L- Morris Country Fan Howang Council
v. Boonton

- Honover

Transcript of Deposition of Alan Mallach - Direct Examination by Mr. Mac Donald

B. 17

ML0009315

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY LAW DIVISION - MORRIS COUNTY DOCKET NO. L-6001-78 P.W.

MORRIS COUNTY FAIR HOUSING COUNCIL, MORRIS COUNTY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE and STANLEY C. VAN NESS, PUBLIC ADVOCATE OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

Plaintiffs,

BOONTON TOWNSHIP, CHATHAM TOWNSHIP, CHESTER TOWNSHIP, DENVILLE TOWNSHIP, EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP, FLORHAM PARK BOROUGH, HANOVER TOWNSHIP, HARDING TOWNSHIP, JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP, KINNELON BOROUGH, LINCOLN PARK BOROUGH, MADISON BOROUGH, MENDHAM BOROUGH, MENDHAM TOWNSHIP, MONTVILLE TOWNSHIP, MORRIS TOWN-SHIP, MORRIS PLAINS BOROUGH, MOUNTAIN LAKES BOROUGH, MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP, PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS TOWN-SHIP, PASSAIC TOWNSHIP, PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP, RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP, RIVERDALE BOROUGH, ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP, ROXBURY TOWNSHIP and WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP,

Defendants.

PORE:

GERARD J. RICHARDS, a Notary Pu'

of New Jersey, at the Morris

KNARR - RICHARDS, ASSOCI. 🐬

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DEPOSITION OF:

ALAN MALLACH



Building, Morris Township, New Jersey, on Monday, May 21, 1979, commencing at three o'clock in the afternoon.

## APPEARANCES:

THE PUBLIC ADVOCATE
BY: VERICE M. MASON, ESQ.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs,

MESSRS. YOUNG, DORSEY & FISHER BY: JAMES H. MAC DONALD, ESQ., Attorneys for Hanover Township



GERARD J. RICHARDS Certified Shorthand Reporter



## KNARR - RICHARDS, ASSOCIATES

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Direct

Mr. MacDonald

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A L A N M A L L A C H, having been previously sworn is recalled and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MAC DONALD:

MS. MASON: Before he begins his deposition we would like to state for the record that Hanover Township is willing to pay Mr. Mallach's cost of his presence here today of the deposition and his pro rata share of his travel expenses.

MR. MAC DONALD: We consent to that.

It's my understanding that we will be billed for that through Mr. Clapp or directly.

Q Mr. Mallach, my name is James MacDonald,

I'm an associate with the law firm of Young, Dorsey

and Fisher and we represent the Township of Hanover

in the proceedings with which you are familiar.

I will be asking you certain questions

pertaining to the mini-trial aspect of the case with

reference to the Township of Hanover.

Now, Mr. Mallach, making reference to the rection of the report rendered by you, I believe, I'm not certain on what date, is this the March 12th report?

A Yes, it's an element in that.

Q Mr. Mallach, referring to the element

of the March 12th report pertaining to your analysis 2 of the Township of Hanover ordinance, I wonder if you 3 could tell me whether the observations set forth therein is the entirety of your analysis to date in 5 the municipality's ordinance? 6 That is correct. 7 And I wonder if in your work with 8 reference to the Township of Hanover you have had 9 occasion to visit the Township at this point? 10 Well, I have driven through the Township but I have not done a systematic visit of the Township. 11 12 Q Now am I correct in understanding that 13 the first page of the Hanover element is your analysis 14 of various items contained in the Township ordinance that in your opinion refer to least cost provisions 15 of the ordinance? That's correct. 16 Α 17 Now with respect to those provisions, which I believe number seven in total, can you tell 18 19 me what your conclusions as set forth in page one the element are intended to convey? 20 Well, they convey that the Township of Hanover 21 makes no provision for any form of least cost housing. 22 There is a qualification of sorts regarding mobile 23 homes where it's a question of interpretation of the 24 ordinance. Even if one interprets the ordinance to 25

Mallach - direct

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construe that mobile homes were permitted, the fact is that there are no small lots available on which they would be placed.

Mallach - direct

So in some, even with that qualification, the conclusion is that there is no provision for least cost housing in the ordinance.

Q And for purposes of the record could you briefly describe the working definition that you are using for least cost housing.

A Least cost housing includes any of the six housing types listed from numbers1 through 6 on the report where such provision is made under standards that are, as the court put it, to paraphrase, least cost feasible consistent with health and safety.

So, in other words, any of those types could be least cost housing where the standards are appropriate.

Q And this particular element of the report pertaining to the Township of Hanover is your assessment of barriers in the ordinance, in your opinion, to the provision of least cost housing, is it not?

A I guess you could construe it as barriers. In this case it is an absence.

Q And as far as you are concerned, are these the only absences that you have been able to

CO. BAYONNE.

Mallach - direct

find in the Township of Hanoverland use ordinance?

A At this point, yes.

Q Are you able to form an opinion as to

whether or not least cost housing would be able to

be constructed in the Township of Hanover at this

the Hanover element?

A I am aware of no information to the contrary.

time absent these particular provisions on page 1 of

A As I may have stated on previous depositions I have not made an independent determination of that fact. I have relied on the determination made by the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs in their study.

Department of Community Affairs that you are also in agreement with the allocation that they have determined to be the fair share of regional low and moderate income housing need assessed to the Township of

Hancver?

A I have to answer that in two parts. I personally have mixed feelings on the DCA allocations, I think it's not patently unreasonable but fortunately as I understand it from the scope of my opinion that the DCA plan has no bearing on this

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Mallach - direct

case because it's beyond the scope of my role.

And what do you perceive to be your

particular the Township of Hanover, should provide

zoning such that a number of units equal to twice the

bca allocation could be built within the community?

Mallach - direct

A record of a recessarily twice. The principle of overzoning dictates that an amount of land substantially greater than that on which the fair share could theoretically be housed be provided. There is one factor which is referred to in the Oakwood decision dealing with the likelihood that a certain percentage of least cost units to be built will end up being occupied by more affluent households which that decision strongly suggests should be a basis of a factor of twice, double on acres.

However, there are other factors cited in that decision, although without any numbers attached, which in my judgment suggests that the actual ratio of land availability to units would undoubtedly have to be substantially more than two to one, perhaps, three, four, or five to one.

And I assume from your prior answers to an questions concerning particular sites within the Township of Hanover that you have not made any independent assessment of any sort of environmental factors that would impede building on any particular vacant land in the Township, is that correct?

A

That's correct, yes.

Now in your opinion with respect to

the provision of least cost housing in the Township of

Hanover, would the particular stage of development of
the community impact upon your assessment of their
duty or obligation to provide any sort of fair share
allocation for a regional housing need?

A Could you amplify on what you mean by stage of development? I'm not sure.

Q The focus of my question is attempting to determine your attitude towards the description of particular communities as to whether they are developing municipalities, predeveloped municipalities, or developed municipalities. Are you able to form any opinion as to what the impact of those particular labels are?

A Okay. As to those labels, as you may recall from my testimony in the common defense deposition I don't see them so much as common sense or planning or housing descriptions of meaning but rather somewhat arbitrary terms that have been adopted in certain court decisions.

So clearly if a court choses to define a municipality in one or the other categories that has a rather overwhelming bearing on their obligation and

what a court might do in putting a town into one or
the other category the terms to me don't really have

Mallach - direct

Q Do you see the term developed municipality as a term that is of any particular use in dealing the with the concepts of/provision of fair share of low and moderate income housing?

A You have to distinguish two things. There is a legal term that has been used in Washington and Demarest and obviously if a court rules that a town is developed then the series of consequences follow.

really think the term is meaningless. There is no such thing as a municipality that is developed once and for all. There are simply differences in degree.

Some of the differences in degree might be significant in terms of the approach one might take. In a municipality that had vast reserves of vacant one might chose to approach development of the graph through the PUD concept and try to create more relatively self-contained communities.

In a municipality with less vacant land one would seek to provide opportunities for what's called infill which is more modest development on such

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developable tracts that would be available.

Are you able to render an opinion as to factors you consider in addition to the vacant developable land in a municipality should be taken into account in attempting to make an assessment as to whether a municipality is developed within the guidelines given by the court opinions that you have cited? I know of no other with the possible exception of small overall size that also seems to be a factor that has been used by the courts in making those decisions. I think I should qualify There is language in the Washington and that. Demarest cases which suggests that perhaps other factors such as the fact that these were almost entirely residential communities may have weighed in their thinking but they are not, I believe, ever set forth as criteria.

Again, am I correct in assuming that you are not familiar with the housing stock that is now ble in the municipality of the Township of Only in the most general

And am I also correct in assuming that Q you would be only familiar in a general way with the costs involved in constructing a particular dwelling

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unit in the Township of Hanover?

That's correct.

With respect to your opinion concerning the stallingation on the Township of Hanover to provide its fair share of the regional need for low and moderate cost housing, do you see any relevance to the fact that they do not, to date, provide for any multi-family housing?

A I mean that certainly is a feature of the ordinance which would have to be corrected if the town were ever to provide its fair share of low and moderate income housing.

perhaps I shouldn't, based on your prior testimony that when you make these determinations concerning a particular municipality's ordinance, in this case the Township of Hanover, that it is the ordinance as a whole that you are analyzing in order to make your determination as to whether it is exclusionary as

ed that term?

That's correct.

Q And it is not any particular one provision of the ordinance that causes you to come to that conclusion, but an assessment of the ordinance in total?

A Yes. Of course, the

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ordinance is the sum of its provisions.

Agreed.

Going back again to the concept of overzoning, is it your opinion that if the Township of Hanover were to overzone by a factor of two to one, or perhaps higher as you indicated earlier might be appropriate in some circumstances, would that, in your opinion, lead to the construction of least cost units? It may.

Are you aware of any studies, or have you made any studies yourself that would support that conclusion? Not as smot because the specific situation or the back pattern that would be triggered would differ from past experience.

Are you aware of any studies that if not specifically deal with that topic can generally deal with it? I wouldn't characterize them as specific studies. I think there has been a great deal of empirical experience that multi-family housing is permitted in bulk, in words, where scarcity is not a factor in the provision of multi-family housing that the product tends to be less expensive and targeted at a less affluent market than where it is limited by scarcity.

> Again with respect to the Hanover Q

Township element of your March 12th report, in your opinion would the land use ordinance which you are considering at this time to be deficient and exclusionary be corrected through zoning for least cost housing but of a variety less than the number of various categories in your report here?

A No.

Q So in order to comply in your opinion all of these particular housing types would have to be provided?

A That's correct, with the exception of the PUD, which is category 7.

were going to use the allocation number of the DCA or some such number that you adjust that number to, that the overzoning for the specified number of least cost units would be dispersed throughout the categories 1 through 6 on page 1 of the element?

A It could be. The most appropriate approach, of course, would be to provide a good deal of the course in the cour

Q Do I understand you to mean that those variety of types would be provided for in the ordinance or the ordinance would be worded in such a

Mallach - direct

manner that a variety of types of housing could be built in a particular zone?

Well, they are not mutually exclusive. You would have to provide for the variety of types in the ordinance but there is certainly no reason why given zones could not provide an opportunity for more than one type in the same zone.

MR. MAC DONALD: I think that I will conclude the deposition at this time.

Thank you.