RULS - AD - 1985 - 280 10/4/85

Transcript of Morning Session in Hills v. Bernards Township

PGS - 80

1	1 SUPE	RIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY	
2	_	DIVISION - OCEAN COUNTY ET NO. L-30039-84 P.W., e	
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4	4 THE HILLS DEVELOPMENT : COMPANY,		
5	5		
6	Plaintiff,:		
7	vs.	TRANSCRIPT	
8	BERNARDS TOWNSHIP, :	OF MORNING SESSION	
9	Defendant, :		
10	And Consolidated Cases. :		
11	1		
12	Octol	per 4, 1985 River, New Jersey	
13	BEFORE:		
14	HONORABLE EUGENE D. SERPENTELLI, J.S.C.		
15	APPEARANCES:		
16	- II	BRENER, WALLACK & HILL, ESQUIRES, BY: HENRY A. HILL, ESQUIRE	
17	and		
18	1	THOMAS J. HALL, ESQUIRE, For Hills Development Company;	
19	ll v	MC DONOUGH, MURRAY & KORN, ESQUIRES, BY: JOSEPH E. MURRAY, ESQUIRE,	
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21	A }}	FRIZELL & POZCYKI, ESQUIRES, BY: DAVID J. FRIZELL, ESQUIRE	
22	aı aı	nđ	
23		MEISER, ESQUIRE, als;	
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25	OF EL	E GARRABRANDT, C.S.R. cial Court Reporter	

APPEARANCES (Contd.): FARRELL, CURTIS, CARLIN & DAVIDSON, ESQUIRES, BY: JAMES E. DAVIDSON, ESQUIRE, For Bernards Township; HAROLD G. PIERSON, ESQUIRE, For Borough of Watchung; GAGLIANO, TUCCI, IADANZA & REISNER, ESQUIRES, BY: JAMES H. GORMAN, ESQUIRE, For Manalapan Township; JOHN MC DERMOTT, ESQUIRE, For Muscarelle.

THE COURT: All right. This is the return date of three motions to seek transfer to the Council on Affordable Housing, which have been consolidated only for the purposes of oral argument. Seems as though it was just an hour ago I finished five of these and five other municipalities.

What I'd like to do is have all of the cases argued, and thereafter I will, if I can, rule on them orally today; otherwise, of course, reserve decision.

All right. Suppose we start with Manalapan.

MR. GORMAN: Your Honor, James Gorman, representing Manalapan Township. We have asked for a transfer to the Housing Council; in the alternative, relief of a phase-in schedule to be imposed by the Court.

I'd like to point out firstly that we have gotten no opposition papers from Joseph Muscarelle, one of the named plaintiffs. There's been no briefs, no affidavits received by our office. I don't know if any have been filed with the Court. Makes it a little hard to argue in a vacuum, but we have not received anything.

Under Section 16, the issue is whether or not a transfer will result in manifest injustice to a party. Plaintiffs Pozcyki and Parser, in their reply, go through a number of different arguments, all of which I believe, except for one, are irrelevant.

The first argument they made, and I am sure that's been made in the other cases as well, is that it will cause a delay. The schedule cited in their brief is the schedule imposed by the Legislature, and I don't believe that we can really do much about that. That's the will of the Legislature.

We have been waiting a long time for the Legislature to act, and there's no argument made that the provisions for the various scheduling, the implementation of the Housing Council, are in any way unconstitutional. It's just that it's going to cause a delay. We are all stuck with that. Manalapan Township happens to like being stuck with that. The plaintiff obviously does not.

THE COURT: You concede that it would take longer to get it through the Housing Council than it would be to complete the case here?

MR. GORMAN: In Manalapan Township's case, Your Honor, I think it is fairly clear that it would take longer.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GORMAN: The other argument made by them is that the Housing Council has nothing to do. Well, that argument only makes sense if you assume that the Housing Council's got to adopt all the fair share number established in the proceeding before Your Honor.

I don't think that's necessarily the way the statute reads; and in fact, I think that's reading a lot into it. The Housing Council, I believe, could establish a number higher, possibly lower, and it would have to implement the -- sorry -- review the housing element. It would have to look at adjustments of the fair share. I think all the obligations and the responsibilities of the Housing Council would come into play in this case, just like any other case. There's no res judicata imposed by the Housing Council.

THE COURT: There's no transfer of the record, even, expressly provided for in the Act. And it appears as though they can start from scratch in your case.

MR. GORMAN: Yes, Your Honor, so that argument was made by the plaintiffs, and I do not believe it is relevant.

Another argument made is that the age of the case somehow has something to do with the transfer. The age of the case, I think, Your Honor, only is relevant as it applies to the manifest injustice issue. If it's twenty years old or two months old, it doesn't really matter, if there's no injustice. So again, I think that's a smoke screen.

The next argument made is that, somehow, Manalapan Township is wearing the black hats again, and they're wearing the white hats. We're recalcitrant, we're defiant, we are this, we are that.

Your Honor, I don't think that has any place here. We have a right under the Fair Housing Act to make the motion. We are seeking a transfer, and I think the recitation of the previous years of litigation and what's happened and what the Appellate Division said and what Judge Lane said is all irrelevant to this motion before Your Honor today.

Lastly, we come to probably the only

issue that has any bearing on the manifest injustice, and that is the expenditure of funds by the plaintiffs, specifically Poczycki and Parser.

There's been no allegations and no evidence submitted that Joseph Muscarelle has been manifestly injured by, or would be manifestly injured by, a transfer to the Housing Council.

But as to the affidavit of Mr. Poczycki, Sr., on the expenditure of funds during this year, apparently approximately \$200,000 or in excess of \$200,000 had been expended; and that affidavit was submitted in a previous motion before Your Honor last month.

There's been no allegation or thought that the expenditure of funds was in vain. If they had to spend money to develop this property, they're going to have to do it whether it's on a settlement or a judgment by Your Honor, or whether it's an arbitration-mediation procedure through the Housing Council. It's going to cost money to develop the property.

The only argument I think that they have is, they spent the money sooner than anticipated. There's no real allegation that they

have spent money that they will not have to spend in the future if they go to the Housing Council.

The application fees haven't been paid yet. They have paid some fees for sewer hook-ups. They have paid engineering planning fees, legal fees; and all those things are going to have to be paid whether they develop the property through a court order or whether they do it through the mediation process, through the Housing Council.

And I think that sole issue is the only evidence and the only fact before Your Honor on the issue of manifest injustice.

The other arguments made by the plaintiff are really smoke screens. You come right down to it, it's whether or not they have been manifestly injured, and it's not just a simple injury. It has to be manifest, and I don't believe we have one here.

There's no proof at all that they somehow have spent extra money if this case is transferred. And again, I just want to reiterate that we have no evidence, no affidavits or briefs from Muscarelle on that point.

In the alternative, Your Honor, if it's not transferred to the Housing Council, we seek a

phase-in pursuant to Section 23. I guess the initial threshold question is whether or not there is an action pending.

The wording of the statute says: A municipality which has an action pending. And it's clear that Manalapan Township still has an action pending in Superior Court. Maybe the statute's inartfully drafted, but on the simple reading of the statute, there's a case pending in Superior Court.

THE COURT: Well, I think you've got to read the whole phrase, and then it becomes very clear what it means. It says: A municipality which has an action pending or a judgment entered against it.

That means there's an action pending against it. It's not the municipality that's brought the action, obviously.

MR. GORMAN: Well, I guess, Your Honor, it depends on where you punctuate the sentence.

If you put a comma after "action pending," and have the phrase "against it" modify "judgment," then I believe our argument --

THE COURT: Well, the comma isn't there.

The comma is: A municipality which has an action

pending or a judgment entered against it after the effective date of this Act comma. And then it goes on to talk about a different set of facts.

You are suggesting that it's not clear there that they're intending to deal with somebody sued the municipality and the action is pending or a judgment has been entered after the effective date of the Act?

MR. GORMAN: Your Honor, yes. The way I read that first section, in Section 23, I believe it has two parts: A municipality which has an action pending, or a municipality which has a judgment entered against it. And I think that's a fair reading of the statute.

THE COURT: Okay. Well then, you wouldn't read it, then, in -- counterposed to the second scenario, which is a municipality which had a judgment entered against it prior to the date, and from which an appeal is pending?

The first sentence up to the comma, the first part of the sentence up to the comma deals with something happening after the effective date. And the second part deals with something happening prior to the effective date. Would you agree with that?

MR. GORMAN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GORMAN: Your Honor, if under our reading of the statute Manalapan Township clearly has an action pending in Superior Court, the phase-in schedule is mandatory under the Act, the plaintiffs Poczycki and Parser, taken separately, have more than a six-year phase-in period for certificates of occupancy, which are slightly different than the final approvals phase-in in the Act.

However, the plaintiff Muscarelle only has a four-year phase-in, and if you combine the two, which is really the way that the application is being presented to Manalapan Township, it comes out to be less than a six-year phase-in, and the Act requires as a minimum that you have a six-year phase-in for the number of units that has been established as the fair share of Manalapan Township.

So whether you combine them as a whole and say they're less than six years, or whether you look at the two plaintiffs individually and find that Muscarelle's less than six, Poczycki's more than six, either way, Manalapan Township

believes that there's a need to phase in the units over a longer period of time.

And the language in the Act, if our interpretation of the way that Section 23 is phrased is correct, the mandatory phase-in would require, I believe, a plenary hearing to establish some of the factors listed in Section 23A.

THE COURT: Well, can we agree in this case that there was a consent order for partial judgment entered prior to the effective date of the Act?

MR. GORMAN: Your Honor, I think that's been established.

THE COURT: Okay. Then how does that fit into the statute? It would appear that the statute doesn't cover phasing in those circumstances, because it didn't want to deal with some very difficult legal, maybe constitutional, issues, which would have related to the judgments of the Courts and divesting of rights of parties under judgments prior to the effective date of the Act.

As to Muscarelle and Poczycki and Parser, as opposed to the balance of the fair share in

Manalapan, hasn't Manalapan committed itself, by a judgment which has not been appealed, to a phasing schedule prior to the effective date of the Act?

MR. GORMAN: Your Honor, I think that's something for you to decide. We have not appealed the consent order. We filed motions last month and were heard. The consent order was upheld.

There's an action pending, and that's the basis for Manalapan Township's request for a phase-in.

share of Manalapan of a hundred and fourteen units,
I think, over and above that which is consumed by
the partial judgment, was phased until, let's say,
1992, would the average phasing of the entire
nine hundred fair share be six years?

MR. GORMAN: If the balance of the one-fourteen has to be after 1990; is that --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. GORMAN: I think that the average is, if I had a pen and paper to work it out, probably, very close or over six years.

THE COURT: All right. Let me just explore two other areas briefly. You say that the age of the case should have nothing to do with

it. This is now the -- I think it's correct to say that it's the second-oldest Mount Laurel litigation in the state and, if not, it may be the third. I don't know. But it's right up there

You don't see that the fact that it's been pending for nine years, or in that vicinity, is related to the question of manifest injustice to the extent that it can be resolved in court within X period of time, and can be resolved in the Housing Council in Y period of time?

You don't see that the age is related in that fact and, B, that one can make a reasonable assumption that a case that is nine years old has taxed the resources of all of the parties involved, municapality and the plaintiff, there's been an extraordinary amount of money spent on it, that that's not related to injustice?

MR. GORMAN: Your Honor, that there might be a relationship? I'm not arguing that. Sure, obviously, the longer something goes on, you might be able to show a longer period that you have been harmed or you have spent money.

I'm just saying that the pure chronological age of this case has nothing to do with whether or not -- has nothing to do with the

issue of injustice. There was nothing raised at that point in their brief, other than the case is old.

If you want to argue that the case is old and we have spent money, or if you want to argue something deriving from the age of the case, fine. But just the fact that it's old has nothing to do with whether or not there's an injustice.

THE COURT: The only other question I have is, I didn't hear any mention of the interests of the third parties to the Mount Laurel case.

MR. GORMAN: Your Honor --

THE COURT: I mean, we talked about the plaintiff. We talked about the defendant municipality. We didn't talk about the most important party.

MR. GORMAN: Your Honor, we didn't talk about that, because the Legislature didn't talk about that. In Section 16, the issue is whether there's any manifest injustice to a party. And clearly, there's no third party represented in this case representing interests of other people. There are no third-party beneficiaries entitled to standing under that section of the Act.

The Act clearly says: Injustice to a

party. And the only parties here are the developers and Manalapan Township.

THE COURT: In other words, Manalapan takes the position that lower-income people are not parties to Mount Laurel litigation.

MR. GORMAN: Your Honor, they are not a party to this litigation. They may have an interest in it, and if they had wanted to, I am sure that an organization representing those persons could have intervened.

But there is no -- there is no party in this action here other than the plaintiffs and -- the plaintiff developers and the defendant municipality.

THE COURT: The only reason they're in court is because the Court, the Supreme Court, has induced them to bring an action on behalf of those parties and to represent their interests; otherwise, the Court wouldn't have given them the prospect of builder's remedy. Why give such a windfall to the developers unless they wanted to accomplish the vindication of a constitutional obligation?

MR. GORMAN: Your Honor, I think by looking at the prior proposed wording of the Act,

and looking at the Act as it got adopted, I think draws that distinction.

The Act as it was originally proposed had language in Section 16 which said that the transfer will be denied -- let me go back -- transfer shall be required unless the Court determines that a transfer of the case to the Council -- I got my negatives wrong again. Let me start again.

It refers to the realistic opportunity for low- and moderate-income housing. And I think under that wording of the Act, you could look at whether or not, independent of -- third-party beneficiaries would be harmed or helped by a transfer.

But under the wording of the statute as it was enacted, it says it would result in a manifest injustice to any party. And clearly, there are no other parties to this litigation.

Also, I must point out that that is not an issue that was stressed or, I believe, even mentioned in the brief of Poczycki and Parser. I don't believe that they have raised that issue.

And clearly, no one else has.

I understand Your Honor's position, and

I can see the rationale for it; however, it's not the Act that was adopted.

THE COURT: Well, Mount Laurel itself,
Mount Laurel II, says in a rather lengthy
discussion and footnote that this litigation is
class action litigation, essentially, public
interest litigation brought on behalf of a class.

I mean, it says that expressly. Are we to assume that the Legislature said we are going to ignore that?

MR. GORMAN: I think by looking at the proposed language and the adopted language for Section 16, that inference is clear, that the language referring to the realistic opportunity for housing to be built was dropped.

THE COURT: It seems to me if you take that argument to its logical extreme, you have just rendered the statute unconstitutional, because then it's not answering the needs of the class which the Court says, as a minimum, any act must.

This isn't an act that protects the rights of municipalities and plaintiff builders, or deals with that. It deals with the rights of lower-income people. That was the purpose of

requiring legislation, to define their rights.

And if you take the position that the whole question revolves around the rights of the plaintiffs and defendants, then the Act has missed its mark totally, and you've -- I don't know how a Court could sustain it, if that's the case.

I am not suggesting for a moment that you are right in your position, nor that I think that the Act is not constitutional. But I think that kind of argument will certainly lend to a conclusion like that. Okay? Anything further?

THE COURT: Thank you. All right. Mr. Meiser, I quess.

MR. GORMAN: No, Your Honor.

MR. MEISER: Your Honor, I think this case is unique in one important feature. Last night, we were before the Planning Board, as part of the consent order and part of the ongoing process, to get preliminary or general concept plan approval for the 886 low- and moderate-income units which were agreed to by the consent order.

I don't think there's any case in the state in which a motion to transfer is made in which we are actually mid-stream, not of

litigating, but of going through the administrative process to get the housing built.

Assuming that the motion to transfer is denied, according to our time schedule, we are to have the decision of the Planning Board by the end of the year, and then go immediately to the process for preliminary and final approvals.

unique, in addition to the fact that it's the second-oldest case in the state. So if the Court is going to balance the question of how quickly low-income housing would be provided through this method versus going to the administrative agency, there's simply no question the housing is imminent, perhaps more imminent than any other town in the state where this type of motion is made.

about this case is that the plaintiffs have expended \$208,000 in getting sewer applications for the number of units permitted by the consent order and in their general development plan. If the town is right, if there were a transfer, we start all over, it's conceivable that the Council could say: No, we want you to build up in northern Manalapan, and don't provide a single

unit of low-income housing down in southern Manalapan.

In essence, every penny that's been spent in reliance on this consent order could be wiped out. So we think, just like the cases on Wednesday, this is the one end of the spectrum in which there can be no doubt there is manifest injustice.

On the second point, as to what Section 23 means, now I think the best that Manalapan can come up with is that there's two possible ways of construing the statute. I mean, I think that's the best you can make out of their argument.

Assuming for the moment that the statute's ambiguous, which we don't concede, I think you do need to analyze that in the light of the underlying policy. I think the underlying policy is not to undo what has already been done, not to undo the consent orders that have already been entered into.

I think in Section 22, the Legislature thought about cases that have been settled and said: Let's give them first priority in the state moneys that are being appropriated as part of this Act, and let's make sure that the judgment of

repose is airtight.

And I think those are the benefits by Section 22 that were given to towns such as Manalapan.

If we get to the point that the statute is ambiguous in twenty-three, I think policy insists that it be read in a meaningful way. I don't think it is a meaningful way to read this section to undo a consent order that the Township voluntarily, knowingly and willingly entered into last year.

I also don't think there's an ambiguity.

I think "against us," as the Court points out,

applies to both situations, actions pending and

to judgments. And I think that's the clear

meaning of the language.

Finally, I would point out that it was circulated throughout the State Administrative Office of the Courts' summary of the cases. I think one reason that Section 22 was put in there was that through the Administrative Office of the Courts' direct release and through other sources, people knew the cases had been settled. And those settled cases which, according to the Administrative Office of the Courts, did include

Manalapan, were the cases that were being provided for in Section 22.

Finally, I point out my opinion

Finally, I point out my opinion on the remainder of this case. The Town did agree to rezone a certain amount of units that are not provided for through the Poczycki and the Muscarelle developments. We think that the Court does have power to allow a phasing schedule for those remaining units.

We think, though, that it should be done not according to Section 23, but according to the Court's inherent jurisdiction. And the Court has granted phasing schedules in Bedminster. We know it's been considered in Cranbury.

I think the Court has all the discretion in the world to say eight years or nine years or whatever the Court chooses. But we don't feel that a phasing schedule's imposed by Section 23, because we don't feel that Section 23 applies to any part of this Act.

So when we are suggesting that we don't care, we don't have an opinion as to what the phasing schedule should be, I am sure the master may have an opinion. But we think the Court should make it clear it's doing so according to

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its own inherent powers.

THE COURT: You don't think that the hundred and fourteen units fall under this section?

MR. MEISER: No, I don't. And the reason I don't is this, that we believe that the Town consented to rezone those one hundred fourteen units, and that there's no action pending to force them to rezone those units. That's also something the Town voluntarily agreed to do.

We are not coming into court and saying we insist for full satisfaction that there need be a hundred, two hundred other units. We are saying that there was a voluntary, willing consent agreement, and as part of its bargain, as part of a contract the Town is free to enter into, it said: We will do one more thing.

In view of that, I think again the Court would be stretching the language of twentythree to say that there is an action pending as to that matter. I think that what, really, Section 23 applies to does not apply to any part of this Manalapan case.

Finally -- and this is just for the Court's information, because it's not crucial to the issue, but the Court should note the word in

23D -- more than six years is not mandatory. 23D states: The Court shall consider whether to -I'm sorry. Let me get the exact section.

It says in 23D that the Court shall consider a phasing schedule. Then in 23E, it shall -- it says that the following time periods shall be guidelines, and it's referring to, on E, below Subsection 3, the first paragraph, the following timetables shall be guidelines.

So that's a key word, I think,

"guidelines." It's certainly something that the

Court should take into consideration. But if you

go down the actual language within the section,

first we have -- that's just a guideline. Then

we get a town which has an obligation between

500, 999, shall be entitled to consideration.

And that's a key word.

It doesn't say it's entitled to get a certain number of years. It's entitled to consideration of a phase-in schedule, at least six years.

What that means to me, that word,

"consideration," is that the Court could decide

six years, could decide eight years, but it also

could decide under certain factors that: Well,

yes, I have considered more than six years, but under the circumstances I decided five years or four years.

I think it's clear that, in most cases, the Court will come out with at least six years under these situations; but the point I am making is, it's not required to do so even if this applied.

So what we are saying is that in this case, Section 23 does not apply either to our part of the agreement or to the remainder of the case, and that the Court should have the master make its own recommendation as to what's appropriate. And twenty-three simply isn't applicable to any part of this case.

THE COURT: The ordinance which was introduced on first reading, did it do anything about phasing the hundred and fourteen units?

Either one of you.

MR. GORMAN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: No.

MR. MEISER: It did not. And, you know, the Township's position back in May was, it was satisfied, just let us get that adopted. The master had very minor changes, none of which

applied to phasing, and said: You do that, and I'll recommend six-year repose. And nothing has happened since.

THE COURT: All right, thank you. Mr. McDermott, I understand that you are relying upon the argument of Mr. Meiser.

MR. MC DERMOTT: That's true, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you. That covers Manalapan. All right. Should we take Watchung next, Mr. Pierson?

MR. PIERSON: Your Honor, Harold
Pierson appearing for the Borough of Watchung.
Initially, I want to point out to the Court that
Watchung, the Watchung case is a relatively new
case as I view it, based upon what I've been able
to determine.

The complaint was filed, I understand, the latter part of December of 1984. The Borough was served in mid-January of 1985.

And in reading the Act, we have two basic categories of cases under Section 16 when we get into the question of transfer to the Council, and -- those that are filed within sixty days of the effective date of the Act, and those

that are subsequent or, in any event --

THE COURT: Excuse me.

(Brief interruption.)

MR. PIERSON: The Watchung case is probably less than a hundred eighty days from the effective date of the Act, would be the date of filing. I am not going to get into the subjective standard that is set up in the Act about manifest injustice, other than to point out to the Court that I can't think -- if the Watchung case can't fit into a category that was envisioned by the Legislature for transfer, then I don't know what case could.

Certainly, there may be some element of injustice that could be argued. But I suspect that manifest injustice means something that is elevated beyond that.

There would be, under the time schedules that are set forth in the Act, perhaps a further delay to the plaintiff and some, perhaps, minimal expense. I have no idea what expense the plaintiffs have incurred, but I don't envision they could be a very substantial one.

Nevertheless, the time frame, if we are able to argue that, is a time frame that is

established by the Legislature itself, and it also is the -- in the same Act, we have the test or the criteria set up of manifest injustice, so that I don't think you can relate one to the other in terms of saying that manifest injustice is predicated upon that.

What I am more concerned with, Your
Honor, in this case a consent order was entered
on June 19th, 1985; and at that time, the parties
envisioned a possible transfer of this case,
because although neither myself or my adversary,
Mr. Murray, had any drafts or any inside
information, the word was out that this was in
the works.

THE COURT: Something was cooking.

MR. PIERSON: And with that in mind, we provided in paragraph eight of the consent order as follows, and I will read, if Your Honor --

THE COURT: I know what you are going to read, and I think you should read it for the record. But I have to tell you, I don't think that envisioned a transfer. I think it envisioned an adjustment of your number based upon the Council being there and maybe coming down in some future time with numbers.

But go ahead.

MR. PIERSON: I was going to develop that as part of my argument this morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. PIERSON: From paragraph eight of the consent order entered June 19th, 1985, this follows: "The affirmative obligations of the Borough of Watchung to amend its land development ordinances as herein provided shall be without prejudice to its right to apply to the Court for approval for modification of the provisions of this order pertaining to the Borough's fair share obligation, or the determination or the implementation thereof, to conform to legislative enactments subsequent to the date hereof, upon a showing of good cause for said modification.

"In the event, however, that the
Borough does elect to pursue such modification,
the rights of the plaintiff herein to a builder's
remedy as set above shall not be impaired or
removed from the jurisdiction of this Court."

I think what I had contemplated, and I think I had conversations with Mr. Murray concerning this, was a possible dual-forum

resolution or bifurcation of the proceeding whereby the, conceivably, the Court would retain jurisdiction of that portion of the case dealing specifically with this plaintiff, and that the implementation of Mount Laurel as far as the Borough would then be left to the Council.

Certainly, we had a master appointed in this, and I would assume if that resolution would be acceptable to the Court, then the Court would have the benefit of a master's report as it applied to this plaintiff, and whatever resolution that the Borough makes with respect to this would then be subject to Your Honor's review and approval or rejection, as far as the overall picture is concerned.

Your Honor to do at this time, is to transfer the action subject, however, to the provision that is set forth in the consent order that there would be a retention of jurisdiction as far as this plaintiff is concerned on that limited basis.

THE COURT: That language, though, seems to say the opposite thing, doesn't it? It seems to say that the matter will stay here subject to your having a right to show that if you were

before the Housing Council, you would have done better, and then ask the Court in its discretion to lower you.

And I wouldn't vouch for the fact that we discussed it in this case, but typically, I recall that while the legislation was pending, having seen drafts of it, I used to say that it wasn't clear to me at all if we were going to include this kind of language, that the Housing Council was going to have a number down there for your town or for any other town, and that maybe it was just language without a meaning; that the legislation as it was developing and as, in fact, it was passed, at least on the face of it, appears to not authorize or encourage the Council to develop fair share numbers for each town but, rather, to react on an ad hoc basis to applications for certification.

Now, how they can do that, I'm not sure. But, theoretically at least, I suppose we could go for many, many years before we would know what Watchung's number was unless you applied, unless they're going to become a body which issues a housing allocation report like we had in 1978, and then everybody is given a number, most of

which were higher than the numbers we are dealing with today. And then it would be a different story.

But as I understood the provision of
that in your order -- and that's in a couple of
other orders -- of settlement, the idea was that
if you could demonstrate you would have done better
before the Housing Council, then this Court should
consider that.

And I think that's fair under the circumstances, given the fact that you would voluntarily settle. But the phrasing of it seems to very squarely presume that it's not going to be transferred, that it's going to stay here, doesn't it?

MR. PIERSON: Well, it was probably -if that is the interpretation that the Court would
place upon it, I'd have to plead guilty to --

THE COURT: That may be hindsight on my part.

MR. PIERSON: Poor draftsmanship.

THE COURT: No. I think maybe that's hindsight, but it -- my understanding of its meaning was, we've got it settled, but, Judge, we don't want to have to explain to our people that

by being good guys and settling it, we did so to their detriment, and we want to be able to come back and show you that we might have done better before the Housing Council, and we want you to be reasonable and treat us fairly if that happens.

And that's how I understood that provision. One thing about the time schedule, your case is somewhat different than some of the others in terms of its length. It's one of the newer cases. But the question arises in my mind as to why that's relevant.

If age isn't relevant if it's very old, why should it be relevant if it's new, if, aside from the cost factors involved, forgetting that, if the case is essentially in the same posture as a case that's been litigated for nine years?

In other words, Manalapan's at a point, after nine years, where you are after a year.

What's the difference? If your case can be resolved quickly and fairly, what difference should it make that you should then, in effect, start all over again and take another route that may take a good deal longer?

MR. PIERSON: Well, I raise the time issue essentially because it was developed here

on the opposite end, and the indication was that it perhaps does have some meaning in trying to . determine what the Legislature intended.

We are trying to find out what it meant when it, in Section 16, it sets forth if it's -time must be important if they're saying in one
instance that if this case was filed within sixty
days of the effective date of this Act, you're in.
If it's more than sixty days, you file a motion.
And, okay, you're going to get it, provided there
isn't manifest injustice.

THE COURT: Do you have any idea why they picked sixty days?

MR. PIERSON: I have no idea. I wish they'd picked a hundred and eighty.

THE COURT: Your lobby isn't what it used to be.

MR. PIERSON: But I don't know if I can answer it any clearer than that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: There's a portion of that

Act, if you look at it closely, that you could

almost write a town name in next to it, you know,

as you go through it. But you can't write

Watchung in next to the sixty days.

MR. PIERSON: Unfortunately.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else, Mr. Pierson?

MR. PIERSON: That's all I have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Murray.

MR. MURRAY: Your Honor, with respect to Watchung, we have somewhat a substantial difference between it and its neighboring community, Warren Township. As of this moment, in Watchung, pursuant to David Kinsey's recommended schedule, the date of December 1 is a date on which John Chadwick, the municipal planner, has agreed that he can have its full compliance ordinance in place for review by the master.

That would put us within a timetable of completion of this matter no longer than that projected for Warren Township, because the remaining items, that period being indicated on Wednesday of four months or five months, we are in the same position of completion, of satisfying the objective of having this party, the people that we are involved with, not only the developer, but the ability to put into place the housing that is going to be the goal on this case, as we all recognize it to be here, a lot sooner than

any other methodology that's enacted within the statute.

I have indicated in my brief the problems with the best-scenario timetable of yours, which took us to September 1987, could it take us conceivably to not even participating in the mediation process if this matter is transferred.

We have capsulized in this case, with the aid of the Court, the twenty-one days of trial in that methodology situation, and come up with a settlement discussion and conference and agreement to a figure. And I do recognize and recall now that at the time the statute was being put together in the spring, the parties on both sides were concerned as to what that statute was going to do to the figures, not so much as to what it was going to do with where we were going to complete this case.

And it's for that reason that the modification language in paragraph eight of this consent order, I believe, was inserted. In fact, when we had our meeting with David Kinsey in August, I think the parties all recognized that we are going to be dealing with the guidelines of that Council, not even before -- I mean, even

before they're put together, that Mr. Kinsey's going to incorporate it in his report, some of the features of the stated guidelines in the statute, notwithstanding the absence of further guidelines by the Council.

on that point, I was interested to see that Mr.

Kinsey, who, by the way, if his work is as good
generally as is evidenced by what's in the -your brief, appendix to your brief, I take some
credit for having appointed him.

But I was interested to see that in his directive to the parties in terms of categories or criteria to be considered in developing the ordinance, he said, obviously, the Mount Laurel principles; and then he said environmental factors, utilities and infrastructure, location and accessibility, sort of overall planning factors that we indicated — it was argued on Wednesday that a Court couldn't handle, and this is essentially what the master was telling you to do.

He was on the right track, as far as I am concerned.

MR. MURRAY: Yes. He's indicated to

John Chadwick to come up with an alternate figure

if you utilize solely the state guidelines that are set forth in the statute. And I think if Mr. Kinsey does that, the Borough of Watchung now has the benefit of both worlds to a great degree, plus, as it should be stated, the ability to do this in a much shorter period of time.

I do argue in my brief the claim of vested rights arising out of that order. I don't think we can bifurcate this matter with any reasonableness unless we take it in the reverse situation, which I discussed with Mr. Pierson on the way down, I had Mr. Kinsey complete his report submitted here, and then make your motion at that time to transfer to the Council, rather than make your motion now.

But I can't see any case being held in two different forums concurrently. It would just be too much. Therefore, it is our request that this matter not be transferred; that the opportunity being at hand to get this completed efficiently with a community that has worked to date in good faith to expedite this matter, which it has evidenced by that consent order, let's keep them where we can do the best in this situation.

THE COURT: What about the notion that if this, being one of the youngest cases in the court, if I don't transfer this one, I'm not going to transfer any of them?

MR. MURRAY: That doesn't follow, because we may have a case that is even older than this one wherein the parties -- and particularly in the Morris County areas, with Judge Skillman. He isn't working on the consent orders as effectively as maybe other Courts are doing -- but even if we have clients that may not want to enter into consent orders, wherein the parties now have to move for summary judgment to get to that stage.

The age of the case versus the activity in the case I think is important. A case may be nine years old where both sides have sat and done nothing, but -- I can't see that happening, but two or three years old with nothing done.

We have eliminated the need for discovery. We have eliminated the need for gearing up to argue the elements that would have to be proven in the Watchung case. They have conceded the invalidity of the ordinance.

A case that is two months old and has

reached the point that we have, I don't think is any different, if you look at the objective of both the statute and Mount Laurel to put the housing in place.

Age of the case is a factor only if what has occurred in that case is an aid to getting to that goal. If nothing's occurred, irrespective of the age of the case, then I think you can consider the absence of activity versus the activity.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. All right, and Bernards, Mr. Davidson.

MR. DAVIDSON: James E. Davidson,
Farrell, Curtis, Carlin and Davidson, for Bernards
Township.

Your Honor, I don't want to repeat all the arguments that you have heard today as well as the ones you heard Wednesday, basically much of which are the same thing with regard to the legislative intent to bring cases before the Administrative Agency and the Court.

The only exception to transfer motions, as we read the statute, is manifest injustice to a party. I don't want to argue. I heard your ruling. I'm a party already, so I don't want to

argue too much.

I don't agree with it, and I don't think that a party -- limiting a party in this instance in transfer motions makes that constitutional or even gets close to it.

As far as I am concerned, you already ruled on that. I don't think that should make any difference in my case. The time period contemplated by the Act -- excuse me. Yeah. The time period contemplated by the Act, be it eighteen months or two years, whatever it takes to get the agency going and hearing cases, is not -- should not arise to manifest injustice by itself.

The Act contemplated that would occur.

And manifest injustice has to mean something much greater than that. I think the prior case law, the Gibbons case, Ventron case, all those other cases, clearly indicate that manifest injustice has to be some irrevocable harm that can't be cured. Our case --

THE COURT: Let me just interrupt you at that point, because this is the, I would say, the main area of defense by the municipalities that I have heard repeatedly.

I mean, I think they all have said:

Look, if it's going to take eighteen months,

that's what the Legislature -- the Legislature

knew it, or whether it's sixteen months or two

years, whatever. And that can't equate to a

reason not to transfer. They contemplated it.

But didn't the Legislature also contemplate that there may be cases that were -- that shouldn't be transferred because of manifest injustice? The answer to that is clearly yes, that's what the statute says.

And how -- we know the Legislature didn't contemplate, as between those two items, that there might be cases unnecessarily delayed, so why do we assume that the time schedule under the Act could not form a part of manifest injustice?

MR. DAVIDSON: I don't assume that. I say, in and of itself, it's not manifest injustice. If you have a case like five cases you heard on Wednesday, which were all going to be over in two, three, four months, and you compared them with two years, I think the argument can be made that that's manifest injustice.

But I -- just because it's going to take

two years under the Act, and if we go through the Court proceeding, which I am not so sure that's so fast, either, it's going to take a year-and-a-half; and therefore, there is manifest injustice. That's what I am saying.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DAVIDSON: Not a flat-out rule that it's going to take -- you can't if it's going to take two years.

THE COURT: I think we are on line there. I certainly would agree with that. That's the legislative prerogative. If -- I mean, if we start a case at point one today in the courts, and point one in the Council, even putting aside the provision dealing with anything within sixty days, I would agree with you.

MR. DAVIDSON: The case in the Bernards case, it started in May of '84. Issue was joined. I believe, in July of '84. Motions were heard in July of '84. Case was stayed in December of '84. We have been working on serious settlement negotiations since that period of time.

We adopted an ordinance in November of 1984. The ordinance has not been challenged by any pleading.

The case, insofar as the Court proceedings go, is really nowhere. We have had interrogatories. We have had no depositions.

Again, we have nothing with regard to Ordinance 704.

THE COURT: It's a fact, though, that the Court called to set up a compliance hearing date on this. I think that's --

MR. DAVIDSON: That's correct.

THE COURT: So that when you say it's nowhere, we were ready to put the compliance package through.

MR. DAVIDSON: Well, on a -- on the basis of a proposed settlement, yes.

THE COURT: Yes, I understand. I think the reporter got my, "yes." And you go ahead.

MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. And when Russ

Peschieri called me, I indicated to him that; and
it was after the Act had been passed. And the

question he asked me, of course, is: Do we still
want to settle, because the Act was passed?

Maybe that wasn't the one you told him to ask me, but it was one of the ones he did ask me. I said I wasn't sure, I would have to get back to him.

It took, you know, two or three calls before I became more sure that it was getting pretty doubtful, and --

THE COURT: My point only was, Mr.

Davidson, that we called each municipality who had notified us that they wanted a compliance hearing, and said: Do you still wish to proceed? Because with each compliance hearing we held in August, I read them their rights, so to speak, because I didn't -- you know, there's an Act, and, you know, you have a right to make a motion for a transfer, and do you still, nonetheless, want to proceed? And the five of you did put through -- waived their rights, so to speak. And that's the same calling that you got.

But the point was that this case would be over now, but for the fact that Bernards decided not to proceed.

MR. DAVIDSON: That's correct, if we had reached the settlement.

THE COURT: Well, you advised the Court you had a compliance ordinance.

MR. DAVIDSON: Well, I think my ordinance does comply. That's not everything that was involved in the settlement, though. In

fact, that's very little of what was involved in the settlement.

If we wanted to settle on Ordinance 704, we could have settled in January. We didn't have to go till July, August, September.

THE COURT: But in July -- in June, when you wrote to me, you said: We've got a compliance ordinance. We're ready for a hearing.

MR. DAVIDSON: That's correct.

THE COURT: And at that point, if I had a hearing and I approved your ordinance, in August or September, we would have been done.

MR. DAVIDSON: Well, Your Honor, what happened, of course, is that -- is that, obviously, was overly-optimistic. I sent up a proposed agreement to them. They sent it back to me. It was all changes all over it. I sent it back to them, those changes weren't what we want, so on, so forth. Didn't settle.

THE COURT: Well, I don't care about the plaintiff for a minute, okay? I'm not concerned about that. You said: We have a compliance ordinance that we thought, we think, we still think, is compliant, and we want a hearing, and tough if the plaintiff doesn't like it. We want

a hearing.

And I would have said, and was -- not would have said. We did say, let's go if you'd still like to go.

At that point, we would have had a hearing, and Hills would have jumped up and down about what was wrong with the ordinance. And I would have heard it, and you would have told me it was okay.

And then I would have either approved it, rejected it, or approved it with conditions, which has been the most usual result, the last result, approval with conditions.

So we would have, theoretically, by today, been done. Not theoretically. I think actually been done.

MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. That's really not what my letter meant, if that's the procedure you had in mind, and the difference being that Hills had a number of other things, okay, that were very important to them, presumably, that were part of the package, so to speak.

Okay. Now, I was assuming that until those things were worked out, and when those things were worked out, and we were very close to

working them out, that all those would be part of, and certainly Hills wanted this part of, your ultimate judgment in the case.

Now, of course, what happened, on July 2nd, the new statute was passed. No question about that. I assume if the new statute hadn't passed, we would have had probably a very good chance of completing it. But at this stage, the case is a long way from trial or compliance or whatever it is.

As you say, Hills is going to jump up and down.

THE COURT: Well, so what? They jump up and down a lot. They've been doing it for years in this court. Why can't we schedule the compliance hearing for your matter in the next few weeks, and you present me Ordinance 704, which you say complies, and let me so determine?

MR. DAVIDSON: Well, because right now I don't want to be bound by Ordinance 704.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DAVIDSON: I have another -- I mean,
I'm not saying that as a fact. I'm saying that
as a possibility. I mean, we have our planner
working on a new housing element. We may or may

not come up with an ordinance that's slightly
different than 704, might be a lot different than
704. I don't know. I still think 704 complies,
though.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DAVIDSON: I was here on Wednesday, and you ran through a number of factors that people had raised, some of them relevant, some not relevant.

They included age of the case; complexity of litigation; stage of the litigation; number and nature of previous dates.

THE COURT: Number and nature of what?

MR. DAVIDSON: Dates. That's what my
notes have.

THE COURT: No. It's number and nature of previous determinations of substantive issues.

MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. Number five I couldn't -- number five I couldn't read at all. Six was need for record; conduct of parties; likelihood of -- I couldn't read that, either; statewide policy; harm by delay; will it cause great delay; will we lose the land for Mount Laurel housing; will it tend to facilitate or expedite housing.

I think we come out on the good side of all those issues. And to reiterate the same question -- and I heard Mr. Neisser here the other day and some other gentleman here the other day trying to answer the question of what cases should be transferred and what cases shouldn't be transferred.

The dates they suggested -- one of the items they suggested, they thought was very serious, should be -- should be considered, was: Had the case been tried?

I don't know if that's an ultimate determination or not. I certainly think it's relevant. As you obviously are trying to point out, it's -- you are trying to weigh the time, how much more time is it going to take, versus how much time is it going to take.

I'm not so sure that that should be the total basis for a ruling; however, in our case, again, if you can't transfer our case, I don't think you can transfer them. Our case is just — it's nowhere.

THE COURT: Let me be clear, Mr.

Davidson. Suppose I deny the motion for transfer

and schedule you on a compliance hearing. Since

of --

the immunity that you are granted is up to the time you have a compliance hearing, and I schedule you for a compliance hearing in the end of this month or November, are you going to come in and say, we do not support Ordinance 704?

MR. DAVIDSON: No, but I come in and argue that you can tell me that Ordinance 704 complies, but we are going to want to amend it.

THE COURT: Okay. So you are going to say: We think it complies, but here's the change we'd also like to make.

MR. DAVIDSON: Probably.

THE COURT: So we really are somewhere.

I'm going to say: Well, I find Ordinance 704

does or does not comply. I find that you do or

do not have the right to make those changes.

And if I find you comply, it's academic.

And if you thereafter make the changes, then I

assume if they're detrimental to somebody, I'll

hear from them. And we are done, aren't we?

MR. DAVIDSON: I assume if they're detrimental to somebody, it's a 16B case. I don't see why it comes back here.

THE COURT: I don't understand that kind

MR. DAVIDSON: Well, if Ordinance 704 is good, and we want to amend Ordinance 704, and somebody doesn't like it, he's got to bring an action. He's under 16B.

THE COURT: I'm not going to pass on that issue.

MR. DAVIDSON: I know you're not. I know you're not. But --

THE COURT: What you are saying is if, once the Court has completed Mount Laurel litigation and then the Town, the next day, changes its ordinance and puts in cost generation and removes all of the exclusionary nature of the ordinance, it's then a Housing Council case?

MR. DAVIDSON: Well --

THE COURT: You have to test me on that one, because I won't entertain that.

MR. DAVIDSON: I'm not saying that.

I'm not saying that.

THE COURT: All right. Well then, I'm not sure where we are at. My understanding — and this is why I think it is very important that we clarify where we are on this case. I would agree, if we are nowhere, if we are at point one, and point ten is the end, then probably the case

should be transferred. But my impression was that if I deny your transfer motion, I can set a compliance hearing.

MR. DAVIDSON: Well, let me go into your compliance hearing, Your Honor. I don't know what Hills thinks is the matter with Ordinance 704. I don't know if they think anything's the matter with Ordinance 704. If they do, I want to have discovery on it.

THE COURT: It's too late. The game is over at this point. You had a certain period of time within which to develop an ordinance, extended three times, as I recall, by Court --

MR. DAVIDSON: We developed an ordinance last November.

THE COURT: Let me finish. And you developed it, and Mr. Raymond has submitted a report almost concurrent with your letter asking for a hearing, saying the ordinance is okay, with some changes, nothing that I saw that -- to be devastating to the essential nature of the ordinance.

So the next logical step, if I had the time in July, I would have heard you. Now, how can we be nowhere under those circumstances?

I say all right, if I deny this motion today, I'll hear you on Ordinance 704, which you are satisfied with, which you'd like to change, but which you still think complies. I assume you're not going to change it not to comply.

MR. DAVIDSON: No, I would hope not.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, then --

MR. DAVIDSON: We try not to do that.

THE COURT: It would make it more compliant. So I'm going to say to you, you don't need to make it more compliant if it's compliant; and if you are making those changes, I'll consider them anyhow. You know what Hills' objections are, based upon their red-lining of your stipulation. They may be wrong or right.

I mean, I assume they're always going to try to get as much as they can. But they can continue to object as long as they want, as long as you've got a compliant ordinance. So why can't we complete this case before the end of the year, at least?

MR. DAVIDSON: Well, what you are doing, it seems to me, is -- I don't know where Hills is on -- you know, you're settling a case. I don't think the parties, you are saying, have compliance.

THE COURT: I'm not settling it. The heck with Hills, if I can put it in the vernacular.

I'm not settling.

You have said to the Court -- you know, this has happened before. It's happened in several other municipalities. The plaintiff hasn't been satisfied. They just say seven's not enough, or six isn't enough, or whatever.

I -- too bad. I'm not looking for settlement. I'm looking for a compliance ordinance. And I would be happy if you settled it. Make it much easier. Then I won't have to listen to a lot of acrimony.

But the point is that if you complied and you did so in accordance with the law, by that I mean if you're subject to builder's remedy, you have recognized it reasonably; and if you are not, then it doesn't make any difference. Then the fact that Hills has objections and may continue to object for ad infinitum really is irrelevant.

MR. DAVIDSON: Well, okay.

THE COURT: So I think what you are saying to me is, because you can give us a compliance ordinance in a relatively short period of time, that may be determinative of whether or

not to transfer.

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MR. DAVIDSON: Ordinance 704 is on the It's been on the books since November. They haven't done anything. They have built not one house of any kind or put any application of any kind.

We have people that are building on -under our ordinance now. I don't need a compliance hearing to have people building housing in my town. They're building now. What do I need it for?

THE COURT: Because you were sued. MR. DAVIDSON: They haven't said anything about 704.

THE COURT: But you need it because you were sued, and you're subject to a builder's remedy here if -- under Mount Laurel II, and you are under a court order to revise, and you're under a court order to submit a compliant ordinance. And that's why you need it.

MR. DAVIDSON: But the determination you are making is whether or not -- you're -- I assume you think that because it will get done earlier here, they'll start building their housing there earlier. I don't think that's a

like the ordinance, why are they going to rush 2 out and do it? 3 THE COURT: No, that's not the 4 assumption I am making. The assumption I am 5 making is that the Mount Laurel Doctrine will have 6 7 then been vindicated more rapidly, and that the 8 opportunity for Hills or anybody else is there to build housing. 9 MR. DAVIDSON: The opportunity is there 10 to build housing now, and it's been there since 11 November. 12 THE COURT: Good. Then why do you want 13 to transfer it? 14 MR. DAVIDSON: The statute says I can 15 transfer it unless there's manifest injustice to 16 a party. There is no manifest injustice to a 17 party. 18 THE COURT: I mean, if you're happy 19 with the ordinance, why would you want --20 MR. DAVIDSON: I didn't say I was happy 21 with the ordinance, Your Honor. I said the 22 ordinance complied. 23 THE COURT: Okay. All right. 24 MR. DAVIDSON: But you can't assume 25

valid assumption at all. They're not going to

that they're going to rush out and build housing for lower- and moderate-income people. We've got people that are doing it, though, under that ordinance.

THE COURT: Let me say that whether

Hills will build or not in this matter does have

some relevancy, but it's of relatively minor

importance.

MR. DAVIDSON: The determination is whether or not a party's going to suffer manifest injustice.

THE COURT: Of course.

MR. DAVIDSON: And they're not.

THE COURT: Yeah. The party I'm talking about is the lower-income people.

MR. DAVIDSON: They're not, either.

THE COURT: If I could find as a certainty, for example, that somebody was going to build, regardless of -- be it Hills or otherwise, by the more rapid adoption of the compliance ordinance, that would be very relevant to manifest injustice.

And you're telling me there's people out there doing it now. That tells me that if I transfer this case to the Housing Council, you

can withdraw Ordinance 704, and the people out there doing it for the lower-income people can no longer do it.

MR. DAVIDSON: They came in and got preliminary, final subdivision approval.

THE COURT: But the traditional people under 704 who come in and build for lower-income people. I mean, it seems to me you have argued for the proposition that if you leave 704 in place, forgetting Hills, we are going to get lower-income housing. You said: We're getting it.

Now, if I transfer this to the Housing Council, you withdraw 704, as is your right, but at that point, am I not free to ask whether there isn't manifest injustice to the lower-income people? Would they have, would any loss --

MR. DAVIDSON: I don't think the issue is whether whether or not we withdraw Ordinance 704 is a manifest injustice; it's whether you transfer it is a manifest injustice.

I'm truncating the argument. The argument is, you're -- the Court should transfer these cases unless they can show manifest injustice to a party.

Your assuming that your transferring it

is, one, we are going to withdraw 704 and nobody's going to build low- and moderate-income housing, there's no basis for that.

THE COURT: Well, I take it you intend to submit a different housing element.

MR. DAVIDSON: That's correct. I don't know what the housing element is. I don't know that it will have any effect at all on our low-and moderate-income housing.

I am sure it will be intended to comply with the statute that was passed by the Legislature as to what our low- and moderate-income housing ought to be. And that's our right.

THE COURT: See, on one hand, I know for sure we've got an ordinance that's going to produce lower-income housing now; and, on the other hand, I don't know what's going to happen when you go to the Housing Council.

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes. Okay. Assume that's true. But that's what they're there for, and they're to give us the low -- the amount, the type, whatever it may be, of lower/moderate income housing that's proposed under the statute.

What you are saying is, Mount Laurel II we get more; therefore, I won't transfer it.

THE COURT: No, I didn't say we get 1 I said we're getting it immediately. 2 more. MR. DAVIDSON: Well --3 THE COURT: You may end up with a 4 higher number before the Housing Authority. 5 MR. DAVIDSON: Absolutely. 6 THE COURT: So I'm not talking about 7 8 that. I'm talking about the immediacy of it. 9 And to me, that relates to manifest injustice. MR. DAVIDSON: Well, you're just reading 10 out the whole statute, then. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Tell me how. 12 MR. DAVIDSON: Because the statute 13 gives them two years to set up. If that was the 14 only criterion, then the manifest injustice is 15 That's not the only criterion. Manifest 16 injustice to a party. 17 You're saying and assuming that we are 18 going to get this housing sooner, necessarily. 19 That's just not so. So if we change 704, we're 20 not going to remove 704 and remove all low- and 21 moderate-income housing from the town. 22 Again, again -- can't remember where I 23 was now. 24 THE COURT: Let me interrupt you so you 25

2 were the one who told me that the Town has people building now under 704, which I assume means that 3 you are getting lower-income housing. 4 MR. DAVIDSON: That's correct. 5 THE COURT: So I'm not assuming a thing. 6 7 I would be assuming, if you went to the Housing 8 Council, that there would be some potential delay 9 involved, if you wished. Not necessarily. You may be right and leave 704 in place. I don't 10 know. But if you wish, there could be some delay. 11 MR. DAVIDSON: Let me assume that's 12 But you could assume that. true. 13 THE COURT: Okay. 14 MR. DAVIDSON: I don't think that's 15 even close to manifest injustice, if you assume 16 there could be delay. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Anything further? 18 MR. DAVIDSON: No. That's enough. 19 THE COURT: All right. Going to be Mr. 20 Hill, or people who really know what the brief 21 says? 22 MR. HILL: I'll give it a try, Your 23 I have read it. Honor. 24 Your Honor, the last sentence of 25

can remember. I'm not assuming anything.

Ordinance 704 says: This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon final passage and publication, provided, however, that the provisions of this ordinance shall expire one year from its effective date unless further extended by ordinance, unless on or about such expiration date, a Mount Laurel II judgment of repose is entered by the Law Division of the Superior Court of New Jersey with respect to the land development ordinance of the Township of Bernards.

That was in the ordinance when it was passed, and we believe it was passed on November 12th, 1984 and, under its terms, will expire on November 12th, 1985.

There is confusion as to the publication date. It may be November 20th. But it does expire, like a Mission Impossible tape, if this Court hasn't passed on it, sometime in November.

As we have been listening to the argument, Mr. Kerwin, who is the president of Hills, has handed me a couple of notes. You know, he wants to make it very clear to me that Hills is satisfied with Ordinance Number 704. We told Mr. Davidson that in September.

The densities -- 704 increases our density from two units per acre with no low and moderate, to five-and-a-half units per acre with twenty percent low and moderate. And Hills has agreed and still agrees in this court to build five hundred and fifty low and moderate units, fifty percent low, fifty percent moderate. And that's thirty-one percent on incremental units.

We have also agreed on another piece of property, which is zoned one unit for every two acres, that if, as part of this settlement, that if Bernards will allow us to sewer it with our own sewer plant, with our own sewer pipes, we would pay twenty percent or add an additional sixty-eight units.

hundred eighteen low- and moderate-income units; and, as our affidavits show, we have been in discussion with Bernards. We have prepared plans and concept plans, which is the preliminary to submitting formal applications for preliminary and final approval. And those plans have come back with comments and have been revised, and the plan attached to the affidavit and to the court submission is the latest revision, hopefully

responsive to Bernards' request.

The changes that have been negotiated

-- there's only one fact that isn't before this

Court. We received new papers day before

yesterday -- in fact, I received them when I came

back from oral argument, and watching you on the

earlier cases -- were allegations that these

negotiations were held without authority of the

Municipality.

And in speaking with Mr. Raymond, who told me this before, and I called him --

MR. DAVIDSON: Object, Your Honor. I don't want to hear anything about what somebody else said.

MR. HILL: Mr. Raymond is the Courtappointed master.

MR. DAVIDSON: Hearsay.

THE COURT: He can't have any communications with -- even with me indirectly, under the decision, so it would be inappropriate for you to tell me what he said.

MR. HILL: Well, I believe that all portions of this package have been accepted. The affidavits before Your Honor show that we were summoned to a meeting, we attended a meeting with

Bernards, where we were informed that their fair share in August was considerably less than the numbers that they had agreed to and that which are provided in the master's report. That number, I believe, is 1,509, plus a -- minus a credit for settling of 302, minus a credit which this Court apparently gave Bernards in some related litigation, Zirinsky or Spring Ridge, which credit I assume Mr. Davidson takes the position he could take with him to the -- if this case were transferred, to the Affordable Housing Council.

THE COURT: Well, no. Let me interrupt you on that. I don't know if that's fair to say. You seem not to have knowledge of that.

MR. HILL: I have had hearsay knowledge.

THE COURT: Let me just place on the record what occurred. The plaintiff -- Spring

Valley, isn't it?

MR. DAVIDSON: Ridge.

THE COURT: -- Spring Ridge, was included in the rezoning and took the position that they were already developing, and it would be impossible for them to have a mandatory setaside in light of the fact that they were in construction.

The Township denied that and took the position that the ordinance, which required a lesser set-aside for them, was proper. And at a management conference, I suggested that, given the magnitude of the construction that was going to occur in Bernards, and given the fact that I would have considered phasing their fair share in any event, given the fact that they were voluntarily complying, and some other factors of equitable considerations, that I would permit them simply to delete Spring Ridge from their zoning ordinance and delete from their fair share the amount of units Spring Ridge would have produced.

And so their fair share was reduced by one hundred and forty-one units. The order is unsigned, because it was contingent upon the compliance package going through.

And it was submitted to this Court in July, and it sits unsigned. It's signed by all of the parties, but unsigned by me. That's the status of the case.

MR. HILL: Well, the master's report which has been submitted to Your Honor assumes a fair share, with that credit and that twenty percent credit for compliance, of 1,066 units.

The master says that Ordinance 704 provides 839 hard units.

Judge Skillman sometimes refers to units as hard versus soft units, which are done through rehabilitation and a program that turns existing housing into several units through variances or whatnot.

But there are 839 hard units in this package, of which Hills proposes to provide six hundred eighteen units. And Mr. Kerwin -- the second one of Mr. Kerwin's notes is that if we could have a judgment, Hills is prepared to guarantee that five hundred fifty of those units will be built before the year 1990, it has terminated.

Hills has not been sleeping on its rights. Hills expects to deliver in Bedminster over eight hundred units in the year 1985, two hundred sixty of which are Mount Laurel units, out of which a hundred eighty-five are presently occupied, and all but five of the rest are under contract and have scheduled closings.

So Hills' organization, the affidavits say, can now produce over a thousand units a year, and at our present rate of sales and construction,

we will have completed the -- all devall lands owned by Hills in Bedminst in 1986, and we expect by then to be Bernards and begin delivering units at a race at least a thousand units per year in Bernards.

will see that in order to get our sewer and our water and the roads up to the top of the hill in Bedminster, we have to go through Bernards, and that -- and that that part of the development, the infrastructure, is being built today. Once it's in, the whole of the organization's efforts can be turned to building in Bernards and the top of the hill in Bedminster.

and we expect to continue at the rate of at least a thousand units a year, 200 of which in all cases would be low- and moderate-income units, so that we feel that we have a ready, willing, able developer, that delay factor -- that the most important indicia of manifest injustice, if the Court reads in as one of the parties the low- and moderate-income population awaiting to be sheltered, that the Court's handling of this case could result in occupied units before the Affordable Housing Council would

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1 be prepared, would be set up and prepared to begin studying the zoning issues in Bernards. We don't understand, frankly, Bernards's

position in their last brief. They say they're happy with Ordinance 704. We have always been happy with the densities in Ordinance 704.

There are a package of amendments which everybody worked out, which are -- and which have been recommended for packaging by the Planning Board to the Township Committee as part of this settlement, which settlement went on the rocks purely because of some perception that there were better deals to be had before some other agency.

The first we knew of it -- and this is also in the affidavits, Your Honor -- we went to this meeting, and we were told, with a master present, that the Town believed their fair share was considerably lower than these numbers which were on file with the Court at that time, and which the Court was proposing to -- had it adjourned, a hearing on -- or no hearing on it had been set, and were asked to bargain for some lower numbers.

And the master objected, said he had no authority to even get involved in that

conversation, that he was --

MR. DAVIDSON: Excuse me, Your Honor.

Henry Hill's statement of the facts should not be before Your Honor. It's not accurate. It's hearsay. It's irrelevant.

THE COURT: Yeah, only to the extent that it's in an affidavit filed with the motions.

MR. HILL: Anyway, we -- as a result of that hearing, everybody retreated, and this motion, you know, which was threatened at the time, was brought.

And we feel that this case can be settled promptly, in fact, was settled, and that if this Court could see fit to have a hearing on Ordinance Number 704 before it self-destructs by its own terms, that the issue may, you know — that all, all the disputes between the parties could be at an end.

The ordinance is analyzed, the suggested recommendations in order to make it compliant are all before Your Honor, in the master's report.

And we, as Your Honor's aware -- and

I'm not sure whether that motion is before Your

Honor or not -- we have a subsidiary motion to

have the matter heard of what Bernards has

tendered, brought before Your Honor. And Hills is prepared, if necessary, to -- to do what they can to bring the Town into compliance so that they don't lose Ordinance 704.

THE COURT: Let me ask you, so I'm clear. You're happy and can live with Ordinance 704. If I scheduled a compliance hearing on Monday, I'd hear no objection from Hills?

MR. HILL: You would -- Your Honor, that's correct. We would live with 704. We think that in order to bring Bernards into compliance, some additional things need to be done, and part of the settlement package was that he would do them in return for additional permission to do certain things in Bernards.

THE COURT: Yeah, but that's negotiations.

That's not what I am asking you. I am saying if

we had a hearing on Monday, would I hear you

object to any aspect of 704?

MR. HILL: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And --

MR. DAVIDSON: We would.

THE COURT: Are you -- do you find acceptable the recommended changes which Mr. Raymond has made to the --

1	MR. HILL: Yes, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: You wouldn't disagree with
3	them?
4	MR. HILL: We don't disagree with
5	anything that he proposes.
6	THE COURT: So you would sit passively
7	and not say a word about the ordinance in terms
8	of objection?
9	MR. HILL: That's correct, Your Honor.
10	THE COURT: My goodness, that's enough
11	to persuade me right there. Okay. Anything
12	further, Mr. Hill?
13	MR. HILL: No. Thank you, Your Honor.
14	THE COURT: Mr. Davidson, you wish to
15	be heard?
16	MR. DAVIDSON: Well, not much. The
17	question you asked Mr. Hill, though, I assume
18	that we would object. I'd say the number's too
19	high. I would object to some of the one of
20	the things that and Mr. Hill stated it in a
21	way today that was not anywhere near my
22	recollection.
23	One of the things that Mr. Raymond has
24	is a consideration for extra units for sewers.

Consideration for extra units for sewers was never

part of anything but George's methodology of trying to get extra units, never a consideration of ours. Any sewers -- that extension was directed by or handled by us directly on its own merits, without regard to getting any extra units out of Hills.

We didn't want any extra units out of Hills, and they didn't want to give us any extra units.

THE COURT: All right. Just --

MR. DAVIDSON: When you hold your compliance hearing, Your Honor, I'm going to come in and, I assume, and argue that you shouldn't do it because the ordinance, the number in the ordinance is higher than we would expect it to be.

THE COURT: All right. Well, let me just follow the scenario for a minute. Assuming I find today that there would be manifest injustice, for whatever reason, and I set a compliance hearing, you're going to come in and say: We are not ready to proceed, because we don't believe our ordinance complies to what?

MR. DAVIDSON: I'm saying, Your Honor, that I am not going to say it doesn't comply.

It does comply. But I am going to be arguing to

you that you can't, you shouldn't foreclose me from going under the Act just because it complies.

THE COURT: No, no. I said assuming I have denied your right to go under the Act today, and I set a compliance hearing.

MR. DAVIDSON: What you said is, you denied my motion to transfer. I'm going to argue before you that you have to follow the Act also.

THE COURT: Oh, on the number, you mean? Of course, the Act doesn't set numbers.

It doesn't even have a methodology.

MR. DAVIDSON: It defines the terms, though, that I think are now the law.

THE COURT: So you would be looking for a hearing on what? I don't understand.

MR. DAVIDSON: I'm not looking for a hearing. I mean, I would come in and argue to you, Your Honor, that the number that we have in 1704 (sic) complies, okay? However, we want to use the Act substantively and direct our planning as the Act makes us, and that the number that we should be stuck with is a lesser number.

THE COURT: Okay. Suppose I conclude that you don't have a right to do that, that the Act either says you stay here or you go there.

2 that. 3 Are you then going to withdraw 704, or 4 are you going to offer it as your compliant 5 ordinance? 6 MR, DAVIDSON: I don't know, I don't 7 know the answer to that question. 8 THE COURT: Because it seems to me if 9 you withdraw it, then the, under -- the normal scenario would be that I would direct a master to 10 prepare one for us, which would be 704, with some 11 modifications. 12 13 MR. DAVIDSON: If I may --THE COURT: And we would be back where 14 we were. 15 MR. DAVIDSON: If I can assume what I 16 would do, if I decided to withdraw 704, I'd 17 replace it. 18 THE COURT: I don't think you can. 19 That's the point. The time's up. And either you 20 go with what got you here, or you don't have a 21 compliant ordinance. 22 In other words, there was a time 23 limitation under your immunity orders, and --24 MR. DAVIDSON: For me to do what, Your 25

You can't do it both ways. And suppose I conclude

Honor?

THE COURT: The time limitation said:

Submit a compliant ordinance within X amount of days, and that was extended three times. And you really had two choices, not to submit or to submit. And you chose to submit.

Now, I would not preclude your right to withdraw it; but on the other hand, I wouldn't give you the right over and above that to say:

Now I want some more time to draw a new one.

MR. DAVIDSON: I'm not suggesting that,

Your Honor, and -- but I will suggest to you, sir,

that until you make certain findings, and even if

you do, you cannot prevent me from passing

legislation.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DAVIDSON: I am suggesting that one of the things that might occur is, we would amend 704 to be what we think is going to be proper under the Act.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DAVIDSON: Then again, we might not.

I don't know the answer to the question that you asked, what would we do.

THE COURT: All right. Anything further?

All right. I don't believe that I have to withhold the rendering of a decision in this matter. I am going to render an oral opinion.

It's going to take about an hour, and I apologize in advance to those of you who have heard a portion of it at least. But for the purposes of the record, I am going to have to repeat it.

Since it's going to take that amount of time, and we have been going for well over an hour-and-a-half, I think the best thing to do would be to break for lunch, and we will start up right after one o'clock.

(Whereupon the luncheon recess was taken.)

(End of morning session.)

* * * * *

CERTIFICATE

I, GAYLE L. GARRABRANDT, Certified Shorthand
Reporter and Notary Public of New Jersey, do certify the
foregoing to be a true and accurate transcript of my
original stenographic notes taken in the above matter to
the best of my knowledge and ability.

GAYLE L. GARRABRANDT, C.S.R. License No. XI00737

DATED: 10 31 65