed in the SDGP, should not be lightly set aside, I believe that it is appropriate to limit the Borough's obligation to only that number which can be satisfied in the Growth Area. In this case, it would be particularly inappropriate to seek sites outside the Growth Area given the relatively small number of lower income units involved and the fact that one of the basic ingredients of the consensus formula is a 20 percent surcharge for the possibility that others may have to absorb the deficit due to lack of suitable vacant land in municipalities exhibiting the land availability characteristics of Far Hills.

## C. Implementation of the Builder's Remedy

Implementation of the builder's remedy requires three actions by the Borough, one of which requires the cooperation of Bedminster Township.

## 1. Amended Zoning Regulations

The Court's order that the plaintiff's site be rezoned to permit development of multi-family units at a gross density of 6.5 units per gross acre with a 20 percent low- and moderate unit set aside has been implemented through adoption on May 13, 1985 of Ordinance No. 85-4 (See Appendix C).

In my opinion, this ordinance complies with <u>Mount</u> Laurel II except as follows:

- Height of Buildings (p.2). The ordinance should permit the lower income units to be provided in 3-story buildings with a height of not more than 40 feet.
- (2) <u>Housing Cost Component</u> (p.3). The <u>Mount Laurel</u> units should be priced so that 28 percent of the income of the household will cover not only

mortgage, interest and real estate tax payments but also condominium fees.

The ordinance states an intent that the pricing of the units make them affordable to "a reasonable cross-section of households within each (income) category" without specifying any minimum income range. I recommend that the units be priced so as to be affordable to households whose income equals 90 percent of the income ceiling in each income category. This would cause low income units to be priced within the means of households earning between 45 percent and 50 percent of the median and moderate income units would be affordable at incomes between 72 percent and 80 percent of the median.

(3) Prohibition of Renting (p.3). The ordinance flatly prohibits the renting of the <u>Mount Laurel</u> units. I believe that this provision is unduly harsh. It is not usually applied to condominium developments. A unit owner who is transferred temporarily to a distant location, for instance, should not be forced to choose between keeping the unit vacant or having to sell it. Any revision of the ordinance to permit renting should, however, include a requirement limiting rentals to income-eligible households throughout the 40-year period of applicability of the controls.

Monitoring of Compliance (p.5). Assuring that the (4) Mount Laurel units are sold to eligible households and that the future resales are similarly targeted is a municipal responsibility. In Paragraph 6, Application, the ordinance places this responsibility on the developer. I recommend that the Borough obligate itself to establish a monitoring capability independently or, given the limited extent of its obligation, by joining an existing organization in an adjoining municipality. This is essential since the developer's ability to exercise any controls over resales is doubtful at best and will certainly cease altogether with his departure from the scene after all units in his development are sold.

I believe that it would not be realistic to expect the completion of the <u>Mount Laurel</u> units on the <u>Ochs</u> tract before the Fall of 1986. I, therefore, recommend that the Borough be required to present to the Court its proposed administrative structure, including applicable rules and regulations and funding arrangements, within one year.

## 2. Provision of Sanitary Sewer Services

At present, the <u>Ochs</u> tract is not sewered. Physically, the provision of a connection to the Bedminster-Far Hills (BFH) Treatment Plant presents no problems. What does present a serious impediment to the development of that tract is the inadequate present capacity of the BFH plant.

The BFH plant was built by AT&T Long Lines Division and was turned over to Bedminster Township by an agreement between the two parties dated 19 May, 1975. The plant has a rated capacity of 203,750 gpd (See Appendix D) which has been allocated as follows:

AT&T	98 <b>,</b> 750	
Bedminster	65,000	
Far Hills	35,000	
Unallocated capacity	203,750	
	-196,750	
	7,000	gpđ

The actual flow currently being generated by Far Hills exceeds its allocation. Maximum recorded flow (1/82) amounted to 67,000 gpd. The January-April, 1985 average flow was 41,560 gpd. The cause of this excess is infiltration and inflow due to imperfections in the system and unauthorized connections that channel storm water into the sanitary sewer system. The Borough has been engaged in a program of repairs and rehabilitation that seems to have produced some results but the actual effectiveness of the measures undertaken to date will be known only after the improved system experiences rainy season conditions. The Borough is continuing its program, but the general view of all the engineers I contacted on this subject is that total elimination of inflow and infiltration will not be possible.

As part of the Bedminster Township Compliance Package approved by the Court in <u>Allen-Deane v. Township of</u> <u>Bedminster</u> (May 1, 1985), the Township committed itself to pursue an interim expansion of the capacity of the plant by 50,000 gpd by means of technical upgrading. When completed, the plant would thus have a total capacity of 253,750 gpd, which will exceed present allocations by 57,000 gpd. The primary objective of the plant expansion is to enable Bedminster to fulfill its <u>Mount Laurel II</u> obligation. Of the sites accepted by the Court as part of the Township's Compliance Package only one is located in the area served by the BFH plant. This site, designated as J/K in <u>Allen Deane v. Bedminster</u> (at p. 26) is intended to accommodate a 225,000 square foot office building and a 90-unit senior citizen development. The estimated aggregate sewage flow to be generated by this development will consist of the following:

225,000 s.f. x 125 gpd/1,000 s.f.	-	28,125 gpd
90 senior DUs x 130 gpd/DU	=	11,700 gpd
Total		39,825 gpd

Deducting this volume from the BFH plant's excess capacity of 57,000 gpd leaves an unused balance of 17,125 gpd. According to information from Mr. Neil Callahan, President of the Environmental Disposal Corporation, NJ DEP has accepted the following projected flow standards for townhouse developments in the Hills project in Bedminster:

Estimated population/unit 2.5 persons

Hon. Eugene D. Serpentelli, J.S.C. June 11, 1985 Page 16

> Estimated water consumption, including allowance for inevitable infiltration

75 gpd/person

On this basis, the Far Hills <u>Mount Laurel</u> project would generate a flow of 23,100 gpd.

There is considerable evidence to the effect that these flow estimates are high as compared with the actual experience with town house developments in Northern New Jersey. In a study of town house developments comprising 1,217 units dated October 9, 1978, Harvey Moskowitz, P.P. reported that the average population per unit was 2.1 persons (1.71 in two-bedroom units and 2.68 in three-bedroom units). An average occupancy of between 1.73 and 1.98 persons per unit was confirmed also in a 1977 study of 10 developments comprising an aggregate of 868 units which was reported in an affidavit dated February 8, 1978 by developer Norton Herrick, its author.

In a July 1980 affidavit, Susan Champion, secretary of a townhouse development comprising 80 units, reported that the average water consumption per person amounted to 58 gpd. (This affidavit, together with the previously mentioned reports, were submitted to the court in <u>Department of Health of the State of New</u> <u>Jersey et al v. City of Jersey City et al</u>, Docket No, C-3447-67--See Appendix F).

These occupancy patterns of, and water usage in, townhouse developments occur fairly generally. The use of water saving devices would further strengthen the likelihood of lower water consumption than anticipated by NJ DEP. The DEP safety factor is based on the necessity to allocate the full capacity needed to service the maximum potential demand for each wastewater source, by type, once it is connected to the system. Even so, it should be recognized that the basis for its estimates runs directly counter to the strong national demographic trends experienced in the last two decades.

I also believe that the safety factor used by NJDEP is more than generous given the unmistakeable trend toward the tightening of public controls over wastage of water and the use of water saving devices.

Bedminster Township would prefer to reserve all excess capacity which may be created as a result of the initial BFH plant improvements for possible future Hon. Eugene D. Serpentelli, J.S.C. June 11, 1985 Page 18

> developments in Bedminster Village. One of these would be on the tract designated as Site I-Segerstrom in Allen-Deane v. Bedminster (p.24). This site, which had been proposed as part of the Compliance Package, was not accepted by the Court as realistically developable within the next six years. The Ochs site is eminently developable, with a ready and willing developer awaiting only the resolution of this litigation and the provision of an opportunity for the sewering of the The developer has been made aware of, and has site. indicated that he is willing to satisfy, the requirement imposed by the Interim Order of Settlement dated 31 December, 1984, that he assume responsibility for the full cost of the plant expansion and sewer lines needed to serve his 125 units, and that he contribute his share of the cost of remedial measures toward the reduction of inflow and infiltration. Since this site is needed to satisfy an immediate Mount Laurel obligation, while Bedminster's obligation can be satisfied without using the Segerstrom site, I recommend that the Court require that the Ochs site be given priority over any demands on unused capacity in the BFH plant other than those of Site J/K.

I also recommend that the Court mandate the use of water saving devices in both, the Site J/K developments in Bedminster and th <u>Ochs</u> tract development in Far Hills. This may reduce water usage by the two developments by a much as 10 percent, from 63,000 gpd to approximately 57,000, which would equal the excess capacity that will become available following the initial expansion of the BFH plant.

It may also be relevant that the agreement dated January 26, 1979 between Bedminster and Far Hills (See Appendix E) establishes (on p.1) that AT&T originally constructed the BFH plant "for its use as well as for the use of the Township and the Borough (emphasis supplied)." AT&T had reserved unto itself the right to use 98,750 gpd. The remaining 105,000 gpd were split between the Township (66-2/3%) and the Borough (33-1/3%). Since this plant is the only realistically available means of providing sewer services to the Borough it seems reasonable to infer that any environmentally permissible expansion of the plant's capacity should be potentially divisible between the parties in the same proportion as the original division, subject to each party's assuming the associated costs. On that basis, the Borough would be

entitled to 16,670 gpd of the expanded 50,000 gpd capacity.

It is important to note that there is the possibility that some other part of Bedminster's Compliance Package may not be realizable by reason of unavailability of a designated site and that the resulting <u>Mount Laurel</u> deficiency could be made up only on the Segerstrom site or some other site in Bedminster Village if sewer capacity were available to it. The allocation of available sewer capacity to the <u>Ochs</u> site may thus preclude Bedminster from being able to fulfill its obligation.

I recommend that the Court recognize that the suggested allocation of sewer capacity to the <u>Ochs</u> site will produce, at an early date, 25 lower income units which would otherwise be unattainable. In the overall scheme of things, it should not make any substantive difference whether that number of units is located in Bedminster Village or just over the line in Far Hills. Should the contingency outlined above arise, therefore, it would seem appropriate that Bedminster's fair share be reduced by 25 units. Hon. Eugene D. Serpentelli, J.S.C. June 11, 1985 Page 21

## 3. Detention Basin

The Borough has indicated its willingness to commence the process leading to acquisition of such rights in the property adjoining the <u>Ochs</u> tract as may be needed for the construction of a detention basin as soon as the plaintiff submits detailed engineering drawings delineating the area involved.

4. Restoration of Sunnybranch Road Adjacent to the Ochs Tract

Assurance that this condition will be fulfilled will be sought during the process of approval of the developer's formal application for Site Plan Approval.

Respectfully submitted, M. Raymond, AICP, AIA, P.P. źman

GMR:kfv

APPENDIX A

## GEBHARDT & KIEFER LAW OFFICES

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WILLIAM C. CEBHARDT 1884-1929

W. READING CEBHARDT

#### April 11, 1985

Mr. George Raymond RAYMOND, PARISH, PINE AND WEINER 555 White Plains Road Tarrytown, New York 10591

Dear George:

You may recall that we spoke some time ago about my concern regarding the use of census data, as interpreted by recent decisions, including AMG Realty v. Warren Township, to establish a surrogate of dilapidatedness based on certain non-central heating sources. My concern was that, the way the census question was phrased, many homes in rural areas such as ours, with perfectly good central heating systems, would be classified as dilapidated because the owners chose to heat most of the time with wood or coal stoves. I understood you to question whether this confusion from the census data could occur.

I thought it might be of interest to you that I have reviewed the census data with respect to one municipality I am involved with. I still feel that there is this confusion. I enclose a copy of question H-20 from the census data. Of course, the introduction to this question asks for a choice of "kind of heat used most". There is then a separate choice for "fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind". The data compiled per municipality for use in the AMG decision (and in the census figures) lumps together several of the choices at the bottom of the list, combining the "fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind" choice with others.

In the particular municipality I am involved with, we have, from actual interior inspections of practically every dwelling in the community in a revaluation, learned that there are many homes with stoves as well as central heat. We also have found that practically all of the number of dwelling units in this municipality which are lumped together to come up with the surrogate of dilapidatedness dealing with the lack of central heating sources consist of units which are supposedly heated most of the time by "fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind". Very few have "room heaters without flue" or the other non-central sources. We have found by actual inspection almost no units in this municipality which truly have fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters as the sole heating source; many of them have this form of heat in common use but have central heat systems.

I am still wondering how many of the ex-urban communities in this area of the State have the same pattern -- a pattern which, it seems to me, can logically be reconciled only by the assumption (which I know from experience to be true) that many folks choose to heat with wood or coal stoves rather than use their furnaces. Two of the attorneys in our office, for example, are proud of the fact that they successfully heat their homes by their stoves.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD DIETERLY

RD/jm Enclosure

# Appendix E.-Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

H13. Which best describes this building?	ALSO ANSWER THESE	CENSUS
Include all eperanence, flats, etc., even if vecent,	O Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood O Coal or coke	USE H22a.
O A one-family house detached from any other house	O Ges: bottled, tank, or LP O Wood O Other fuel	000
A one-family house attached to one or more houses	O Electricity O No fuel used	III
A building for 2 families     A building for 3 or 4 families		- 3 3 3
O A building for 5 to 9 families	b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?	4 4 4
O A building for 10 to 19 families	<ul> <li>Gest from underground pipes</li> <li>Serving the neighborhood</li> <li>Coal or coke</li> </ul>	5 5 5
A building for 20 to 49 families     A building for 50 or more families	O Gast bottled bank or LP O Wood	666
	O Electricity O No further total	8 8 8
O A basi, teni, van, etc.	O Fuel oil, kerosens, etc. O ho how used	999
114e. How many stories (floors) are in this building?	c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?	H225.
Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.	serving the neighborhood	
0 1 to 3 - Ship to HTS 0 7 to 12	O Gast bottled, tank or LP O Wood	8 2 2
O 4 to 6 O 13 or more stories	O Electricity O Other fuel	3 3 3
b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?	O fuel cil, kerosene, etc.	
O Yes C No	H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?	666
	a. Electricity s	2 7 7
115a. Is this building —	Average monthly cast O Electricity not used	833
O On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 O On a place of 1 to 9 acres?	b. Ges	-
O On a place of 1 to 9 acres? O On a place of 10 or more acres?	\$ .00 OR O Included in rent or no charge	H22e.
	Average monthly cast O Gas not used	
b. Lost year. 1979, did sales of crops, livesteck, and other farm products	c. Water	
from this place amount to -	S	3 3 3
○ Less than \$50 (or None) ○ \$250 to \$599 ○ \$1,000 to \$2,499 ○ \$50 to \$249	Yeerly cost	
○ \$50 to \$249	d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.	5 5 5
116. De you get water from	\$ 00 OR O Included in rent or no charge	2 2 2
O A public system (city water department, cit.) of private company?	T GRATY COM	3 8 3
O An individual drillad well?	H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or coekstave, and a refrigerator.	999
<ul> <li>An individual dug well?</li> <li>Same other source (e sering, creak, river, cistern, etc.)?</li> </ul>	Tes No	H22d.
17. Is this building connected to a public sever?	H24. How many bedrooms de you have?	0000
O Yes, connected to public server	Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.	5 5 5 5
O No, connected to septic tank or cesspool	O No bedroom O 2 bedrooms O 4 bedrooms	3333
O No, use other means	3" 1 bedroom C 3 bedrooms 3 5 or more bedrooms	
118. About when was this building originally build? Mark when the building was	H25. How many bathrooms do you have?	6666
Arst constructed, not when it was remodeled, edded to, or converted.	A complete bethroom is a room with flush toilet, bashtub or shower, and	7777
0 1979 or 1980 0 1960 to 1969 0 1940 to 1949	wain bain with piped water.	8888
0 1975 to 1978 0 1950 to 1959 0 1939 or earlier 0 1970 to 1974	A <u>half</u> bethroom has at least a flush tollet <u>or</u> bethtub or shewar, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bethroom.	
	C No bathroom, or only a half bathroom	
119. When did the person listed in column 1 move inte this bound (or prostment)?	O 1 complete bathroom	0000
this house (or apartment)? O 1979 or 1980 C 1950 to 1959	C 1 complete bethroom, plus half beth(s) C 2 or more complete bethrooms	III:
0 1975 to 1978 C 1949 or serier		2 2 2 2
0 1970 to 1974 C Always lived here	H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?	3333
	C Yes C No	
C 1960 to 1969	H27. Do you have air conditioning?	6666
20. How are your living quarters heated?		8888
120. How are your living quarters heated? Fill <u>one</u> circle for the kind of heat used meet.	C Yes, a central air-conditioning system	
20. How are your living quarters heated?     Fill ane circle for the kind of heat used mast.     O Steam or hot weter system	C Yes, 1 individual room unit	1.9559
20. How are your living quarters heated?         Fill ane circle for the kind of heat used mast.         • Steam or hot weter system         • Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms		
120. How are your living quarters heated?         Fill one circle for the kind of heat used mast.         © Steam or hot weter system	C: Yes, 1 individual room unit C: Yes, 2 or more individual room units C: No	
120. How are your living quarters heated?         Fill and circle for the blad of heat used mezt.         Steam or hot weter system         Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here)         Electric heat pump         Other built-in electric units (permeanaby inscaled in well, celling,	Yes, 1 individual room unit     Yes, 2 or more individual room units     No     H28, How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members	C C O C I I I I
120. How are your living quarters heated?         Fill and cicks for the kind of heat used mass.         O Steam or hot weter system         O Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (De net court clear/chast pumps here)         O Electric heat pump	Yes, 1 individual room unit     Yes, 2 or more individual room units     No     H28, How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members     of your household?	0000 1111 2222 3333
120. How are your living quarters heated?         Fill and circle for the kind of heat used mest.         Steam or hot weler system         Central warm-sir furnace with ducts to the individual rooms         (Do not cours electric heat pumps here)         Electric heat pump         Other built-in electric units (permenently installed in well, celling, or beseduerd)	Yes, 1 individual room unit     Yes, 2 or more individual room units     No     H28, How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members     of your household?	5 5
120. How are your living quarters heated?         Fill and circle for the kind of heat used mest.         Steam or hot water system         Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do ner cours electric heat pumps here)         Electric heat pump         Other built-in electric units (permenently installed in well, ceiling, or baseboard)         Image: Place, well, or pipeless furnace	Yes, 1 individual room unit     Yes, 2 or more individual room units     No     H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members     of your household?     O None     O 2 automobiles     1 automobile     O 3 or more automobiles	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 6 6 6
120. How are your living quarters heated?         Fill and cicle for the lived of heat used mest.         Steam or hot weter system         Cantral warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (De net cours clear/c heat pumps here)         Electric heat pump         Other built-in electric units (permenently installed in well, celling, or beselverd)	Yes, 1 individual room unit     Yes, 2 or more individual room units     Yes, 2 or more individual room units     No  H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members     of your household?     O None     You 2 automobiles     1 automobile     O 3 or more automobiles  H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at	0000 1111 2222 3333 444
120. How are your living quarters heated?         Fill and circle for the kind of heat used mest.         Steam or hot weter system         Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not cours electric heat pumps here)         Electric heat pump         Other built-in electric units (permenently installed in well, ceiling, or beseteard)         Image: Place, well, or pipeless furnace         Placer, well, or pipeless furnace         Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene	Yes, 1 individual room unit     Yes, 2 or more individual room units     Yes, 2 or more individual room units     No  H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members     of your household?     O None     Yes, 2 automobiles     Yes, 2 automobiles  H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

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APPENDIX B

## Correction of New Jersey Department of Labor 1983 Covered Employment Data

Α.

The current covered employment in the municipality is one of three factors used in the formula that determines the municipality's fair share of the reallocated surplus need and affects two of the four factors used in determining its fair share of the prospective need.

The published figure for the number of private sector covered jobs in the third quarter of 1983 for the Borough of Far Hills is 544. Based on general knowledge of the limited number of employers and the apparently low level of employment in that municipality, the Division of Planning and Research of the New Jersey Department of Labor was asked to review that figure. This was done using the following procedure to obviate any need for the Department to release figures for individual employers which it had collected with assurances of confidentiality:

- (a) The Department made available to the Borough only the list of names and addresses of the employers used in compiling the published aggregate figure.
- (b) The Borough's Planning Consultants, Dresdner Associates, checked all the names on that list on the basis of (1) a 1983 field survey of businesses in the

Borough; (2) a phone survey of those listed employers whose presence in the Borough was not confirmed in the 1983 survey; and (3) a review of the list with a member of the Borough's planning board (See Dresdner letter dated March 12, 1985 and list of employers at end of this Appendix). Through that process it was determined that only 49 private sector employers out of the total of 92 were located in whole or in part within the boundaries of the Borough of Far Hills. Of the remaining 43 as many as 20 are located in Bedminster Township; 5, each, are located in Bernards Township and Bernardsville; 4 are located in Peapack-Gladstone; one, each, is located in Milford and Port Murray; one maintains only a post office address in Far Hills; 2 have moved to California; and 5 could not be located despite earnest efforts to do so.

(c) The names of the 49 employers located in the Borough of Far Hills were mailed back to the Department of Labor which then determined that, in the aggregate, they employed 326 persons, or 59.93% of the published total of 544.

To determine local employment as a percentage of that in its region it was assumed that, by and large, errors in the geographic placement of employers cancel each other out on a

region-wide basis (practically all of the employers originally attributed to the Borough by the New Jersey Department of Labor are located within its eleven-county present and six-county prospective need regions).

#### Table A

#### CURRENT (1983) EMPLOYMENT Far Hills and Present Need Region

Far Hills Borough		· <u>326</u>
Present Need Region		
Bergen County	361,712	
Less Urban Aid Municipalities	13,090	348,622
Essex County	305,879	
Less Urban Aid Municipalities	197,369	108,510
Hudson County	179,476	
Less Urban Aid Municipalities	127,590	51,886
Hunterdon County	22,861	
Less Non-Growth Municipalities	7,700	15,161
Middlesex County	251,148	
Less Urban Aid Municipalities	32,248	218,899
Morris County	173,141	
Less Non-Growth Municipalities	3,350	169,791
Passaic County	162,776	
Less Urban Aid Municipalities	54,963	
Less Non-Growth Municipalities	1,083	106,730
Somerset County	90,501	
Less Non-Growth Municipalities	194	90,307
Sussex County	18,663	
Less Non-Growth Municipalities	13,879	4,784
Union County	229,641	
Less Urban Aid Municipalities	62,055	167,586
Warren County	24,613	
Less Non-Growth Municipalities	4,669	19,944
Total-present need region		1,302,220
$\frac{\text{Local/Regional}}{1202,220} = \frac{326}{1202,220}$		0.025%

1,302,220

#### CURRENT (1983) EMPLOYMENT Far Hills and Prospective Need Region

Total 1983 employment-prospective need region = 770,254 (See Table B)

 $\frac{\text{Local/Regional}}{770,254} = \frac{326}{770,254} = 0.042\%$ 

#### Table B

	Far Hills Borow	ugh
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Published	Corrected Figure
Year	Figure	(59.93% of 2)
1973	498	298
1974	453	271
1975	382	229
1976	417	250
1977	404	242
1978	388	353
1979	459	275
1980	463	277
1981	477	286
1982	563	337
1983	544	326

#### EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, 1973-83 Far Hills Borough

#### Table C

#### EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, 1973-83 Prospective Need Region

			County				
Year	Essex	Hunterdon	Middlesex	Morris	Somerset	Union	Total
1973	81,625	9,615	154,966	104,559	55,599	156,035	562,399
1974	84,678	10,217	162,733	107,610	60,271	153,263	578,772
1975	83,576	9,953	157,769	107,016	62,879	145,722	566,915
1976	87,722	11,607	165,864	112,922	62,850	149,780	590,745
1977	88,649	11,523	177,363	123,644	70,341	155,559	627,079
1978	92,209	12,160	190,262	135,501	74,971	150,468	655,571
1979	96,761	11,585	199,095	142,934	79,716	165,908	695,999
1980	101,321	12,059	200,852	147,021	79,146	164,305	704,704
1981	102,901	12,661	209,192	158,196	82,348	167,216	732,514
1982	105,493	13,478	208,510	160,206	82,796	164,515	734,998
1983	108,510	15,161	218,899	169,791	90,307	167,586	770,254

Note: This table excludes employment in non-growth and urban aid municipalities (See Tab; e D).

# B. In determining local employment growth as a percentage of that in the prospective need region region one is

handicapped by the impossibility of correcting the local employment figures for the years since 1973 in the same manner as was done for 1983. It was assumed, therefore, that the correct figure for each of those years would have represented the same percentage of the published total (59.93%) as it did in 1983. The regional employment data was accepted as published on the assumption that any geographic mis-attributions were cancellend out within the broader area involved.

#### Table D

## EMPLOYMENT GROWTH: 1973-1983 Prospective Need Region - by County

## Essex County

					Year						
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
County Total	336,364	326,350	304,515	305,607	304,940	306,133	310,664	308,195	303,195	301,576	305,879
councy rocar	<u></u>	0007000		<u></u>					5007270	001/070	3037073
Urban Aid											
Municipalit	ies:										
Belleville	11,537	11,278	9,386	8,258	9,638	10,376	10,364	10,359	11,160	10,717	10,059
Bloomfield	17,760	16,503	15,673	16,156	16,845	16,783	17,447	16,646	17,108	16,480	15,816
East Orange	20,753	20,027	19,458	18,863	18,910	19,071	18,851	18,131	16,951	16,491	14,725
Irvington	13,159	12,230	11,716	12,449	11,841	12,740	12,378	11,868	10,151	9,495	9,453
Montclair	9,926	10,050	9,823	9,262	9,687	10,398	11,191	10,880	10,733	10,402	11,456
Newark	170,962	160,879	145,659	143,791	140,457	136,466	135,085	130,589	126,850	124,753	128,147
Orange	10,642	10,705	9,224	9,106	8,913	8,090	8,587	8,401	7,900	7,645	7,713
Total	254,739	241,672	220,939	217,885	216,291	213,924	213,903	206,874	200,853	195,983	197,369
Net County											
Employment	81,625	84,678	83,576	87,722	88,649	92,209	96,761	101,321	102,901	105,493	108,510

## Middlesex County County

	1973	1974	1975	1976	Year 1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
County Total	<u>199,997</u>	205,511	197,382	203,735	214,287	227,736	235,611	236,560	243,547	240,832	251,148
Urban Aid Municipaliti	.es:										
New Brunswick	29,172	26,485	26,641	24,217	24,281	24,746	22,418	21,341	21,340	20,273	20,350
Perth Amboy	15,859	16,293	14,972	13,654	12,643	12,728	14,098	14,367	13,015	12,049	11,899
Total	45,031	42,778	39,613	37,871	36,924	37,474	36,516	35,708	34,355	32,322	32,249
Net County Employment	154,966	162,733	157,769	165.864	177,363	190,262	199,095	200,852	209,192	208,510	218,899

					Year						
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	197 <b>9</b>	1980	1981	1982	1983
County Total	<u>15,015</u>	15,559	<u>14,991</u>	<u>17,393</u>	17,283	18,443	<u>18,396</u>	18;845	19,420	20,492	22,861
Non-Growth								•			
Municipalities	•										
Alexandria	21	35	48	61	84	113	94	78	103	119	99
Bethlehem	85	85	49	76	70	76	88	177	188	167	184
Bloomsbury	500	431	430	528	513	591	676	705	62 <b>6</b>	638	565
Califon	236	301	360	405	446	459	482	493	605	607	634
Delaware	47	72	92	92	91	134	112	123	165	235	246
East Amwell	145	153	136	175	187	228	309	356	248	275	296
Franklin	145	178	210	222	226	252	251	241	241	220	304
Frenchtown	6 <del>9</del> 1	537	475	597	546	571	564	502	508	441	509
Glen Gardner	125	157	125	119	128	136	286	244	217	366	414
Hampton	96	86	71	79	95	160	109	202	254	303	364
Holland	117	249	276	527	374	374	436	424	402	412	507
Kingwood	69	56	44	119	84	196	218	234	217	221	189
Lambertville	1,115	1,099	1,050	1,020	992	962	1,011	939	958	1,068	1,080
Lebanon Twp.	264	289	350	386	512	482	582	682	472	293	314
Milford	1,429	1,238	1,008	1,031	1,072	1,137	1,042	976	1,090	1,039	1,119
Stockton	140	167	103	138	171	170	155	132	180	165	183
Tewksbury	93	85	103	88	82	121	127	134	159	155	393
Union	37	63	57	83	50	62	133	42	48	209	220
West Amwell	45	61	51	40	37	59	136	102	78	81	80
Total	5,400	5,342	5,038	5,786	5,760	6,283	6,811	6,786	6,759	7,014	7,700
Net County											
Employment	9,615	10,217	9,953	11,607	11,523	12,160	11,585	12,059	12,661	13,478	15,161

## Hunterdon County

## Morris County

					Year						
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
County Total	106,509	109,532	109,102	114,801	126,008	137,764	145,759	149,902	161,189	163,240	173,141
Non-Growth Municipaliti	.es:							•			
Chester Boro	820	788	804	751	920	916	978	1,041	1,042	1,093	1,265
Chester Twp.	406	358	510	495	633	789	930	866	942	902	1,029
Mendham Boro	532	561	565	514	595	628	680	736	776	797	811
Mendham Twp.	1 <b>92</b>	215	207	219	216	230	237	238	233	242	245
Total	1,950	1,922	2,086	1,979	2,364	2,563	2,825	2,881	2,993	3,034	3,350
Net County Employment	104,559	107,610	107,016	112,922	123,644	135,501	142,934	147,021	158,196	160,206	169,791
				S	omerset Cou	inty					
					Year						
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
County Total	55,822	60,490	63,130	63,154	70,529	75,159	79,890	<u>79,324</u>	82,496	82,957	90,501
Non-Growth Municipaliti	.es:		•								
Rocky Hill Total	<u>    223</u> 223	<u></u> 219 219	<u>251</u> 251	<u> </u>	<u>    188</u> 188	<u>188</u> 188	<u>174</u> 174	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>194</u> 194

Net County											
Employment	55,599	60,271	62,879	62,850	70,341	74,971	79,716	79,146	82,348	82,796	90,307

				Ţ	Jnion Count	Y					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	<b>Year</b> 1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
County Total	229,726	225,462	210,032	215,694	220,565	229,849	<u>231,678</u>	229,614	231,222	225,639	229,641
Urban Aid Municipalit:	ies:										
Elizabeth	50,248	48,617	43,134	45,022	45,202	48,890	47,090	47,098	45,885	41,920	43,091
Plainfield	13,026	12,893	11,267	11,521	11,325	11,781	11,182	10,701	10,463	10,094	10,317
Hillside	10,417	10,689	9,909	9,371	8,479	8,710	7,498	7,510	7,658	9,110	8,647
Total	73,691	72,199	64,310	65,914	65,006	69,381	65,770	65,309	64,006	61,124	62,055
Net County Employment	156,035	153,263	145,722	149,780	155,559	150,468	165,908	164,305	167,216	164,515	167,586

## Table E

#### GROWTH AREA Prospective Need Region

County	Net	Growth Area (in Acres)
Essex		46,723
Hunterdon		26,759
Middlesex		147,678
Morris		116,769
Somerset		100,455
Union		52,825
	Total	491,209 Acres

# Dresdner Associates

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

P.O. Box 16507, 880 Bergen Ave., Jersey City, New Jersey 07306 (201) 432-9800 170 Broadway, Suite 201, New York, N.Y. 10038 (212) 619-4114

March 12, 1985

Mr. George Raymond Raymond, Parish, Pine & Weiner 555 White Plains Road Tarrytown, New York 10591

Dear George:

Enclosed are two copies of the Employers by Registration listing from the NJ Department of Labor. We've reviewed the list and identified those employers we know to be located in Far Hills Borough. For the employers located in adjacent municipalities, the specific community has been listed.

The basis for our determination was three fold:

- a commercial field survey conducted in March, 1983 by Dresdner Associates;
- 2.) a phone survey of those listed employers not included in the commercial field survey;
- 3.) review of the list with a member of the Borough Planning Board.

We were unable to find out any information on 5 listed employers. These are denoted by "UK". Those known to be in Far Hills are highlighted in yellow, while those in adjacent municipalities are identified by community name.

If you have any questions regarding this information please don't hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

DRESDNER ASSOCIATES

toria Carson

LVC:mo

Enclosure

	·		LISTING OF EMPLOYERS BY For the Municpal	AND RESEARCH REGISTRATION NO, ITY GIVEN	12:18 TUESD	AY, FEBRUAJ	βΥ <sub>2</sub> 26, 1
ţ.			****** MARCH 1984	한 것이 되었는 것을 것을 것을 것을 수 없다.			
	NAME	SEC_NAME	STREET	CTYSTZP		ACC_NO	SIC
	THE COUNTRY STORE	PAYROLL DEPT	MILL STREET	CONWAY NH	03866	13442800	5651
	JOHN STREPPONE	T-A FAR HILLS BEAUTY	PO BOX 802	FAR HILLS N J /	07931	15239000	7231
	APGAR ASSOCIATES	DE MUN PLACE	P 0 B0X 295	FAR HILLS N J.	07931	15271400	8911
Bedminster	THOS FINN INC		BOX 525	FAR HILLS N J	07931	16764500	1711
	UNITED STATES GOLF	ASSOCIATION	LIBERTY CORNER ROAD	FAR HILLS N J	07931	19251600	8699
Bedminster	REYNWOOD INC	n Na hara da 20 anistra 1990 anis an <mark>a anis anis anis anis anis anis anis ani</mark>	P 0 BOX 248	FAR HILLS NJ	07931	19356300	6531
	CHARLES E MEEKER INC		PEAPACK ROAD	FAR HILLS N J-	07931	21625600	2541
	JOSEPH D'APOLITO &	SONS INC	PEAPACK ROAD	FAR HILLS N J	07931	21688700	5699
	CARROLL & BOYNTON		FAR HLS CTR	FAR HILLS N J	07931	23218600	8111
	SOMERSET LAKE & GAME	CLUB -CORP+	BOX 351	FAR HILLS N J	07931	23715300	7997
	NERVINE ASSOCIATES	INC	PO BOX 11	FAR HILLS N J ,	07931	27089400	6531
	JEROME T BIRD		BOX 322	FAR HILLS N J	07931	28 125400	1751
Bernards	COLONIAL NURSERY OF	FAR HILLS INC	RD 1 -202-	FAR HILLS N J	07931	28922700	0782
Bedminster	FRELINGHUYSEN INC		P.O. BOX 726	FAR HILLS N J	07931	29472600	6799
	HEDRICK ASSOCIATES	INC	DOUGLAS RD	FAR HILLS N J	07931	29589 100	4212
	ANTHONY NERVINE JR	T/A FAR HILLS BARBER	RT 202 BDX 11	FAR HILLS NEW JERSEY (	07931	30846800	7241
Bedminster	UPPER RARITAN	WATERSHED ASSOCIATION	R D 1, BDX 30-W	. GLADSTONE N J	07934	33036300	8922
	JANE ENGELHARD		PO BOX 427	FAR HILLS NJ	07931	35262700	8811
Bedminster	FAR HILLS	CONSTRUCTION INC	P 0 BOX 685 /	FAR HILLS N J	07931	35520200	17.11
	THEODORA WAYNE	T/A FAR HILLS	BOX 192	FAR HILLS N J /	07931	36646100	7399
:	CURTIS HANSON MEADE	INC	LAKE ROAD	1	07931	37171300	7399
Bedminster	GREGORY WELSH		PEAPACK ROAD	FAR HILLS N J	07931	38 144400	1721
Bedminster Hieford	GLOBAL IMPORTS INC	i <u>la Allinder (Harika</u> ).	PO BOX 741	FAR HILLS N J	07931	38624600	5161
Hilford	CREATE YOUR OWN INC	HICKORY CORNER RD	BOX 201A	MILFORD N J	08848	39601100	3999
Ť.	TRAVEL MASTERS INC	FAR HILLS COUNTRY	MALL	FAR HILLS N J	07931	39924800	4722

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*	NAME	SEC_NAME	STREET	CTYSTZP	and an	ACC_NO	SIC
Bedminster	JOSEPH P WILEY JR	T/A J B WILEY COMPANY	454 RIVER RD	FAR HILLS N J	07931	40198500	5084
	WELSH'S MOTOR SALES	INC	DUMONT ROAD	FAR HILLS N J	07931	40885200	5511
Bedminster	ESCO PLASTICS INC		OLD DUTCH ROAD	FAR HILLS N J	07931	41294900	5161
	PATRICIA SUTTON	T/A BUTLERS PANTRY	BOX 414	FAR HILLS N J	07931	4 1523 100	5411
	FAR HILLS PHARMACY		FAR HILLS MALL	FAR HILLS N J	07931	43368000	5912
Court	* <del>\$GRQ10178_G</del> CO <del>10178_</del>	FAR HILLS BOROUGH	PO BOX 477	FAR HILLS N J	07931	43889300	<b>91</b> 31
Kow!!	&GR <del>01017</del> 8 . <del>@C01017</del> 8	SECRETARY	BD OF EDUCATION	FAR HILLS N J	07931	43949000	9411
	HAIRGRAPHICS INC	an a	ROUTE 202 & DUMONT RD	FAR HILLS N J'	07931	44092800	7241
Bedminster	REDFIELD STABLES	-CORP-	103 HOLLAND RD	FAR HILLS N J	07931	44215800	0752
	KATHLEEN LAPONTE	T/A TITLE LINES	P Q BOX 661	FAR HILLS N J	07931	44569300	654 1
	-19H13	ROBERT M GARDINER	LAKE ROAD	FAR HILLS N J	07931	44662200	8811
	EST OF L J BUCK	T/A BUCK PROPERTIES	BUX 505	MADISON NJ	07940	44732700	8811
	-19H13	HELEN R BUCK	2 SHUNPIKE ROAD	MADISON N J	07940	44750400	8811
Bedminster	_19H1Ə—	C DOUGLAS DILLON	AMERICAS ROOM 2300	NEW YORK NY	10020	44783500	8811
Bedminster	_19H13	C Y CHEN	LARGER CROSS ROAD	FAR HILLS N J	07931	44852000	8811
Bedminster	MARUORIE S GRAFF		HIGH TIME FARM	FAR HILLS N J	07931	44856500	8811
Peapack	-19H13	ROBERT W TILNEY JR	R D #1 BOX 89	FAR HILLS N J	07931	44882600	8811
Bernards	-19H13	KATHERINE CHAPIN	OLD MINE BROOK RD	FAR HILLS N J	07931	44883100	8811
Bedminster	-19H12	HUMBOLDT CORPORATION	921 BERGEN AVE	JERSEY CITY N J	07306	44935300	0161
Bedminster	-19H13	MRS LESTER W PERRIN	BUX 364	FAR HILLS NJ	07931	44944500	8811
Bernardsville	19H13	MRS PHILIP K BARTOW	LONG LANE	FAR HILLS N J	07931	45001400	8811
	GEDRGIE W STANLEY		LAKE ROAD	FAR HILLS N J	07951	45196200	8811
Bedminster	GURDON W WATTLES	6 EAST 45TH ST	ROOM 1101	NEW YORK NY	10017	45235900	8811
Bernardsville	.*NPC010178_NPR010178	FAR HILLS COUNTRY DAY	P O BOX 8	FAR HILLS N J	07931	45339200	8211
	MADOLD E ODTTE	TA UNDALA BATTA	00V 000	PAD MARLE NO.		4540404	******** *****
	HAROLD F POTTS	T/A HAROLD POTTS	BOX 232	FAR HILLS N J	07931	45480300	

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Bernardsville	HOUSATONIC VALLEY	PAPER CO INC	12TH FLOOR	JERSEY CITY NJ	07302	45526300	5112
	R C INGALLS ET AL	T/A INGALLS & SNYDER	61 BROADWAY	NEW YORK N Y	10006	45735100	6211
	WM H SUETER & SON	INC	PEAPACK RD	FAR HILLS N J 👻	07931	46286700	1711
	SUN EQUITIES	CORPORATION	PENNBROOK ROAD	FAR HILLS N J x	07931	46547300	6711
· · · · ·	JAMES P DEADY	T/A JAMES P DEADY	FAR HILLS CTR	FAR HILLS N J /	07931	47223200	8911
Bedminster	VERA B SCRIBNER		LAMINGTON ROAD	FAR HILLS N J	07931	47319400	8811
Gladstone	WILLIAM TURNBULL	% FERRIS CORP	193 MAIN ST	GLADSTONE N J	07934	47396200	8811
υκ	PHYLLIS D COLLINS	1270 AVE OF THE	AMERICAS ROOM 2300.	NEW YORK NY	10021	47564900	8811
	ARTHUR TURNBULL	% BARRETT ASSOCIATES	640 FIFTH AVE	NEW YORK N Y	100 19	47606300	8811
Bedminster	MALCOLM S FORBES		60 FIFTH AVE	NEW YORK N Y	10011	47722500	8B1
	DANIEL CAHILL ET AL	T/A THE CAHILL	FAR HILLS CENTER	FAR HILLS N J	07931	47893200	891
moved to Sacramento CA	EDWARD FREIDBERG	T/A JEF'S	SUITE 7	SACRAMENTO CA	95825	47949000	794
Bernardsville	MOIRA FILLEY	% CUTTING OFFICES INC	RM 2534	NEW YORK NY	10165	48634900	881
:	KNIT SHOP INC	化化化物化化化物化物物化	FAR HILLS CENTER	FAR HILLS N J 7	07931	48686100	<b>5</b> 62
	CITRUS COUNTY LAND	BUREAU INC	P 0 80X 97	FAR HILLS N J	07931	48747800	<b>65</b> 5
1	ANTHONY F PICHECA JR	SPRING STREET	SPRING ST	FAR HILLS N J	07931	48832600	811
Peapack	COLLISTER JOHNSON		HOLLAND ROAD	FAR HILLS N J		48835500	881
and the second	L V LUDLOW & CO INC	-NEW-	MINE BROOK ROAD	FAR HILLS N J	07931	48994100	521
Bernards	FAR HILLS HEATING AIR	COND & REFRIG INC	R D 2 DOUGLAS RD	FAR HILLS N J	° 07931	49020700	171
moved to Sacramento, CA	JEANETTE FREIDBERG	855 HOWE AVENUE	SUITE 7	SACRAMENTO CA	95825	49093600	881
	an an an Arberta an an an Arberta an an Angailte an Arberta Angailte an Arberta		N W PIERREPONT	FAR HILLS N J		49873600	<b>8</b> 8
Bernards	DAN BALLENTINE WELL	DRILLING INC	LIBERTY CORNER RD	FAR HILLS N J	07931	60398700	17/
notintown, maintain P.O	BLACK RIVER GRAPHICS	INC	RD 1 BOX 225	FAR HILLS N J	07931	50850800	73
		P 0 B0X 56	PENNBROOK ROAD	FAR HILLS NJ	14 A S	50954300	67
Bernardsvike	AMERAN INC	T/A AMERICAN CREDIT	RT 202-BOX 603	FAR HILLS N J	07931	5 1099 100	<b>7</b> 3
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Bedminster		ROEBICORP INC	T/A BEDMINISTER	P 0 BOX 495	FAR HILLS N J	07931 5	1386700
Bedminster	. <	N BRADY		BLACK RIVER ROAD	FAR HILLS N J	07931 5	1864400
Ĺ	UK ,	STUYVESANT INVESTMENT	CO INC	2121 MORRIS AVE	UNION N J	07083 5	1881300
	3	SUSSEX GROUP INC		BOX 56 PENNBROOK RD	, FAR HILLS N J	07931 5:	2383400
	:	TURPIN REAL ESTATE	INC	PEAPACK RD	FAR HILLS NJ	07931 52	52540100
	UK ;	CHRISBBIE KELLER INC	T/A FAR HILLS COUNTRY	PEAPACK RD	FAR HILLS N J	07931 5:	2585500
Bedminster		JOHN E REEVES JR	T/A JACK'S AUTO	LAMINGTON RD	FAR HILLS N J	07931 5:	532 19900
		JEFFREY W PIKE DMD		PO BOX 635	FAR HILLS NJ ,	07931 5:	53934800
		THE VIDEO GALAXY INC		ROUTE 202 NORTH	FAR HILLS NJ	07931 54	54174200
		MEYER BROS	EXCAVATING INC	PO BOX 423	FAR HILLS N J	07931 5	54267900
	:	CAROL L TOKAR	and the second secon	BOX 532	FAR HILLS N J	07931 5	54378000
		COLLOIDS NATURELS INC	PO BOX 561	ROUTE 202 DUMONT ROAD	A FAR HILLS NJ	07931 54	54514400
2	UK	LEAFLAND ASSOCIATES	INC	BOX 670	BERNARDSVILLE NJ	07924 5 <sup>,</sup>	54840700
		NATALIE I HARRIS &	ELLEN W HARRIS	56 PENNBROOK RD	FAR HILLS NJ	07931 5	55269200
	UK	- FAR HILLS PRESS INC		345 HOBART AVENUE	SHORT HILLS NJ	07078 5	55581900
Bernards	:	JOZSEF CZABAJSKI	T/A LIBERTY YOOL &	R D 2 ANNIN RD	FAR HILLS NJ	07931 5	55849000
	:	L. JOSEPH DEANDREA	and the second	1500 PARK AVE	SO PLAINFIELD NJ	07080 5	55861100
Peapack		MR & MRS M F DYCK.		103 HOLLAND ROAD	FAR HILLS NJ	. 07931 5	56832600
PortHurray, N	NJ	GALLAWAY LIVERY INC		PO BOX 463	FAR HILLS NJ	07931 5	58 133800

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APPENDIX C

Revised: 4th March 1985 26th March 1985 24th April 1985 29th April 1985 13th May 1985

#### ORDINANCE NO. 85-4

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING AN ORDINANCE LIMITING AND REGULATING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES ACCORDING TO THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE USE OF LAND, LIMITING AND REGULATING THE DENSITY OF POPULATION IN CONFORMITY WITH THE QUALITY OF SOILS, THE UNDERLAYNG FORMATIONS AND WATER POTENTIALS, AND FOR SAID PURPOSES DIVIDING THE BOROUGH INTO SEVERAL DIS-TRICKS AND REGULATING THEREIN THE AREAS OF YARDS AND OTHER OPEN SPACES AND PRESCRIBING PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION OF ITS PROVISIONS.

WHEREAS, the Borough of Far Hills has undertaken an in-depth study of its land and water area within the Growth Area of the State Development Guide Plan, (SDGP), and

WHEREAS, the Study has identified all vacant and unused lands within the Growth Area of SDGP, and

WHEREAS, the Study has identified all lands in the Growth Area that is within the 100-year flood plain, as delineated on flood insurance maps; and

WHEREAS, the AT&T property known as Moorland Farms is preserved by agreement between AT&T and Bedminster Township as open space in perpetuity; and

WHEREAS, the Study has identified Lot 4/7, Block 6A as the only vacant and unused site in excess of one acre located outside the 100-year flood plain, but within the SDGP; and

WHEREAS, Lot 4/7, Block 6A is the only site within the Growth Area of the SDGP suitable for Mt. Laurel housing;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Far Hills and the County of Somerset and the State of New Jersey as follows:

#### Purpose

It is the intent of the TH-6.5 zone to provide a realistic opportunity for the construction of a variety of housing types and for aquisition of same by people in various income levels including housing for low and moderate income households; and to encourage the development of such low and moderate income housing by providing specific land use regulations addressing those needs. These regulations are designed to meet the mandates of Mt. Laurel II.

#### Use Regulations

 Principal Permitted Uses Dwelling, one-family Townhouse, which is a portion of a building designed and occupied exclusively as a residence for one family and one of a group of two or more attached dwellings, placed side by side, separated by party walls, each containing one or two stories, and each having separate front and rear or side entrances from the other and providing direct access to and from the outdoors. Public parks, playgrounds, conservation areas and municipal facilities.

Multi-family housing for low and moderate income families. Common open space.

2. Permitted Accessory uses

Accessory Buildings

Tennis courts

Off-street parking and garages

Fences, subject to other provisions of this zoning ordinance.

Signs, subject to other provisions of this zoning ordinance.

## Minimum Tract Size and Gross Density

- 1. The minimum tract size for the TH-6.5 Zone if 19.0 acres
- 2. The number of dwelling units shall be 125 of which 25 shall be low and moderate income units.

#### Minimum Tract Buffer

1. All development shall maintain a 25' minimum buffer to all exterior property lines and 60' buffer from Route 202. Said buffer shall be bermed or landscaped and remain unoccupied except where crossed by entrance roads of utilities. Screening shall be located in the buffer area to adequately screen from view housing in the Th-6.5 Zone from all surrounding uses.

Area, Bulk, and Yard Requirements

1. Minumum tract area - 19 acres

2. Minimum tract width - 200 feet

3. Minimum yards - Front - 85 feet from Route 202 Sunnybranch Road - 50 feet Railroad - 70 feet Rear - 50 feet

4. Maximum building coverage --30%

5. Maximum height - 2½ stories or 35 feet.

6. In the case of townhouses, the maximum number of attached dwelling units in one structure shall be six.

#### Distance Between Buildings

1. The minimum distance between buildings shall be as follows:

a. Windowless wall to windowless wall: 20 feet

- b. Window wall to windowless wall: 25 feet
- c. Window wall to window wall: (1) Front to Front: 60 feet
  - (2) Rear to Rear: 40 feet
  - (3) End to End: 25 feet
- d. Any building face to internal road or right of way: 15 feet except for a 2 car garage: 12 feet

e. Any building to common parking area:

12 feet

#### Utilities

All dwelling units shall be connected to public water and adequate sanitary sewage treatment facilities.

#### Minimum Off-street Parking Requirements

- 1. Each dwelling unit shall provide no less than 2 off-street parking spaces except 1.5 off-street parking spaces for low and moderate income housing.
- 2. For each 3 dwellings, one off-street parking space will be provided for guests and visitors.
- 3. All common off-street parking shall be located within 200 feet of the dwelling unit served.
- 4. Parking, driveways, and tennis courts may be permitted in the required yard areas, but not in the required buffer.

#### Minimum Floor Area For Dwelling Units

1. Minimum floor area for dwelling units is as follows:

a. 1 bedroom: 550 square feet

- b. 2 bedrooms: 660 square feet.
- c. 3 bedrooms: 850 square feet

#### Low and Moderate Income Housing Requirements

1. Number and type of low and moderate income dwelling units required

In the TH-6.5 Zone the developer shall be required to provide 25 dwelling units to be affordable to low and moderate income households of which 4 shall be 3 bedroom units equally divided between low and moderate income families.

2. Eligibility Standard

One-half of all low income units shall meet Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Section 8, or other assisted housing programs, eligibility requirements for low income and onehalf shall meet HUD eligibility requirements for moderate income. The developer shall agree not to impose age restrictions upon the occupants of any low and moderate income unit.

3. Housing Cost Component

In computing eligibility; not more than 28% of the family income may be used for housing as follows:

- a. Mortgage
- b. Insurance
- c. Real Estate Taxes

The sales prices shall be set so that units-shall be affordable not only by households at the ceiling income for low income households and moderate income households, respectively, but by a reasonable cross-section of households within each category.

- 4. Resale of Low and Moderate Income Housing
  - a. All low and moderate income dwelling units within the TH-6.5 Zone shall be required to have covenants running with the land to control the resale price of for-sale units and to prohibit the renting thereof or to employ other legal mechanisms which shall be approved

by the Borough Attorney and will, in his opinion, ensure that such housing will remain affordable and available to persons of low and moderate income.

- b. The Borough and the applicant shall develop reasonable qualifications for occupants of low and moderate income housing. Borough residents and employees shall have first priority over all low and moderate income housing for a period not to exceed 90 business days from the time such units are listed for sale or resale.
- c. The developer shall formulate and implement a written affirmative marketing plan acceptable to the Borough Council. The affirmative marketing plan shall be realistically designed to ensure that low and moderate income persons of all races and ethnic groups are informed of housing opportunities in the development, feel welcome to seek to buy such housing, and have the opportunity to buy such housing. It shall include advertising and other similar outreach activities.
- d. Sales prices may be increased in accordance with the annual Metropolitan New York Regional Consumer Price Index for Housing of the department of Labor, plus reimbursements for documented monetary outlays for reasonable improvements and reasonable costs incurred in selling the unit. After 40 years, all such units may be sold without restrictions.
- 5. Phasing of Low and Moderate Income Housing
  - a. Low and moderate income housing shall be phased in accordance with the following schedule:

Percentage of Total Market <u>Housing Units</u>	Minimum Percentage of Low and Moderate income Housing Units
25	0
50	25
75	75
100	100

- b. The developer may construct the first 25% of the market housing without constructing low and moderate income housing units. No certificates of occupancy shall be issued for any of the next 25% of market units until 25% of the low and moderate income housing units (of which ½ must be low income) shall have been issued certificates of occupancy. No certificates of occupancy shall be issued for any of the next 25% of market housing units until at least 75% of the low and moderate income housing units (of which ½ must be low income) have been issued certificates of occupancy. The remaining required low and moderate income housing units shall be completed and certificates of occupancy issued before certificates of occupancy are issued for any of the remaining 25% of the market housing units.
- c. Any development in the TH-6.5 Zoning District for which a site plan has been approved shall be considered a single development for purposes of this subsection, regardless of whether parts or sections are sold or otherwise disposed of to persons or legal entities other than the one which received approval. All such approvals and conditions of approvals shall run with the land. Any tracts

or parcels sold shall include documentation satisfactory to the Borough Attorney, setting forth the requirements of low and moderate income housing units.

6. Application

The applicant shall submit, with the application for development a narrative description of the mechanism to be used to insure that the required affordable dwelling units are sold only to low and moderate income households and that such units will continue to be occupied by low and moderate income households for a period not less than 40 years. In addition to such description, actual samples of language to be included in the nature of covenants shall be submitted. The submitted description shall detail the entity or entities responsible for monitoring the occupancy of the low and moderate income units and shall provide a detailed discussion concerning resales, permitted increase in price, prequalification of occupants, etc.

The TH-6.5 Zoning District shall consist in its entirety of Lot 4/7, Block 6A, containing 125 units of which 25 units shall be low and moderate income units, 100 shall be market units.

This Ordinance shall take effect as provided by law and upon issuance by the Superior Court of New Jersey of a Judgement of Compliance by the Borough of Far Hills with the Mt. Laurel II decision, and upon the filing of said Ordinance with the Somerset County Planning Board.

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Attest: Miss Borgugh ſ

Introduced.	11th	March	1985
Adonted	13th	May 19	985

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APPENDIX D

## Environmental Disposal Corporation

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## BEDMINSTER FAR HILLS (BFH) PLANT

The Bedminster Far Hills S.T.P, is a 203,750 GPD facility. The design capacity for this plant was based on the following analysis:

Wastewater Source	Design Basis	Design	Flow
AT&T Long Lines:	Square footage, Vistors Meals Chiller and AVAC blowdown	98,750	GPD
Far Hills Borough:	100 SFR* x 3.5 per/du x 100 gpcpd	35,000	GPD
Bedminster Village	200 SFR x 3.5 per/du x 100 gpcpd	70,000	GPD
	Total	203,750	GPD

\*SFR = Single Family Residential Units.

Following the policy of The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), the agency regulating design and operation of New Jersey's wastewater treatment plants, the amount of this plant that is "allocated" is the number of existing connections multiplied times the NJDEP accepted design basis for that connection. This bears no direct relationship to actual observed flow at the treatment plant. The reason for this is that this policy is based on the concept that once a "structure" is served one must reserve a treatment capacity for the maximum potential use of the structure.

Based upon this approach the allocated capacity of the BFH plant can be calculated as shown in the following analysis:

Wastwater Source	Allocation Basis	Allocated Flow
AT&T Long Lines:	Square footage, Visitors Meals Chiller and HVAC blowdown	98,750 GPD
Far Hills Borough	110 <sup>1</sup> SFP x 3.5 per/du x 100 GPCPD	38,500 GPD
Bedminster Village	170 <sup>1</sup> SFR x 3.5 per/du x 100 GPCPD	59,500 GPD
	Total	196,750 GPD
Net unallocated capaci		203,750 GPD 196,750 GPD

7,000 GPD

APPENDIX E

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

'SS.;

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on , 1979, before me, the subscriber, An Attorney at Law of the State of New Jersey, personally appeared Mary A. Bowker, who, being by me duly sworn on her oath, deposes and makes proof to my satisfaction that she is the Borough Clerk of the Borough of Far Hills, in the County of Somerset, one of the parties named in the within Instrument; that is the Mayor of said Borough; that the

execution as well as the making of this Instrument, has been duly authorized by a proper resolution of the Borough Council of the Borough of Far Hills, in the County of Somerset; that deponent well knows the seal of said Borough; and that the seal affixed to said Instrument is the proper Borough seal and was thereto affixed and said Instrument signed and delivered by said Mayor as and for the voluntary act and deed of said Borough of Far Hills, in the County of Somerset, in presence of deponent, who thereupon subscribed her name thereto as attesting witness.

Mary A. Bowker

Sworn to and subscribed before me the date afore-said.

Robert K. Hornby, An Attorney at Law of the State of New Jersey

Joy . 26 +4 (Final.)

THIS AGREEMENT, made this day of , 1979, by and between The Township of Bedminster in the County of Somerset, a municipal corporation of the State of New Jersey, hercinafter referred to as "the Township", and the Borough of Far Hills in the County of Somerset, a municipal corporation of the State of New Jersey, hereinafter referred to as "the Borough",

#### WITNESSETH THAT:

WHEREAS, the Township is the owner of a sewage treatment plant constructed by American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Long Lines Department, for its use as well as for the use of the Township and the Borough; and,

WHEREAS, the Township has constructed for its residents a sewerage collection system leading to such plant, and in so doing has also provided within such system sewerage lines to accommodate flow from within the Borough; and,

WHEREAS, the parties hereto desire to provide for the treatment by such plant of effluent from the sewerage system of the Borough upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth;

Now, Therefore, it is agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:

1. The Borough shall be responsible for the transmission of its effluent from its sewerage collection system, across the Raritan River and properties in Bedminster Township, to connection with the Township's sewerage collection system on premises within the Township known as Lot 23 Block 35 on the Tax Map, at Manhole I-8A as shown on plans dated December, 1975, prepared for the Township by Elson T. Killam & Associates, Inc. entitled "Sanitary Sewers Contract 1 Village of Bedminster Lateral and Interceptor Sewers". Such responsibility shall include acquisition of the necessary easements and construction of sewer lines, and the maintenance thereof thereafter.



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2. The Borough will construct at its own expense a flow meter and chamber with appurtenances at an appropriate point so as to measure the amount of effluent flowing from the Borough into the Township collection system. Maintenance of the meter chamber shall be the responsibility of the Borough. The metering equipment therein shall be maintained by the Township and included as a general expense of operating the sewerage plant. However, should circumstances require replacement of substantially all of such metering equipment, the cost thereof shall be borne by the Borough. Replacement equipment shall be approved by the Township Sewer Plant Operator and the Township Engineer.

3. The Borough shall pay to the Township the sum of \$24000 toward the overall cost of installation of a 14-inch interceptor line heretofore constructed by the Township to accommodate the flow from the Borough; such payment to be made forthwith upon the Borough's connecting to the Township's collector system.

4. The parties hereto recognize that the sewer plant has been designed to serve the needs of three principal users: the Township, the Borough, and American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Long Lines Department; and that the expenses of operating and maintaining the plant are to be divided among such three principal users in proportion to their respective flows to the total plant flow. The Borough's flow shall be determined by the meter readings at the meter chamber hereinabove provided for, and the Borough shall pay to the Township its proportionate share of the sewer plant maintenance and operating costs at the same rate as shall be paid by the other two principal users; it being the intention of the Township to treat all users of the sewer plant on an equal and equitable basis. Such costs shall include all expenses of the administration, operation and maintenance of the plant and shall include a reserve fund for plant and equipment

-2-

replacement, budgeted in accordance with sound budgeting practices, but shall not include any costs associated with either the Township's or the Borough's operation or maintenance of their own collector systems. Capital costs not covered by the reserve fund shall be shared on the same basis as maintenance and operation costs. The balance in the reserve fund shall not exceed \$100,000 without the written consent of the parties hereto. If by reason of the requirements or the flow contribution of either the Township or the Borough, additional capital costs are incurred which are not necessitated by the requirements or flow contribution of another common user of the sewer plant, such capital costs shall be the sole responsibility of the user for whom such capital costs shall have been incurred.

5. The charges for each year shall be based upon the annual budget prepared by the Township and shall be paid quarterly by the Borough on March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1 of each year. Any upward or downward adjustment of charges shall be made in the second quarter of each year in order to reflect the actual expenditures for the prior calendar year.

6. The Township and the Borough will have unlimited access to the meter chamber to check operations of meter and accuracy of meter records. Copies of the Township's readings will be forwarded to the Borough and the Borough will be immediately advised of any upward or downward abnormalities in the Borough's flow. Should the meter furnished by the Borough fail to operate, the billing to the Borough will be based upon its proportionate share of the total flow for such time as its meter is inoperable, as estimated and developed by the Plant Operator, using the information available from the remaining operable meters within the sewer system and any past operating history.

-3-

7. The Township will maintain accurate records and books of account on plant operation for a period of three years, as per state requirements. The Borough will have unlimited right of inspection of such records for purposes of verification.

8. The Township shall reserve in the sewer plant sufficient capacity to provide for an average flow from the Borough of 35,000 gallons per day, and the Borough agrees not to exceed this average over any consecutive seven day period. Should a higher average flow at any time occur so as to overtax the Township's sewer facility (as determined by the Township Sewer Plant Operator), the Borough shall take whatever steps are necessary in order to reduce its flow so as to reasonably assure that excessive average flow will not reoccur.

Should the Borough fail to do so within 30 days after written notice from the Township Sewer Plant Operator, a surcharge of \$250 per day shall be added to the total annual charges payable by the Borough and shall remain in effect for every day thereafter until the Borough complies with the provisions of this paragraph. Following notification from the Township and until the Borough complies with the provisions of this paragraph, the Borough shall not permit any new connections to its collector system.

9. The Borough shall take whatever steps are necessary in order to assure that all rules, regulations, and standards now or hereafter applicable to and enforceable against sewer users in the Township will also be applicable to and enforceable against sewer users in the Borough, including, but without limitation, the provisions of any Township ordinances, rules, or regulations governing the type or quality of sewage permissible in the sewerage system and the prohibitions of the use of the system for storm drains, leaders, gutters, sump pumps, or other storm water drainage. The Township's representatives shall have the right to test

-4-

sewerage within or entering the Borough's collector system in order to assure compliance with this section. Should it be found that any Township rule, regulation, or standard is not being met, the Township shall so notify the Borough Clerk. If the Borough fails to remedy any such failure within twenty-four hours of such notification, a surcharge of \$250 per day shall be added to the total annual charges payable by the Borough, and shall remain in effect so long as such non-compliance continues. Further, the Borough shall be liable to the Township for any damage to the Township plant, equipment, or sewerage system caused by sewage emanating from the Borough's sewerage system which is not in conformance with the aforementioned rules, regulations and standards of the Township.

10. Failure of the Township to notify the Borough of its non-compliance with either paragraphs 8 or 9 on one or more occasion's shall not be deemed a waiver of its right to so notify the Borough at any time thereafter; nor shall such failure relieve the Borough of any of its obligations thereunder following such notification.

11. The Borough shall have the right to appoint a nonvoting representative to the Sewer Advisory Committee of the Township, or any other board or body hereafter created concerning the operation and maintenance of the sewer plant. Such person shall be entitled to attend all regular and special meetings of such Committee, board or body, and shall receive all notices including notices of regular and special meetings, minutes of meetings, reports, etc. pertaining to the plant operation.

12. This agreement shall remain in full force and effect for a period of ten years from the date hereof, and shall automatically be renewed upon the same terms and conditions for an additional ten years unless either party hereto shall elect to

-5-

renegotiate. Written notice of intention to renegotiate shall be given by the governing body of either party hereto to the governing body of the other party hereto, at least one year prior to expiration of agreement or any renewal thereof. Should such renegotiations not be accomplished by agreement, the matters in controversy shall be settled by arbitration procedures as provided in the New Jersey Statutes.

In Witness Whereof, the Township and the Borough have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

> The Township of Bedminster in the Coupty of Somerset

By Paul F. Gavin, Mayor

Ву

Attest:

Frank B. Robertson, Clerk

Borough of Far Hills in the County of Somerset

ç

Attest:

Mary A. Bowker, Clerk

STATE OF NEW JERSEY ) ) ss.: COUNTY OF SOMERSET )

, 1979, before me, BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the subscriber, An Attorney at Law of the State of New Jersey, personally appeared Frank P. Robertson, who, being by me duly sworn on his oath, deposes and makes proof to my satisfaction that he is the Township Clerk of the Township of Bedminster, in the County of Somerset, one of the parties named in the within Instrument; that Paul F. Gavin is the Mayor of said Township; that the execution as well as the making of this Instrument, has been duly authorized by a proper resolution of the Township Committee of the Township of Bedminster, in the County of Somerset; that deponent well knows the seal of said Township; and that the seal affixed to said Instrument is the proper Township seal and was thereto affixed and said Instrument signed and delivered by said Mayor as and for the voluntary act and deed of said Township of Bedminster, in the County of Somerset, in presence of deponent, who thereupon subscribed his name thereto as attesting witness.

Frank P. Robertson

Sworn to and subscribed before me the date afore-said.

Edward D. Bowlby, An Attorney at Law of the State of New Jersey

APPENDIX F



VOGEL, CHAIT AND WACKS A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION MAPLE AVENUE AT MILLER ROAD MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY 07960 (201) 538-3800

ATTORNEYS FOR NORION HERRICK and WILLIAM RICHARDS t/a HERRICK and RICHARDS, General Partners

#### Plaintiff

DEPARIMENT OF HEALTH STATE OF NEW JERSEY, et als

vs.

Defendant

CITY OF JERSEY CITY, et als.

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY

CHANCERY DIVISION MORRIS COUNTY

Docket No. C-3447-67

CIVIL ACTION

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF NEW JERSEY: : S.S. COUNTY OF MORRIS :

The undersigned, of full age and being duly sworn according to law upon his oath, deposes and says:

I have heretofore appeared as Professional Planner Expert Witness in the application of Herrick-Richards for
 certain relief from the sewer ban in this matter relative to
 the Townshouse Project in the Borough of Wharton known as
 Overlook Heights at Wharton. During the course of my

testimony the Court, with the concurrence of all counsel appearing, requested that I submit a written report summarizing the survey of my findings of the population of comparable townhouse developments in Central and Northern New Jersey. In my professional judgment there will be an average of 1.71 persons in each townhouse unit at the Overlook at Wharton development. The attached Exhibit A sets forth in detail my survey and the data upon which this conclusion has been based.

2. I am available for continued questioning by the parties and the Court on this subject.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this  $/\vec{z}'$ 'day of October, 1978:

LS)

Harvey S. Moskowitz

w of M.J.

## HARVEY S. MOSKOWITZ / PP, AIP

community planning & development consultant

#### EXHIBIT "A"

TO:	Herbert A. Vo	gel, Esq.	•	
RE:	Summary of Su	rvey Findings;	Townhouse	Occupancy
DATE:	October 9, 19	978		• •

#### Introduction

At your request, I conducted a survey<sup>(1)</sup> of townhouse developments in central and northern New Jersey to determine the average number of persons per dwelling unit. To the extent possible, I was also asked to determine the average household size in one, two and three bedroom townhouses.

A total of nine townhouse developments containing 1,217 dwelling units were surveyed. The vast majority of units, 58 percent, were two bedroom townhouses; approximately 30 percent had three bedrooms; and the remainder, 12 percent, were one bedroom.

#### Survey Results

Table 1 below indicates that the average number of persons per household in all dwelling units was 2.10 persons per unit. In two bedroom units, the average number was 1.71 persons and in the three bedroom townhouses, the average was 2.68 persons.

(1) The survey design was prepared by Harvey S. Moskowitz, who carried out one survey. The remaining surveys were undertaken by planners under Mr. Moskowitz's supervision.

## Herbert A. Vogel, Esq.

October 9, 1978 Page 2.

## Townhouse Occupancy

## TABLE 1

## Average Number of Persons per Dwelling

in Surveyed Townhouse Developments (1978)

•				umber of Lling Un		Total	Average # of Persons/
	Name of Development	Location		2 Bed- room		\$ of <u>Persons</u>	Dwelling Unit
1.	Union Gap	Clinton Twp.	142	47	-	294	1.56
2.	Convent Mews	Morristown	-	60		105	1.75
3.	Brookside Square	Hillsboro	-	75	177	620	2.46
4.	Chelsea Vil- lage	Bridge- water	-	126	7	275	2.07
5.	Claremont Village	Hillsboro	** <u></u>	76	23	200	2.0
6.	Hillsboro Meadows	Hillsboro	-	60	-	113	1.88
7.	Hillsboro Village	Hillsboro		82	21	206	2.0
8.	Sheffield Mews	Sayreville	-	28	97	250	2.0
9.	Kimberwick	Hillsboro		156	40	490	2.5
	Totals:		142	710	365	2,553 pe	rsons

Source: Consultant's Survey, 1978.

The total number of dwelling units: 1,217 dwelling units.

Average number of persons/dwelling unit: 2.10 persons.

## Persons Per Dwelling Unit by Bedroom

It was possible to further break down the actual number of persons per two-bedroom dwelling unit. This was done by examining projects of one type of dwelling unit, such as Convent Mews, Herbert A. Vogel, Esq. Townhouse Occupancy

or in the case of Brookside Square, by the actual number of persons in two-bedroom units. The results are tabulated in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Average Number of Persons in a Two-Bedroom Townhouse (1978)						
Name of Development	# of Two-Bedroom Units	Total # of Persons	Average # of Persons/d.u.			
Union Gap <sup>(1)</sup>	189	294	1.56			
Convent Mews	60	105	1.75			
Brookside Square	75	146	1.95			
Hillsboro Meadows	60	113	1.88			
	384	658	1.71 persons per 2-bedroom dwelling unit.			

Source: Consultant's Survey; 1978.

(1) Union Gap Village has 142 one-bedroom units, all with dens. These units were classified as two-bedroom units because all the dens were on the same level as the bedrooms and were adjacent to, or across from bathrooms.

Brookside Square was the only development to have the actual number of persons in three-bedroom units. They determined that the 177, three-bedroom townhouses contained 474 persons for an average of 2.68 persons/unit.

#### Comparison With Previous Studies

The two major data sources of household size by housing type and bedroom are the 1970 Census' public use sample and a survey of 1,700 townhouses conducted by the Rutgers University Center for Urban Policy Research and published in 1973 in <u>Housing Develop</u>ment and Municipal Costs. Herbert A. Vogel, Esq. Townhouse Occupancy October 9, 1978 Page 4.

The Census survey found that nationally, the average household size of two-bedroom townhouses varied from 2.15 persons per dwelling unit in the Mountain section of the Western Region to 2.98 persons in the South Atlantic section of the Southern Region. In the Northeastern Region the average number of persons per household in two-bedroom townhouses was 2.2 in the New England section and 2.63 in the Middle Atlantic section.

In <u>Housing Development and Municipal Costs</u>, a total of 652 two-bedroom townhouses were surveyed and the average number of persons per household was 2.675. All townhouses were in New Jersey.

## Reasons for Discrepancies in Published Data and Current Survey

The basic reason for the apparent discrepancies in the previously published data and the current survey is due to the age of the previous data. The 1970 Census sample was taken at least eight years ago. The Rutgers study was published in 1973 and the studies completed prior to that time. These figures are at least five years old.

The 1978 survey reported in this memorandum reflects a number of national and regional trends which have resulted in a continuing decrease in family size -- from an average of 3.39 persons in 1950 to 2.9 persons in 1974. These trends include:

1. The aging of the population. From 1970 to 1977 the number of persons 65 years and older increased 18 percent while the total population increased by only 5 percent. U.S. median age is now 30.

2. Decreases in the actual number of marriages from 2,277,000 in 1958 to 2,232,000 in 1973 and increases in divorces.

Herbert A. Vogel, Esq. Townhouse Occupancy

3. A continuing decrease in the average number of children per family; now down to 1.9, well below the replacement level of 2.1.

4. Later marriages. In 1970 the median marrying age for males was 22.2 and for females, 20.3. By 1975, these had increased to 23.5 and 21.2 years, respectively.

5. More women in the work force. Over 50 percent of all women now work.

More women remaining single. In 1970, 39 percent of women
 20-24 years of age were single compared to 28 percent in 1960.

These trends, coupled with the continuing increase in the cost of single-family detached housing, have resulted in an accelerating shift to alternate housing forms such as townhouses, which are more suitable and practical for smaller and single household occupancy. The current survey appears to substantiate this shift.

#### Conclusion

Based on the survey results, it is my professional judgment that there would be an average of 1.71 persons in each townhouse at Overlook at Wharton. It is also my opinion that the location and construction of the recreation rooms in those units which contain them preclude their use as bedrooms. All recreation rooms are two levels away from existing bedrooms, visible from the living and dining areas, not convenient to bathrooms, contain no closets, have direct access to the patio through a sliding glass door, and contain no windows. Herbert A. Vogel, Esq. Townhouse Occupancy October 9, 1978 Page 6.

### Some Limitation on the Use of Data

With one exception, the survey of household size was undertaken by talking to managers, superintendents, rental agents or owners. The one exception was an actual house-by-house survey of a sample of 27 units in Hillsboro Village. This sample was then used to estimate the characteristics of the 103 units in the complex.

Of the remaining eight developments, five sources either had the actual figures in hand or requested time to get the data. In the other three developments (Sheffield Mews, Claremont Village and Kimberwick), the sources freely acknowledged the figures were estimates or based on previous surveys of a limited number of units. When the informants were made aware of the need for accuracy, they all expressed opinions that the figures were accurate.

Copy

1 RICHARDS
SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSLY CHANCERY DIVISION MORRIS COUNTY
:
DOCKEI' NO. C-3447-67 SEY,:
: CIVIL ACTION
:
: AFFIRMIT :

SUSAN CHAMPION, of full age, being duly sworn on her oath, deposes and says:

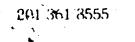
1. I am secretary to the owner of "Overlook Village" in Wharton, New Jersey.

2. As a part of my responsibilities, I ascertained the data as set forth on Exhibit B annexed hereto putting together the average amount of water consumed by each occupied townhouse unit within Overlook Village from the date of occupancy through July 1, 1980:

3. My findings and statistical analysis reveal a water usage of 107 gallons per town house per day and an average of 59.44 gallons per person per day. The average population within the townhouses is 1.8 persons per townhouse dwelling unit.

107-SUSAN CHAMPION

Sworn and subscribed to before me this for (day of July, 1980 ARCHANN A. SCHMID NOTARY PUBLIC Notary, stamp and seal MT COMMISSION EXPIRES DECEMBER 20, 1984





# OVERLOOK VILLAGE

RICHARDS & HERRICK

Main Street, Wharton, New Jersey 07885

EXHIBIT "B"

# OVERLOOK VILLAGE METER READING REPORT of

#### AVERAGE GALLONS PER PERSON PER DAY

### REVISED AND CONTINUED TO 7-1-80

			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	$\sim$	
	$\odot$	(J)	3		_ 5		3
Unit #	Date of	Initial	Read.	Tot.hundred	Tot.gals.	Tot.# of	Avg.gals.d
	occup.	met.read.	7-1-80	cubic feet	(col.4x748)	occup.days	per unit
101	7-3-79	000	033	33	24,684	364	68
102	7-3-79	004	-067	63	47,124	364	129
103	8-17-79	971	012	41	30,668	318	96
104	7-16-79	009	057	48	35,904	351	102
105	7-26-79	161	200	39	29,172	341	86
106	unoccupie	Ŀ					
107	unoccupie	1					
108	7-16-70	003	090	87	65,076	351	185
209	9-26-78	U00 `	∪84	94	70,312	645	109
210	10-24-78	013	055	42	31,416	631	50
211	8-22-78	011	119	108	80,784	680	119
212	9-14-78	038	185	146	109,208	657	166
213	8-24-78	014	U79	65	48,620	678	72
214 -	8-24-78	035	168	133	99,484	678	147
315	8-29-78	001	051	50	37,400	673	56
316	8-24-78	000	093	<del>9</del> 3	69,564	678	.103
. 317	8-29-78	024	090	66	49,368	673	73
318	9-7-78	025	144	109	81,532	664	123
319	8-22-78	015	166	151	112,948	678	167
320	10-19-78	000	052	52	38,896	631	62
421	2-16-79	000	060	60	44,880	501	90
422	2-26-70	000	078	78	58,344	485	120
423	2-15-79	000	063	63	47,124	502	94
424	2-15-79	000	094	94	70,312	502	140
425	2-15-79	000	096	96	71,808	502	143
426	2-28-79	000	070	70	52,360	491	107
					•		

KENNETH SEGAL HOME & DEVELOPMENT CO., INC.



RICHARDS & HERHICK

	(i)	(F)	$(\mathfrak{G})$	(4) (4)	62	(6)	()
Unit #	Date of	Initial	Read.	'lot.hundred	Tot.gals.	Tot.# of	Avg.gals dy
•	occup.	met.read.	7-1-80	cubic feet	(Col.4x748)	occup.days	per unit
				•			
527	4-11-79	999	080	81	60,588	411	147
528	3-15-79	998	037	39	29,172	474	62
529	3-27-79	000	060	66	49,368	462	107
530	3-15-79	000	067	67	50,116	474	106
53 <u>1</u>	3-15-79	000	092	92	68,816	474	145
532	- 3-15-80	002	112	110	82,280	474	174
633	1-16-79	000	058	58	43,384	531	82
6 <b>3</b> 4 `	1-4-79	000	084	84	62,832	544	116
635	1-4-79	000	069	69	51,612	544	95
636	1-5-79	000	066	66	49,368	543	91
637	1-12-79	978	070	92	63,816	536	128
638	1-11-79	975	058	83	62,084	532	117
739	6-15-79	000	026	26	19,448	382	51
740	6-15-79	000	040	40	29,920	382	78
741	7-31-79	000	050	50	37,400	326	115
742	7-27-19	U10	074	64	47,872	340	141
743	/-11-79	000	041	41	30,668	356	86
744	7-3-79	000	035	35	26,180	364	72
745	8-22-79	000	048	48	35,904	314	114
7.16	6-22-79	000	046	46	34,408	375	92
747	9-19-79	000	030	30	22,440	286	78
748	7-11-79	011	077	66	49,368	356	139
849	6-16-79	000	082	82	61,336	383	160
850	6-16-79	000	077	77	57,596	383	150
851	6-1-79	000	040	40	29,920	396	76
852	6-22-79	000	048	48	35,904	375	96
853	6-21-79	000	035	39	29,172	376	76
	9-30-79	000	019	19	14,212	306	46
855	5-30-79	000	039	39	39,172	398	73
856	6-15 <b>-</b> 79	000	058	58	43,384	382	114

Page 2 of 3



# RICHARDS & HERRICK

EXHIBIT "B"

Unit #	() Date of occup.	) Initial meter read.	(3) Read 7-1-80	() Tot,hundred cubic feet	(col.4x748)	Tot.# of occup.days	Avg.gals.d per unit
1063	1-31-80	001	028	27	20,196	152	133
1064	2-5-80	001	030	29	21,692	147	148
1065	2-4-80	001	031	30	22,440		152
1066	2-4-80	000	024	24	17,952	148	121
1067	2-1-80	001 -	016	15	11,220	151	'74
1068	1-31-80	000	015	15	11,220	152	74
1069	1-31-80	001	010	9	6,732	152	44
1070	2-1-80	001	034	33	24,684	151	163
• •					2,855,864	26,718	

Average gallons per unit per day (2,855,864 + 26,718) = 107

Average gallons per person per day  $(107 \div 1.8) = 59.44$ 

(Note: 1.8 average persons per unit was arrived at by dividing 148 people living in the occupied units as of 7-1-80 by the 80 occupied units)

VOGEL, CHAIT AND WACKS A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION MAPLE AVENUE AT MILLER ROAD MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY 07960 (201) 538-3800 ATTORNEYS FOR NORION HERRICK & WILLIAM RICHARDS, t/a HERRICK & RICHARDS, GENERAL PARINERS

#### Plaintiff

DEPARIMENT OF HEALTH STATE OF NEW JERSEY, et als

vs.

Defendant

CITY OF JERSEY CITY, et als

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY CHANCERY DIVISION-HUDSON COUNT

Docket No. C-3447-67

CIVIL ACTION

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF NOTICE OF MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM BUILDING BAN

STATE OF NEW JERSEY ) ) SS.: COUNTY OF MORRIS )

NORTON HERRICK, of full age, being duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and says:

1. I am a General Partner in a partnership consisting of William Richards and myself, t/a Herrick and Richards, General Partners, with offices located at 20 Community Place, Morristown, New Jersey. I am fully familiar with the facts contained herein and authorized to make this Affidavit on behalf of the partnership.

- 1 -

2. Herrick and Richards, General Parnters, was the successor in title to property in Wharton, N. J. from Norton Manor No. 2, Inc., of which William Richards and myself are principals. Norton Manor No. 2 Inc. had made application to the Court for an allocation of gallonage in order to construct 180 townhouse units on Tax Lots 25, 26 and 27, Block 7 located on North Main Street in Wharton, N.J. known as Overlook Heights at Wharton. The Court by an Order dated April 14, 1975, granted permission to Norton Manor No. 2 Inc. to utilize 22,500 gallons per day (hereinafter g.p.d.) based upon an assumed average of 250 gallons per townhouse unit per day. The Court Order thus authorized sewerage treatment service for 1/2 of the townshouse project or for 90 individual townhouse units. A reapplication for the balance of the units was anticipated at a later time.

3. The 22,500 g.p.d. allocation was comprised of 13,500 gallons taken from the allocation of the Borough of Wharton Sewerage Authority and 9,000 gallons resulting from credits received for installing water-saving devices in each toilet in each townhouse unit constructed in its project in Wharton and for the installation of such devices in every toilet in at least 240 homes in the Borough which were connected to the sewerage system.

4. Subsequently, Herrick and Richards, General Partners, conveyed the property and project to Lanid Corporation who have obtained the sewer and building permits and are now constructing the initial 90 units, based upon sewerage allocations from the Court and the sewer permits issued pursuant thereto. It is anticipated that Lanid Corporation will have completed and/or will be in a position to begin construction of the next 90 units within a reasonably short time and for that reason, this application is made to the Court at this time.

- 2 -

5. This application to the Court, by Herrick and Richards, General Partners, is made with the full consent and support of the present property owner, Lanid Corporation, as indicated by the Affidavit of H. Charles McNally which is being filed with these papers. Herrick and Richards have a substantial purchase money mortgage on this property under which payments of principal and interest do not begin to accrue on the land upon which the remaining 90 units are to be built until such time as sewerage allocations are available for said remaining 90 units.

6. I was involved in the original application to the Court based upon the to: water-saving device which the Court ultimately accepted as a water and sewer-effluent saving method, thereby decreasing the amount of sewerage gallonage generated from a dwelling unit. Recently, I engaged in an extensive study of water-saving devices and also, the amount of gallonage actually generated from dwelling units within garden apartments and townhouses. Attached to this Affidavit as Exhibit A are the results of a study which I conducted concerning the population per apartment or townhouse unit of various apartments and townhouses most of which are in the Northern New Jersey area. This study indicates that the average number of persons occupying an apartment or townhouse dwelling unit ranges from 1.73 persons per unit to 1.98 persons per unit, averaging 1.83 persons per unit.

7. Furthermore, as a part of this study, I reviewed the water usage of various apartment and townhouse complexes, which study is attached hereto as Exhibit B. This study indicates that the total number of gallons of water usage, on the average for an apartment or townhouse, per day, is less than 150 gallons. In addition, certain gallonage of water consumption does not flow into the sewer system at all due to car washing, lawn watering,

- 3 -

The studies a. data outlined in Exhibit demonstrate that the real average sewage effluent per day is approximately 104 gallons per townhouse unit (avg. of 1.83 persons per townhouse unit x 57 g.p.d. of sewage per person = 104 g.p.d. per townhouse unit). Moreover, the use of water-saving toilet and shower devices in each townhouse will further reduce the g.p.d. sewerage effluent.<sup>1</sup> Nevertheless, applicant recognizes that the Court would want to provide for a margin of safety, and therefore, the applicant respectfully suggests and requests that the Court utilize as the average daily gallonage generated from a townhouse the calculation of 150 g.p.d.

8. By multiplying 150 g.p.d. per unit times the 90 townhouse units to be constructed, the requested total allocation of 13,500 g.p.d. has been computed.

9. In order to achieve the availability of the 13,500 g.p.d. sought for said 90 units, I submit the following data and requests to the Court:

A. In the original application Norton Manor No. 2 Inc. was granted the allocation of 22,500 g.p.d. The applicant was charged for 250 g.p.d. average usage for each townhouse and thus, was permitted to build only 90 townhouse units under the total allocation. (22,500 g.p.d. + 250 g.p.d. = 90 townhouse units) This 250 average g.p.d. usage estimate for the proposed 2-bedroom townhouse units was not based upon any specific studies since the R.V.R.S.A. had had no previous experience with townhouses and no information or data had been supplied to the Court by the Department of Environmental Protection, the R.V.R.S.A. or any

<sup>1</sup>See Exhibit B for reduced apartment water usage after watersaving toilet devices has been installed. other governmental unit but rather represented an assumed "guesstimate" for that Order which figure closely approximated the 300 g.p.d. that the Court had been using for single-family housing in the sewer ban cases. Of course, most single-family houses have at least double the bedrooms of these townhouse units. In order to evaluate the accuracy of the assumed 250 g.p.d. average for 2-bedroom units, I undertook the two specific studies referred to hereinabove -- one to test the population range in similar townhouse or apartment complexes (Exhibit A) and the other to determine the actual g.p.d. water consumption for those same units in which the population was ascertained (Exhibit B). As stated above, the studies show in all complexes analyzed a population average of below 2 persons per unit and the water consumption for such units is below 150 g.p.d. per unit.

(Annexed as Exhibit C, I have put together other source materials and studies made throughout the United States confirming the reasonableness -- with a substantial margin of safety -- of the 150 g.p.d. per townhouse unit figures utilized herein. These source materials are shown in Footnote 2 below.<sup>2</sup>

Therefore, the applicant seeks a credit against the previous Order of 100 gallons per unit per day or the total of 9,000 g.p.d.

<sup>2</sup> "U.S. Geological Survey Annual Report Fiscal Year 1976" "Water Resources and Pollution Control" - Harry W. Gehm and Jacob I. Bregman "Water Conservation and Waste Flow Reduction in the Home" --Pennsylvania State University College of Agriculture and The Institute for Research on Land and Water Resources "North Marin's Little Compendium of Water Savings Ideas" --North Marin County Water District "Southwest Water Works Journal" -- School of Eng. & Environmental Service, University of Oklahoma.

- 5-

This gallonage should be endited to the generative to be an against the 1 300 g.p.d. requested here. , leaving a net of 4,500 g.p.d. to be obtained from other sources.

B. The applicant seeks the remaining 4,500 g.p.d. based upon a program of installing water saving devices for the toilets and water-saving shower devices in 100 residential dwellings in the Borough of Wharton. The Court's previous determination in this matter was that the Aqua-Misers or similar devices saved approximately 37.5 g.p.d. per household and follow-up meter readings confirm an average savings of 33.77 g.p.d. per household. Based upon this and the additional data annexed as Exhibit B relative to water-saving toilet devices the applicant seeks only a 30 g.p.d. credit, leaving the Court a safety margin. Also, however, applicant seeks an additional credit based upon flow control shower devices which are another proven method of saving water and sewerage gallonage. Attached as Exhibit E to this Affidavit, are copies of studies and publications which establish that such flow control shower devices result in at least a 7.5 g.p.d. saving per person and a per household saving of 34 g.p.d. (See Footnote 3 below for the referred to source materials.)<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>Studies and letters from governmental agencies and users of Water-Saving Shower Devices.

"North Marin's Little Compendium of Water Savings Ideas" --North Marin County Water District.

"Energy Cost Reduction for Apartment Owners and Managers" --The Institute of Real Estate Management & The Federal Energy Administration.

"How to Save Energy in your Home" -- Kurt Vragel, P.E. Advertisement Excerpt - J.A. Sexauer, Inc. on shower flow control devices.

Advertisement Excerpt - American Standard on Aqua-Miser Shower Head

Advertisement Excerpt - Durex Water Saving Shower Head Restricters

Excerpt from Crest/Good Manufacturing Co., Inc. with test results from shower restricter.

News Release by Kohler Co. pertaining to shower restricter.

- 6 -

#### As a result of the inducate

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in the toilet and showers of 100 reside al dwellings in the Borough of Wharton there will result in a minimum of 60 g.p.d. reduction in the sewerage flow per housefold or a decrease in the amount of gallonage entering the Rockaway Valley Regional Sewerage Authority of at least 6,000 g.p.d. (100 house x 60 g.p.d. savings per house = 6,000 g.p.d. savings). The applicant, based upon its agreement to install these water-saving devices, seeks a credit of only 4,500 gallons to be utilized in the construction of the 90 additional townhouse units on the subject property. Applicant further agrees that all the townhouses being built in this development will have said water saving devices installed in each and every toilet and shower.

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D. In addition to the studies performed by me on population and water usage per townhouse unit (Exhibits A & B) as well as source materials supporting the conclusions of those studies (Exhibit C) and the information confirming the value of the watersaving devices in toilets and showers, (Exhibits D & E), I have also compiled and annexed in Exhibit F, copies of ordinances in the following municipalities which are plagued by water shortages:

Tahoe City Public Utility District Ordinance establishing water conservation requirements

Board of Supervisors, County of Placer, California ordinance requiring water conservation methods Ordinance of the County of El Dorado requiring water saving measures

State of California requiring use of low flush toilets Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission Regulation,

Hyattsville, Maryland requiring installation of watersaving toilets and shower heads.

Fairfax County Virginia Plumbing Code requiring watersaving toilets and shower heads.

Ordinance of <u>Goleta County Water District</u>, <u>California</u> requiring water saving toilets and shower heads. <u>North Marin County Water District</u>, <u>California</u> requiring water-saving toilets and shower heads.

**-** 7 ·

These ordinances compel the installation of toilet and shower water saving devices both in new and existing buildings. This State and local legislation unmistakably demonstrates that governments which need to reduce residential water consumption have turned to these toilet and shower water saving devices as a most feasible, practical and workable means of water saving without imposing any unreasonable burden on the property owner. This method has worked throughout the United States and will work to save gallonage flow into the R.V.R.S.A. plant.

10. In summary, I respectfully request the 9,000 g.p.d. credit for the unused 100 g.p.d. per unit on the initial 90 units being constructed and the 4,500 g.p.d. credit for the installation of the additional toilet and shower water saving devices in the 100 homes resulting in a total 13,500 g.p.d. credit available for this application. In addition, I hope that the information provided in this pilot project for our County may well be helpful to the Court and/or the R.V.R.S.A. in continuing to deal with the sewer problems in our area.

Noton Hand.

NORTON HERRICK

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME THIS & DAY OF Following 1978.

Ronald Maas

RONALD J. MAAS An Attorney At Law Of Dig State of New Jersey

	RENTAL OR SALE	APARTMENT	LOCATION	NUMBER OF UNITS	NUME BEDR 1	ER O OOMS 2		TOTAL NUM- BER OF PEOPLE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER APT/DWELLING UNIT		
· · · · ·	Rental	Brentwood Apts.	Wharton,NJ	88	44	44		156	1.78		
	Rental		Wharton, NJ	48	40	8	1	79	1.85		
	Sale	Convent Mews	Morristown	50	<b>.</b> .	50		105	1.75	YUUTS	
	Sale	Highpoint	Stanhope	92	42	. 50		183	1.98	OV OF	
	Sale	Sheffield Mews	Sayreville Area	60		37	23 .	117	1.95		)
EXI	Sale	Chelsea Village	Bridgewater	50		44	6	89	1.78	POPULATION	• • •
FXIIIBIT	Sale	Union Gap Village	Clinton *	210		184	26	362	1.73	ION	 
N	Sale	Stonegate	Stanhope	92				164	1.78	PER	EXILIBLY
	Rental	Fox Hill Apts at D	over Dover	76	58	18		143	1.88	PER APARIMENT	
	Rental	Ferncrest Apts.	Parsippany	194	144	50		358	1.85	IMEN	
									1.83 Average	I OR	
	*Repres	ents number of unit	s sold; However,	as of ll/	′30/77	, on	ly 167	units were o	ccupied.	OR TOWNHOUSE UNIT	)
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APARIMENT AND LOCATION	•	NUMBER OF UNITS	NU:1BER OF PEOPLE	TOTA	L GALLO	NS OF W	ATER US	ED PER	DAY PER APT. DAY PER PERS 9/77(3rd Qt	ON PER DAY	VAGE DER DAY		AVER.WATER U IN GALLON BEFORE AFT INSTALLATIO	IS IER IN OF	9
**FERNCREST APTS.		194			137	135	110	210							
Route 10 Parsippany,N J	2	174	358		74	73	118 64	119 65	118 64	125.4	68	•	136 p/apt. 73.5 p/per.		TOTAL
Fox Hill at Dove	- 1	76			147	147	148	140	143	145					L MMF
Apartments Dover, N.J.	2		143		78	79	79	74	76		77.2				EXILIBIT B
Brentwood Apts. Wharton,NJ	1	88			113	101	106	110	107	107.4			-	, ,	, CAL
	2		156		64	57	60	62	60		60.6				LONS OF
Wharton Gardens Marton,NJ	1	48			131	112	109	108	98	111.6					DF WM
	2		79	•	80	68	66	66	60		68				
Union Gap Village Clinton, NJ		167	Nov.l sumed	thr.	Nov.3	0, 197	7:16,	,382 ga	als. con-	98					USACE
Clinton Gardens Clinton , N.J.		<u>9</u> 1	2nd Quar Town o	ter ] E Cl:	.977 inf inton 1	formatio Water	on supp Author	lied by tity		103					N NOT
Clinton Manor Apa Clinton, N.J.	rt.	91	в. 11							101					USACIE FOR APARTMET
*Yorktown Square A 2905 Charing Cros	sRd.		Test Peri	od ra	nged fr to			10/19/73 10/21/74							
Falls Church,Virg	inia	1					_	,		Total Gallo	ons per Apt. p	er day	145	121	OR TOMNIA
** water saving de *** water savings						of 197	4								OUSE (AVERAGE